ANNEXURE

CENTRAL BUDGET, 1990-91

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Speech of the Prime Minister and Minister of Finance introducting the Budget for 1990-91 (Part A and Part B)

Budget 1990-91

Speech of

Prof. Madhu Dandavate
Minister of Finance

19th March, 1990

PART A

Mr. Speaker,

1. I deem it a great privilege to have the opportunity to present the first Budget of the new Government.

2. Over a hundred days ago winds of political change swept the country. The new Government, which secured a massive vote of confidence of this Honourable House, transcending political affiliations, made a tryst with the nation to respect and implement the mandate it received from the people.

3. Let me, at the outset, deal with the economic situation that we inherited from the previous Government. I do so not in a spirit of acrimony but with a view to revealing to the House the ground realities. The Central Government's budgetary deficit was Rs. 13,790 crores as on 1st December, 1989, a level nearly double the deficit projected for the whole year in the 1989-90 budget. Wholesale prices had risen by 6.6 per cent since the beginning of the financial year. The balance of payment was under strain and foreign exchange reserves (excluding gold and SDRs) were down to around Rs. 5000 crores. Stocks of foodgrains had fallen to 11 million tonnes.

4. On a broader scale, the Economic Survey which was placed on the Table of the House only a few days ago deals with the current economic situation. I will not go into details but only highlight a few key points.

5. There has been some slowing down of growth in 1989-90. GDP is expected to rise by 4 to 4.5 per cent, industrial output by about 6 per cent and agricultural output by 1 per cent or so on the peak level reached in the previous year.

6. The price rise this year affects several commodity groups and the pressure of inflation is clearly linked to the fiscal imbalance. The budget deficit and money supply growth have been running well above target. The Revised Estimates for 1989-90, which I will present a little later, indicate that the budget deficit is expected to be substantially higher than Rs. 7337 crores projected in the budget estimates for 1989-90. The growth rate of aggregate monetary resources was 16.5 per cent from the beginning of the financial year to 23rd February, 1990.

7. As regards the trade performance this year, exports have grown at the rate of 38 per cent and imports at 21 per cent in rupee terms in the first nine months of the year. But the pressure on reserves continues as the improvement on trade account is not sufficient to counter-balance the increase in debt-service obligations.

8. I have drawn attention to these features in order to highlight the constraints within which the new Government has to look for ways of fulfilling its mandate.

9. The first task of the new Government was to contain the rise in prices. A Cabinet Committee on Prices was formed and effective steps were taken to increase the supply of essential commodities, break the inflationary psychology and contain inflation. The price situation, however, remains a matter for concern and the management of inflation is one of the priority areas for this Government.

10. Adequate stocks of foodgrains are essential for maintaining price stability and our economic security. The Government has given a high priority to stepping up procurement efforts and to rebuilding of stocks. As a result, the procurement of rice has touched a new high of about 10 million tonnes already. Foodgrains stocks in the central pool have been augmented and stand at 11.67 million tonnes at the beginning of February compared to 8.34 million tonnes at the same time last year. Special attention has been given to increasing supplies of essential commodities and streamlining the Public Distribution System. Market intervention operations are being undertaken to stabilise open market prices of some sensitive commodities.

11. Another major problem before the country is the strain on our balance of payments position. In the last few years, large trade and

current account deficits have been financed through depletion of foreign exchange reserves and growing recourse to foreign borrowings. To combat the pressures on the balance of payments and to ensure a viable situation over the Eighth Plan period, exports must command the highest priority. The alternative of higher foreign borrowing to finance our essential import requirements runs the risk of mortgaging our hard won economic independence. This is clearly unacceptable. Therefore, the new Import Export Policy 1990-93, to be announced on 1.4.1990, will accord top priority to exports and will give special encouragement for exports which earn high net foreign exchange. The priority for exports will also be reflected in our industrial policy and later I will outline some fiscal measures to promote export production.

12. Our import bill for bulk items is increasing rapidly. The oil consumption, for example, has been rising at the rate of around 8 per cent in the recent past. There has been a huge outflow of foreign exchange on this account. India's foreign debt has been doubled in the last five years. This has added to our vulnerability. The trend has to be reversed. I am convinced that our people will make any sacrifice and meet any challenge in order to preserve our economic independence and spirit of self-reliance. We are ready to go through a period of austerity and hardship in order to avoid excessive foreign borrowings.

13. The fiscal imbalance is the root cause of the twin problems of inflation and the difficult balance of payments position. One of the targets of the Seventh Five Year Plan which was over achieved was deficit financing. While the projected deficit in the 7th Plan period was Rs. 14000 crores, in reality it was more than double.

14. The management of the deficit will require the containment of expenditure growth. I can assure the House that we will spare no effort to reduce the burden of administrative expenditure. But the restraint of expenditure also requires careful consideration of other areas of public spending which involve implicit or explicit subsidies. We have to ask ourselves whether these subsidies are really reaching the people they are meant to serve or whether there is a better way of providing the same benefit.

15. On the revenue side, the real issue is of tax compliance. Tax evasion is rampant. This generates black money and has other serious adverse effects on the economy, such as fuelling inflation and conspicuous consumption. Black money is also generated by shortages, artificially pegged prices and detailed physical controls. The

"leakages" from public expenditure programmes also cause serious distortions in the economic and social structure of our society.

16. We will launch a sustained and multi-pronged drive against proliferation of black money which is a social sin and an economic evil. To improve tax compliance, we shall combine reasonable tax rates and simpler tax laws with effective tax administration and strong deterrents against evasion. The Revenue Department is being instructed to pay special attention to vulgar display of ill-gotten wealth, particularly on occasions, such as wedding receptions. We will come down with a heavy hand on those who give vent to their pomp and money power, by circumventing our laws and frittering away the scarce resources of the nation. The Economic Intelligence Bureau is being revamped to coordinate action against tax evaders and black money operators. The Act on "benami" transactions will be recast to make it more difficult for economic offenders to hold wealth in "benami" forms.

17. Administrative curbs against black money must be backed by economic measures. We must reduce the scope of discretionary powers which provide sustenance to black money. Our economic policies will place greater reliance on general, non-discretionary, fiscal and financial instruments and will reduce the role of ad hoc discretionary physical controls.

18. I have also received some suggestions from Honourable Members and fiscal experts on incentive scheme for "unearthing" of black money and channelling it into desired directions. The advantage claimed for such schemes is that, instead of being used for conspicuous consumption or unproductive investment, the unaccounted money can be diverted to create jobs or to serve some other socially useful purpose. The disadvantage is that these schemes generally provide for a more concessional tax treatment of the black money than the rates normally applicable. The different schemes tried out in the past did not yield much and were open to misuse. Human ingenuity manifests itself in strange ways. In the past, it found expression in converting the bearer bonds, issued with the laudable objective of bringing out black money, into alternate currency that exchanged hands at a premium. Thus the instrument to render black money white was itself used with vengeance to reconvert white money into black !

19. Nevertheless, in the present situation, when our needs are large and resources are tight, there is perhaps a case for introducing a time-bound scheme which would permit undeclared incomes and hidden

wealth to be used for one or more social purposes, such as, slum clearance, building of houses for lower and middle income groups, and setting up of specified agro-based industries in rural/backward areas. Subject to certain conditions, the source of monies declared under this scheme need not be questioned. There could be a suitable flat rate of tax on such income.

20. The Government would like to have a thorough debate in the Parliament before introducing a scheme of this type. I would very much welcome the views of the Honourable Members during the budget debate. In the light of these discussions the Government will take the final decision.

21. Domestic trade in gold is regulated under the Gold Control Act which was introduced in 1963 with the broad objective of curbing the demand for gold. The Act has been largely ineffective. It has also caused hardship and harassment to small goldsmiths. There is not much point in continuing with such an ineffective legislation. The Government, therefore, proposes to abolish the Gold Control Act. This step would benefit many artisans and small goldsmiths all over the country. At the same time, we will use the Customs Act more vigorously to prevent smuggling of gold.

22. Let me now turn to some issues of long-term development.

23. In the traditional growth pattern, while the poor at the grass root level suffered in silence without much benefit of growth trickling down to them, the affluent at the top lived in splendid isolation and monopolised most of the gains of economic growth. The new Government rejects this trickle down theory of development. Instead, it would work for growth with equity ensured through employment oriented planning in which the decentralised institutions of the four pillars state, aptly described by Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia as the 'Choukhamba Raj' will play a pivotal role.

24. Our first priority is employment. In the eighties, our economy grew at around 5 per cent or more. But, according to a recent report of the National Sample Survey the number of persons who are chronically unemployed increased from 8 million in 1983 to 12 million in 1987-88. In addition, there are a vast number who are underemployed and whose earnings from work fall well short of a decent minimum. We believe that "every citizen has the right to productive and gainful work in order to live

meaningfully and with dignity". We would like to introduce an Employment Guarantee Scheme. However, the cost of doing so in all parts of the country are huge, and we do not have the necessary resources at this juncture. Nevertheless, it is proposed to make a beginning on an Employment Guarantee Scheme for the drought prone areas and areas with an acute problem of rural unemployment. The allocation for the employment schemes of the Department of Rural Development will be supplemented, to the extent feasible, during the course of the year.

25. Faster growth of agriculture must be an important part of this strategy. We have achieved impressive growth in yields in the areas of good irrigation but yields remain very low in large parts of the country which are rainfed or semi-arid. Our strategy for agricultural development must focus on increasing output in these areas through greater investment in irrigation, land development, and soil and moisture conservation. These investments will increase production. They will also generate greater absorption of labour in agriculture. Parallel to this effort, regions of high productivity should aim at diversification of agriculture and development of agro-based processing industries. This will provide the economic linkages between the rural economy and growing markets in urban areas, as well as potential markets abroad.

26. The country had adopted an Industrial Policy Resolution in 1956, which through the years, has governed our broad strategy for industrial development. It is surprising that there is no similar Agricultural Policy Resolution. This Government will remove this lacuna. We will lay the basic foundations of agricultural development through the adoption of an Agricultural Policy Resolution. This will represent our national commitment in respect of a sector which is the hub of our economy. We invite all sections of the people to interact with the Government on the formulation of this Policy Resolution.

27. We are committed to ensuring that 50 per cent of the investible resources are deployed for the development of agriculture and rural development. We have made a beginning, in this year's Central Plan in which the share of the rural sector in budgetary support for the Central Plan will go up from 44 per cent in 1989-90 to 49 per cent in 1990-91. In addition, on the non-Plan side we are providing Rs. 1000 crores for debt relief, and Rs.4000 crores for the fertilizer subsidy, which also go to benefit rural areas.

28. The steps for the inclusion of the land reforms legislation in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution have already been initiated and the necessary constitutional amendment will be introduced. Simultaneously, various measures for the restructuring of the land relations are being worked out and we hope to initiate steps in this direction after due consultation with the State Governments.

29. Over the years, poor farmers, artisans and weavers have accumulated debt which they are unable to repay. They have been caught up in a vicious circle of indebtedness and low incomes which keeps them in perennial poverty. In order to relieve our farmers from the burden of debt, an assurance was given in the National Front's manifesto that relief will be provided to farmers with loans upto Rs. 10,000 as on 2nd October, 1989. I am glad to inform the House that we are now ready with the scheme of implementation of debt relief to fulfil the promise, and redeem the pledge given to the kisans and artisans.

30. It is proposed to introduce a scheme for providing debt relief which will have the following features. The relief will be available to borrowers who have taken loans upto Rs. 10,000 from public sector banks and Regional Rural Banks. The relief will cover all overdues as on 2nd October, 1989 including short-term as well as term loans. There will be no limit on the size of the borrower's land holdings. However, wilful defaulters, who in the past did not repay loans despite their capacity to do so, will be excluded. The Central Government will compensate the public sector banks and Regional Rural Banks suitably for the debts which are thus written off. Many of those who filed insolvency petitions and had taken loans below Rs. 10,000 which were overdue as of 2nd October., 1989 will also be covered under the scheme.

31. The State Governments may also wish to introduce a scheme on the same lines in respect of cooperative banks within their purview. Subject to the constraint of resources, the Central Government will consider suggestions for helping State Governments in implementing a debt relief scheme on the same pattern in respect of cooperative credit institutions under their control.

32. I consider the debt relief measure as a positive step which will enable our farmers, artisans and weavers to increase their productivity. It is at the same time necessary to ensure that there is no erosion of the credibility of the banking system. Once the past over-dues are cleared, it is reasonable to expect that loans taken for current operations will be

serviced promptly. The Scheme should contribute to better agricultural recoveries and better identification of wilful defaulters, who do not deserve any sympathy. Banks are being asked to set up a system of maintaining a proper credit history of their borrowers covered under the Scheme. The Government would also like to make it clear that the Scheme will not be extended nor will it be repeated.

33. The Government proposes to introduce changes in the formula for computing costs of production of agricultural crops for price fixation so as to take full account of all costs. In particular the formula will take into account :

(1) valuation of labour (including family labour) on the basis of statutory minimum wage, or actual wage, whichever is higher,

(2) the remuneration for the managerial and entrepreneurial efforts of the farmer,

(3) adjustment of procurement/support prices for the escalation in input costs between the announcement of the prices and the arrival of the crop in the market.

The new formula will be reflected in the procurement support prices to be announced for the next kharif season. As procurement prices are revised in line with costs, the revision of issue prices is also unavoidable. In future, the Government will announce revision in procurement and issue prices at the same time even though these may take effect on different dates.

34. The threat to our environment can no more be ignored. It has been estimated that around 130 million hectares of land is degraded through soil erosion, salinity, total loss of tree cover, etc. Our forests are under pressure from a variety of sources. In urban areas, air and water pollution from industry, transport and other sources is widespread. A healthy environment is part of the quality of life and a productive environment is the basis for development. Our emphasis on rural development and decentralisation will allow us to integrate environmental considerations into the design of development.

35. Let me now turn to another area of great concern—that of unemployed youth. All of us who travel in our constituencies have seen the plight of young people able and willing to work, but unable to find employment. A long-term solution to this problem has to come from a shift to a more employment-oriented growth strategy. But as an

immediate step we have decided to give a boost to measures which will assist the youth of this country to acquire the skills that will improve their prospects for gainful employment. A comprehensive Vocational Training Project has been taken up covering 28 States and Union Territories. The Project will improve the quality of craftsmen training, apprenticeship training and advanced training of industrial workers. We also propose to link training and the provision of credit support for self-employment.

36. Under the leadership of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar thousands belonging to the Scheduled Castes had embraced Buddhist religion in 1956 to seek liberation from caste oppression to which they were subjected for centuries. However, in the eyes of the orthodoxy the social stigma on the Scheduled Castes was not erased even after their conversion to Buddhism. It has , therefore, been decided by the Union Government that all the facilities and privileges that were available to the Scheduled Castes will be available to them from the Union Government even after their conversion to Buddhism.

37. A strategy for greater absorption of labour in agriculture has to go hand in hand with faster growth of industry and balanced development of infrastructure, specially power and transport. It is self evident that higher investment and faster growth in incomes in agriculture can be sustained only if industrial production increases to meet the rising demand for inputs and wage goods in particular. This Government will give priority to accelerating industrial growth in a competitive and non-monopolistic environment. The Government will review and simplify the Industrial Licensing Policy to ensure that licensing does not become an instrument for preventing competition and perpetuating monopolies.

38. The Khadi, Village and Small scale sector has a special role to play in any strategy for employment-oriented industrial development. We will work for the harmonious development of cottage, small and large industries and give protection against encroachment of large scale on small scale and small scale against cottage wherever necessary.

39. The withdrawal of the 15 per cent Central Investment Subsidy for Backward Areas has affected the growth of small scale industries. We must take industry to the people and not people to the industry. We propose to reintroduce a Central Investment Subsidy for small scale units in rural areas and backward regions.

40. A major problem faced by small industries is delay in the settlement of bills by large units. The provision of factoring services in

which the task of realisation of the bill is taken on by an intermediary is one way of mitigating this. The House will be glad to know that some steps towards this end have already been taken by the Reserve Bank of India.

41. The problems of women entrepreneurs in the cottage and small sector are of particular concern to us. The provisions regarding margin money and seed capital for women entrepreneurs will be reexamined and liberalised.

42. There is a single window scheme for grant of working capital along with term assistance to new projects in the small scale sector by State Financial Corporations. This arrangement facilitates setting up of small scale units without waiting for finalisation of working capital limits from banks. The present limits of project cost for determining eligibility for such composite loans is being raised from Rs. 5 lakhs to Rs. 10 lakhs.

43. Reserve Bank has issued guidelines for provision of credit and rehabilitation of viable small scale units. These guidelines, are intended to assist the small scale sector and not create hurdles in its path. Banks are being asked to implement them faithfully.

44. The public sector is vital to our country's development. It has played a major role in broadening the base for industrial and technological development in this country. The overall working results for the first six months of this financial year show a significant improvement in net profit from Rs. 694 crores last year to Rs. 1103 crores this year. In 1990-91, Central sector enterprises will finance 46 per cent of their plan investment from internal resources. We are committed to making the public sector more efficient and result-oriented so that it can generate more surpluses which can be ploughed back for development.

45. The health of the public enterprises depends crucially on the commitment of its employees and their full participation in management. It has been suggested that one way of securing this is to give workers a share in ownership either through stock option schemes or sale of shares to workers or to trusts owned by workers. Since the equity of public enterprises is not quoted in the market, arrangements will have to be worked out to determine the sale and purchase price of such worker's shares. I invite suggestions from Honourable Members on the merits of this idea and how it could be implemented.

46.We are also firmly committed to the healthy development of capital markets, and to strengthen the role of public financial institutions.

The institutions will be given functional autonomy. However they must also be accountable for their actions. The institutions will not be party to corporate battles and clandestine takeovers. The government would like to create an atmosphere and a culture where financial institutions can function objectively without fear or favour.

47. There has been some concern about the role of financial institutions in relation to their intervention in the capital market. I have asked these institutions to frame suitable guidelines so that their actions are not only objective but seen to be so. Each financial institution is expected to operate in the interest of its depositors and investors consistent with national priorities. There may be occasions when there is an abnormal and persistent upward or downward movement in share prices because of concerted bull or bear pressures. In such situations, the financial institutions will play a stabilising role in the capital market.

48. The growth of banking since nationalisation has been phenomenal. The banking system has been extended to the remotest part of our country. Banks are now playing a vital role in mobilising peoples' savings and channelling them into productive areas. At the time of nationalisation, only 14 per cent of the bank credit was provided for the priority sector covering sections, such as, agriculture, rural development and small industries and businesses. Today, this proportion is nearly 45 per cent. This is the measure of the sucess of nationalisation.

49. There is one aspect of banking operations which is of concern to me. This is the low credit deposit ratio in some regions. A variety of factors determine this ratio. I have asked the Reserve Bank of India to pay special attention to this problem and further improve credit delivery in such areas consistent with financial discipline.

50. Our bank managers and employees are, as a group, the most qualified, dedicated and hard working. But it is also a fact that the level of public satisfaction with the banking services is not as high as it should be. Over the years, perhaps some structural rigidities have crept in. These need to be removed. There is need for greater competition and greater operational flexibility in respect of banking services. The banking culture has to be made more responsive to the needs of the public. I am requesting the Reserve Bank of India to set up a Committee of Bankers, bank employees, depositors and borrowers to consider these aspects and make recommendations to the Government.

51. The previous Government had announced the formation of the Securities Exchange Board of India (SEBI) in 1987. Three years have

passed and the legislation for giving statutory authority to SEBI has not been introduced. We will ensure that this is done in this budget session.

52. Science and technology is the mainspring of development. We are proud of the capabilities that we have built up in critical areas like agriculture, space research, atomic energy and defence. We will aim at utilising the talent of our scientists and engineers towards two basic ends:

- the development of appropriate technologies for agriculture, non-conventional and renewable energy and other employment intensive activities,
- the establishment of a strong base of self reliance in critical areas of modern technology.

Public spending on R & D, incentives for the use of indigenous technologies and policies to guide private research efforts will be oriented towards these objectives.

53. There is a large community of Indians settled abroad. They have achieved tremendous success in their chosen professions and occupations. True to the rich tradition of our ancient culture, their physical location has not weakened the strong intellectual, philosophical and social links that they have with the country of their origin. The Government will continue to provide special facilities for them to invest their savings in this country. The procedures will be simplified so that they can function with a sense of confidence and in line with declared national policy.

54. Let me now turn to the Revised Estimates for 1989-90 and the Budget Estimates for 1990-91.

Revised Estimates for 1989-90

55. Revised Estimates of Expenditure for the current year show an increase of Rs. 5620 crores over the Budget Estimates. Of this, Rs. 4958 crores are on non-Plan account and Rs. 662 crores on Plan account.

56. Honourable Members are aware of the strains on our security environment which unfortunately coincide with the strains on our economy. Hence, on the non-Plan side, Defence Services are being provided additional Rs.1500 crores to meet their essential requirements and committed expenditure. The provision for fertilizer subsidy will be Rs.950 crores more, mainly due to larger imports and clearance of arrear claims. There is an increase of Rs.276 crores in food subsidy, mainly for

clearing arrears due to Food Corporation of India. An additional provision of Rs.468 crores has been made for export promotion and market development. Interest payments will be Rs.710 crores higher. The Government is of the view that the amount of compensation to be paid to the victims of the Bhopal Gas tragedy under Court order is too meagre for the magnitude of sufferings of these innocent people. The matter is under review in Court and in the meantime Government have decided to pay interim relief for the victims for which a provision of Rs.320 crores has been made which, inclusive of bank interest over a period of 3 years, will amount to Rs.360 crores. The increases are partly offset by savings in some areas notably in the lump sum provision made for dearness allowance consequent on transfer of liability on this account to the budget of the Ministries/Departments.

57. On the Receipt side, while collection from Corporation Tax and Customs duties are expected to more or less reach Budget estimates, the receipts from Union excise duties are estimated to be Rs.599 crores less than the budget. Income-tax collections, on the other hand, are expected to be more by Rs.755 crores. States' share of taxes including the sums payable to States on the basis of collection figures certified by the C&AG for the earlier years are placed at Rs.13232 crores against Rs.12438 crores at the budget stage, i.e. Rs.794 crores more. The shortfall in net revenue receipts is expected to be more than off set by larger receipts from small savings, provident fund collections and special deposits of non-government provident funds, etc.

58. The overall deficit for the current year is now estimated at Rs.11750 crores against the budget estimate of Rs.7337 crores.

Budget Estimates for 1990-91

59. The next financial year is the beginning of the Eighth Five Year Plan. This Government is irrevocably committed to planned economic development, and to making the plan more meaningful to the people. As a part of the new strategy, in the next year's Plan, we have provided more for those programmes and schemes which benefit the people directly. We have favoured those programmes that create more jobs, generate self-employment opportunities, improve the living environment in our villages and strengthen our agriculture. This is the surest route to overcome poverty. An increase of 31.7 per cent on last year's budget estimate is being provided for Agriculture and Allied Services, without taking into account the budgt provision of Rs.1000 crores for the debt relief for farmers, weavers and artisans. The allocation for anti-poverty

programmes, which are spread over different budget heads is being increased by about 23 per cent over last year's budget estimate. This includes the outlay for employment programmes in rural and urban areas which is being increased by 30 per cent on last year's budget estimate.

60. We have a firm commitment to accord highest priority to agriculture and rural development and our thrust and actions are in conformity with that commitment.

61. For the Central Plan 1990-91, I propose an outlay of Rs.39,329 crores – an increase of Rs.4,883 crores or 14.2 per cent over the current year's outlay. Of this, Rs.17,344 crores will be provided as budgetary support and the balance of Rs.21,985 crores will be mobilised by the public sector enterprises through their internal resources as well as borrowings.

62. For the year 1990-91, an outlay of Rs.905 crores is proposed for the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation which represents an increase of 17.5 per cent over the budget estimates for the current year. In addition, I am also proposing an outlay of Rs.155 crores for Agricultural Research and Education compared to the provision of Rs.110 crores in 1989-90 – an increase of 41 per cent.

63. I have already referred to the intention of the Government to make a beginning in respect of an Employment Guarantee Scheme. The Annual Plan outlay proposed for the Department of Rural Development is Rs.3,115 crores. It is my intention to provide some additional funds, within the constraint of resources, to enable an Employment Guarantee Scheme to be introduced in selected areas.

64. The Government is pledged to securing a fair deal for the most oppressed, exploited and deprived sectors of the society, namely, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It is proposed to make a provision of Rs.320 crores for the schemes for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Annual Plan 1990-91 as against Rs. 269 crores in 1989-90 BE. The Special Central Assistance to Special Component Plans and Tribal Sub-Plans of States has also been increased.

65. The Government would intensify the efforts for eradication of illiteracy. The very fact that millions of voters in the country have to identify the names of candidates on the ballot papers only from the election symbols is itself a symbol of the extent of illiteracy. We have made 25 per cent increase in allocation for National Literacy Mission. Special attention to vocational programmes at all levels will be given.

The process of modernisation of technical education, and support to thrust and frontier areas in science and technology will be maintained. I am proposing an outlay of Rs.865 crores for the Department of Education during 1990-91.

66. In all the programmes of health and family welfare services, special attention will be paid to the needs of the rural people. I am proposing an outlay of Rs.950 crores for the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for 1990-91

67. The Government attaches great significance to the welfare of the weak, the poor and the deprived living in the urban areas. Major initiatives for employment, low cost sanitation for liberation of scavengers and provision for night shelters are proposed to be launched. The plan outlay of the Urban Development Sector is being increased to Rs.272 crores in 1990-91 from Rs.89 crores in 1989-90BE for this purpose.

68. The Annual Plan outlays for 1990-91 for the infrastructure sectors are proposed to be stepped up. The outlays for Petroleum and Natural Gas is proposed to be increased by 18.6 per cent, Railways by 12.4 per cent and Power by about 10 per cent.

69. The details regarding Central Plan outlays for these and other sectors are in the Budget documents. I do not wish to take the time of the House in making my speech a substitute for the voluminous budget documents, and thus deprive the Members of the excitement of reading these documents'.

70. Honourable Members will be happy to know that the Central assistance for State and UT Plans next year will be Rs.12,848 crores, including the Plan revenue grants recommended by the Finance Commission as against Rs.10,450 crores excluding drought assistance provided in Budget Estimates for the current year. This represents a substantial step up of 22.9 per cent.

71. Budget Estimates for the next year provide Rs.64,515 crores for non-Plan expenditure as against Rs.59,220 crores in Revised Estimates for the current year. The main increrase next year is under interest payments provision for which goes up from Rs.17,710 crores this year to Rs.20,850 crores next year.

72. The Government have appointed a Committee to consider the issue of One Rank One Pension in all its aspects. The Report of the Committee is expected by end of March, 1990 and government will take further action thereafter.

73. For Defence Services, a provision of Rs.15,750 crores has been made in the Budget Estimates. This increase in the defence expenditure is not of our choice. It is the direct result of the situation on our borders.

74. Freedom struggle is indivisible and therefore it has been decided that those who fought for Goa's liberation from the Portugese rule will be eligible for Union Government's pension and all other benefits available to other freedom fighters.

75. The Ninth Finance Commission has submitted its second report covering the period 1990-95, a copy of which was laid on the Table of the House last week along with a statement of decisions of Government on the recommendations. These have been taken into account while framing the Budget for next year. The recommendations of the Finance Commission accepted by Government will cast an additional burden of the order of Rs.773 crores on the Central Budget in 1990-91.

76. Government are alive to the important issue of checking proliferation of Government expenditure especially in non-priority and non-developmental areas. I am requesting all the Ministries and Departments to absorb the liabilites on account of additional instalments of D.A. which will be payable next year from within the budget provisions made for them by effecting economies and eliminating non-essential expenditure. I am, therefore, including only a nominal provision of Rs.100 crores in the next year's budget as lump sum provision for D.A. This is mainly to meet the possible requirements of small Departments with limited budgets who may not find it possible to absorb D.A. increases to the full extent.

77. On the Receipts side, Gross Tax Revenue at the 1989-90 rate of taxation is estimated at Rs. 57988 crores and the net tax revenue after payment to States of their share of taxes is placed at Rs.43507 compared to Rs. 37798 crores in the Revised Estimates for the current year.

78. I have taken a credit of Rs. 8000 crores on account of market borrowings as against Rs.7,400 crores in the current year. External assistance net of repayment is expected to be of the order of Rs.4327 crores in the next year as against Rs. 3901 crores in the current year. Taking into account the other variations in receipts and expenditure the overall deficit for next year at the 1989-90 rate of taxation is estimated at Rs. 9165 crores.

Budget 1990-91

Speech of

Prof. Madhu Dandavate
Minister of Finance

19th March, 1990

PART B

79. Having taxed your patience so far, now let me turn to other areas of taxation and reliefs for which you must have been waiting impatiently. Let me begin with my proposals in respect of direct taxes. I am introducing certain major changes in the rate structure for personal income-tax with a view to providing relief to low and middle income groups, and to make the savings linked incentives more equitable for taxpayers in different income slabs. My first proposal to raise the exemption limit is in fulfilment of a promise made in the National Front manifesto. I am raising the exemption limit for personal income taxation from Rs. 18,000 to Rs. 22,000. Roughly, one million persons will go out of the tax net as a result of this change. In deciding the new limit, I have had to balance two conflicting considerations. On the one hand, it is a fact that the lower income groups have been affected the most by price rise, and there is a case to raise the exemption limit. On the other hand, an increase in the limit narrows the tax base and involves substantial loss of revenue as the benefit of the increase is spread over all taxpayers, and is not confined to the lower end of the income levels. Experts have often argued that keeping in view our per capita income, raising of the exemption limit is not justified. However, as I temperamentally prefer to avoid taking extreme positions, I have chosen the middle course which I believe is fair and reasonable.

80. As further measure of relief to the lower and middle income groups, I am extending the lowest rate of 20% from the present limit of Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 30,000.

81. Last year, a surcharge at the rate of 8 per cent was introduced for financing employment programmes. Dropping this employment surcharge would have brought into question my irrevocable commitment to employment oriented planning. I, therefore, have no choice but to continue this surcharge. This will now be applicable beyond taxable income of Rs. 75,000 as against the present limit of Rs. 50,000.

82. As the Honourable Members are aware, the existing schemes of tax incentive to promote savings are based on deductions from income. A person gets tax relief at the highest marginal rate of tax applicable to him. Accordingly, it confers higher amount of tax benefit to a person with higher income vis-a-vis a person with a lower income. With a view to removing this inequity, I propose to introduce a system of tax rebate on the gross amount of savings under section 80C. Under the new system, a person contributing to provident fund, life insurance, National Savings Certificates, etc. as earlier, will now be entitled to a tax rebate calculated at the rate of 20%, on such savings. The maximum tax rebate allowable will be Rs. 10,000 generally and Rs. 14,000 in the case of authors, playwrights, artists, musicians, actors, sportsmen and athletes. This is broadly equivalent to the maximum relief available now. All persons will get the same amount of tax benefit on a given amount of savings, irrespective of their levels of income. The low income taxpayer will benefit.

83. Let me illustrate the impact of the above proposals. A person with a salary income of Rs. 3,500 per month, i.e. Rs. 42,000 per year, who saves Rs. 8,000 per year in provident fund and insurance presently pays Rs. 1,000 per year as tax. Under the new dispensation, he will not have to pay any tax at all. The upper income group will have to save Rs. 50,000 to get the full relief of Rs. 10,000. Under the old system they would have got the same relief by saving only Rs. 39,500. I may mention in passing, that the new system of a uniform tax rebate will also lead to a substantial simplification in tax deduction at source by employers.

84. As a further incentive to save, I propose to increase the limit available for the savings incentives under section 80CCA from Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 40,000. Since the savings under this are on a 'netting' principle and are added back to income when withdrawn, the present system of deduction from taxable income will continue.

85. In addition to this, the Equity Linked Savings Scheme (ELSS) announced last year has now been finalised on a 'netting' principle. Investment in units under the Scheme, will be eligible for deduction upto a maximum of Rs. 10,000 from the total income. The annual return on the investment in the units will be eligible for tax concession under section 80L. On repurchase of the units by the Mutual Funds, the capital amount representing the cost of the units will be taxed as income in the year of repurchase and the excess will be liable to tax as capital gains. The Equity Linked Savings Scheme will eventually replace the present deduction under section 80CC. Meanwhile, this provision is being extended for investments made upto 31st March, 1991.

86. In an effort to mitigate in some small measure, the hardship of parents

or guardians of physically handicapped or mentally retarded persons with incomes upto Rupees sixty thousand per annum, I propose allowing a deduction of Rs. 6,000 from the parent's or guardian's total income to cover expenses on medical treatment, training and rehabilitation of such persons.

87. I propose to increase the deduction in respect of professional income from foreign sources, available to authors, playwrights, artists, musicians, actors and sportsmen including athletes, from the existing rate of 25% to 50% of the income or 75% of the foreign exchange brought into India, whichever is higher. In the case of professors, teachers and research workers also, the present provision has been liberalised to allow deduction of 75% of the foreign exchange brought into India.

88. I will now make my proposals in regard to corporate taxation. The corporate sector has often claimed that the rate of Corporate Tax is high and that this inhibits growth as well as tax compliance. On closer scrutiny, I find that the rate is only seemingly high, because the system provides too many exemptions. After all the admissible exemptions and deductions, the effective rate falls drastically. Many large and high profit making companies had been able to escape the tax net and were paying zero tax for a long time. That is why the contribution of the corporate sector to tax revenue was not commensurate with the profits they earned; nor with the needs of national development. The tax system also tilted the balance in favour of capital intensive production.

89. To ensure better tax compliance, I propose a twin strategy. I am abolishing major incentives like Investment Allowance and Investment Deposit Account with a view to closing the escape route for the corporate sector to go out of the tax net; and having closed that route, I propose to fix the tax rate for widely held domestic companies at 40% with corresponding changes in rates for other domestic companies. This twin strategy will raise the effective tax rate and will also give substantial additional revenue of Rs.800 crores.

90. The only major deductions that will now be permitted are those relating to foreign exchange earnings and for setting up new industrial undertakings. The deduction for setting up new industries is being raised from 25 per cent to 30 per cent in the case of companies and from 20 per cent to 25 per cent for others. The period during which the benefit can be availed of is being extended from 8 to 10 years.

91. With the abolition of the major exemptions, there is a case for also removing the special provision regarding tax on minimum profits contained in section 115J of the Income-tax Act. Accordingly, I propose to discontinue that provision with effect from the assessment year 1991-92.

92. I am also introducing an important change in the taxation of inter-corporate dividends. At present 60% of the dividend income received by a domestic company from another is exempt from tax. There is a tendency towards holding of personal wealth in the form of companies which are in effect closely-held. In order to encourage genuine investment activity while at the same time discouraging the use of corporate framework for holding personal wealth, I propose to exempt dividends received by domestic companies from other domestic companies to the full extent to which they themselves declare dividends during the relevant period. However, scheduled banks and public financial institutions would, in substance, continue to be governed by the provisions of section 80M as they presently stand.

93. The result of the reform of the corporate tax system proposed by me will be to increase the buoyancy, simplify the tax structure and make it neutral as between small and large companies. At the same time, it will provide strong incentive for export and for investment in new industrial undertakings.

94. Many small scale industries are organised as partnerships. I propose to raise their exemption limit from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 15,000 and to lower the tax rates suitably.

95. Restoration of ecologically degraded areas fulfils the objectives of employment generation, enhances the supply of fuel wood and fodder and also contributes to the overall social, economic and environmental stability of the rural areas. In order to promote afforestation, I propose to extend the provisions of section 35CCB and section 80GGA to taxpayers who contribute to a fund or programme for afforestation approved by the prescribed authority.

96. As in the case of personal income tax, I propose to continue the existing surcharge of 8% on corporate taxpayers also on all incomes above Rs. 75,000.

97. I also propose to make a major change in the taxation of gifts. At present, gifts are taxed in the hands of the donor, but there is no limit on the amount which a donee can show as having been received by way of gifts. Because of this, the mechanism of gifts is used to split up capital and launder black money. Some instances have also come to notice recently where attempts have been made to explain away wasteful and ostentatious expenditure on marriage receptions and other functions as having been financed out of gifts. With a view to curbing such practices, I have decided to substitute the present gift-tax on donors with a donee based gift-tax. Any person, who claims his assets or his expenditures as having been financed

from gifts, will now be liable to a gift-tax on a graduated scale. Thus he will have the pleasure of transferring a part of his bounty as a gift to the exchequer.

98. The primary purpose of the donee-based gift-tax is not to raise revenue but to check tax evasion and conspicuous consumption. In order to take care of legitimate gifts, there will be a basic exemption limit of Rs. 20,000 per year. In the case of total gifts exceeding Rs. 20,000 but not exceeding Rs. 50,000, gift-tax will be levied at 20 per cent; for total gifts exceeding Rs. 50,000 but not exceeding Rs. 2,00,000 at 30 per cent; and for total gifts exceeding Rs. 2,00,000 at 40 per cent. In addition, I also propose to allow for a substantially higher limit of rupees one lakh for gifts received from all sources by an individual at the time of marriage. Further, gifts received in foreign exchange through official channels will also be exempt.

99. I propose to make the new system applicable in respect of gifts made on or after 20th March, 1990. Consequently, the existing Gift-Tax Act taxing the gifts in the hands of donors will cease to be operative in respect of gifts made on or after that date.

100. Legislation to give effect to this new scheme is proposed to be introduced during the current session of Parliament.

101. I do not propose to take up the time of the House with other minor changes in the Direct Tax Laws.

102. As I mentioned earlier, there will be a gain in revenue from corporate tax to the extent of Rs. 800 crores. The loss in revenue from income-tax other than corporate tax after providing for better compliance is expected to be Rs. 250 crores. There will, therefore, be an additional accrual of Rs. 550 crores in respect of direct taxes.

103. Sir, I shall now deal with my proposals relating to indirect taxes. The main thrust of the proposals is on simplification and rationalisation. Simultaneously, I have also attempted to mobilise some resources in a manner that does not hurt the common man and at the same time helps to curb elitist consumption. A major emphasis has been on strengthening impulses for growth and exports. Significant changes in duty structure are also proposed to develop a quality culture in our industry. I have also not failed to give relief to the deserving sectors, particularly small scale industry, agriculture and environmental protection. All these measures have been described in some detail in the Explanatory Memorandum to the Finance Bill and I shall deal briefly with the more important of these proposals.

104. Presently, the import duty rates are widely dispersed. With a view to rationalising the rates and bringing down their multiplicity, the total of the

basic and auxiliary duty rates of customs are being placed in a limited number of slots in the range of zero to 125% in respect of most items. Further, as a step towards rationalisation and simplification of the Central Excise Tariff, the duty rates are proposed to be recast for a large number of goods. Though as a result of the rationalisation, the duty rates on certain commodities may marginally go up or down, the proposals on the whole are intended to be broadly revenue neutral. The reduction in the number of rates in each Chapter of the Tariff will simplify assessment. It will be our endeavour to ensure a measure of stability for the *ad valorem* rates.

105. First, I shall take up the proposals which are in the nature of concessions in customs and excise duties.

106. Agriculture is a priority area in our framework of development and tax rates are already kept low on most of the inputs used in this sector. Specified pesticides and pesticide intermediates enjoy concessional rates of import duty of 70% and 60% respectively. I propose to reduce the import duty on a few more specified bulk pesticides and pesticide intermediates to these levels. The proposal involves a revenue loss of about Rs.16 crores.

107. In order to encourage the use of rape-seed oil and mustard oil, of which there is an abundant production in the country, I propose to completely exempt refined rape-seed oil and mustard oil which are currently attracting excise duty of Rs.750 per tonne. The revenue loss on account of this proposal is estimated to be Rs.8 crores.

108. I propose to remove excise duty on pickles altogether in the hope that this will lend some flavour and spice to my budget.

109. Excise duty on coffee is presently levied at the rates of Rs. 78 and Rs. 105 per quintal depending upon the variety. As a measure of relief to the coffee growers, I propose to reduce the duty to a uniform level of Rs. 50 per quintal. This concession involves a revenue loss of Rs. 4 crores.

110. Marine products constitute a major thrust area of the country's exports. In order to make imported prawn feed more economical, I propose to reduce the duty on this item to 25%. In order to help modernisation of food processing and sea food industries, I propose to extend the concessional rate of import duty of 40% now available to certain specified machinery, to a few more items.

111. With a view to reducing the cost of cattle feed, I propose to completely exempt molasses used in its manufacture from the whole of excise duty. I also propose to prescribe concessional import duty of 40% in respect of certain items of equipment required in cattle breeding and dairying.

112. I propose to exempt fully foot-valves of certain specifications from excise duty in order to promote efficiency of agricultural pumps.

113. Presently, kraft paper and kraft paper-board used for apple packaging in Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Uttar Pradesh are exempted from excise duty, as a measure to conserve forest wealth. I propose to extend this concession to packaging of all horticultural produce all over the country. This is expected to result in a revenue loss of Rs.5 crores.

114. I propose to extend full exemption from excise duty to hand made paper and paper board manufactured by units of Khadi and Village Industries Commission even when power is used in the process of sheet forming. I also propose to enhance the value limit for the purposes of excise duty exemption on footwear from Rs.75 to Rs.100 per pair in respect of such footwear made by units under KVIC as well as those run with the assistance of IRDP.

115. In addition to the measures outlined in the earlier part of my speech for the promotion of small scale sector, I also propose to extend some more fiscal concessions to this sector. Presently, small scale units are allowed complete exemption from excise duty in respect of clearance of goods upto a value of Rs. 15 lakhs in case such goods fall under only one Chapter of the Central Excise Tariff. I propose to increase this value limit to Rs.20 lakhs. The total exemption available to goods cleared upto a value limit of Rs.30 lakhs, when such goods fall under more than one Chapter of the Tariff, will remain unchanged. The increase in exemption limit for small scale units involves a revenue loss of Rs.67 crores. The scheme of notional credit of 5% in the case of inputs manufactured in the small scale sector is also being continued for one more year from the 1st April,1990. Further, the limit of value of clearance of goods in a financial year for the purpose of obtaining a central excise licence is being increased from the existing level of Rs.10 lakhs to Rs.15 lakhs. It has also been decided that the licensed small scale units having value of clearances upto Rs.20 lakhs in a year will henceforth be required to furnish only quarterly returns of production, clearance and duty payment. These changes are proposed to take effect from the 1st April,1990.

116. In order to reduce the prices of life saving drugs, I propose to exempt certain finished formulations containing Rifampicin, which is an anti-TB drug, from central excise duty. Specified bulk drugs which are required for the manufacture of certain life saving medicines are also being exempted from customs duty. I propose to reduce the import duty on certain specified drug intermediates to 90%. These proposals involve a loss of revenue of nearly Rs.17 crores.

117. We are all aware of some recent tragedies involving unhygenically packed intravenous fluids. In order that the pharmaceutical industry is encouraged to employ latest techniques of aseptic packaging, I propose to reduce the import duty on aseptic form fill seal machines for use by that industry from the present level of 147.25% to 40%.

118. Certain life saving equipments are eligible for complete exemption from import duty. I propose to extend this benefit to certain specified instruments and implants for physically handicapped persons. I also propose to give some concessions in customs duty to components of hearing aids.

119. I propose to reduce the import duty on homoeopathic medicines as well as on certain inputs for the manufacture of such medicines. This involves a revenue loss of about Rs.5 crores.

120. With a view to giving an impetus to industrial production and to boost exports, I propose to grant some concessions to capital goods and machinery.

121. There has been a feeling that our exports are not able to face international competition due to high cost of imported capital equipment. A scheme is being worked out for making available to registered manufacturer-exporters the facility of import of capital goods at concessional rate of duty against suitable export obligation. Broadly, capital goods upto a specified value limit imported under the scheme would be eligible to a concessional import duty of 25%. This will be subject to the condition that goods of a minimum of three times the value of the imported capital goods are exported within four years from the date of importation. The details of this scheme will be announced in the new Import and Export Policy.

122. Concessional import duties have been prescribed from time to time on machinery required for various export thrust sectors. I propose to extend the concession to specified items of machinery for rubber belting industry and forged hand tool industry. The concession involves a revenue loss of Rs.8 crores.

123. In order to promote investment and strengthen indigenous capital goods sector, I propose to reduce the excise duty on such machinery on a selective basis by 5 percentage points. This concession will lead to loss of revenue to the extent of Rs.60 crores. I am one of those who believe that the indigenous capital goods sector is integral to our search for self-reliance. I hope, the reduction in excise duty will make our capital equipment more competitive and spur modernisation.

124. With a view to encouraging industrial units to invest in quality upgradation and strengthen quality control, I propose to prescribe a concessional import duty of 40% on specified instruments and equipments. The proposal involves a revenue loss of Rs.30 crores. This substantial revenue loss is worthwhile in the interest of improving the quality of indigenous products.

125. In the interest of better environmental protection and pollution control, I propose to extend the present concessional customs duty of 40% to some more specified air and water pollution control equipments. At the same time, I propose to reduce the excise duty on certain specified pollution control equipments from 15% to 5%.

126. Heavy investments are required for the upgradation of the facilities available at the airports. I propose, as a measure of relief, to reduce the import duty on navigational, communication, air traffic control and landing equipments imported by the National Airports Authority of India to a level of 25%. The proposal involves a revenue loss of Rs.7.5 crores.

127. In order to promote establishment of telecommunication network in rural areas, I propose to reduce the excise duty on specified telecommunication equipment from the existing rate of 20% to 15%. This will lead to a revenue loss of Rs.15 crores.

128. I propose to reduce the excise duty on dry cell batteries from 35% to 30%. The relief will involve a revenue loss of Rs.10 crores.

129. It has been represented that film industry is facing difficulties on account of video piracy. In order to help combat this menace by simultaneous release of prints in a number of cinema houses, I propose to fully exempt feature films from excise duty. The proposal would involve a revenue loss of Rs.8 crores. I hope, with this incentive, the films which had gone into slow motion will regain their lost momentum.

130. In order to give relief to the newspaper industry, I propose to reduce the import duty on standard newsprint by Rs.100 per tonne.

131. As a matter of administrative simplification, I propose to shift the incidence of excise duty from truck body building activity, which is mostly in the unorganised sector, to motor vehicle chassis.

132. Now I move on to a package of proposals relating to the textile industry. These aim mainly at simplifying and rationalising the tariff structure, minimising the scope for evasion and ensuring a lower rate of duty for most varieties of cheaper fabrics. There are essentially two sets of proposals. The first relates to duty rationalisation at the fabric stage and the second, to changes in excise and import duties on man-made fibres and yarns as well as the intermediates used to produce them.

133. There is a growing concern about the plight of the handloom weaver. It is widely believed that one of the main causes of the distress is the neutralisation of the tax concessions given to this sector by wide-spread tax evasion at the processing stage. There is thus a near unanimous view in favour of transferring the excise duty from fabrics to yarn, which I share. However, in the case of man-made fabrics, the entire duty is by way of additional excise duty in lieu of sales tax. Therefore, any change in the duty structure can be made only in consultation with the States. I propose to consult the Chief Ministers shortly in this regard.

134. A part of the duty on cotton fabrics is, however, in the shape of basic excise duty. As a first step, I propose to transfer the whole of the basic duty on cotton fabrics to yarn. As the hank yarn used by handlooms will continue to be exempted, the price differential between hank yarn and cone yarn would be widened and this should greatly improve the competitiveness of the handloom sector.

135. Since at present the additional excise duty at the processing stage cannot be shifted to yarn without consultation with the States, I have attempted to rationalise the duty structure on fabrics. The number of slabs in the case of man-made fabrics is being reduced in a manner that the duty on fabrics becomes more equitable and the administration of tax laws more efficient. The rationalisation will also, I believe, greatly reduce evasion and consequently improve realisation.

136. Let me turn to man-made fibres, yarns and the intermediates used to produce them. Honourable members will recall that duties were reduced substantially on man-made textiles in 1985 and 1988. While the incidence of taxes was lowered, there have been complaints that the consumer did not get the corresponding benefit. I have thus tried to revise the duty structure keeping in mind the ability of diffe rent sectors to bear the additional burden. This will also help the competitiveness of the handloom sector where the dominant fibre is cotton. The major changes I am proposing are:

- imposition of a basic excise duty of Rs.4.40 per kg. on PTA and Rs.3.60 per kg. on DMT which will yield Rs.80 crores,
- increase in the basic excise duty on polyester filament yarn from around Rs.50 to Rs.55 per kg. and on nylon filament yarn from around Rs.37 to Rs.50 per kg. yielding additional revenue of Rs.156 crores,
- increase in the basic excise duty on viscose staple fibre from around Rs.7 to Rs.8.50 per kg. leading to a revenue gain of Rs.15 crores,
- reduction in the basic duty on polyester staple fibre from around Rs.14 to Rs.8.50 per kg. involving a revenue loss of Rs.65 crores and

- some reduction in the basic duties on various polyester blended yarns.

137. In order to ensure a measure of price discipline in this industry, I propose to reduce import duties,

- on DMT and PTA from 195% to 150%,
- on NFY from 130% to 100%,
- on PFY from 205% to 180% and
- on VSF from 55% to 40%.

The revenue loss from these duty reductions will be marginal since actual imports are not expected to be significant.

138. Keeping in view the sharp decline in the international price of MEG, I propose to raise the import duty on this item from 90% to 150%. This will result in an additional revenue of nearly Rs.48 crores.

139. Honourable Members may recall that for providing cheap cloth to the weaker sections of the society and to encourage the development of the handloom sector, additional excise duty under Textiles and Textile Articles Act was levied in 1978. The present rate of this duty is generally 13.64% of the basic excise duty. In addition to this duty, a cess at the rate of 2.5 paise per square metre is levied on fabrics for the purpose of developing khadi and other handloom industries. I propose to merge both these levies by raising the additional duty from 13.64% to 15% of the basic excise duty.

140. There are certain other rationalisation measures relating to textiles including marginal adjustment of duty rates on acrylic fibre, polypropylene staple fibre and filament yarn etc., without significant revenue implications.

141. The jute industry needs encouragement for diversification of its products. I propose to fully exempt jute blankets, floor coverings, mattings and bleached, printed and dyed jute fabrics from excise duty. Full exemption available to jute yarn supplied to KVIC units is also being extended to the handicraft sector.

142. I hope, having relished so far the liberal reliefs, the Honourable Members will not now grudge some revenue earning measures.

143. The family members of my smoker friends would, I am sure, be expecting an increase in the rates of excise duty on cigarettes in the interest of the health of the smokers. I will not disappoint them. The increase in duty will be 15 paise for the cheaper cigarettes and 75 paise in the case of costlier cigarettes per packet of ten. There will be no change in the duty rate on non-filter cigarettes of length upto 60 mm. I would hasten to add that I do not

propose any change in the excise levy on biris. This measure is estimated to yield additional excise revenue of Rs.131 crores. I shall be more than happy if my actual collections are much less due to fall in cigarette consumption.

144. Some sympathetic increase in the excise duty rates on pan masala is also being made to yield additional revenue of Rs. 6 crores.

145. I propose to increase the excise duty on cocoa and cocoa preparations from 10% to 15%, on jams, marmalades etc. from 5% to 10% and on ice cream from nil to 10%. The revenue gain from these measures will be of the order of Rs.26 crores.

146. The House will agree that items used by the affluent sections of the society must bear a higher burden of levies. I propose to increase the excise duty on certain items like microwave oven, washing machine, certain sophisticated varieties of audio systems, video cassette recorder and player, electronic games and relatively high priced cooking ranges.

147. I propose to increase the excise duty on motor cars from 35% to 40%. This measure will yield additional revenue to the tune of Rs.79 crores. I do not propose to make any change in the excise duty on two wheelers and tractors.

148. The specific duty rates of excise on refrigerators, air-conditioners of capacity upto 1.5 tonnes and automotive gas compressors are being increased. I propose to enhance the excise duty on car air-conditioning parts including those forming the kit from 40% to 65%. These proposals involve a revenue gain of Rs.14 crores.

149. Tyres and tubes, except for a few varieties, are currently subject to central excise levy at specific rates. On these items, owing to recurring increase in prices, the duty incidence in ad valorem terms has come down. As a corrective measure, I propose to raise the existing specific rates on tyres and tubes. However, I do not propose any increase of duty on tractor, trailer and two wheeler tyres and tubes. This, along with certain other rationalisation measures, is likely to yield a revenue gain of about Rs.40 crores.

150. I propose to raise the specific rates of basic duties of excise on iron and steel. The increase will generally be Rs.500 per tonne in the case of stainless steel items and Rs.100 per tonne in the case of other items. In the case of downstream dutiable products, MODVAT credit would continue to be available. The revenue gain from this proposal is of the order of Rs.104 crores.

151. Presently, the total rate of import duty on most of the stainless steel and articles thereof is 345%. I propose to bring down the rate to the level of

200%. The proposals in regard to customs duties on these and other steel items are expected to result in the loss of revenue to the tune of Rs.10 crores.

152. At present, the country has a surplus production of aluminium. In order to discourage imports, I propose to increase the basic customs duty on aluminium ingots by Rs. 3500 per tonne.

153. Major plastic raw materials attract excise duty ranging from 30% to 65%. However, the rate of duty on polystyrene is only 20%. As a measure of rationalisation, I propose to increase this rate to 30%. The proposal is expected to yield additional revenue of Rs.5 crores.

154. I propose to increase the basic excise duty on paste grade PVC used in the manufacture of leather cloth from Rs.15000 to Rs.20000 per tonne as an anti-evasion measure. The excise duty rates on PVC coated textiles are also proposed to be revised upwards. These measures are expected to yield Rs.17.5 crores.

155. At present, various categories of paints and varnishes are liable to excise duty at different rates ranging between 15% and 35%. I propose to rationalise the rates by keeping only two levels of duty at 15% and 30% as against the present five rates. The proposal involves prescribing a uniform excise duty of 15% on insulating varnishes and water based paints and 30% on oil based and plastic based decorative paints. The proposal would yield a revenue of Rs.9 crores.

156. Currently special excise duty at the rate of 1/20th of the basic duty of excise is being levied on indigenously produced goods. However, for the computation of countervailing duty of customs on imported goods, special excise duty is not taken into account. I do not think such a distinction is warranted. I propose to subject the imported goods to countervailing duty on the basis of the excise duty inclusive of special excise duty. This proposal is expected to yield customs revenue of Rs.60 crores.

157. The Baggage Rules relating to free allowance admissible to passengers arriving from foreign countries are being modified. The general free allowance is being increased from the existing level of Rs.1250 to Rs.2000 per passenger. There will be a uniform duty rate of 250% for baggage in excess of this limit as against the existing 175% and 245%. I also propose to prescribe a uniform duty rate of 25% on specified articles brought by passengers coming from abroad after a period of stay of more than one year, subject to certain conditions. The revised measures will take effect from the 1st April,1990.

158. Provision is being made for continuance of auxiliary duty of customs and special excise duty at the existing rates.

159. As the Honourable Members are aware, Inland Air Travel Tax was introduced in the Budget of last year. The tax is leviable at 10% of one component of the total air fare, namely, basic fare. I propose to levy the tax at the existing rate on the full air fare. The estimated revenue gain from the proposal will be Rs.15 crores.

160. As I mentioned in the earlier part of my speech, in recent years our consumption of petroleum products has risen sharply. Honourable Members are also aware that petroleum prices abroad have been hardening. The greater dependence on imports has led to a large outflow of foreign exchange and higher overall foreign borrowing. It has now become necessary to review the domestic prices of petroleum products. Keeping in view the interests of the common man, there will be no increase, I repeat, no increase in prices of kerosene and LPG cylinders. There will also be no increase in prices of naphtha for fertilizers and other uses, natural gas, furnace oil for industry, bitumen for roads and low speed diesel oil for farmers. Among the selected items whose prices are being revised with effect from this midnight are motor spirit, high speed diesel oil and aviation turbine fuel for domestic users. While the price of motor spirit is being raised by Rs. 1.25 per litre ex-storage, the price of high speed diesel oil will go up by 54 paise per litre. The price of aviation turbine fuel will increase by Rs.1320.45 per kilolitre. The increase in retail prices will vary from State to State depending on transportation charges and the incidence of local taxes and levies. I propose to mop up a part of the gain accruing to the oil companies as a result of price revision. The import duty on crude oil is being increased from Rs.1060 to Rs. 1500 per tonne. This will yield a revenue of Rs. 836 crores.

161. The government is compelled to perform this painful duty of increasing the prices of some petroleum products. But these are the hard options forced on us by the grave fiscal situation, rising external debts, and the difficult balance of payments position. We could have postponed these options only at the peril of our economic independence and self-reliance.

162. I have also proposed certain amendments in the Finance Bill seeking to effect changes in the excise and customs tariffs. These amendments are generally enabling provisions and have no revenue significance. Besides, there are proposals for amendment of some of the existing notifications. In order to save the time of the House, I do not propose to recount them.

163. The proposals in regard to changes in the excise duties outlined above are likely to yield additional revenue of Rs.778.63 crores. The concessions and reliefs announced aggregate to Rs.388.44 crores. Out of the net additional shareable revenue from excise duties of Rs.390.19

crores, the centre's share would be Rs.217.12 crores and the States share is Rs.173.07 crores.

164. My tax effort in respect of customs duties will bring in Rs.979.79 crores. Net of reliefs amounting to Rs.144.76 crores, the additional revenue from customs duties accruing to the Centre will be Rs.835.03 crores. Besides, the changes in the Inland Air Travel Tax would yield Rs.15 crores.

165. Copies of notifications giving effect to the changes in customs and excise duties effective from the 20th March, 1990 will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

166. I now have something to say on behalf of my Honourable colleague, the Minister of Communications. Postal Service is highly employment intensive and salary and allowances constitute a major part of the operating expenses of the Postal Department. The grant of additional instalments of Dearness Allowance and increases in other operational expenses add significantly to these costs. The postal rates do not meet even the direct cost of most of the services. A revision of tariff for some postal services has, therefore, become unavoidable. However, in the interest of the common man and cheap and wider dissemination of information, there will be no change in the tariff for ordinary postcards and registered newspapers. The rate of printed postcard, which is used mainly for business purposes, is being raised from 40 paise to 60 paise, of inland letter card from 50 paise, inclusive of the stationery charge, to a consolidated amount of 75 paise, and of envelopes to a uniform rate of Re. one for every 20 grams without any stationery charge. There are also certain other changes which are explained in the memorandum circulated alongwith the Budget documents. The changes would take effect from a date to be notified after the Finance Bill is passed. The revisions proposed are estimated to yield an additional revenue of about Rs.207 crores in a full year and about Rs. 172 crores in 1990-91.

167. Honourable Members will recall that the 46th Constitution Amendment Act, 1982 gave enabling powers to the Parliament to levy a tax on consignment of goods where such consignment takes place in the course of inter-state trade or commerce. However, there have been differences of opinion on the modalities of implementation of this law and the matter has been discussed in various meetings of the Chief Ministers. The broad parameters have now been settled and a Committee of Chief Ministers was appointed to work out the guidelines for granting exemptions from this tax, both by the Centre and the States. I propose to consult the Chief Ministers shortly to take a final view in the matter.

168. I had earlier mentioned that the budget deficit at the existing rates of taxes would be Rs. 9165 crores. Taking into account the net additional yield from the modifications proposed in direct and indirect taxes and the revised postal tariff, the deficit for the next year is estimated at Rs.7206 crores. Honourable Members will note that this deficit is substantially lower than the deficit of Rs. 11750 crores in the revised estimates of 1989-90. In order to give the right signal and contain inflationary pressure, I have also tried to keep next year's deficit even lower than the budget estimate of Rs.7337 crores for the current year.

169. It is my firm determination that the deficit provided for in the budget should not be exceeded. A half-yearly review of the actual developments in the budgetary situation will be made, and the people and the Parliament kept informed about the performance in relation to the deficit.

170. We need to make our fiscal and tax system more stable and predictable. The system of making a large number of changes in the tax rates and tax laws every year, apart from introducing uncertainty, casts a severe burden on the administrative system. It also affects compliance and increases litigation. While some changes in tax rates and laws are inevitable, it is desirable to keep the basic structure stable at least for some time. With this end in view, the Government will present a document on the Long Term Fiscal Policy to Parliament.

171. With this, I have come to the end of my labours. We faced a fiscal situation which constituted a threat to the economic strength and stability of our country. The choice before us was to let things drift, borrow more and consume more or to take the corrective action now, however difficult. We have made our choice. We have taken some resources from the rich and used them to give some relief to the poor and the common man. We have begun a process to restrain the budgetary deficit and contain the inflationary pressure. We have tilted the balance of planning and investment towards the rural areas and in favour of employment.

172. As a man of science, wedded to non-doctrinaire socialism, I consider experimentation and its results the touchstone on which can be tested the relevance of all social and economic perceptions and policies.

173. This is the essence of pragmatism and the quintessence of the unending quest of socio-economic experimenters like Gandhiji, Jaya Prakash and Acharya Narendra Dev.

174. Mr. Speaker, with my irrevocable commitment to such a pragmatic approach, I present this Budget to this august House as a short term device to move steadily, and yet resolutely, towards the long term objective of ensuring growth with equity and self-reliance. In this endeavour, I seek the wholehearted support of the people through their chosen democratic instrument - this honourable Parliament.

175. Sir, I commend the Budget to the House.

Budget of the Central Government for 1990-91
(as laid before Parliament)

[illegible]

भारत सरकार

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

सत्यमेव जयते

केन्द्रीय सरकार

का

1990-91

का

वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT

OF THE

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

FOR

1990-91

(जैसा संसद में प्रस्तुत किया गया)

(As laid before Parliament)

मधु दंडवते

वित्त मंत्री

Madhu Dandavate

Minister of Finance

नई दिल्ली, 19 मार्च, 1990

New Delhi, the 19 March, 1990

विषय सूची

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STATEMENT I - CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA - REVENUE ACCOUNT-RECEIPTS

(करोड़ रुपए)(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	वास्तविक Accounts 1988-89	बजट Budget 1989-90	संशोधित Revised 1989-90	बजट Budget 1990-91
क. कर राजस्व	**A. TAX REVENUE**					
(क) आय और व्यय पर कर	***(a) Taxes on Income and Expenditure:***		*5939.70*	*5937.85*	*5898.81*	*7522.69*
निगम-कर	Corporation Tax	0020	4407.21	4755.00	4755.00	6089.00
आय पर कर निगम कर के अतिरिक्त	Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	0021	1487.44	1116.85	1077.81	1361.69
ब्याज कर	Interest Tax	0024	2.73	0.00	0.00	0.00
आय और व्यय पर अन्य कर	Other Taxes on Income and Expenditure	0028	42.32	66.00	66.00	72.00
(ख) सम्पत्ति और पूंजी लेन-देनों पर कर	***(b) Taxes on Property and Capital Transactions:***		*134.33*	*132.60*	*173.00*	*187.50*
सम्पदा शुल्क	Estate Duty	0031	5.11	3.10	4.00	3.50
धन पर कर	Taxes on Wealth	0032	122.48	120.00	160.00	175.00
दान-कर	Gift Tax	0033	6.74	9.50	9.00	9.00
(ग) वस्तुओं और सेवाओं पर कर	***(c) Taxes on Commodities and Services:***		*34767.14*	*40379.70*	*40153.22*	*46625.15*
सीमा शुल्क	Customs	0037	15805.08	17879.94	17876.99	21460.38
संघ उत्पाद शुल्क*	Union Excise Duties*	0038	18841.34	22318.19	22103.42	24951.96
वस्तुओं और सेवाओं पर अन्य कर और शुल्क	Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Services	0045	120.72	181.57	172.81	212.81
(घ) संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों का कर	***(d) Taxes of Union territories***		*882.91*	*912.86*	*938.76*	*1205.85*
जोड़ - कर राजस्व	**TOTAL-TAX REVENUE**		41724.08	47363.01	47163.79	55541.19
ख. कर-भिन्न राजस्व	**B. NON-TAX REVENUE**					
(क) राजकोषीय सेवाएं	***(a) Fiscal Services***		*738.26*	*677.34*	*843.24*	*565.22*
करेंसी, सिक्का-निर्माण और टकसाल	Currency, Coinage and Mint	0046	304.45	337.68	251.09	251.50
अन्य राजकोषीय सेवाएं	Other Fiscal Services	0047	433.81	339.66	592.15	313.72
(ख) ब्याज प्राप्तियां, लाभांश और लाभ	***(b) Interest Receipts, Dividends and Profits:***		*7447.94*	*9176.89*	*9381.52*	*10239.98*
ब्याज प्राप्तियां	*Interest Receipts*	*0049*	*6972.97*	*8041.34*	*8665.09*	*9519.09*
राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों से ब्याज	Interest from State and Union Territory Governments		3770.45	4522.00	4516.00	5593.00
रेलवे से ब्याज	Interest from Railways		689.34	805.00	815.00	932.00
दूरसंचार से ब्याज	Interest from Telecommunications		160.66	198.00	178.00	198.00
अन्य ब्याज प्राप्तियां	Other Interest Receipts		2352.52	2516.34	3156.09	2796.09
लाभांश और लाभ	Dividends and Profits	0050	474.97	1135.55	716.43	720.89
(ग) अन्य कर-भिन्न राजस्व	***(c) Other Non-Tax Revenue:***					
(i) सामान्य सेवाएं	*(i) General Services:*		*1289.79*	*1405.49*	*1470.79*	*1608.49*
लोक सेवा आयोग	Public Service Commission	0051	3.64	3.25	3.05	3.25
पुलिस	Police	0055	118.96	129.08	146.07	146.08
पूर्ति और निपटान	Supplies and Disposals	0057	31.49	34.22	31.01	31.65
लेखन सामग्री और मुद्रण	Stationery and Printing	0058	29.04	34.00	32.47	29.00

* वर्ष 1989-90 के बजट अनुमानों में 383.99 करोड़ रुपए और वर्ष 1990-91 के बजट अनुमानों में 173.07 करोड़ रुपए की राशि शामिल नहीं है, जो कि बजट-प्रस्तावों में राज्यों के हिस्से की राशि है।

* *Excludes Rs. 383.99 crores in Budget Estimate 1989-90 and Rs.173.07 crores in Budget Estimate 1990-91 being the share of States out of th Budget proposals.*

टिप्पणी:- *'वास्तविक 1988-89' कालम के अंतर्गत दिखाए गए आंकड़े अनन्तिम हैं ।*

Note: The figures shown under the column 'Accounts 1988-89' are provisional.

विवरण 1 - भारत की समेकित निधि - राजस्व खाता - प्राप्तियां

STATEMENT I - CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA - REVENUE ACCOUNT-RECEIPTS

(करोड़ रुपए)(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	वास्तविक Accounts 1988-89	बजट Budget 1989-90	संशोधित Revised 1989-90	बजट Budget 1990-91
लोक निर्माण कार्य	Public Works	0059	24.90	47.83	24.40	27.80
अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	Other Administrative Services	0070	69.60	68.27	74.86	77.66
पेंशनें और अन्य सेवा - निवृत्ति लाभों के संबंध में अंशदान और वसूलियां	Contributions and Recoveries towards Pension & Other Retirement benefits	0071	42.02	29.75	32.33	33.66
विविध सामान्य सेवाएं	Miscellaneous General Services	0075	670.16	672.97	762.10	852.08
रक्षा सेवाएं	*Defence Services*		*299.98*	*386.12*	*364.50*	*407.31*
थल-सेना	Army	0076	164.20	200.41	200.41	215.31
नौ-सेना	Navy	0077	23.84	27.86	24.00	24.00
वायु-सेना	Air Force	0078	63.50	74.28	62.38	61.00
आयुध कारखानें	Ordnance Factories	0079	48.44	83.57	77.71	107.00
(ii) सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं	*(ii) Social and Community Services:*		*267.24*	*273.39*	*299.54*	*308.02*
शिक्षा	Education	0202	4.94	5.43	4.79	12.44
चिकित्सा और लोक स्वास्थ्य	Medical & Public Health	0210	12.47	13.75	9.68	9.74
परिवार कल्याण	Family Welfare	0211	8.18	9.50	8.49	11.20
आवास	Housing	0216	20.24	49.53	15.08	22.61
शहरी विकास	Urban Development	0217	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01
सूचना और प्रचार	Information and Publicity	0220	16.28	16.18	18.95	19.38
प्रसारण	Broadcasting	0221	196.82	176.06	240.00	230.00
श्रम और रोजगार	Labour and Employment	0230	0.64	0.88	0.71	0.75
सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण	Social Security and Welfare	0235	7.64	2.05	1.83	1.89
अन्य सामाजिक सेवाएं	Other Social Services	0252	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
(iii) आर्थिक सेवाएं	*(iii) Economic Services:*		*13728.88*	*18539.86*	*18107.52*	*18574.09*
कृषि कार्य	Crop Husbandry	0401	0.68	1.70	0.71	0.68
पशु पालन	Animal Husbandry	0403	2.63	2.76	2.70	2.70
डेरी विकास	Dairy Development	0404	52.71	87.48	83.02	88.85
मीन उद्योग	Fisheries	0405	1.05	1.39	8.75	0.86
वानिकी और वन्य जीवन	Forestry & Wild Life	0406	2.28	2.70	2.70	2.70
खाद्य भंडारण और भांडागारण	Food Storage and Warehousing	0408	1.98	1.39	4.34	2.07
अन्य कृषि कार्यक्रम	Other Agricultural Programmes	0435	2.68	3.23	2.92	2.92
वृहद और मध्यम सिंचाई	Major & Medium Irrigation	0701	3.27	3.07	4.62	5.10
लघु सिंचाई	Minor Irrigation	0702	0.81	0.52	0.42	0.42
विद्युत	Power	0801	138.20	335.53	163.55	239.12
पेट्रोलियम	Petroleum	0802	477.09	2815.01	2793.40	522.91
कोयला और लिग्नाइट	Coal and Lignite	0803	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ऊर्जा के गैर-पारम्परिक स्रोत	Non-Conventional Sources of Energy	0810	0.48	0.06	0.12	0.13
ग्रामोद्योग और लघु उद्योग	Village and Small Industries	0851	5.74	5.23	3.81	3.81
उद्योग	Industries	0852	99.72	134.07	129.63	197.15
अलौह धातु खनन तथा धातुकर्म उद्योग	Non-Ferrous Minning & Metallurgical Industries	0853	0.83	1.04	5.85	1.13
अन्य उद्योग	Other Industries	0875	30.10	30.00	28.50	30.00
पत्तन और दीपस्तम्भ	Ports and Lighthouses	1051	23.05	23.89	23.80	24.10
नौवहन	Shipping	1052	0.91	0.88	0.88	0.99
नागर विमानन	Civil Aviation	1053	0.56	0.29	2.13	0.65

विवरण 1 - भारत की समेकित निधि - राजस्व खाता - प्राप्तियां
STATEMENT I - CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA - REVENUE ACCOUNT-RECEIPTS

(करोड़ रुपए)(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	वास्तविक Accounts 1988-89	बजट Budget 1989-90	संशोधित Revised 1989-90	बजट Budget 1990-91
सड़कें और पुल	Roads and Bridges	1054	28.25	22.00	30.00	30.00
अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन	Inland Water Transport	1056	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
अन्य संचार सेवाएं	Other Communication Services	1275	3.92	3.66	4.26	4.76
परमाणु ऊर्जा अनुसंधान	Atomic Energy Research	1401	4.73	4.13	5.56	5.89
अन्य वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान	Other Scientific Research	1425	12.54	10.41	10.65	9.94
विदेश व्यापार और निर्यात संवर्धन	Foreign Trade and Export Promotion	1453	26.63	25.05	29.62	30.97
नागरिक पूर्ति	Civil Supplies	1456	146.41	278.00	6.00	0.00
अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	Other General Economic Services	1475	32.66	43.57	41.78	43.63
रेलवे बजट के अनुसार रेलवे का राजस्व	Railway Revenue as per Railway Budget		9528.63	10922.80	11032.80	12408.04
डाक प्राप्तियां	Postal Receipts	1201	741.79	800.00	760.00	972.00
दूरसंचार प्राप्तियां	Telecommunication Receipts	1225	2358.55	2980.00	2925.00	3942.57
ग. सहायता—अनुदान और अंशदान	**C. GRANTS-IN-AID AND CONTRIBUTIONS**		**599.99**	**734.53**	**912.48**	**807.73**
विदेशी अनुदान सहायता	External Grant Assistance	1605	507.24	609.93	776.94	684.57
सहायता सामग्री और उपस्कर	Aid Materials and Equipment	1606	92.75	124.60	135.54	123.16
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों का कर-भिन्न राजस्व	***Non-Tax Revenue of Union territories***		***104.05***	***112.75***	***125.26***	***123.95***
जोड़-कर-भिन्न राजस्व	**TOTAL- NON-TAX REVENUE**		**24176.15**	**30920.25**	**31140.35**	**32227.48**
जोड़-राजस्व प्राप्तियां	***TOTAL-REVENUE RECEIPTS***		***65900.23***	***78283.26***	***78304.14***	***87768.67***
अग्रेनीत (दिखिए पृष्ठ 7)	Carried over (see page 7)					
प्राप्तियों से अधिक भुगतान (राजस्व घाटा)	Excess of Disbursements over Receipts (Revenue Deficit)		10514.42	7011.74	12436.17	13031.36
जोड़	**TOTAL:**		**76414.65**	**85295.00**	**90740.31**	**100800.03**

विवरण 1 - भारत की समेकित निधि - राजस्व खाता - भुगतान

STATEMENT I - CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA - REVENUE ACCOUNT - DISBURSEMENTS

(करोड़ रुपए)(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	वास्तविक Accounts 1988-89	बजट Budget 1989-90	संशोधित Revised 1989-90	बजट Budget 1990-91
क. सामान्य सेवाएं	**A. GENERAL SERVICES**		**29938.67**	**33470.40**	**34831.69**	**38939.97**
(क) राज्य के अंग	***(a) Organs of State***		***272.21***	***445.62***	***472.43***	***363.97***
संसद	Parliament	2011	21.76	24.67	24.31	26.19
राष्ट्रपति, उप-राष्ट्रपति आदि	President, Vice President,etc.	2012	2.48	2.61	3.04	2.84
मंत्रिपरिषद	Council of Ministers	2013	18.41	20.97	19.28	13.63
न्याय का प्रशासन	Administration of Justice	2014	5.96	12.14	13.69	14.20
चुनाव	Elections	2015	20.89	173.23	182.27	64.14
लेखा परीक्षा	Audit	2016	202.71	212.00	229.84	242.97
(ख) राजकोषीय सेवाएं	***(b) Fiscal Services***		***1152.27***	***1089.79***	***1170.70***	***1133.17***
(i) कर संग्रह	*(i) Tax Collection*		*462.24*	*505.58*	*522.38*	*574.36*
आय और व्यय पर करों का संग्रह	Collection of Taxes on Income and Expenditure	2020	165.77	177.67	192.46	203.73
सम्पदा शुल्क, धन कर और दान कर का संग्रह	Collection of Estate Duty, Taxes on Wealth and Gift Tax	2031	17.00	19.18	20.86	22.06
सीमा-शुल्क	Customs	2037	161.50	153.06	157.15	170.63
संघ उत्पाद-शुल्क	Union Excise Duties	2038	117.78	155.38	151.61	177.65
वस्तुओं और सेवाओं पर अन्य कर और शुल्क	Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Services	2045	0.19	0.29	0.30	0.29
(ii) अन्य राजकोषीय सेवाएं	*(ii) Other Fiscal Services*		*690.03*	*584.21*	*648.32*	*558.81*
करेंसी, सिक्का-निर्माण और टकसाल	Currency, Coinage and Mint	2046	182.34	228.85	200.82	231.83
अन्य राजकोषीय सेवाएं	Other Fiscal Services	2047	507.69	355.36	447.50	326.98
(ग) ब्याज संदाय और ऋण परिशोधन	***(c) Interest Payment and Servicing of Debt***		***14260.64***	***17000.00***	***17710.00***	***20850.00***
ब्याज संदाय	Interest Payments	2049	14260.64	17000.00	17710.00	20850.00
(घ) प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	***(d) Administrative Services***		***1791.03***	***2957.58***	***2061.64***	***2349.91***
लोक सेवा आयोग	Public Service Commission	2051	15.38	15.94	16.36	17.52
सचिवालय-सामान्य सेवाएं	Secretariat-General Services	2052	184.15	215.99	224.91	255.56
पुलिस	Police	2055	1131.72	1227.72	1282.37	1393.97
पूर्ति और निपटान	Supplies and Disposals	2057	16.17	17.08	17.62	18.32
लेखन सामग्री और मुद्रण	Stationery and Printing	2058	48.88	44.47	49.27	50.67
लोक निर्माण कार्य	Public Works	2059	65.15	73.92	88.05	97.11
वैदेशिक कार्य	External Affairs	2061	227.71	237.17	262.28	283.57
अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	Other Administrative Services	2070	101.87	1125.29	120.78	233.19
(ङ) पेंशनें और विविध सामान्य सेवाएं	***(e) Pensions and Miscellaneous General Services***		***2604.44***	***2498.66***	***2780.75***	***2887.50***
पेंशनें और अन्य सेवानिवृत्ति लाभ	Pensions and other Retirement Benefits	2071	1911.64	1879.10	2054.45	1997.35
विविध सामान्य सेवाएं	Miscellaneous General Services	2075	692.80	619.56	726.30	890.15
(च) रक्षा सेवाएं	***(f) Defence Services***		***9858.08***	***9478.75***	***10636.17***	***11355.42***
रक्षा सेवाएं - थल सेना	Defence Services-Army	2076	7171.44	6717.12	7649.44	8125.46
रक्षा सेवाएं - नौ सेना	Defence Services-Navy	2077	796.51	784.65	854.00	901.00
रक्षा सेवाएं - वायु सेना	Defence Services-Air Force	2078	1799.03	1873.68	1917.80	2078.76
रक्षा आयुध कारखानें	Defence Ordinance Factories	2079	91.10	103.30	214.93	250.20
ख. सामाजिक सेवाएं	**B. SOCIAL SERVICES**		**2416.79**	**2713.35**	**2867.04**	**3310.77**
सामान्य शिक्षा	General Education	2202	660.93	730.38	733.38	816.28
तकनीकी शिक्षा	Technical Education	2203	279.40	286.54	254.70	300.74
खेलकूद और युवा सेवाएं	Sports and Youth Services	2204	65.33	68.68	80.99	78.68
कला और संस्कृति	Art and Culture	2205	105.85	97.21	97.64	113.47
चिकित्सा और लोक स्वास्थ्य	Medical and Public Health	2210	255.47	280.92	296.75	346.65
परिवार कल्याण	Family Welfare	2211	55.81	71.23	67.12	64.90
जलपूर्ति और सफाई	Water Supply and Sanitation	2215	50.71	89.56	91.48	145.25
आवास	Housing	2216	56.21	81.97	67.87	89.88
शहरी विकास	Urban Development	2217	3.99	3.99	5.37	7.48
सूचना और प्रचार	Information and Publicity	2220	58.57	69.77	71.49	84.63
प्रसारण	Broadcasting	2221	351.11	405.38	510.06	555.12

विवरण 1 - भारत की समेकित निधि - राजस्व खाता - भुगतान

STATEMENT I - CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA - REVENUE ACCOUNT - DISBURSEMENTS

(करोड़ रुपए)(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	वास्तविक Accounts 1988-89	बजट Budget 1989-90	संशोधित Revised 1989-90	बजट Budget 1990-91
अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित जनजातियों और अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों का कल्याण	Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward classes	2225	10.95	11.33	10.86	18.45
श्रम तथा रोजगार	Labour & Employment	2230	242.68	274.67	270.92	312.03
सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण	Social Security and Welfare	2235	196.49	213.62	279.66	345.89
पोषाहार	Nutrition	2236	1.11	2.89	2.95	3.51
सचिवालय-सामाजिक सेवाएं	Secretariat-Social Services	2251	20.86	23.96	24.43	26.31
अन्य सामाजिक सेवाएं	Other Social Services	2252	1.32	1.25	1.37	1.50
ग. आर्थिक सेवाएं	**C. ECONOMIC SERVICES**		**24786.08**	**27822.23**	**33482.68**	**35413.33**
(क) कृषि तथा संबद्ध क्रियाकलाप	***(a) Agriculture and Allied Activities***		***3203.54***	***3494.59***	***4172.06***	***4868.96***
कृषि कार्य	Crop Husbandry	2401	401.06	593.92	977.82	827.47
भूमि तथा जल संरक्षण	Soil and Water Conservation	2402	4.16	4.94	5.03	7.09
पशु पालन	Animal Husbandry	2403	9.74	10.84	11.16	12.80
डेरी विकास	Dairy Development	2404	128.86	150.55	155.91	145.02
मीन उद्योग	Fisheries	2405	15.39	19.59	20.48	24.31
वानिकी तथा वन्य जीवन	Forestry and Wild Life	2406	28.58	37.02	32.94	52.14
बागान	Plantations	2407	48.17	47.60	47.66	57.00
खाद्य भंडारण तथा भाण्डागारण	Food, Storage and Warehousing	2408	2317.10	2362.12	2635.42	2366.52
कृषि अनुसंधान तथा शिक्षा	Agricultural Research and Education	2415	205.45	230.60	252.29	325.70
कृषि वित्तीय संस्थाएं	Agricultural Financial Institutions	2416	27.51	9.56	6.44	19.49
सहकारिता	Co-operation	2425	11.72	20.61	19.36	23.49
अन्य कृषि कार्यक्रम	Other Agricultural Programmes	2435	5.80	7.24	7.55	1007.93
(ख) ग्रामीण विकास	***(b) Rural Development***		***360.54***	***413.98***	***2497.23***	***2510.02***
ग्रामीण विकास के विशेष कार्यक्रम	Special Programmes for Rural Development	2501	332.85	377.25	372.80	377.21
ग्रामीण रोजगार	Rural Employment	2505	6.67	7.50	2096.00	2100.16
भूमि सुधार	Land Reforms	2506	2.01	0.25	1.45	2.21
अन्य ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम	Other Rural Development Programmes	2515	19.01	28.98	26.98	30.44
(ग) विशेष क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम	***(c) Special Areas Programmes***		***5.26***	***9.23***	***7.81***	***15.07***
उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र	North Eastern Areas	2552	5.26	9.23	7.81	15.07
(घ) सिंचाई और बाढ़ नियंत्रण	***(d) Irrigation and Flood Control***		***84.52***	***85.74***	***84.88***	***101.79***
वृहद और मध्यम सिंचाई	Major and Medium Irrigation	2701	30.57	31.69	30.73	41.67
लघु सिंचाई	Minor Irrigation	2702	37.08	31.00	32.40	34.56
कमान क्षेत्र विकास	Command Areas Development	2705	0.14	0.40	0.38	0.20
बाढ़ नियंत्रण	Flood Control	2711	16.73	22.65	21.37	25.36
(ङ) ऊर्जा	***(e) Energy***		***760.88***	***865.54***	***887.62***	***916.87***
विद्युत	Power	2801	487.31	571.21	604.94	618.87
पेट्रोलियम	Petroleum	2802	105.74	109.80	99.19	100.00
कोयला और लिग्नाइट	Coal and Lignite	2803	107.30	123.05	122.01	129.02
ऊर्जा के गैर-पारम्परिक स्रोत	Non-Conventional Sources of Energy	2810	60.24	61.48	61.48	68.98
ऊर्जा समन्वय और विकास	Energy Coordination and Development	2820	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.00
(च) उद्योग और खनिज	***(f) Industry and Minerals***		***4302.87***	***4331.52***	***5827.70***	***4685.34***
ग्रामोद्योग और लघु उद्योग उद्योग	Village and Small Industries Industries	2851	345.63	322.39	337.34	404.40
अलौह धातु खनन तथा धातुकर्म उद्योग	Non-ferrous Mining and Metallurgical Industries	2852	3598.06	3774.23	5191.61	4024.23
अन्य उद्योग	Other Industries	2853	115.89	126.45	128.54	133.52
उद्योगों और खनिजों पर अन्य परिव्यय	Other outlays on Industries and Minerals	2875	36.49	41.11	35.48	37.99
		2885	206.80	67.34	134.73	85.20

विवरण 1 - भारत की समेकित निधि - राजस्व खाता - भुगतान

STATEMENT I - CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA - REVENUE ACCOUNT - DISBURSEMENTS

(करोड़ रुपए)(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	वास्तविक Accounts 1988-89	बजट Budget 1989-90	संशोधित Revised 1989-90	बजट Budget 1990-91
(छ) परिवहन	***(g) Transport***		***10035.62***	***11474.31***	***12342.14***	***13069.64***
रेलवे बजट के अनुसार व्यय	Expenditure as per Railway Budget		9528.63	10922.80	11032.80	12408.04
पत्तन तथा दीपस्तंभ	Ports & Light Houses	3051	56.09	64.66	69.05	67.30
नौवहन	Shipping	3052	30.26	38.47	36.71	42.85
नागर विमानन	Civil Aviation	3053	15.71	19.97	27.31	26.74
सड़कें और पुल	Roads and Bridges	3054	167.79	171.01	202.13	210.19
सड़क परिवहन	Road Transport	3055	0.35	4.71	612.16	3.90
अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन	Inland Water Transport	3056	18.04	14.10	116.75	20.00
अन्य परिवहन सेवाएं	Other Transport Services	3075	218.75	238.59	245.23	290.62
(ज) संचार	**(h) Communications**		**3294.42**	**4025.81**	**3933.01**	**5018.41**
डाक सेवाएं	Postal Services	3201	911.53	989.80	948.41	1065.40
दूरसंचार	*Telecommunications*		*2358.55*	*2980.00*	*2925.00*	*3942.57*
दूरसंचार सेवाएं	Telecommunication Services	3225	1375.01	1804.00	1654.00	2070.00
सामान्य राजस्व को लाभांश	Dividends to General revenues	3230	160.66	198.00	178.00	198.00
दूरसंचार अधिशेष से विनियोग	Appropriations from Telecommunication Surplus	3231	822.88	978.00	1093.00	1674.57
उपग्रह प्रणाली	Satellite Systems	3252	2.72	2.86	3.02	3.27
अन्य संचार सेवाएं	Other Communication Services	3275	21.62	53.15	56.58	7.17
(झ) विज्ञान, प्रौद्योगिकी और पर्यावरण	***(i) Science Technology and Environment***		***934.36***	***1041.16***	***1050.48***	***1228.45***
परमाणु ऊर्जा अनुसंधान	Atomic Energy Research	3401	173.29	203.38	202.69	241.64
अन्तरिक्ष अनुसंधान	Space Research	3402	274.14	278.33	299.22	334.73
समुद्र विज्ञान अनुसंधान	Oceanographic Research	3403	22.94	28.45	28.18	35.82
अन्य वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान	Other Scientific Research	3425	366.91	426.66	419.78	488.07
पारिस्थितिकी तथा पर्यावरण	Ecology and Environment	3435	97.08	104.34	100.61	128.19
(ञ) सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	***(j) General Economic Services***		***1804.07***	***2080.35***	***2679.75***	***2998.78***
सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	Secretariat-Economic Services	3451	75.60	109.00	111.55	125.57
पर्यटन	Tourism	3452	35.95	48.95	49.64	60.34
विदेश व्यापार और निर्यात संवर्धन	Foreign Trade and Export Promotion	3453	1472.78	1700.72	2197.87	2401.74
जनगणना, सर्वेक्षण तथा सांख्यिकी	Census, Surveys and Statistics	3454	57.94	68.83	74.57	198.37
मौसम विज्ञान	Meteorology	3455	35.75	41.52	38.13	43.83
नागरिक पूर्ति	Civil Supplies	3456	68.01	48.48	16.93	10.98
अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय संस्थाएं	International Financial Institutions	3466	0.22	0.25	0.24	0.25
अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	Other General Economic Services	3475	57.82	62.60	190.82	157.70
घ. सहायता—अनुदान और अंशदान	**D-GRANTS-IN-AID AND CONTRIBUTIONS**		**18126.27**	**20201.88**	**18357.81**	**21808.41**
राज्य सरकारों को सहायता-अनुदान	Grants in aid to State Governments	3601	10014.71	10994.60	8795.98	11308.93
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को सहायता अनुदान	Grants in aid to Union Territory Governments	3602	61.78	92.43	78.03	114.35
संघ उत्पाद शुल्कों के राज्यों के हिस्से की अदायगी	Payment of States' share of Union Excise Duties	3603	7918.77	8925.50	9310.11	10188.37
अन्य देशों के साथ तकनीकी व आर्थिक सहयोग	Technical and Economic Cooperation with other countries	3605	124.75	182.75	162.16	190.16
सहायता सामग्री तथा उपस्कर	Aid Materials and Equipment	3606	6.26	6.60	11.53	6.60
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों का भुगतान	**Disbursements of Union territories**		**1146.84**	**1087.14**	**1201.09**	**1327.55**
जोड़ - राजस्व भुगतान	***TOTAL- REVENUE DISBURSEMENTS***		***76414.65***	***85295.00***	***90740.31***	***100800.03***
भुगतान से अधिक राजस्व (अधिशेष)	Excess of Revenue over Disbursements (Surplus)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
जोड़	**TOTAL:**		**76414.65**	**85295.00**	**90740.31**	**100800.03**

विवरण 1 - भारत की समेकित निधि - पूंजी खाता - प्राप्तियां

STATEMENT I - CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA-CAPITAL ACCOUNT-RECEIPTS

(करोड़ रुपए)(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	वास्तविक Accounts 1988-89	बजट Budget 1989-90	संशोधित Revised 1989-90	बजट Budget 1990-91
क. लोक ऋण	***A. PUBLIC DEBT***					
केन्द्रीय सरकार का आन्तरिक ऋण	Internal Debt of Central Goverment	6001				
91 दिवसीय राजकोषीय हुंडियां	91 Days Treasury Bills		66530.28	137336.87	120654.00	122205.85
बाजार उधार	Market Loans		8894.00	8039.00	8039.00	8988.00
अन्य	Others		2394.40	2352.62	3277.02	2342.60
जोड़-केन्द्रीय सरकार का आन्तरिक ऋण	***Total-Internal Debt of Central Goverment***		***77818.68***	***147728.49***	***131970.02***	***133536.45***
विदेशी ऋण	External Debt	6002	4015.97	4585.36	4617.22	5384.66
जोड़-लोक ऋण	**TOTAL-PUBLIC DEBT**		**81834.65**	**152313.85**	**136587.24**	**138921.11**
ख. उधारों और अग्रिमों की वसूलियां	***B. RECOVERIES OF LOANS AND ADVANCES***					
राज्य सरकारें	State Governments		3309.25	3975.97	3454.21	3937.29
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारें	Union Territory Governments		6.94	10.00	10.00	10.00
विदेशी सरकारें	Foreign Governments		111.02	197.94	63.64	372.25
अन्य उधार और अग्रिम	Other Loans and Advances		1625.85	1239.68	2001.70	1365.65
जोड़-उधारों और अग्रिमों की वसूलियां	**TOTAL- RECOVERIES OF LOANS AND ADVANCES**		**5053.06**	**5423.59**	**5529.55**	**5685.19**
ग. अन्य प्राप्तियां	***C. OTHER RECEIPTS***		***0.04***	***0.00***	***0.00***	***0.0***
जोड़-पूंजी खाते की प्राप्तियां	***TOTAL CAPITAL ACCOUNT RECEIPTS***		***86887.75***	***157737.44***	***142116.79***	***144606.3***
राजस्व प्राप्तियां *(पृष्ठ 3 से आगे लाया गया)*	*REVENUE RECEIPTS (brought forward from page 3)*		*65900.23*	*78283.26*	*78304.14*	*87768.6*
जोड़-भारत की समेकित निधि - प्राप्तियां	***TOTAL-CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA RECEIPTS***		***152787.98***	***236020.70***	***220420.93***	***232374.9***

विवरण I - भारत की समेकित निधि - पूंजी खाता - भुगतान
STATEMENT I - CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA - CAPITAL ACCOUNT - DISBURSEMENTS

(करोड़ रुपए)(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	वास्तविक Accounts 1988-89	बजट Budget 1989-90	संशोधित Revised 1989-90	बजट Budget 1990-91
.सामान्य सेवाओं का पूंजी खाता	**A. CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF GENERAL SERVICES**		**4076.25**	**4365.18**	**4619.24**	**5304.07**
करेंसी, सिक्का निर्माण और टकसाल	Currency, Coinage and Mint	4046	67.13	99.18	60.21	103.53
अन्य राजकोषीय सेवाएं	Other Fiscal Services	4047	72.56	141.46	128.97	165.78
लेखन सामग्री और मुद्रण	Sationery and Printing	4058	9.72	4.35	4.35	4.10
लोक निर्माण कार्य	Public Works	4059	135.07	178.80	162.98	193.51
अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	Other Administrative Services	4070	1.82	2.52	2.40	2.26
विविध सामान्य सेवाएं	Miscellaneous General Services	4075	7.02	31.50	32.00	33.00
रक्षा सेवाएं	Defence Services	4076	3782.93	3907.37	4228.33	4801.89
. सामाजिक सेवाओं का पूंजी खाता	**B. CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF SOCIAL SERVICES**		**351.02**	**359.32**	**330.10**	**388.96**
शिक्षा, खेल,कला और संस्कृति	Education, Sports, Art and Culture	4202	13.17	29.19	7.96	35.78
चिकित्सा और लोक स्वास्थ्य	Medical and Public Health	4210	15.29	3.06	2.48	5.99
परिवार कल्याण	Family Welfare	4211	0.05	0.08	1.59	0.08
जल पूर्ति तथा सफाई	Water Supply and Sanitation	4215	0.50	1.50	1.50	2.00
आवास	Housing	4216	99.43	118.36	110.25	135.09
शहरी विकास	Urban Development	4217	1.08	11.00	10.60	12.00
सूचना और प्रचार	Information and Publicity	4220	2.94	2.69	3.94	5.35
प्रसारण	Broadcasting	4221	167.71	186.68	184.92	183.54
अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित जनजातियों और अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों का कल्याण	Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes	4225	50.00	3.00	3.00	8.00
सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण	Social Security and Walfare	4235	-1.07	1.78	1.68	1.13
अन्य सामाजिक सेवाएं	Other Social Services	4250	1.92	1.98	2.18	0.00
आर्थिक सेवाओं का पूंजी खाता	**C. CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF ECONOMIC SERVICES**		**6736.55**	**7388.86**	**8367.15**	**8177.49**
) कृषि और सम्बद्ध क्रियाकलापों का पूंजी खाता	***(a) Capital Account of Agriculture and allied activities***		***55.37***	***66.27***	***49.78***	***65.09***
कृषि कार्य	Crop Husbandry	4401	5.30	23.84	9.48	12.44
भूमि तथा जल संरक्षण	Soil and Water Conservation	4402	0.82	0.90	0.90	0.80
पशुपालन	Animal Husbandry	4403	1.47	3.71	3.47	4.14
डेरी विकास	Dairy Development	4404	1.24	1.40	1.32	2.10
मीन उद्योग	Fisheries	4405	11.25	1.58	1.43	4.81
वानिकी और वन्य जीवन	Forestry and Wild Life	4406	1.95	2.07	2.06	2.61
खाद्य, भंडारण और भांडागारण	Food, Storage and Warehousing	4408	28.29	26.71	25.06	32.73
कृषि वित्तीय संस्थाओं में निवेश	Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions	4416	5.00	6.00	6.00	5.25
सहकारिता	Co-operation	4425	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.21
) ग्रामीण विकास का पूंजी खाता	***(b) Capital Account of Rural Development***		***0.00***	***0.30***	***0.30***	***0.30***
अन्य ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम	Other Rural Development Programmes	4515	0.00	0.30	0.30	0.30
विशेष क्षेत्र कार्यक्रमों का ्ंजी खाता	***(c) Capital Account of Special Areas Programmes***		***70.41***	***94.20***	***88.36***	***118.88***
र-पूर्वी क्षेत्र	North Eastern Areas	4552	70.41	94.20	88.36	118.88
सिंचाई और बाढ़ नियंत्रण ा पूंजी खाता	***(d) Capital account of Irrigation and Flood Control***		***6.77***	***10.12***	***8.18***	***4.20***
्हद और मध्यम सिंचाई	Major and Medium Irrigation	4701	6.16	9.42	7.97	2.00
ाघु सिंचाई	Minor Irrigation	4702	0.01	0.20	0.01	0.20
ाढ़ नियंत्रण	Flood Control	4711	0.60	0.50	0.20	2.00
ऊर्जा का पूंजी खाता	***(e) Capital Account of Energy***		***1905.00***	***2138.58***	***2616.61***	***3055.64***
ैद्युत परियोजनाएं	Power Projects	4801	1097.05	1553.07	2020.56	2503.39
्ट्रोलियम	Petroleum	4802	41.00	0.20	10.74	0.00
ोयला और लिग्नाइट	Coal and Lignite	4803	763.86	582.00	582.00	547.00
र्जा के गैर-पारम्परिक ोत	Non-Conventional Sources of Energy	4810	3.09	3.31	3.31	5.25

विवरण I- भारत की समेकित निधि - पूंजी खाता - भुगतान

STATEMENT I - CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA - CAPITAL ACCOUNT - DISBURSEMENTS

(करोड़ रुपए)(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	वास्तविक Accounts 1988-89	बजट Budget 1989-90	संशोधित Revised 1989-90	बजट Budget 1990-91
(च) उद्योग और खनिज का पूंजी खाता	***(f) Capital Account of Industry and Minerals***		***1309.55***	***1164.28***	***1230.32***	***971.13***
ग्रामोद्योग और लघु उद्योग	Village and Small Industries	4851	8.55	11.18	11.78	14.29
लोहा और इस्पात उद्योग	Iron & Steel Industries	4852	260.78	67.89	58.87	9.65
अलौह धातु खनन और धातुकर्म उद्योग	Non-ferrous Mining & Metallurgical Industries	4853	229.74	51.71	179.37	40.90
सीमेंट और धातु-भिन्न खनिज उद्योग	Cement and Non-metallic Mineral Industries	4854	32.00	45.00	43.00	32.00
उर्वरक उद्योग	Fertilizer Industries	4855	114.85	102.00	103.03	3.37
रसायन उद्योग	Chemical Industries	4857	13.00	11.55	11.33	0.00
इंजीनियरी उद्योग	Engineering Industries	4858	119.32	135.25	127.81	122.06
दूरसंचार और इलैक्ट्रानिकी उद्योग	Telecommunication and Electronic Industries	4859	63.23	26.99	31.89	26.70
उपभोक्ता उद्योग	Consumer Industries	4860	68.77	121.56	115.10	127.10
परमाणु ऊर्जा उद्योग	Atomic Energy Industries	4861	312.93	487.29	411.16	481.20
अन्य उद्योग	Other Industries	4875	1.27	4.06	2.16	3.10
उद्योग और खनिज	Industries and Minerals	4885	85.11	99.80	134.82	110.76
(छ) परिवहन का पूंजी खाता	***(g) Capital Account of Transport***		***2027.99***	***2290.49***	***2333.85***	***2278.28***
रेलवे	Railways	5002	1458.88	1706.00	1701.00	1694.00
पत्तन तथा दीपस्तंभ	Ports & Light Houses	5051	8.84	8.29	7.29	15.00
नौवहन	Shipping	5052	111.09	2.04	99.45	2.45
नागर विमानन	Civil Aviation	5053	8.21	11.24	10.86	3.71
सड़कें और पुल	Roads and Bridges	5054	423.79	519.32	482.15	532.90
अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन	Inland Water Transport	5056	9.53	25.50	18.00	17.62
अन्य परिवहन सेवाएं	Other Transport Services	5075	7.65	18.10	15.10	12.60
(ज) संचार का पूंजी खाता	***(h) Capital Account of Communications***		***123.19***	***248.33***	***169.87***	***85.45***
डाक सेवाएं	Postal Services	5201	25.22	43.01	31.46	47.60
दूरसंचार सेवाएं	Telecommunication Services	5225	38.45	172.50	200.00	25.43
उपग्रह प्रणाली	Satellite system	5252	59.52	32.82	-61.59	12.42
(झ) विज्ञान, प्रौद्योगिकी तथा पर्यावरण का पूंजी खाता	***(i) Capital Account of Science, Technology and Environment***		***153.52***	***152.16***	***140.46***	***166.19***
परमाणु ऊर्जा अनुसंधान	Atomic Energy Research	5401	35.28	55.47	53.17	61.39
अन्तरिक्ष अनुसंधान	Space Research	5402	84.46	74.89	62.27	83.15
समुद्र वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान	Oceanographic Research	5403	1.79	2.85	2.71	6.80
अन्य वैज्ञानिक और पर्यावरणात्मक अनुसंधान	Other Scientific and Environmental Research	5425	31.99	18.95	22.31	14.85
(ञ) सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाओं का पूंजी खाता	***(j) Capital Account of General Economic Services***		***1084.75***	***1224.13***	***1729.42***	***1432.33***
पर्यटन	Tourism	5452	11.99	15.45	15.44	20.82
विदेश व्यापार और निर्यात संवर्धन	Foreign Trade and Export Promotion	5453	10.89	10.63	10.52	14.65
मौसम विज्ञान	Meteorology	5455	7.25	23.27	17.74	21.75
सामान्य वित्तीय और व्यापारिक संस्थाओं में निवेश	Investments in General Financial and Trading Institutions	5465	239.23	401.00	748.00	722.65
अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय संस्थाओं में निवेश	Investments in International Financial Institutions	5466	813.85	759.78	916.01	637.65
अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	Other General Economic Services	5475	1.54	14.00	21.71	14.81
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के भुगतान	**Disbursements of Union Territories**		**176.26**	**208.04**	**118.18**	**295.03**
जोड़ - राजस्व खाते के बाहर का पूंजी व्यय	***TOTAL-CAPITAL EXPENDITURE OUTSIDE THE REVENUE ACCOUNT***		***11340.08***	***12321.40***	***13434.67***	***14165.5[illegible]***

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		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	वास्तविक Accounts 1988-89	बजट Budget 1989-90	(करोड़ रुपए)(In crores of Rupees) संशोधित Revised 1989-90	बजट Budget 1990-91
लोक ऋण	**PUBLIC DEBT**					
केन्द्रीय सरकार का आन्तरिक ऋण	Internal Debt of Central Goverment	6001				
बाजार उधार	Market Loans		476.14	638.72	638.72	987.72
91 दिवसीय राजकोष हुंडियां	91 Days Treasury Bills		60285.59	130000.00	110000.00	115000.00
अन्य	Others		1203.89	1687.45	2468.88	1831.93
जोड़-केन्द्रीय सरकार का आन्तरिक ऋण	***Total-Internal Debt of Central Goverment***		***61965.62***	***132326.17***	***113107.60***	***117819.65***
विदेशी ऋण	External Debt	6002	1494.59	1787.44	1846.20	2050.94
जोड़-लोक ऋण	**TOTAL-PUBLIC DEBT**		**63460.21**	**134113.61**	**114953.80**	**119870.59**
उधार और अग्रिम	***LOANS AND ADVANCES***					
क. सामाजिक सेवाओं के लिए ऋण	**A. LOANS FOR SOCIAL SERVICES**		**18.07**	**109.40**	**41.32**	**34.28**
शिक्षा, खेल, कला और संस्कृति	Education, Sports, Art and Culture	6202	0.50	0.76	0.52	0.50
परिवार कल्याण	Family Welfare	6211	0.00	1.55	1.55	0.02
जल पूर्ति और सफाई	Water Supply and Sanitation	6215	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00
आवास	Housing	6216	16.59	106.47	39.14	30.00
सूचना और प्रचार	Information and Publicity	6220	0.90	0.00	0.00	1.50
सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण	Social Security and Welfare	6235	0.00	0.12	0.06	0.06
अन्य सामाजिक सेवाएं	Other Social Services	6250	0.08	0.50	0.05	0.20
ख. आर्थिक सेवाओं के लिए ऋण	**B. LOANS FOR ECONOMIC SERVICES**		**4627.69**	**4628.54**	**4981.19**	**3434.53**
(क) कृषि और संबद्ध क्रियाकलापों के लिए उधार	***(a) Loans For Agriculture and allied activities***		***275.54***	***244.19***	***373.65***	***424.16***
कृषि कार्य	Crop Husbandry	6401	2.40	0.00	7.79	0.00
डेरी विकास	Dairy Development	6404	36.13	50.00	25.00	35.00
मीन उद्योग	Fisheries	6405	23.25	6.50	5.72	0.10
बागान	Plantations	6407	7.51	8.80	9.40	9.00
कृषि वित्तीय संस्थाएं	Agricultural Financial Institutions	6416	93.20	80.00	216.28	235.00
सहकारिता	Co-operation	6425	113.05	98.89	109.46	145.06
(ख) विशेष क्षेत्र कार्यक्रमों के लिए उधार	***(b) Loans for Special Area Programme***		***0.88***	***3.72***	***2.85***	***10.79***
उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र	North Eastern Areas	6552	0.88	1.72	0.95	2.79
वृहद और मध्यम सिंचाई	Major and Medium Irrigation	6701	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.00
कमान क्षेत्र विकास	Command Area Development	6705	0.00	2.00	1.90	2.00
(ग) ऊर्जा के लिए उधार	***(c) Loans for Energy***		***1697.02***	***1779.92***	***1621.16***	***973.97***
विद्युत परियोजनाएं	Power Projects	6801	928.22	876.92	718.16	474.37
पेट्रोलियम	Petroleum	6802	129.58	165.00	165.00	150.00
कोयला और लिग्नाइट	Coal and Lignite	6803	639.22	738.00	738.00	349.00
ऊर्जा के गैर-पारम्परिक स्रोत	Non-Conventional Sources of Energy	6810	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.60
(घ) उद्योग और खनिजों के लिए उधार	***(d) Loans for Industry & Minerals***		***1950.95***	***1931.20***	***2297.47***	***1577.55***
ग्रामोद्योग और लघु उद्योग	Village and Small Industries	6851	255.74	271.30	270.28	268.95
लोहा और इस्पात उद्योग	Iron and Steel Industies	6852	399.97	578.84	755.48	457.88
अलौह धातु खनन और धातुकर्म उद्योग	Non-ferrous Mining & Metallurgical Industries	6853	66.00	11.52	9.37	1.58
सीमेंटऔर धातु-भिन्न खनिज उद्योग	Cement and Non-metallic Mineral Industries	6854	32.00	17.00	15.00	40.00
उर्वरक उद्योग	Fertilizer Industries	6855	276.50	145.00	128.00	132.07
पेट्रो-रसायन उद्योग	Petro-Chemical Industries	6856	88.56	57.00	56.45	0.00
रसायन उद्योग	Chemicals Industries	6857	18.08	15.55	15.32	4.10
इंजीनियरी उद्योग	Engineering Industries	6858	219.37	255.26	266.92	167.40
दूरसंचार और इलैक्ट्रानिकी उद्योग	Telecommunication and Electronic Industries	6859	41.51	26.35	17.36	30.55
उपभोक्ता उद्योग	Consumer Industries	6860	341.19	311.84	388.39	212.18
परमाणु ऊर्जा उद्योग	Atomic Energy Industries	6861	2.61	1.42	9.84	0.00

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(करोड़ रुपए)(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	वास्तविक Accounts 1988-89	बजट Budget 1989-90	संशोधित Revised 1989-90	बजट Budget 1990-91
अन्य उद्योग	Other Industries	6875	1.63	68.60	49.02	25.67
अन्य उद्योग और खनिज	Other Industries and Minerals	6885	207.79	171.52	316.04	237.17
(ङ) परिवहन के लिए उधार	***(e) Loans for Transport***		***696.90***	***664.42***	***681.02***	***444.37***
रेलवे	Railways	7002	127.33	51.40	56.85	57.15
पत्तन और दीप स्तम्भ	Ports and Light Houses	7051	219.94	189.72	166.85	87.10
नौवहन	Shipping	7052	219.68	202.00	229.41	107.00
नागर विमानन	Civil Aviation	7053	5.60	7.40	7.40	1.30
सड़क परिवहन	Road Transport	7055	104.71	95.30	108.01	127.10
अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन	Inland Water Transport	7056	9.64	25.60	19.50	17.72
अन्य परिवहन सेवाएं	Other Transport Services	7075	10.00	93.00	93.00	47.00
(च)विज्ञान, प्रौद्योगिकी तथा पर्यावरण के लिए उधार	***(f) Loans for Science, Technology and Environment***		***0.15***	***0.15***	***0.14***	***0.65***
अन्य वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान	Other Scientific Research	7425	0.15	0.15	0.14	0.65
(छ) सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाओं के लिए उधार	***(g) Loans for General Economic Services***		***6.25***	***4.94***	***4.90***	***3.04***
पर्यटन	Tourism	7452	3.94	2.60	2.61	0.10
अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	Other General Economic Services	7475	2.31	2.34	2.29	2.94
ग. अन्य उधार	**C. OTHER LOANS**		**10279.54**	**11646.33**	**12568.29**	**12664.21**
राज्य सरकारों को उधार और अग्रिम	Loans and Advances to State Governments	7601	10016.58	11220.46	11947.50	12004.11
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को उधार और अग्रिम	Loans and Advances to Union Territory Governments	7602	29.34	33.67	31.91	42.91
विदेशी सरकारों को अग्रिम	Advances to Foreign Governments	7605	81.70	210.13	395.23	404.34
सरकारी कर्मचारियों आदि को उधार	Loans to Government Servants etc.	7610	149.84	179.50	190.70	209.80
विविध उधार	Miscellaneous Loans	7615	2.08	2.57	2.95	3.05
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को उधार	**Loans Of Union territories**		**280.37**	**290.82**	**305.34**	**358.71**
जोड़-उधार और अग्रिम	**TOTAL-LOANS AND ADVANCES**		**15205.67**	**16675.09**	**17896.14**	**16491.73**
जोड़ - पूंजीगत व्यय	***TOTAL-CAPITAL EXPENDITURE***		***90005.96***	***163110.10***	***146284.61***	***150527.87***
जोड़ - भारत की समेकित निधि - भुगतान	**TOTAL-CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA-DISBURSEMENTS**		166420.61	248405.10	237024.92	251327.90

विवरण - I क - भारत की समेकित निधि पर "भारित" भुगतान

STATEMENT IA - DISBURSEMENTS "CHARGED" ON THE CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट Budget 1989-90	संशोधित Revised 1989-90	बजट Budget 1990-91
संसद	Parliament	2011	0.13	0.15	0.16
राष्ट्रपति, उपराष्ट्रपति आदि	President, Vice President, etc.	2012	2.39	2.81	2.60
न्याय का प्रशासन	Administration of Justice	2014	12.29	14.33	14.36
लेखा-परीक्षा	Audit	2016	4.42	4.42	4.78
आय और व्यय पर करों का संग्रह	Collection of Taxes on Income and Expenditure	2020	0.02	0.22	0.02
सीमा शुल्क	Customs	2037	0.01	0.14	0.01
केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क	Union Excise Duties	2038	0.03	0.27	0.13
करेंसी, सिक्का निर्माण और टकसाल	Currency, Coinage and Mint	2046	0.01	0.49	0.01
अन्य राजकोषीय सेवाएं	Other Fiscal Service	2047	0.05	0.20	0.05
ब्याज संदाय	Interest Payments	2049	17000.00	17710.00	20850.00
लोक सेवा आयोग	Public Service Commission	2051	11.45	11.20	12.02
सचिवालय-सामान्य सेवाएं	Secretariat-General Service	2052	0.04	0.03	0.04
पुलिस	Police	2055	0.33	0.54	0.38
पूर्ति और निपटान	Supplies and Disposals	2057	0.30	0.30	0.30
लेखन-सामग्री और मुद्रण	Stationery and Printing	2058	0.02	0.01	0.01
लोक निर्माण कार्य	Public Works	2059	0.00	9.90	4.00
विदेश कार्य	External Affairs	2061	0.01	0.01	0.01
अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	Other Administrative Services	2070	0.01	0.01	0.01
पेंशन और अन्य सेवानिवृत्ति लाभ	Pension and other Retirement Benefits	2071	4.26	3.26	3.06
विविध सामान्य सेवाएं	Miscellaneous General Services	2075	0.01	0.01	0.01
रक्षा सेवाएं-थल सेना	Defence Services-Army	2076	1.28	2.39	2.11
रक्षा सेवाएं-नौ सेना	Defence Services-Navy	2077	0.15	0.15	0.20
रक्षा सेवाएं-वायु सेना	Defence Services-Air Force	2078	0.15	0.08	0.13
आयुध कारखानें	Ordance Factories	2079	0.35	0.35	1.30
सामान्य शिक्षा	General Education	2202	0.05	0.12	0.05
चिकित्सा तथा लोक स्वास्थ्य	Medical and Public Health	2210	0.00	0.64	0.03
आवास	Housing	2216	2.98	9.97	6.97
सूचना और प्रचार	Information and Publicity	2220	0.02	0.02	0.02
प्रसारण	Broadcasting	2221	0.01	0.01	0.02
श्रम और रोजगार	Labour and Employment	2230	0.01	0.39	0.01
सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण	Social Security and Welfare	2235	0.04	0.52	0.05
कृषि कार्य	Crop Husbandry	2401	0.01	0.01	0.01
डेयरी विकास	Animal Husbandry	2403	0.00	0.18	0.00
खाद्य, भंडारण और भांडागारण	Food, Storage and Warehousing	2408	0.10	0.10	0.10
वृहद और मध्यम सिंचाई	Major and Medium Irrigation	2701	0.02	0.02	0.01
लघु सिंचाई	Minor Irrigation	2702	0.01	0.01	0.01
ग्रामोद्योग और लघु उद्योग	Village and Small Industries	2851	4.00	5.00	5.00
उद्योग	Industries	2852	0.00	5.84	1.19
अलौह धातु खनन और धातुकर्म उद्योग	Non ferrous Mining and Metallaurgical Industries	2853	0.05	0.05	0.05
सड़क परिवहन	Road Transport	3055	0.25	0.26	0.30
डाक सेवाएं	Postal Services	3201	0.02	0.02	0.01
दूरसंचार सेवाएं	Telecommunication Services	3225	0.30	0.30	0.30
परमाणु ऊर्जा अनुसंधान	Atomic Energy Research	3401	0.02	0.00	0.00
अंतरिक्ष अनुसंधान	Space Research	3402	0.01	0.01	0.01
पारिस्थितिकी तथा पर्यावरण	Ecology and Environment	3435	0.00	2.00	0.00
सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	Secretariat-Economic Services	3451	0.00	0.01	0.00
नागरिक पूर्ति	Civil Supplies	3456	0.01	0.01	0.01
राज्य सरकारों को सहायता अनुदान	Grants in aid to State Governments	3601	2120.39	1821.58	3577.08
संघ उत्पाद शुल्क में राज्यों के हिस्से की अदायगी	Payments of States' Share of Union Excise Duties	3603	8925.50	9310.11	10188.37
करेंसी, सिक्का निर्माण और टकसाल	Currency, Coinage and Mint	4046	0.02	0.02	0.02

विवरण - I क - भारत की समेकित निधि पर "भारित" भुगतान

STATEMENT IA - DISBURSEMENTS "CHARGED" ON THE CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट Budget 1989-90	संशोधित Revised 1989-90	बजट Budget 1990-91
लोक निर्माण कार्य	Public Works	4059	0.25	0.59	0.16
रक्षा सेवाएं	Defence Services	4076	12.90	5.00	6.35
शिक्षा, खेलकूद, कला और संस्कृति	Education, Sports, Art and Culture	4202	0.20	0.01	0.50
आवास	Housing	4216	1.96	1.69	2.17
शहरी विकास	Urban Development	4217	50.60	50.61	26.00
प्रसारण	Broadcasting	4221	0.10	0.10	0.10
सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण	Social Security and Welfare	4235	0.00	0.01	0.00
कृषि कार्य	Crop Husbandry	4401	0.06	0.05	0.06
बाढ़ नियंत्रण परियोजनाएं	Flood Control Projects	4711	0.00	0.10	0.23
लोहा और इस्पात उद्योग	Iron & Steel Industries	4852	0.05	0.05	0.05
सड़कें और पुल	Roads and Bridges	5054	0.42	1.47	0.03
दूरसंचार सेवाएं	Telecommunication Services	5225	0.01	0.01	0.01
	Atomic Energy Research	5401	0.00	0.20	0.00
अंतरिक्ष अनुसंधान	Space Research	5402	0.02	0.02	0.02
केन्द्रीय सरकार का आन्तरिक ऋण	Internal Debt of Central Government	6001	132326.17	113107.60	117819.65
विदेशी ऋण	External Debt	6002	1787.44	1846.20	2050.94
राज्य सरकारों को उधार और अग्रिम	Loans and Advances to State Governments	7601	11220.46	11947.50	12004.11
कुल जोड़	**GRAND TOTAL**		**173492.17**	**155879.68**	**166585.70**

विवरण II - भारत की आकस्मिकता निधि - निवल

STATEMENT II - CONTINGENCY FUND OF INDIA - NET

(करोड़ रुपए)(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	वास्तविक Accounts 1988-89	बजट Budget 1989-90	संशोधित Revised 1989-90	बजट Budget 1990-91
आकस्मिकता निधि	CONTINGENCY FUND	8000	..	..	..	..

विवरण III - भारत का लोक खाता - प्राप्तियां
STATEMENT III - PUBLIC ACCOUNT OF INDIA -RECEIPTS

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		लेखे Accounts 1987-88	बजट Budget 1989-90	संशोधित Revised 1989-90	बजट Budget 1990-91
क. अल्प बचतें, भविष्य निधियां, आदि	**A. SMALL SAVINGS, PROVIDENT FUNDS ETC.**	*24609.57*	*23104.62*	*26999.68*	*28272.81*
(क) अल्प बचतें	*(a) Small Savings*	*12546.77*	*12250.00*	*14400.00*	*14400.00*
(ख) भविष्य निधियां	*(b) Provident Funds:*	*2716.91*	*2578.13*	*2936.80*	*3191.40*
(i) सरकारी भविष्य निधियां	(i) State Provident Funds	2198.75	1978.13	2336.80	2541.40
(ii) लोक-भविष्य निधियां	(ii) Public Provident Funds	518.16	600.00	600.00	650.00
(घ) अन्य खाते	*(c) Other Accounts:*	*9345.89*	*8276.49*	*9662.88*	*10681.41*
(i) डाक बीमा और जीवन वार्षिकी निधि	(i) Postal Insurance and Life Annuity Fund.	124.17	150.88	144.39	170.64
(ii) अन्य मदें	(ii) Other Items	9221.72	8125.61	9518.49	10510.77
ख. प्रारक्षित निधियां	**B. RESERVE FUNDS**	**3562.40**	**4041.43**	**4257.62**	**5356.58**
(क)सब्याज प्रारक्षित निधियां	*(a) Reserve Funds bearing Interest*	*3272.12*	*3791.52*	*3958.53*	*5026.01*
(i) रेलवे निधियां	(i) Railway Funds	2330.11	2749.19	2780.68	3256.83
(ii) दूर संचार निधियां	(ii) Telecommunication Funds	916.26	1010.80	1128.82	1714.86
(iii) अन्य प्रारक्षित निधियां	(iii) Other Reserve Funds	25.75	31.53	49.03	54.32
(ख) निर्ब्याज प्रारक्षित निधियां	*(b) Reserve Funds not bearing interest*	*290.28*	*249.91*	*299.09*	*330.57*
(i) केन्द्रीय सड़क निधि	(i) Central Road Fund	7.31	7.05	9.06	9.06
(ii) राष्ट्रीय राजपथ स्थायी पुल शुल्क निधि	(ii) National Highways Permanent Bridges Fee Fund	0.00	11.00	11.00	11.25
(iii) खान कल्याण निधियां	(iii) Mines Welfare Funds	6.99	0.00	4.22	11.93
(iv) चीनी विकास निधि	(iv) Sugar Development Fund	111.77	141.35	141.35	141.35
(v) रेलवे सुरक्षा निर्माण कार्य निधि	(v) Railway Safety Works Fund	2.20	2.20	3.21	3.21
(vi) अन्य प्रारक्षित निधियां	(vi) Other Reserve Funds	162.01	88.31	130.25	153.77
ग. जमा रकमें और अग्रिम	**C. DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES**	**20331.99**	**10965.95**	**12414.42**	**12812.07**
(क) सब्याज जमा रकमें	*(a) Deposits bearing interest:*	*2499.72*	*1690.88*	*3187.68*	*2866.34*
(i) राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष	(i) National Defence Fund	4.76	5.08	4.92	4.97
(ii) परिवार पेंशन एवं जीवन बीमा निधि, आदि	(ii) Family Pension-cum-Life Assurance Fund, etc.	542.89	877.97	867.27	939.65
(iii) अन्य जमा रकमें	(iii) Other Deposits	1952.07	807.83	2315.49	1921.72
(ख)निर्ब्याज जमा रकमें	*(b) Deposits not bearing Interest:*	*13476.57*	*9275.07*	*9226.74*	*9945.73*
(i) सिविल जमा रकमें	(i) Civil Deposits	7371.75	7545.83	7372.51	7409.11
(ii) स्थानीय निधियों की जमा रकमें	(ii) Deposits of Local Funds	8.47	9.50	10.00	10.00
(iii) अन्य जमा रकमें	(iii) Other Deposits	6096.35	1719.74	1844.23	2526.62
(ग) अग्रिम	*(c) Advances*	*4355.70*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
घ. उचंत और विविध	**D. SUSPENSE AND MISCELLANEOUS:**	**196.24**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**
उचंत खाते (निवल)	Suspense Accounts (Net)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
चैक और बिल (निवल)	Cheques and Bills (Net)	195.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
विभागीय शेष (निवल)	Departmental Balances (Net)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
रोकड़ बाकी निवेश	Cash Balance Investment	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
अन्य	Others	1.24	0.00	0.00	0.00
ङ. प्रेषित रकमें	**E. REMITTANCES:**	**143.34**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**
(i) मनीआर्डर	(i) Money Orders	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
(ii) अन्य प्रेषित रकमें	(ii) Other Remittances	143.34	0.00	0.00	0.00
जोड़-लोक खाता प्राप्तियां	**TOTAL - PUBLIC ACCOUNT RECEIPTS**	**48843.54**	**38112.00**	**43671.72**	**46441.46**
कुल जोड़ - (I + II + III)	**GRAND TOTAL - (I + II + III)**	**201631.52**	**274132.70**	**264092.65**	**278816.43**
रोकड़ बाकी	CASH BALANCE	542.99	51.10	1145.93	50.18
जोड़	**TOTAL**	**202174.51**	**274183.80**	**265238.58**	**278866.61**

विवरण III - भारत का लोक खाता - भुगतान
STATEMENT III - PUBLIC ACCOUNT OF INDIA -DISBURSEMENTS

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		वास्तविक Accounts 1987-88	बजट Budget 1989-90	संशोधित Revised 1989-90	बजट Budget 1990-91
क. अल्प बचतें, भविष्य निधियां, आदि	**A. SMALL SAVINGS, PROVIDENT FUNDS ETC.**	**10587.40**	**10774.07**	**11309.37**	**12325.09**
(क) अल्प बचतें	*(a) Small Savings*	*7071.67*	*7650.00*	*7650.00*	*9400.00*
(ख) भविष्य निधियां	*(b) Provident Funds:*	*1396.10*	*1348.13*	*1536.80*	*1611.40*
(i) सरकारी भविष्य निधियां	(i) State Provident Funds	1237.89	1148.13	1336.80	1411.40
(ii) लोकभविष्य निधियां	(ii) Public Provident Funds	158.21	200.00	200.00	200.00
(घ) अन्य खाते	*(c) Other Accounts:*	*2119.63*	*1775.94*	*2122.57*	*1313.69*
(i) डाक बीमा और जीवन वार्षिकी निधि	(i) Postal Insurance and Life Annuity Fund.	35.79	37.58	39.02	45.81
(ii) अन्य मदें	(ii) Other Items	2083.84	1738.36	2083.55	1267.88
ख. प्रारक्षित निधियां	**B. RESERVE FUNDS**	**3580.36**	**3767.72**	**3968.26**	**4967.41**
(क) सब्याज प्रारक्षित निधियां	*(a) Reserve Funds bearing Interest*	*3311.00*	*3443.54*	*3638.33*	*4657.40*
(i) रेलवे निधियां	(i) Railway Funds	2425.58	2449.04	2545.43	2982.83
(ii) दूरसंचार निधियां	(ii) Telecommunication Funds	884.42	994.50	1092.90	1674.57
(iii) अन्य प्रारक्षित निधियां	(iii) Other Reserve Funds	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
(ख) निर्ब्याज प्रारक्षित निधियां	*(b) Reserve Funds not bearing interest*	*269.36*	*324.18*	*329.93*	*310.01*
(i) केन्द्रीय सड़क निधि	(i) Central Road Fund	7.25	7.00	9.00	9.00
(ii) राष्ट्रीय राजपथ स्थायी पुल शुल्क निधि	(ii) National Highways Permanent Bridges Fee Fund	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
(iii) खान कल्याण निधियां	(iii) Mines Welfare Funds	11.13	6.03	0.00	0.00
(iv) चीनी विकास निधि	(iv) Sugar Development Fund	65.40	150.00	140.00	140.00
(v) रेलवे सुरक्षा निर्माण कार्य निधि	(v) Railway Safety Works Fund	1.10	6.11	2.25	2.25
(vi) अन्य प्रारक्षित निधियां	(vi) Other Reserve Funds	184.48	155.04	178.68	158.76
ग. जमा रकमें और अग्रिम	**C. DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES**	**18374.08**	**11185.90**	**12885.85**	**10196.13**
(क) सब्याज जमा रकमें	*(a) Deposits bearing interest:*	*1342.13*	*952.55*	*1657.95*	*1795.58*
(i) राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष	(i) National Defence Fund	0.51	0.46	2.10	0.50
(ii) परिवार पेंशन एवं जीवन बीमा निधि, आदि	(ii) Family Pension-cum-Life Assurance Fund, etc.	0.00	67.00	79.90	89.65
(iii) अन्य जमा रकमें	(iii) Other Deposits	1341.62	885.09	1575.95	1705.43
(ख) निर्ब्याज जमा रकमें	*(b) Deposits not bearing Interest:*	*12806.21*	*10233.35*	*11227.90*	*8400.55*
(i) सिविल जमा रकमें	(i) Civil Deposits	7380.79	7342.27	7545.79	7564.71
(ii) स्थानीय निधियों की जमा रकमें	(ii) Deposits of Local Funds	13.67	5.00	10.00	10.00
(iii) अन्य जमा रकमें	(iii) Other Deposits	5411.75	2886.08	3672.11	825.84
(ग) अग्रिम	*(c) Advances*	*4225.74*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
घ. उचंत और विविध	**D. SUSPENSE AND MISCELLANEOUS:**	**1316.92**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**
उचंत खाते (निवल)	Suspense Accounts (Net)	1039.32	0.00	0.00	0.00
चैक और बिल (निवल)	Cheques and Bills (Net)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
विभागीय शेष (निवल)	Departmental Balances (Net)	242.42	0.00	0.00	0.00
रोकड़ बाकी निवेश	Cash Balance Investment	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
अन्य	Others	35.18	0.00	0.00	0.00
ङ. प्रेषित रकमें	**E. REMITTANCES:**	**749.21**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**
(i) मनीआर्डर	(i) Money Orders	7.71	0.00	0.00	0.00
(ii) अन्य प्रेषित रकमें	(ii) Other Remittances	741.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
जोड़-लोक खाता भुगतान	**TOTAL - PUBLIC ACCOUNT DISBURSEMENTS**	**34607.97**	**25727.69**	**28163.48**	**27488.63**
कुल जोड़ - (I+II+III)	**GRAND TOTAL - (I + II + III)**	**201028.58**	**274132.79**	**265188.40**	**278816.53**
रोकड़ बाकी	CASH BALANCE	1145.93	51.01	50.18	50.08
जोड़	**TOTAL**	**202174.51**	**274183.80**	**265238.58**	**278866.61**

बिना विधान मंडल वाले संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की प्राप्तियां और व्यय
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF UNION TERRITORIES WITHOUT LEGISLATURE

(करोड़ रुपए) (Rs. in crores)

प्राप्तियां RECEIPTS	बजट Budget 1989-90	संशोधित Revised 1989-90	बजट Budget 1990-91	व्यय EXPENDITURE	बजट Budget 1989-90	संशोधित Revised 1989-90	बजट Budget 1990-91
दिल्ली DELHI							
कर राजस्व Tax Revenue	849.18	853.80	1116.76	राजस्व व्यय Revenue Expenditure	773.44	839.26	951.74
कर भिन्न राजस्व Non Tax Revenue	20.37	35.75	27.69	पूंजी व्यय Capital Expenditure	92.91	32.22	161.21
				उधार और अग्रिम Loans and Advances	287.32	302.19	355.91
जोड़ Total	**869.55**	**889.55**	**1144.45**	**जोड़ Total**	**1153.67**	**1173.67**	**1468.86**
चंडीगढ़ CHANDIGARH							
कर राजस्व Tax Revenue	58.50	70.07	74.09	राजस्व व्यय Revenue Expenditure	105.41	123.10	124.06
कर भिन्न राजस्व Non Tax Revenue	42.10	45.02	49.91	पूंजी व्यय Capital Expenditure	24.98	14.39	28.77
				उधार और अग्रिम Loans and Advances	2.15	2.00	1.15
जोड़ Total	**100.60**	**115.09**	**124.00**	**जोड़ Total**	**132.54**	**139.49**	**153.98**
अंदमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS							
कर राजस्व Tax Revenue	2.23	2.75	2.75	राजस्व व्यय Revenue Expenditure	103.84	125.08	123.90
कर भिन्न राजस्व Non Tax Revenue	21.11	24.07	24.07	पूंजी व्यय Capital Expenditure	64.57	48.47	81.99
				उधार और अग्रिम Loans and Advances	0.64	0.50	0.49
जोड़ Total	**23.34**	**26.82**	**26.82**	**जोड़ Total**	**169.05**	**174.05**	**206.38**
दादरा और नागर हवेली DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI							
कर राजस्व Tax Revenue	0.86	0.95	0.96	राजस्व व्यय Revenue Expenditure	12.86	12.13	14.80
कर भिन्न राजस्व Non Tax Revenue	15.66	15.54	17.06	पूंजी व्यय Capital Expenditure	4.72	4.57	6.43
				उधार और अग्रिम Loans and Advances	0.33	0.31	0.48
जोड़ Total	**16.52**	**16.49**	**18.02**	**जोड़ Total**	**17.91**	**17.01**	**21.71**
लक्षद्वीप LAKSHADWEEP							
कर राजस्व Tax Revenue	0.06	0.06	0.06	राजस्व व्यय Revenue Expenditure	26.91	30.87	35.55
कर भिन्न राजस्व Non Tax Revenue	1.39	1.99	2.03	पूंजी व्यय Capital Expenditure	13.20	11.25	10.19
				उधार और अग्रिम Loans and Advances	0.13	0.12	0.52
जोड़ Total	**1.45**	**2.05**	**2.09**	**जोड़ Total**	**40.24**	**42.24**	**46.26**
दमन और दीव DAMAN AND DIU							
कर राजस्व Tax Revenue	2.03	11.13	11.23	राजस्व व्यय Revenue Expenditure	14.32	15.30	18.67
कर भिन्न राजस्व Non Tax Revenue	12.12	2.89	3.19	पूंजी व्यय Capital Expenditure	7.66	7.28	6.44
				उधार और अग्रिम Loans and Advances	0.25	0.22	0.16
जोड़ Total	**14.15**	**14.02**	**14.42**	**जोड़ Total**	**22.23**	**22.80**	**25.27**
सारांश SUMMARY							
कर राजस्व Tax Revenue	912.86	938.76	1205.85	राजस्व व्यय Revenue Expenditure	1036.78	1145.74	1268.72
कर भिन्न राजस्व Non Tax Revenue	112.75	125.26	123.95	पूंजी व्यय Capital Expenditure	208.04	118.18	295.03
				उधार और अग्रिम Loans and Advances	290.82	305.34	358.71
जोड़ Total	**1025.61**	**1064.02**	**1329.80**	**जोड़ Total**	**1535.64**	**1569.26**	**1922.46**

Budget at a Glance

बजट का सार Budget at a Glance

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

	1988-89 वास्तविक Actuals	1989-90 बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates	1989-90 संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates	1990-91 बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates
राजस्व प्राप्तियां **1. Revenue Receipts**	**43591**	**52630**	**52254**	**57938**
कर राजस्व (केन्द्र को निवल) 2. *Tax Revenue (Net to Centre)*	*33751*	*38387*	*37798*	*45294*
कर–भिन्न राजस्व 3. *Non -Tax Revenue*	*9840*	*14243* *	*14456* *	*12644*
पूंजी प्राप्तियां **4. Capital Receipts**	**25673**	**22109**	**23692**	**29391**
कुल प्राप्तियां ***5. Total Receipts (1+4)***	*69264*	*74739*	*75946*	*87329*
आयोजना-भिन्न व्यय **6. Non-Plan Expenditure**	**48754**	**54262**	**59220**	**64343**
राजस्व खाते पर 7. *On Revenue Account*	*42987*	*47875*	*52323*	*56671*
पूंजी खाते पर 8. *On Capital Account*	*5767*	*6387*	*6897*	*7672*
आयोजना व्यय **9. Plan Expenditure**	**26152**	**27814**	**28476**	**30192**
राजस्व खाते पर 10. *On Revenue Account*	*11119*	*11767*	*12367*	*14299*
पूंजी खाते पर 11. *On Capital Account*	*15033*	*16047*	*16109*	*15893*
कुल व्यय ***12. Total Expenditure (6+9)***	***74906***	***82076***	***87696***	***94535***
राजस्व व्यय 13. Revenue Expenditure (7+10)	54106	59642	64690	70970
पूंजी व्यय 14. Capital Expenditure (8+11)	20800	22434	23006	23565
राजस्व घाटा ***15. Revenue Deficit (1–13)***	***10515***	***7012*** *	***12436*** *	***13032***
कुल घाटा ***16. OVERALL DEFICIT(5–12)***	***5642***	***7337***	***11750***	***7206***
भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार को दिए गए निवल ऋण में वृद्धि # *Increase in net RBI Credit to Central Government #*	*6503*	*7337*	*14300*	*7206 ##*

\# भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार को दिए गए ऋणों में हुई अन्य घट-बढ़ सहित ।

\## इसका अलग से अनुमान नहीं लगाया गया ।

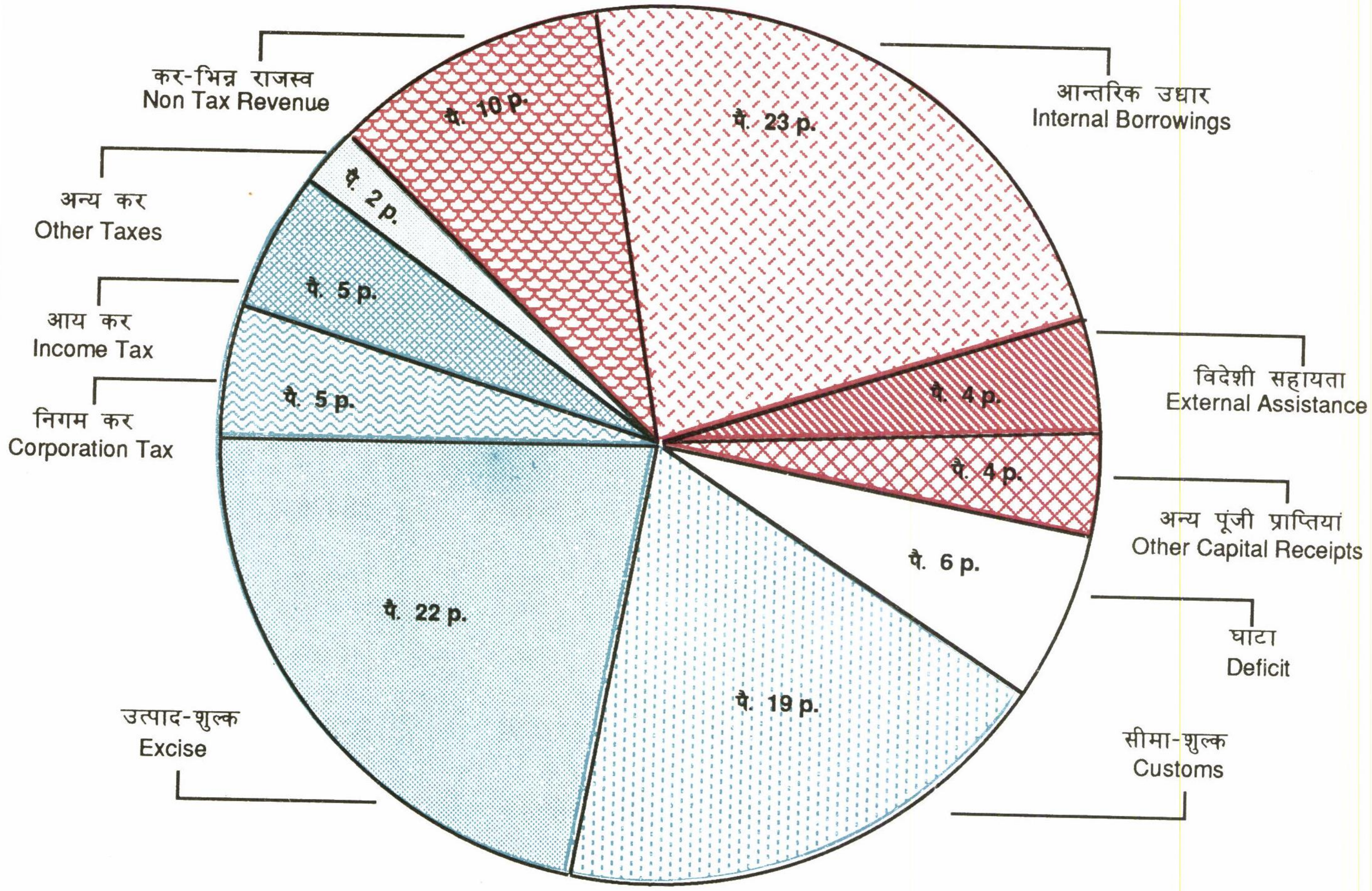
* बजट अनुमान और संशोधित अनुमान 1989-90 की राजस्व प्राप्तियों में सरकारी खाते से तेल समन्वय समिति के अधिशेष के 2300 करोड़ रुपए के अन्तरण शामिल हैं ।

\# *Including other variations in Reserve Bank of India's credit to Central Government.*

\## *Not independently estimated.*

* *BE and RE 1989-90 Revenue receipts include transfer of Rs. 2300 crores of OCC surplus from public Account*

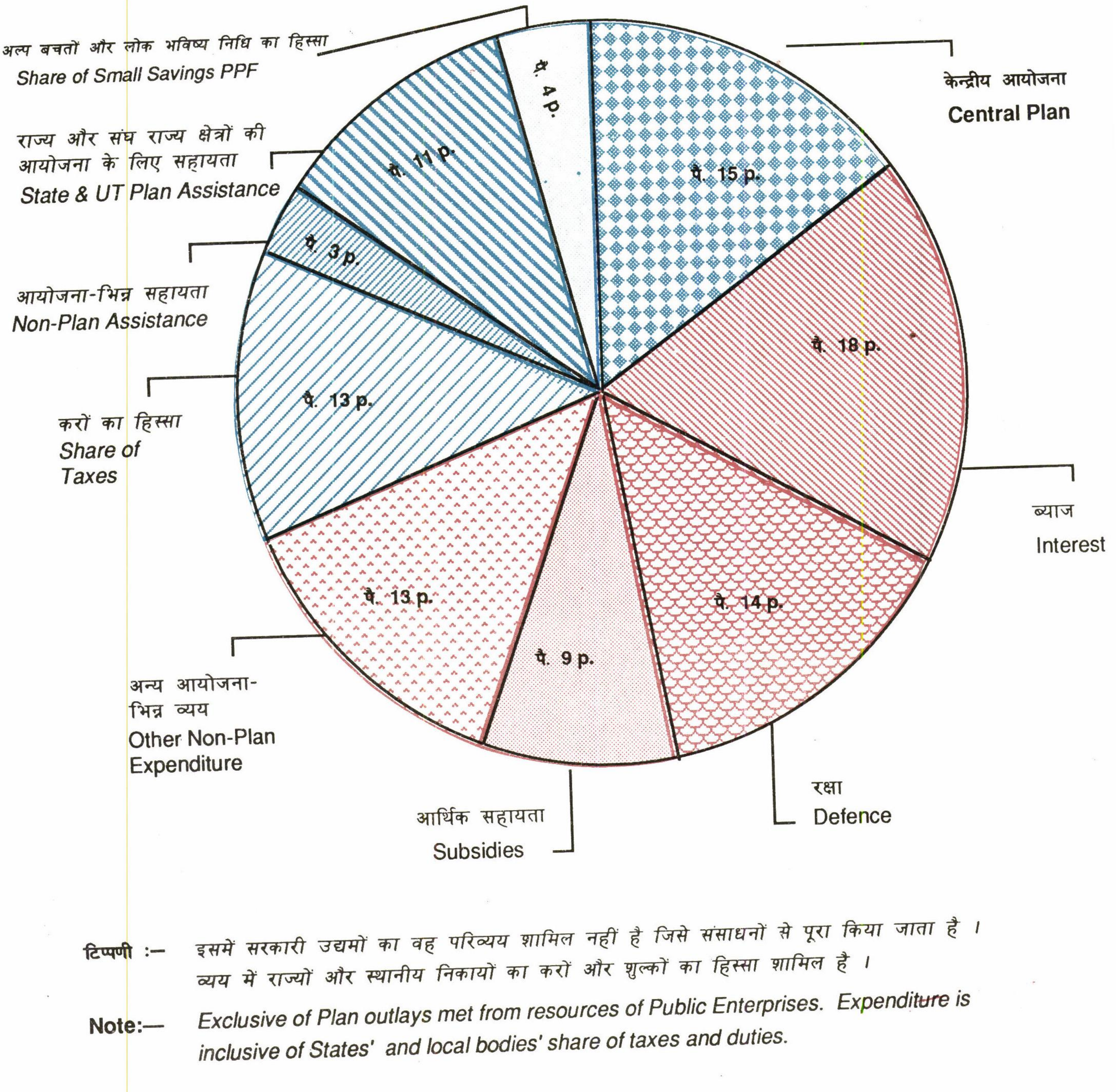
रुपया आता है
Rupee Comes



टिप्पणी :– *इसमें सरकारी उद्यमों की योजनाओं के वित्तपोषण के निमित्त उनके संसाधन शामिल नहीं है ।*
कर-राजस्व में करों और शुल्कों में राज्यों और स्थानीय निकायों का हिस्सा शामिल है ।

Note :– *Exclusive of Resources of public enterprises for their Plans.*
Tax Revenue is inclusive of States' and local bodies' share of taxes and duties.

रुपया जाता है
Rupee Goes



टिप्पणी :— इसमें सरकारी उद्यमों का वह परिव्यय शामिल नहीं है जिसे संसाधनों से पूरा किया जाता है । व्यय में राज्यों और स्थानीय निकायों का करों और शुल्कों का हिस्सा शामिल है ।

Note:— *Exclusive of Plan outlays met from resources of Public Enterprises. Expenditure is inclusive of States' and local bodies' share of taxes and duties.*

प्राप्तियां Receipts

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		1989-90 बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates	1989-90 संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates	1990-91 बजट अनुमान * Budget Estimates*
राजस्व प्राप्तियां	***REVENUE RECEIPTS***			
1. कर राजस्व	**1. TAX REVENUE**			
सकल कर-राजस्व	**Gross Tax Revenue**	**50875**	**51086**	**59778**
निगम कर	Corporation Tax	4755	4755	6089
आय-कर	Income Tax	4245	5000	5426
व्यय कर अधिनियम,1987	Expenditure-tax Act,1987	66	66	72
धन-कर	Wealth Tax	120	160	175
दान-कर	Gift Tax	9	9	9
सीमा शुल्क	Customs	17880	17877	21460
संघ उत्पाद शुल्क	Union Excise Duties	22702	22103	25125
अन्य कर और शुल्क	Other Taxes and Duties	185	177	216
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के कर	Taxes of Union Territories	913	939	1206
घटाइए -राज्यों का हिस्सा	**Less States' Share**	**12438**	**13232**	**14426**
आय कर	Income Tax	3128	3922	4064
संघ उत्पाद शुल्क	Union Excise Duties	9310	9310	10362
घटाइए-स्थानीय निकायों को समनुदेशित संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के कर	*Less-Assignment of UT taxes to Local Bodies*	*50*	*56*	*58*
निवल कर राजस्व	**Net Tax Revenue**	**38387**	**37798**	**45294**

* *बजट प्रस्तावों के प्रभाव सहित, जो नीचे दिया गया है ।*

* *Includes effect of Budget proposals as below:-*

		बजट प्रस्ताव Budget proposals	राज्यों का हिस्सा States' share	केन्द्र के लिए निवल Net for the Centre
निगम-कर	Corporation Tax	800	--	800
आय कर	Income Tax	-250	-170	-80
सीमा-शुल्क	Customs	835	--	835
संघ उत्पाद-शुल्क	Union Excise Duties	390	173	217
अन्य कर और शुल्क	Other Taxes and Duties	15	--	15
जोड़	**TOTAL**	**1790**	**3**	**1787**

प्राप्तियां Receipts

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		1989-90 बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates	1989-90 संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates	1990-91 बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates
2. कर-भिन्न राजस्व	**2. NON-TAX REVENUE**			
ब्याज प्राप्तियां	Interest Receipts	8041	8665	9519
लाभांश और लाभ	Dividends and Profits	1136	717	721
अन्य कर-भिन्न राजस्व	Other Non-Tax Revenue	4218	4036	1473
(विदेशी अनुदानों को छोड़कर)	*(Excluding external grants)*	*(735)*	*(913)*	*(807)*
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की प्राप्तियां	Receipts of Union territories	113	125	124
जोड़- कर-भिन्न राजस्व	**Total -Non-Tax Revenue**	**13508**	**13543**	**11837**
(विदेशी अनुदानों सहित)	*(Including external grants)*	(14243)	(14456)	(12644)
कुल राजस्व प्राप्तियां	***Total Revenue Receipts***	***51895***	***51341***	***57131***
कुल राजस्व प्राप्तियां *(विदेशी अनुदानों सहित)*	**Total Revenue Receipts** *(Including external grants)*	***52630***	***52254***	***57938***
3. पूंजी प्राप्तियां	**3. CAPITAL RECEIPTS**			
ऋणों की वसूलियां [1]	Recoveries of Loans[1]	4359	4977	4576
बाजार उधार	Market Borrowings	7400	7400	8000
विदेशी सहायता [2]	External Assistance [2]	3722	3901	4327
अल्प बचतें,लोक भविष्य निधि तथा सेवानिवृत्त होने वाले सरकारी सेवकों के लिए जमा योजना	*Small Savings, PPF and Deposit Scheme for Retiring Government servants*	*5000*	*7157*	*5500*
घटाइए- राज्यों का हिस्सा	*Less - Share of States*	*- 4100*	*- 5900*	*- 4500*
केन्द्र को निवल	Net to Centre	900	1257	1000
राज्य भविष्य निधियां	State Provident Funds	830	1000	1130
विशेष जमा	Special Deposits	5943	6672	7272
तेल समन्वय समिति की जमा राशियां	Deposits of Oil Coordination Committee	- 1800	- 2300	1400
अन्य	Others	1490	1698	2493
जोड़- पूंजी प्राप्तियां	**Total- Capital Receipts**	**22844**	**24605**	**30198**
(जोड़- विदेशी अनुदानों को छोड़कर)	**(Total-excluding external grants)**	**(22109)**	**(23692)**	**(29391)**
कुल प्राप्तियां [3]	***TOTAL RECEIPTS*** [3]	***74739***	***75946***	***87329***
1. राज्यों से अल्पावधिक उधारों और अग्रिमों तथा सरकारी सेवकों आदि को दिए गए उधारों की वसूलियों को छोड़कर	*1. excluding recoveries of short-term loans and advances from States and loans to Government servants, etc.*	*1065*	*553*	*1109*
2. विदेशी अनुदानों सहित	*2. including external grants*	*735*	*913*	*807*
3. समान व्यय द्वारा प्रतिसन्तुलित प्राप्तियों को छोड़कर (ब्यौरा प्राप्ति बजट, 1990-91 के अनुबंध 12 में दिया गया है)	*3. excluding receipts offset by matching expenditure (Details in Annexure 12 to Receipts Budget, 1990-91)*			

व्यय Expenditure

(करोड़ रुपए) *(In crores of Rupees)*

		1989-90 बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates	1989-90 संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates	1990-91 बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates
1. आयोजना-भिन्न व्यय	***1. NON-PLAN EXPENDITURE***			
क. राजस्व व्यय	**A. Revenue Expenditure**			
1. ब्याज संदाय	1. Interest Payments	17000	17710	20850
2. रक्षा राजस्व व्यय	2. Defence Revenue Expenditure	9093	10272	10948
3. मुख्य आर्थिक सहायता (खाद्य, उर्वरक और निर्यात संवर्धन)	3. Major Subsidies *(Food, Fertilisers and Export promotion)*	7472	9166	8516
4. ब्याज और अन्य आर्थिक सहायता	4. Interest and other Subsidies	982	1511	1108
5. किसानों को ऋण राहत	5. Debt Relief to Farmers	--	--	1000
6. डाक का घाटा	6. Postal deficit	180	182	84 *
7. पुलिस	7. Police	1222	1277	1394
8. पेंशनें	8. Pensions	1879	2055	1997
9. महंगाई भत्ते आदि के लिए एकमुश्त व्यवस्था	9. Lumpsum provision for D.A., etc.	1000	--	100
10. अन्य सामान्य सेवाएं *(राज्यों के अंग, कर संग्रह, विदेश कार्य आदि)*	10. Other General Services *(organs of state, tax collection, external affairs, etc.)*	1924	2146	2149
11. सामाजिक सेवाएं (शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, प्रसारण आदि)	11. Social Services *(education, health, broadcasting, etc.)*	1419	1559	1892
12. आर्थिक सेवाएं (कृषि, उद्योग, विद्युत, परिवहन, संचार, विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी आदि)	12. Economic Services *(agriculture, industry, power, transport, communications, science and technology, etc.)*	2128	2600	2521
13. सरकारी उद्यमों को दिए गए ऋणों को बट्टे खाते डालना	13. Write off of loans to Public Sector Enterprises	--	588	--
14. राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र की सरकारों को अनुदान	14. Grants to State and U.T. Governments	2640	2247	2987
15. विधानमंडल रहित संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों का व्यय	15. Expenditure of Union Territories without Legislature	754	848	935
16. विदेशी सरकारों को अनुदान	16. Grants to Foreign Governments.	182	162	190
जोड़- राजस्व व्यय	***Total-Revenue Expenditure***	***47875***	***52323***	***56671***
ख- पूंजी व्यय	**B. Capital Expenditure**			
1. रक्षा पूंजी	1. Defence Capital	3907	4228	4802
2. अन्य आयोजना-भिन्न पूंजी परिव्यय	2. Other Non-Plan Capital Outlay	1012	984	1182
3. सरकारी उद्यमों को ऋण	3. Loans to Public Enterprises	1037	1131	969
4. राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को उधार	4. Loans to State and U.T. Governments	80	61	56
5. विदेशी सरकारों को उधार	5. Loans to Foreign Governments	210	395	404
6. अन्य आयोजना-भिन्न उधार	6. Other Non-Plan Loans	155	165	272
7. विधानमंडल रहित संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों का व्यय	7. Expenditure of Union territories without Legislature	(-) 14	(-) 67	(-)13
जोड़-पूंजी व्यय	***Total - Capital Expenditure***	***6387***	***6897***	***7672***
जोड़-आयोजना-भिन्न व्यय	**TOTAL-NON-PLAN EXPENDITURE**	**54262**	**59220**	**64343**
रक्षा व्यय (राजस्व और पूंजी)	***Defence Expenditure (Revenue and Capital)***	***13000***	***14500***	***15750***

** इसमें डाक-शुल्कों के संशोधन से प्राप्त होने वाली 172 करोड़ रुपए की अनुमानित राशि को हिसाब में ले लिया गया है ।*

** Takes into account revision of Postal tariff estimated to yield Rs. 172 crores.*

व्यय Expenditure

(करोड़ रुपए) *(In crores of Rupees)*

		1989-90 बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates	1989-90 संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates	1990-91 बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates
2. आयोजना व्यय	***2. PLAN EXPENDITURE***			
क. राजस्व व्यय	**A. Revenue Expenditure**			
1. केन्द्रीय आयोजना	1. Central Plan	7569	8424	8917
2. राज्य और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की आयोजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता	2. Central assistance for State & Union Territory Plans	4198	3943	5382
राज्य आयोजना	*State Plan*	*3878*	*3610*	*5010*
संघ राज्य क्षेत्र की आयोजना	*Union Territory Plan*	*320*	*333*	*372*
जोड़- राजस्व आयोजना व्यय	**Total-Revenue Plan Expenditure**	**11767**	**12367**	**14299**
ख- पूंजी व्यय	**B. Capital Expenditure**			
1. केन्द्रीय आयोजना	1. Central Plan	9395	9810	8427
2. राज्य और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की आयोजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता	2. Central assistance for State & Union Territory Plans	6652	6299	7466
राज्य आयोजना	*State Plan*	*6113*	*5784*	*6768*
संघ राज्य क्षेत्र की आयोजना	*Union Territory Plan*	*539*	*515*	*698*
जोड़ - पूंजी आयोजना व्यय	**Total-Capital Plan Expenditure**	**16047**	**16109**	**15893**
जोड़ - आयोजना व्यय	***Total - Plan Expenditure***	***27814***	***28476***	***30192***
जोड़ - केन्द्रीय आयोजना के लिए कुल बजट समर्थन	**Total Budget Support for Central Plan**	**16964**	**18234**	**17344**
राज्य और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र की आयोजनाओं के लिए कुल केन्द्रीय सहायता	**Total Central assistance for State & UT Plans**	**10850**	**10242**	**12848**
जोड़ - व्यय*	***Total - Expenditure****	***82076***	***87696***	***94535***

** समान प्राप्तियों द्वारा प्रतिसन्तुलित व्यय को छोड़कर (ब्यौरा प्राप्ति बजट, 1990-91 के अनुबंध 2 में दिया गया है)*

** Excluding expenditure matched by receipts (Details in Annexure 2 to Expenditure Budget, 1990-91)*

केन्द्रीय आयोजना परिव्यय CENTRAL PLAN OUTLAY

		1989-90 BE	1989-90 RE	1990-91 BE
बजट समर्थन	**Budget Support**	**16964**	**18234**	**17344**
सरकारी उद्यमों आदि के आन्तरिक और बजट बाह्य संसाधन	**Internal and extra budgetary resources of public enterprises, etc.**	**17482**	**17479**	**21985**
जोड़-केन्द्रीय आयोजना परिव्यय	**Total-Central Plan Outlay**	**34446**	**35713**	**39329**

केन्द्रीय आयोजना का क्षेत्र-वार परिव्यय
Central Plan Outlay by Sectors

(करोड़ रुपए) *(In crores of Rupees)*

		1989-90 बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates	1989-90 संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates	1990-91 बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates
कृषि	Agriculture	1203	1371	1584
ग्रामीण विकास	Rural Development	1762	2645	2664
सिंचाई और बाढ़-नियंत्रण	Irrigation and flood control	205	193	223
ऊर्जा	Energy	11227	11904	12280
उद्योग और खनिज	Industry and Minerals	5933	6029	7116
परिवहन	Transport	6296	6139	7415
संचार	Communications	2859	2919	3048
विज्ञान, प्रौद्योगिकी और पर्यावरण	Science, Technology and Environment	752	654	845
सामाजिक सेवाएं *	Social Services*	3396	3404	3758
अन्य	Others	813	455	396
जोड़	TOTAL	**34446**	**35713**	**39329**
* इसमें त्वरित ग्रामीण जल पूर्ति कार्यक्रम शामिल है ।	* *Includes Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme*	*410*	*410*	*423*

केन्द्रीय आयोजना का मंत्रालय/विभाग-वार परिव्यय
Central Plan Outlay by Ministries/Departments

(करोड़ रुपए) *(In crores of Rupees)*

		1989-90 बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates	1989-90 संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates	1990-91 बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates
कृषि	Agriculture	770	812	905
कृषि अनुसंधान और शिक्षा	Agricultural Research and Education	110	114	155
ग्रामीण विकास	Rural Development	2200	3083	3115
उर्वरक	Fertilizers	495	441	661
नागर विमानन	Civil Aviation	473	445	521
वाणिज्य	Commerce	63	62	81
पूर्ति	Supply	3	2	4
संचार	Communications	2	2	3
डाक सेवाएं	Postal Services	55	40	60
दूरसंचार सेवाएं	Telecommunication Services	2956	2979	3107
कोयला	Coal	2834	2803	2926
विद्युत	Power	4197	4728	4613
ऊर्जा के गैर-पारम्परिक स्रोत	Non-Conventional Sources of Energy	115	115	125
पर्यावरण और वन	Environment and Forests	202	190	2[illegible]2
आर्थिक कार्य	Economic Affairs	585	904	674
व्यय	Expenditure	503	3	3
राजस्व	Revenue	2	..	..
खाद्य	Food	63	60	61
नागरिक पूर्ति	Civil Supplies	14	12	19
खाद्य संसाधन उद्योग	Food Processing Industries	26	20	32
स्वास्थ्य	Health	240	235	275
परिवार कल्याण	Family Welfare	653	638	675
गृह	Home Affairs	34	28	9
शिक्षा	Education	832	785	865
युवा कार्य और खेल	Youth Affairs and Sports	64	74	69
कला और संस्कृति	Art and Culture	58	56	67
महिला और बाल विकास	Women and Child Development	261	261	330

केन्द्रीय आयोजना का मंत्रालय/विभाग-वार परिव्यय
Central Plan Outlay by Ministries/Departments

(करोड़ रुपए) (*In crores of Rupees*)

		1989-90 बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates	1989-90 संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates	1990-91 बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates
औद्योगिक विकास	Industrial Development	342	409	382
सरकारी उद्यम	Public Enterprises	690	564	711
सूचना और प्रसारण	Information and Broadcasting	398	412	424
श्रम	Labour	35	33	85
कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत और पेंशन	Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions	6	4	6
पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस	Petroleum and Natural Gas	3448	3694	4091
रसायन और पेट्रो-रसायन	Chemicals and Petro-chemicals	468	518	418
आयोजना	Planning	43	50	49
सांख्यिकी	Statistics	7	7	15
विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी	Science and Technology	116	102	127
वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान	Scientific and Industrial Research	94	96	104
जैव-प्रौद्योगिकी	Bio-technology	55	52	62
इस्पात	Steel	2316	2461	2735
खान	Mines	415	427	652
जल-भूतल परिवहन	Surface Transport	1302	1162	1866
वस्त्रोद्योग	Textiles	212	140	293
पर्यटन	Tourism	69	68	83
शहरी विकास	Urban Development	89	238	272
जल संसाधन	Water Resources	214	202	232
कल्याण	Welfare	300	370	364
परमाणु ऊर्जा	Atomic Energy	1115	1013	1231
इलेक्ट्रानिकी	Electronics	130	114	182
महासागर विकास	Ocean Development	24	24	35
अन्तरिक्ष	Space	298	211	323
रेलवे	Railways	4450	4450	5000
जोड़	**Total**	**34446**	**35713**	**39329**

केन्द्रीय आयोजना, 1990-91 की विशेषताएं

Highlights of Central Plan 1990-91

वर्ष 1990-91 की केन्द्रीय आयोजना का परिव्यय 39,329 करोड़ रुपए नियत किया गया है जो वर्ष 1989-90 की तुलना में 14.2 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि दर्शाता है ।

गरीबी-विरोधी कार्यक्रम :

ग्रामीण रोजगार (2,100 करोड़ रुपए):

- ग्रामीण भूमिहीन रोजगार गारंटी कार्यक्रम और राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम को 1989 में मिलाकर 'जवाहर रोजगार योजना के नाम से एक नया कार्यक्रम आरंभ किया गया है । यह कार्यक्रम सभी राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में क्रियान्वित किया जा रहा है ।
- इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत वर्ष 1990-91 में 8565.4 लाख रोजगार कार्यदिवसों का सृजन किया जाएगा ।

शहरी रोजगार (120 करोड़ रुपए)

- वर्ष 1990-91 में शहरी सूक्ष्म (माइक्रो) उद्यम योजना के अंतर्गत, लगभग एक लाख शहरी निर्धन व्यक्तियों को स्व-रोजगार संबंधी कार्य शुरु करने के लिये सहायता प्रदान की जाएगी ।
- वर्ष 1990-91 के दौरान, शहरी भजदूरी रोजगार और शहरी तथा आवासीय आश्रय स्थल उन्नयन संबंधी स्कीमें के अंतर्गत 475 लाख से भी अधिक कार्य दिवसों का सृजन किया जाएगा ।

ग्रामीण विकास

- एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम (377 करोड़ रुपए)
- वर्ष 1990-91 के दौरान गरीबी रेखा से नीचे रहने वाले 19.94 लाख ग्रामीण परिवारों को सहायता प्रदान की जाएगी । लाभ प्राप्त करने वालों में 30 प्रतिशत लोग अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के होंगे तथा अन्य 30 प्रतिशत स्त्रियां होंगी । इन लाभग्राहियों के लिए सामूहिक बीमा योजना की सुविधा भी उपलब्ध होगी ।

1990-91 Central Plan outlay fixed at Rs. 39329 crores representing a step up of 14.2 per cent over 1989-90.

ANTI POVERTY PROGRAMMES:

Rural Employment *(Rs. 2100 crores):*

- Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) and National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) have been merged in 1989 and a new programme named Jawahar Rojgar Yojana started. The programme is being implemented in all the States and UTs.
- 856.54 million mandays of employment will be generated in 1990-91 under this programme.

URBAN EMPLOYMENT: *(Rs. 120 crores)*

- About 1 lakh urban poor will be assisted to set up self employment ventures under Urban Micro Enterprises Scheme in 1990-91.
- More than 475 lakh mandays of work will be generated under the schemes of Urban Wage Employment & Urban and Housing Shelter upgradation during 1990-91.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT:

- Integrated Rural Development Programme (Rs. 377 crores)
- 19.94 lakh rural families below the poverty line to be assisted during 1990-91. 30 per cent of the beneficiaries will be from SC/STs and another 30 per cent from women. Group Insurance Scheme is also available for these beneficiaries.

- त्वरित ग्रामीण जल आपूर्ति कार्यक्रम (423 करोड़ रुपए)
  अप्रैल, 1985 में "कोई स्रोत नहीं" समस्या से ग्रस्त ग्रामों की संख्या 1,86,722 थी । मार्च, 1990 तक इन में से 1,57,484 ग्रामों को इस कार्यक्रम में सम्मिलित कर लिया जाएगा ।
- "कोई स्रोत नहीं" समस्या से ग्रस्त शेष ग्रामों को वर्ष 1990-91 में इस कार्यक्रम में शामिल कर लिए जाने का लक्ष्य है । इसके अतिरिक्त, आंशिक रूप से सम्मिलित 40,000 ग्रामों को वर्ष 1990-91 में शामिल कर लिए जाने की सम्भावना है ।
- ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण : वर्ष 1990-91 में 13672 गावों का विद्युतीकरण किया जाना है । आशा है कि इससे 1990-91 में 423510 पम्प सेटों को ऊर्जा प्राप्त होगी ।

ऊर्जा:

कोयला और लिग्नाईट : (2447 करोड़ रुपए)

- वर्ष 1990-91 के लिए 2165 लाख मीट्रिक टन कोयले के उत्पादन का लक्ष्य रखा गया है जबकि 1989-90 में यह लक्ष्य 2100 लाख मीट्रिक टन का था ।
- वर्ष 1990-91 के लिए 110 लाख मीट्रिक टन लिग्नाईट के उत्पादन का लक्ष्य रखा गया है ।

विद्युत : (5917 करोड़ रुपए)

- वर्ष 1990-91 में विद्युत उत्पादन की स्थापित क्षमता में 3532 मेगावाट की क्षमता बढ़ाने का लक्ष्य है।

पैट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस : वर्ष 1990-91 में 359 लाख मीट्रिक टन कच्चे तेल का उत्पादन का लक्ष्य रखा गया है जबकि 1989-90 में यह लक्ष्य 340 लाख मीट्रिक टन का था ।

- वर्ष 1990-91 में 107200 लाख क्यूबिक मीटर प्राकृतिक गैस की आपूर्ति का लक्ष्य रखा गया है जबकि 1989-90 में यह लक्ष्य 94360 लाख क्यूबिक मीटर का था ।

इस्पात (2734.71 करोड़ रुपए)

भारतीय इस्पात प्राधिकरण लिमिटेड के एकीकृत इस्पात संयंत्रों द्वारा 79.2 लाख मीट्रिक टन इस्पात का उत्पादन किये जाने की संभावना है जबकि 1989-90 में प्रत्याशित उत्पादन 71.5 लाख मीट्रिक टन का था ।

- Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (Rs. 423 crores)
  There were 161722 "No Source" problem villages in April, 1985. 157484 such villages are likely to be covered till March, 1990.
- The target for 1990-91 is to cover the left over "No source" problem villages. In addition, 4000 partially covered villages are likely to be covered in 1990-91.
- Rural Electrification: 13672 villages are to be electrified in 1990-91. It is expected to energise 423510 pump sets in 1990-91.

ENERGY:

COAL AND LIGNITE: *(Rs. 2447 crores)*

- Coal production target for 1990-91 is 216.5 million tonnes as against 210 million tonnes for 1989-90.
- Production target for Lignite for 1990-91 is 11 million tonnes.

POWER: *(Rs. 5917 crores)*

- Target for addition to installed capacity of power generation in 1990-91 is 3532 MW.

PETROLEUM & NATURAL GAS: Crude oil production target for 1990-91 is 35.9 million tonnes as against 34 million tonnes during 1989-90.

- Target for supply of Natural Gas for 1990-91 is 10720 million cubic metres against 9436 million cubic metres for 1989-90.

STEEL: *(Rs. 2735 crores)*

- Integrated steel plants of SAIL are expected to produce 7.92 million tonnes of saleable steel during 1990-91 as against anticipated production of 7.15 million tonnes in 1989-90.

रेलवे (5000 करोड़ रुपए)

- 26500 वेगन, 299 लोकोमोटिव, 1734 कोच तथा 222 विद्युत बहु-उद्देशीय इकाइयां प्राप्त की जानी हैं ।
- 3530 लाख मीट्रिक टन के माल यातायात की क्षमता का निर्माण किया जाना है ।
- 3500 किलोमीटर मार्ग का नवीकरण किया जाना और 300 किलोमीटर मार्ग की नई लाईनें बिछाई जानी है । 1040 रूट किलोमीटर का विद्युतीकरण कार्य शुरु किया जाना जिसमें से 417 रूट किलोमीटर मार्ग का विद्युतीकरण कार्य वर्ष 1989-90 में पर्याप्त रूप से पूरा कर लिया गया।

दूर संचार (2875 करोड़ रुपए)

- 6.5 लाख अतिरिक्त स्विचिंग क्षमता (जिसमें 5.50 लाख सीधी एक्सचेंज लाईनें सम्मिलित है), 33700 लाईनों की क्षमता वाले 8 ट्रंक स्वचालित एक्सचेंजो का निर्माण किया जायेगा ।
- 3172 रूट किलोमीटर को-एकसीयल केबल प्रणाली, 3482 रूट किलोमीटर माइक्रोवेव प्रणाली, 2420 रूट किलोमीटर यू.एच.एफ प्रणालियों तथा 5493 रूट किलोमीटर आप्टीकल फाईबर केबलों की व्यवस्था की जानी है ।
- 18000 लम्बी दूरी के सार्वजनिक दूरभाष आरम्भ किये जायेंगे ।

परिवार कल्याण (675 करोड़ रुपए)

- सन 2000 तक, प्रति हजार 21 की जन्म दर तथा 9 प्रतिशत प्रति हजार की मृत्यु दर प्राप्त करने के लिये, वर्ष 1990-91 में 58 लाख वंध्यीकरण तथा 64 लाख आइ यू डी लगाये जाने का लक्ष्य है ।

टिप्पणी : *वर्ष 1990-91 के वास्तविक लक्ष्य अनन्तिम हैं ।*

RAILWAYS: (Rs. 5000 crores)

- 26500 wagons, 299 locomotives, 1734 coaches and 222 electric multiple units to be procured.
- Capacity to lift 353 million tonnes of freight traffic to be built.
- 3500 track kms. to be renewed and 300 kms of new lines to be completed. Commission electrification of 1040 route kms. including 417 route kms. completed substantially in the year 1989-90.

TELECOMMUNICATION: (Rs. 2875 crores)

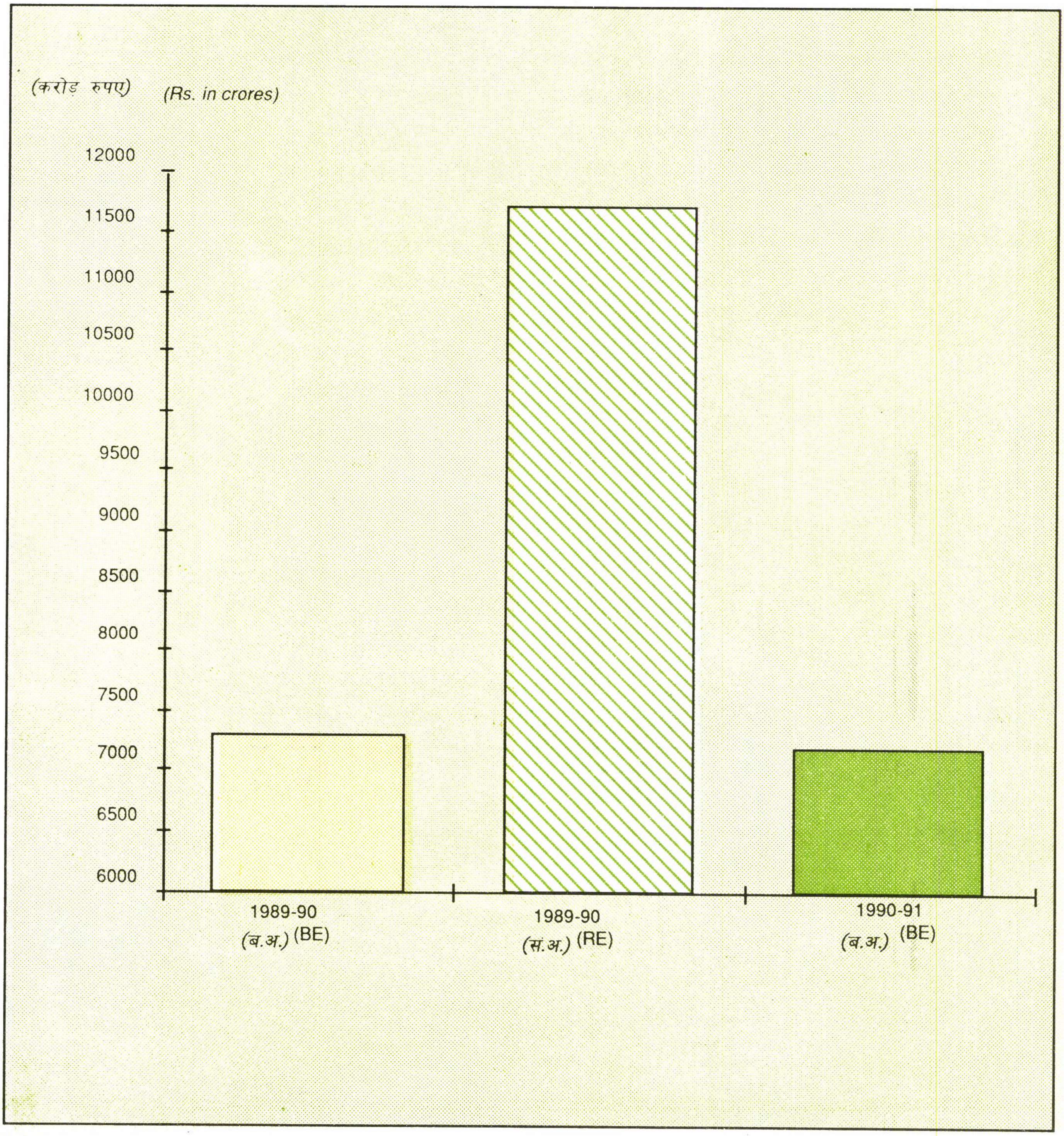
- 6.5 lakhs additional switching capacity (including 5.50 lakh direct exchange lines), 8 trunk automatic exchanges with capacity of 33700 lines to be created.
- 3172 route kms. of co-axial cable systems, 3482 route kms. of microwave systems, 2420 route kms. of UHF systems, 5493 route kms. of optical fibre cables to be provided.
- 18000 long distance public telephones to be opened.

FAMILY WELFARE: (Rs. 675 crores)

- To achieve birth rate of 21 and death rate of 9 per cent per thousand by 2000 AD, the operational target for 1990-91 is to perform 5.8 million sterilization and 6.4 million IUD.

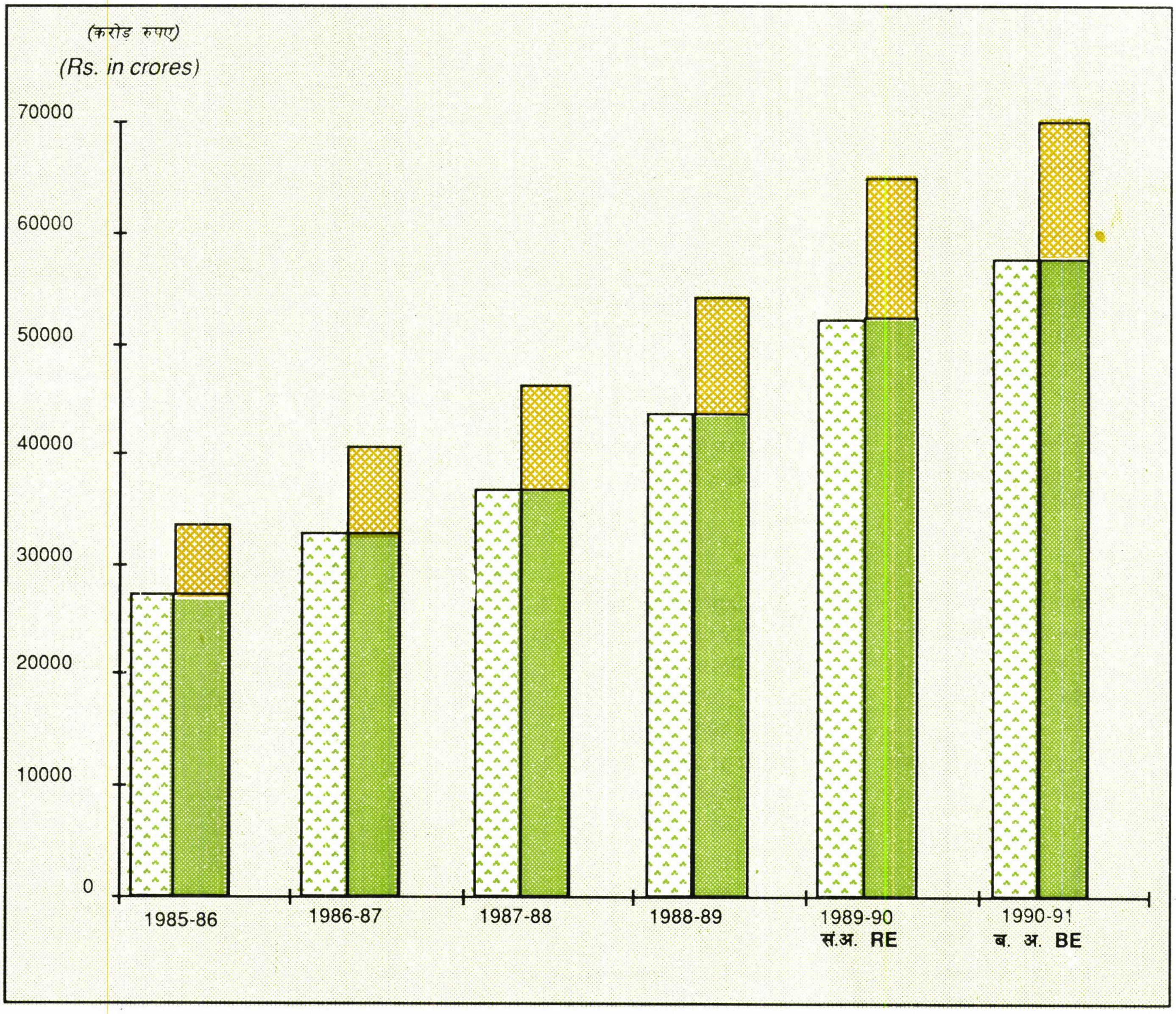
NOTE: *Physical targets for 1990-91 are pr0visional.*

बजट घाटा
BUDGET DEFICIT



केन्द्र की राजस्व प्राप्तियां और राजस्व व्यय

REVENUE RECEIPTS AND REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE CENTRE



राजस्व प्राप्तियां
Revenue receipts

बजट अनुमान और संशोधित अनुमान 1989-90 की राजस्व प्राप्तियों में सरकारी खाते से तेल समन्वय समिति के अधिशेष के 2300 करोड़ रुपए के अन्तरण शामिल है ।

BE and RE 1989-90 Revenue receipts include transfer of Rs. 2300 crores of OCC surplus from Public Account

राजस्व प्राप्तियों में से वहन किया गया राजस्व व्यय
Revenue expenditure met from Revenue receipts

राजस्व प्राप्तियों से अधिक राजस्व व्यय (राजस्व घाटा)
Revenue expenditure in excess of Revenue receipts (Revenue deficit)

राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को अन्तरित साधन
Resources Transferred to State and U.T. Governments

(करोड़ रुपए) (*In crores of Rupees*)

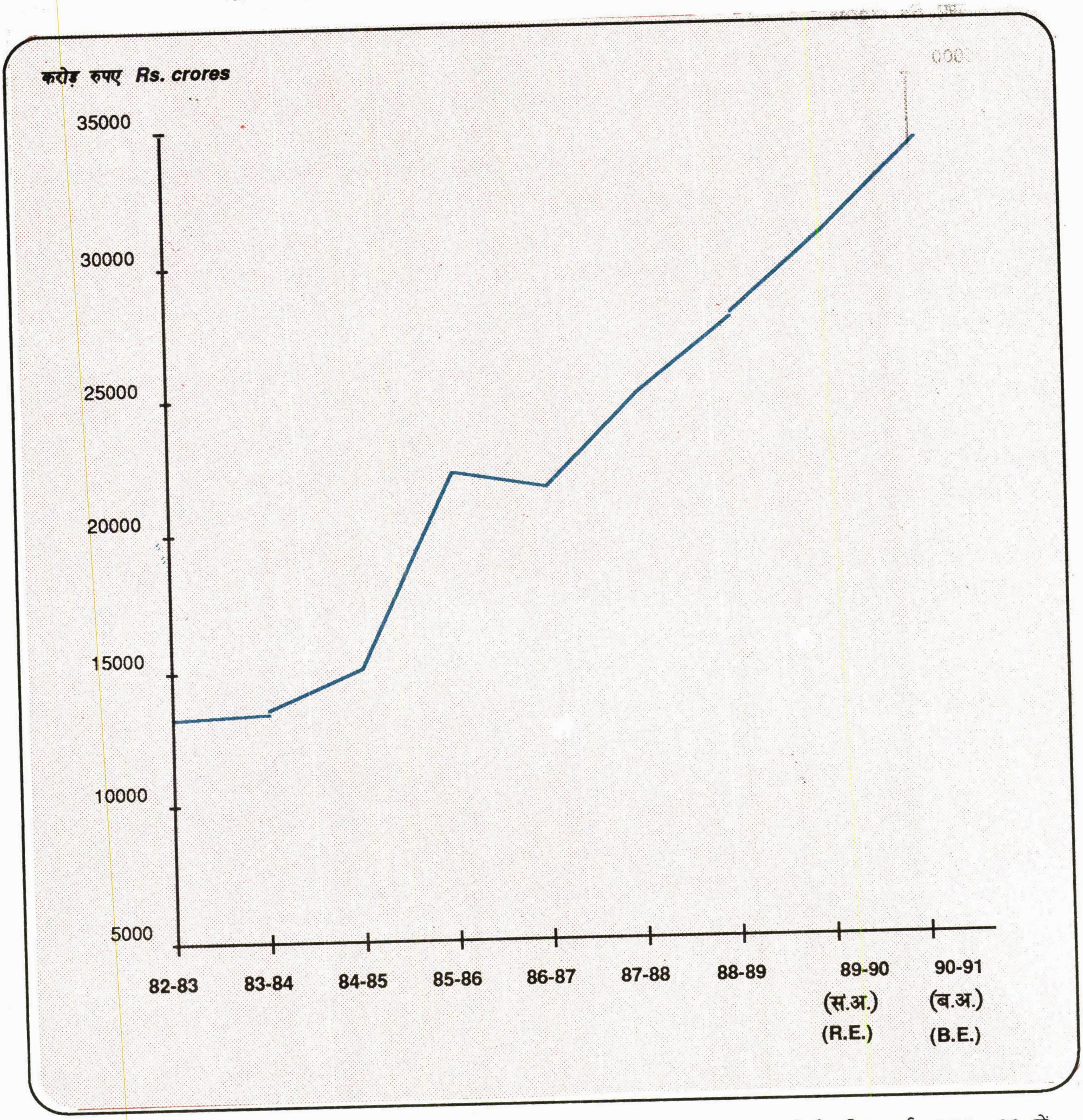
		1989-90 बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates	1989-90 संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates	1990-91 बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates
1. **करों और शुल्कों में राज्यों का हिस्सा**	**States' share of taxes and duties**	**12438**	**13232**	**14426**
आय-कर	*Income Tax*	*3128*	*3922*	*4064*
संघ उत्पाद-शुल्क	*Union Excise Duties*	*9310*	*9310*	*10362*
2. **अल्प बचत संग्रहों आदि का भाग**	**Share of small savings etc. collections**	**4100**	**5900**	**4500**
3. **आयोजना-भिन्न अनुदान और उधार**	**Non-plan grants and loans**	**2954**	**2504**	**3308**
अनुदान	*Grants*	*2874*	*2443*	*3252 #*
*उधार**	*Loans**	*80*	*61*	*56*
4. **राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की आयोजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता ****	**Central Assistance for State & UT Plans****	**9603**	**9016**	**11327**
अनुदान	*Grants*	*3902*	*3635*	*5032*
उधार	*Loans*	*5701*	*5381*	*6295*
5. **केन्द्रीय और केन्द्र-प्रायोजित आयोजनागत योजनाओं के लिए सहायता**	**Assistance for Central & Centrally sponsored Plan schemes**	**4705**	**2971**	**3325**
अनुदान	*Grants*	*4312*	*2796*	*3139*
उधार	*Loans*	*393*	*175*	*186*
6. **जोड़-कुल अनुदान और उधार (3+4+5)**	**Total grants & loans (3+4+5)**	**17262**	**14491**	**17960**
अनुदान	*Grants*	*11088*	*8874*	*11423*
उधार	*Loans*	*6174*	*5617*	*6537*
7. **घटाइए-उधारों ओर अग्रिमों की वसूलियां ***	***Less-Recovery of loans & advances ****	***3006***	***3002***	***2937***
8. **राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को अन्तरित निवल साधन (1+2+6-7)**	**Net Resources transferred to State & Union territory Governments (1+2+6-7)**	**30794**	**30621**	**33949**
* *अल्पावधिक उधारों और अग्रिमों की वसूलियों को घटाकर*	* *Net of recovery of short term loans and advances*	*980*	*463*	*1010*
** *इसके अलावा, बिना विधानमंडल वाले संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों, ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण निगम और उत्तर-पूर्वी परिषद के लिए की गई व्यवस्था*	** *In addition, provisions for Union Territories without Legislature, Rural Electrification Corporation and North Eastern Council*	*1247*	*1226*	*1521*
इस प्रकार, राज्य और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की आयोजनाओं के लिए कुल सहायता	*Thus, total assistance for State & UT Plans*	*10850##*	*10242 ##*	*12848*

इसमें विपत्ति राहत निधि को अंशदान शामिल है । Includes contribution to Calamity Relief Fund.

इसमें सूखे से राहत के लिए अग्रिम आयोजना सहायता शामिल है । Includes advance Plan assistance for drought relief.

वर्षों के दौरान राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को अंतरित संसाधन

RESOURCES TRANSFERRED TO STATE AND U.T. GOVERNMENTS OVER THE YEARS



इन अन्तरणों में राज्यों को भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के साथ उनके ओवरड्राफ्ट को बेबाक करने के लिए वर्ष 1982-83 में दिए गए 1743 करोड़ रुपए, 1983-84 में दिए गए 400 करोड़ रुपए और 1985-86 में दिए गए 1628 करोड़ रुपए के ऋण शामिल है ।

Transfers include Rs. 1743 crores in 1982-83, Rs.400 crores in 1983-84, and Rs. 1628 crores in 1985-86 of loans to States for clearance of their overdrafts with RBI

बजट का सार BUDGET AT A GLANCE

व्याख्यात्मक टिप्पणी *Explanatory Note*

इस पुस्तिका में बजट के अनुमानों को स्थूल समूहों में बांट कर दिखाया जाता है, ताकि बजट को आसानी से समझा जा सके । इस प्रयोजन के लिए प्राप्तियों और व्यय की कतिपय मदों का पुनः समूहीकरण किया गया है। उदाहरण के लिए वाणिज्यिक विभागों के व्यय को, उसमें से उनकी प्राप्तियां घटाकर दिखाया गया है, ताकि लेनदेनों की मात्रा में होने वाली वृद्धि से दोनों खातों के आंकड़ों के परिमाण में वृद्धि न हो पाए । इसी प्रकार, राज्यों को दिए गए ऐसे अल्पावधिक ऋणों और अग्रिमों को, जिनको उसी वर्ष के दौरान वसूल कर लिया गया हो, निवल मात्रा में प्रदर्शित किया गया है । कतिपय ऐसे लेनदेनों को, जिनके कारण नगद रकम की निकासी नहीं होती लेकिन जिनके बारे में समतुल्य प्राप्तियां हो जाती हैं जैसे कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष को दिए जाने वाले अंशदान, को सम्मिलित नहीं किया गया है, ताकि व्यय की वास्तविक मदों को ही प्रमुखता मिले ।

The Budget estimates are presented in this document in broad aggregates to facilitate easy understanding. For this purpose certain items of receipts and expenditure have been regrouped. For example, the expenditures of commercial departments have been taken net of their receipts so that increase in the volume of transactions does not inflate the figures on both sides. Similarly, short term loans and advances given to the States and recovered during the same year have been netted. Certain transactions which do not involve cash outgo and are matched by receipts e.g. subscription to International Monetary Fund have been excluded so that focus is on real items of expenditure.

Government of India

ECONOMIC SURVEY

1989-90

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(ECONOMIC DIVISION)

Economic Survey for 1989-90

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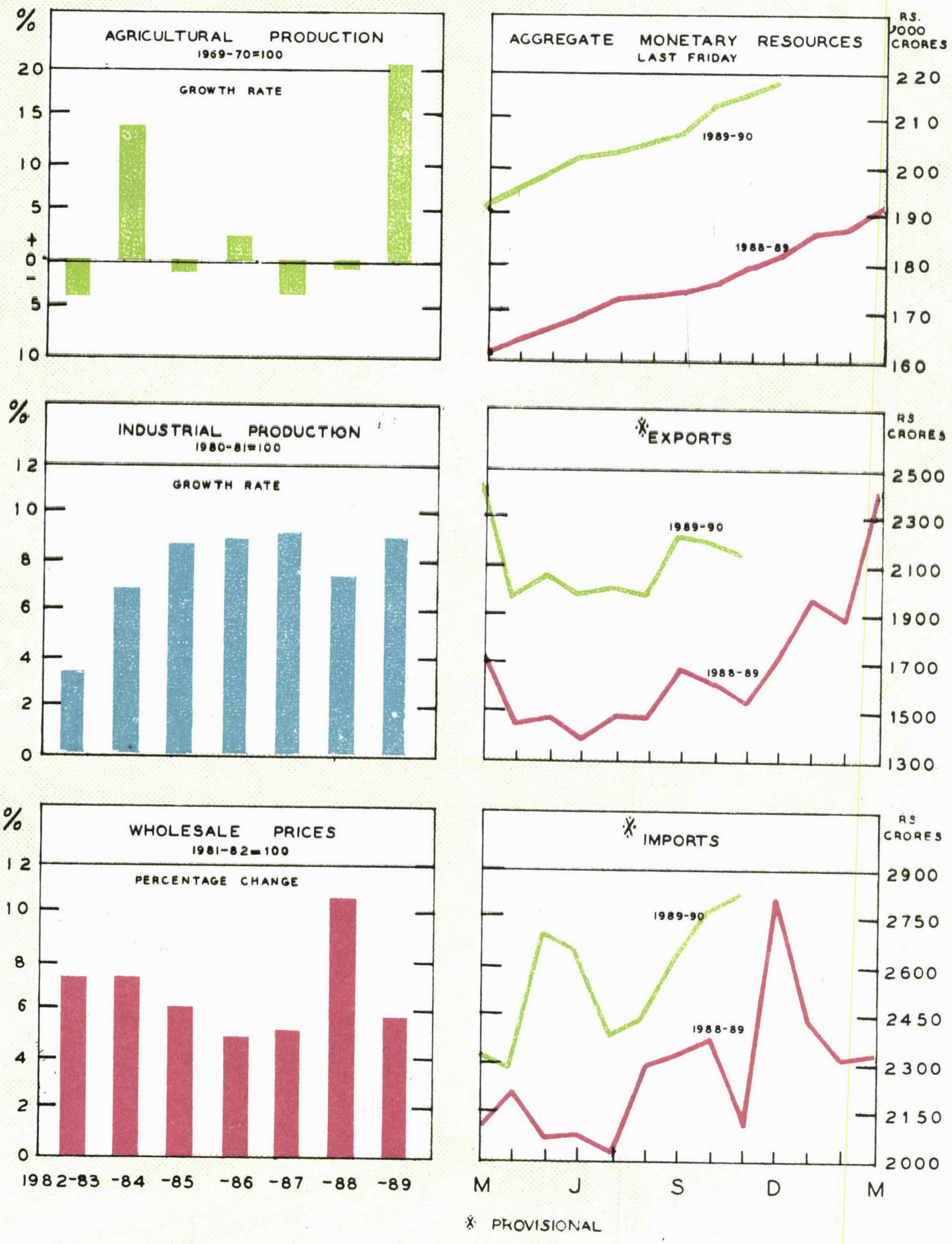
SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS



MINISTRY OF FINANCE, ECONOMIC DIVISION.

CHAPTER 1

THE ECONOMIC SITUATION IN 1989-90

The performance of the economy during 1989-90 shows signs of a slow down in output growth. There has been some deceleration in the industrial growth rate and agricultural production has not increased much beyond the peak level reached in the previous year.

1.2 In 1988-89 the economy recovered very quickly from the setback of the drought of 1987-88. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in real terms recorded a growth rate of 10.4 per cent aided by a growth of agricultural production by 20.8 per cent and the industrial production by 8.8 per cent. The overall inflation rate was contained at 5.7 per cent in terms of Wholesale Price Index (WPI) compared with 10.7 per cent during 1987-88 and 8.5 per cent in terms of Consumer Price Index (CPI) compared with 10.9 per cent during 1987-88.

1.3 During the current year although monsoon rains have been normal, it is unlikely that agricultural production would show a substantial increase over the bumper crop achieved last year. The growth of agricultural production is expected to be 1 per cent or so. Provisional data on the index of industrial production for April—November 1989 shows an industrial growth of 5.2 per cent compared with 9.4 per cent during the corresponding period of the last year. Even after allowing for some improvement in industrial production during the remaining period of the current financial year, it is unlikely that industrial growth rate during the year will exceed 6 per cent. On balance, on the basis of these tentative figures, it is estimated that GDP growth during 1989-90 will be around 4—4.5 per cent, which is below the average growth rate of around 5.9 per cent, achieved during first four years of the Seventh Five Year Plan. Despite this down-turn during the current year, on average, the Seventh Plan targets of growth are likely to be achieved.

TABLE 1.1

Selected Economic Indicators

(Percentage Change over Previous Year)

Economic Indicators	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89(P)	1989-90(P)
Gross National Product (1)	7.5	5.6	—4.9	7.2	5.9	2.6	8.0	3.8	5.0	3.9	3.8	10.6	4—4.5*
Agricultural Production	14.3	3.8	—15.2	15.6	5.6	—3.8	13.7	—1.2	2.4	—3.7	—0.8	20.8	1.0*
Foodgrains Production	13.7	4.3	—16.8	18.1	2.9	—2.8	17.6	—4.5	3.4	—4.7	—2.1	21.3	1.8*
Industrial Production (2)	4.2	7.6	—1.7	4.0	9.3	3.2	6.7	8.6	8.7	9.1	7.3	8.8	5.2 (3)
Electricity generated	3.4	12.2	2.1	5.9	10.2	5.7	7.6	12.0	8.5	10.3	7.5	9.5	12.0 (4)
Wholesale Price Index (5)	0.4	4.5	21.4	16.7	2.4	7.2	7.2	6.0	4.8	5.1	10.7	5.7	7.0 (6)
Monetary Resources (M_3)	18.4	21.9	17.7	18.1	12.5	16.1	18.1	18.9	15.9	18.6	15.9	17.7	14.9 (7)
Imports at current prices	18.6	13.1	34.2	37.3	8.4	5.0	10.8	8.2	14.7	2.2	11.5	25.9	20.7 (8)
Exports at current prices	5.2	5.9	12.1	4.6	16.3	12.8	11.0	20.2	—7.2	14.3	26.4	28.9	38.3 (8)
Foreign Exchange Reserves (Rs. Crores)	4862	5821	5934	5544	4024	4782	5972	7243	7820	8151	7687	7040	5331 (9)

(P) Provisional *Anticipated

1 Growth rates are based on new series at 1980-81 prices.

2 Growth rates are based on old index of Industrial Production (Base 1970-71=100) upto 1980-81 and on the basis of new index (Base 1980-81=100) thereafter.

3 April—November 1989. 4 April—December 1989.

5 Rate of inflation is based on old index of Wholesale Prices (Base 1970-71=100) upto 1981-82 and on the basis of new Index (Base 1981-82=100) thereafter, on point to point basis.

6 Upto February 17, 1990.

7 Between March 31, 1989 and January 26, 1990.

8 April—December 1989 over the same period of 1988. Rates of growth are in relation to rupee values.

9 As on January 31, 1990. Foreign Exchange reserves include gold, SDR and foreign currency assets and relate to end-period.

1.4 The primary objective of growth must be the alleviation of poverty and for this the impact of growth on employment is crucial. Available evidence suggests that the acceleration of growth in the eighties has not been matched by a corresponding acceleration in employment at least in the organised sector. The policies that determine the direction of investment and public spending and the choice of techniques will have to pay greater regard to this concern.

1.5 The annual rate of inflation in the Wholesale Price Index (WPI) was 7.7 per cent as on February 17, 1990 compared with 5.3 per cent at the corresponding time last year. A measure of price stability is essential for sustaining the momentum of growth and ensuring equitable distribution of the benefits. Inflation especially hurts the poor, since their incomes are not indexed to prices. It also reduces the willingness to save in financial assets, encourages speculation and the generation of black money and distorts investment priorities. The containment of inflation in the current year and the past few years has been largely on supply management with food stocks and imports being used to check the upward pressure on prices of essential commodities. In the past three years stocks of foodgrains have been run down from 22.8 million tonnes in January 1987 to 12.6 million tonnes in January 1990, and imports of cereals, edible oils and sugar have amounted to 2.8 million tonnes, 3.4 million tonnes and 1 million tonnes respectively. The margins available for such supply management are now much lower than they were three years ago. In this situation a tighter control on budgetary deficits and liquidity growth and more rapid increase in output, particularly of wage goods, becomes even more essential.

1.6 Demand management and deficit control are closely linked to the savings rate. The eighties have been characterised by a stagnation in the overall savings rate and a sharp deterioration in public savings. The available evidence suggests that the picture in the current year is more or less the same. Significant improvement in the performance of overall savings, and public savings in particular is necessary for macro-economic stability and for financing the investments required for growth and employment generation.

1.7 The imbalances between aggregate demand and supply spill over onto the balance of payments and have to be met by running down reserves or increasing debt. Given the limited availability of concessional assistance, growing recourse to foreign borrowing necessarily means an increase in debt service which in turn constrains the room for manoeuvre on the import front. The solution lies in rapid exports growth and, as regards this, trends in the past three years provide good grounds for hope. The visible trade deficit has narrowed significantly in 1989-90 with exports (in rupee terms) rising by 38.3 per cent in the first nine months of the current year as against a growth of 20.7 per cent in imports.

Gross National Product, Savings and Investment

1.8 The Quick Estimates of national income aggregates prepared by the Central Statistical Organisation indicate that Gross National Product at factor cost (constant prices) recorded an impressive growth rate of 10.6 per cent during 1988-89. Agriculture and allied sectors recorded a growth rate of 16.9 per cent in 1988-89 compared with 0.7 per cent in 1987-88; industry and construction achieved a growth rate of 7.7 per cent in 1988-89 compared with 5.6 per cent during 1987-88; banking and real estate recorded a growth of 7.3 per cent compared with 5.8 per cent a year ago and transport, storage and communications recorded a growth rate of 7.6 per cent in 1988-89 compared with 5.1 per cent in 1987-88.

1.9 However, there has been a disquieting trend in the rate of domestic savings which showed little improvement during the Seventh Plan. The ratio of gross domestic saving as percentage to GDP at current market prices improved marginally from 20.4 per cent in 1985-86 to 21 per cent in 1988-89, and the ratio of gross capital formation increased from 22.8 per cent to 23.9 per cent during the same period. While the saving from the public sector has declined continuously from 3.2 per cent of GDP in 1985-86 to 1.6 per cent in 1988-89 and that of the private corporate sector from 2.1 per cent of GDP to 1.8 per cent during the same period, the savings of the household sector recorded an appreciable increase from 15.2 per cent of GDP in 1985-86 to 17.5 per cent in 1988-89. Given this trend of savings and the likely slow-down of the economic growth during the current year, it is unlikely that there would be any marked improvement in the overall savings rate in 1989-90.

Agricultural Production

1.10 The first three years of the Seventh Plan were marked by a succession of unfavourable monsoons culminating in the severe drought during 1987-88. The Index of agricultural production declined by 3.7 per cent in 1986-87 and 1 per cent in 1987-88. There was a record growth of agricultural production by 20.8 per cent during 1988-89. The growth was also widespread over various crops and regions. While foodgrains production recorded an increase of over 21 per cent, production of pulses increased by 25 per cent, oilseeds by more than 41 per cent and cotton by 36 per cent.

1.11 During the current year monsoon has been normal and 29 out of 36 meteorological subdivisions have received excess or normal rainfall. It is expected that agricultural production may rise by about one per cent over the bumper crop achieved last year. Foodgrains production in 1989-90 is likely to cross the record production of 170 million tonnes achieved in 1988-89.

1.12 Rice production in 1989-90 has been targeted at 72.5 million tonnes. With monsoon on time and its coverage being normal, the overall kharif crop production has been reported to be satisfactory. The target for wheat at 54 million tonnes and that of pulses at 14.75 million tonnes are likely to be achieved. Various development programmes of the Government to raise production of rice, wheat and pulses *viz.* Special Rice Production Programme (SRPP) for the eastern region, Special Foodgrains Production Programme (SFPP) for major foodgrains producing States and the Centrally Sponsored National Pulses Development Project continue to be in operation in 1989-90. With the help of support measures undertaken by the Government and the efforts made by the Technology Mission on Oilseeds established in May 1986, oilseeds production has gone up significantly in recent years. As a result imports of edible oils during the oil year 1988-89 (November—October) at about 3.7 lakh tonnes were quite modest compared to 18.2 lakh tonnes in 1987-88. A production target of 165 lakh tonnes of oilseeds has been fixed for 1989-90. Production of cotton is anticipated to reach a record level of 95 lakh bales in 1989-90.

1.13 Despite larger acreage and production of sugarcane, sugar production declined to 87.52 lakh tonnes in the sugar year 1988-89 (October—September) compared with 91.10 lakh tonnes recorded in 1987-88. Considering the estimated size of the sugarcane crop, sugar production during the current year may register a significant increase. Production of tea in 1988-89 increased by 5 per cent but is likely to decline during the current year.

1.14 The increase in agricultural production has been stimulated largely by the increase in the use of key inputs like irrigation and fertilisers. Taking the period 1980-81 to 1988-89 the average growth in agricultural production (in terms of physical output) was 5.4 per cent, that in irrigation (measured in terms of gross irrigated area) was 3.0 per cent and in fertiliser use (measured in terms of NPK) was 8.9 per cent. Given the dependence on weather a year-to-year correlation between input use and agricultural production cannot be expected. However, in 1989-90 a more or less normal monsoon year, agricultural production is expected to grow by a little over 1 per cent as against the 12.6 per cent increase in fertiliser use.

1.15 The Government also continued its policy of providing adequate and timely credit at subsidised rates to the farmers through institutional agencies like co-operatives, commercial banks and Regional Rural Banks to support agricultural and allied activities. The total quantum of agricultural loan increased substantially from Rs. 6,794 crores in 1985-86 to Rs. 11,752 crores in 1988-89 and the target for 1989-90 has been fixed at Rs. 13,294 crores.

1.16 In 1989-90, for more effective implementation of wage employment programmes, a new employment generation programme known as the Jawahar Rojgar Yojna has been introduced and merged with the existing National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP). A sum of Rs. 2623 crores (including Rs. 523 crores as States' share and the subsidised value of foodgrains) has been provided for the scheme during 1989-90 in order to generate 837 million mandays of employment.

Industry and Infrastructure

1.17 After a slight deceleration during 1987-88, industrial production recovered quickly during 1988-89 and grew by 8.8 per cent compared with 7.3 per cent during 1987-88. The improvement in the growth rate was shared by all the sub-sectors —manufacturing sub-sector recorded a growth rate of 8.9 per cent, mining and quarrying sub-sector 7.9 per cent and electricity sub-sector 9.6 per cent. The growth was also supported by the recovery in agriculture, improved performance of infrastructure sectors like coal, steel, cement, fertilisers, railways and power generation and an increase in overall demand.

1.18 There has been a slow down of industrial growth during the current year, and data available upto November 1989 indicate a growth rate of only 5.2 per cent compared with 9.4 per cent during the corresponding period of last year. The current down-turn in industrial growth is essentially attributable to the poor performance of the manufacturing sub-sector which accounts for more than three-fourths of the total weight in the Index and recorded a growth rate of only 3.6 per cent during April—November 1989 compared with 10.2 per cent achieved during the corresponding period of last year. The deceleration has been marked in a few key industries like sugar, steel, cement, fertilisers, cotton cloth (mill sector), commercial vehicles and consumer electronics.

1.19 An analysis of industrial growth by use-based classification indicates that during first eight months of the current year there has been a significant deceleration in the growth rates of basic industries (from 10.8 per cent in April—November 1988 to 4.7 per cent in April—November 1989), consumer durables (from 19.2 per cent to 0.8 per cent) and intermediate goods (from 13.2 per cent to 2.2 per cent), while capital goods have maintained more or less the same growth rate around 9 per cent, and consumer non-durables have improved their performance from 2.8 per cent to 5.9 per cent.

1.20 Mining and quarrying and electricity have performed significantly better during this year as compared to that during last year. While mining and quarrying registered a growth rate of 8.4 per cent during April—November 1989 compared with 6.8 per cent during April—November 1988, the electricity sub-sector recorded a growth of 12.1 per cent during April—November 1989 compared with 7.5 per cent during corresponding period of the last year.

1.21 The performance of key infrastructure sectors during April—December of the current financial year presents a mixed picture. While electricity generation, crude petroleum and petroleum products, coal and lignite production,

coastal shipping and telecommunications sectors recorded substantial growth; railway revenue earning traffic indicates only a modest improvement and there has been deceleration in the production of saleable steel, cement and phosphatic fertilisers. Within the power sector, there has been better performance by both hydel and thermal generation and average PLF has also improved during the year until now. In the petroleum sector, during April—December 1989 crude petroleum production increased by 6.9 per cent and petroleum products by 9.1 per cent. The import of crude oil in the first nine months of the current year increased by 8.5 per cent and that of petroleum products increased by 4.6 per cent over the imports during the corresponding period of last year.

1.22 The slow down in industrial growth in 1989-90 is due to a variety of reasons. In some industries like steel, sugar or phosphatic fertilisers, the explanation lies in specific supply side factors. In some industries, rapid expansion in recent years has proceeded beyond the growth in demand leading to unutilised capacity. In some others the rate of growth of demand may have decelerated as backlogs of unfulfilled demand came down.

1.23 Nitrogenous fertiliser production recorded marginal increase by only 0.4 per cent during April—December 1989 over the same period of 1988, while phosphatic fertiliser production recorded a substantial decline by 31.7 per cent during the period due to shortage of imported phosphoric acid. Cement production during April—December 1989 was marginally higher by 0.2 per cent over the corresponding period of last year although cement prices remained firm throughout the year after complete decontrol of prices and distribution of cement from March 1989.

Prices and Price Management

1.24 The price situation has remained under pressure from the beginning of the year despite a satisfactory monsoon and a bumper crop achieved for the second year in succession. In terms of new series of WPI*, the rate of inflation during 1988-89 was contained at 5.7 per cent compared with 10.7 per cent during the drought year 1987-88. During the current year the WPI registered an increase of 7 per cent upto February 17, 1990 compared with 5 per cent in the corresponding period of last year. The annual rate of inflation in terms of WPI works out to 7.7 per cent on February 17, 1990 compared with 5.3 per cent at the corresponding time of last year. The increase in prices was particularly marked in the June—September period and the seasonal decline in prices which normally starts in September was delayed this year.

1.25 Data on Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Industrial Workers is available upto January 1990 and the increase in CPI works out to 5.5 per cent during current financial year upto January, which is significantly lower than 7.8 per cent recorded upto January last year.

1.26 The increase in prices during current year has been largely contributed by agro-based items like pulses, tea, oilseeds, sugar, gur and khandsari, and groundnut oil where production has either remained stagnant or has declined. Among manufactured items textiles, beverages, paper and paper products, leather and leather products, tobacco products and basic metals have also shown considerable increase. The increase in prices of metals, machinery and paper products is mainly due to higher import prices and those of textiles and leather products, to some extent, reflect increasing demand.

1.27 In order to contain the inflationary pressure, the RBI tightened selective credit controls and took certain measures to mop up excess liquidity. On the supply side Government maintained supplies of foodgrains and other essential commodities through the Public Distribution System. Additional imports were undertaken, to the extent feasible as in the case of edible oils, pulses, rice and sugar in order to maintain adequate supplies. For some essential commodities, appropriate price bands were determined and suitable market intervention operations were undertaken so that ruling prices remain within price bands.

* A new series of Wholesale Price Index (WPI) with 1981-82 as base year has been released in July 1989 by replacing the old series with 1970-71 as base. The new series has a considerably larger coverage of items, their grades and markets and is also based on a larger number of quotations.

1.28 Stocks of foodgrains built up in earlier years were used during 1987-88 to meet the pressures arising from the severe drought. However, satisfactory level of procurement during 1988-89 marketing season helped to augment the level of stocks. As of end January 1990, stocks of foodgrains with public agencies stood at 12.60 million tonnes, which was higher by 36.2 per cent over their level in the same period of last year.

1.29 During the current year, administered prices of industrial items except for iron and steel and non-ferrous metals were kept unchanged. However, there have been substantial upward revisions in support/procurement prices of major agricultural commodities mainly to provide remunerative price environment and to augment production and procurement of various agricultural commodities. The Government has recently set up a Committee to examine, inter alia, the existing system and criteria for fixing agricultural prices and to suggest modifications for fixation of remunerative agricultural prices.

Fiscal and Monetary Policy

1.30 The Union Budget for 1989-90 had sought to correct the growing imbalances between revenues and expenditures. The actual outcome is however, likely to be much worse than the budget estimates in the Budget for 1989-90. Aggregate resources of the Central Government including internal and extra-budgetary resources of Central Public Enterprises were estimated to increase by 17.2 per cent over that in 1988-89. Aggregate disbursements, on the other hand, were estimated to be higher by 15.6 per cent than that in 1988-89. The Central Government Plan Outlay for 1989-90 was raised by 20 per cent as compared to the 1988-89 level. The budget deficit was programmed at Rs. 7,337 crores amounting to 1.7 per cent of GDP. However, the increase in Net RBI Credit to Central Government has been running well above this level for the greater part of the year, which is a matter of great concern.

1.31 The **Budget Deficit** as conventionally reported is only a partial measure of the fiscal imbalance that has built up over the eighties. As far as money supply growth is concerned, what matters is the **Monetised Deficit** i.e. the increase in net RBI credit to the central government. From the broader point of view of macro-economic balance it is useful to look at the **Overall Deficit** between the revenues of the government and its total expenditure. This deficit measures the government borrowing requirement which has to be met from domestic and external sources. As far as the Central Government is concerned the behaviour of these indicators over the past few years has been as follows :—

	1980-81	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89 (RE)
1	2	3	4	5	6
As percentage of GDP at market prices					
Budget Deficit .	1.9	1.9	2.8	1.7	2.0
Monetised Deficit	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.0	1.7
Overall Deficit .	6.1	8.9	8.9	8.1	8.2

These large deficits have been met by borrowings, and the debt of the Central Government has necessarily increased and interest payments now account for a substantial part of the budget. Thus the net interest burden (i.e. interest paid less interest recovered) in the Central Budget has gone up from 3.6 per cent of the total expenditure in 1980-81 to 10.1 per cent in 1989-90 (BE).

1.32 The Economic and Functional Classification of the Budget prepared every year reclassifies expenditures into those which directly generate a demand for goods and services by the Government and those that are transfers to other spending organisations and sectors. This classification of the Central Government Budget shows that there has been steady decline in the proportion of expenditure on capital formation from over 40 per cent in mid eighties to 34.7 per cent in 1989-90. On the other hand, transfer payments from the Central Government to the States, Union Territories and other sectors of the economy have increased sharply from 31 per cent in 1980-81 to 40 per cent in 1989-90. Among transfer payments, the highest increase has been on account of interest payments which increased from 10 per cent in 1980-81 to 17.7 per cent in 1989-90. The share of consumption expenditure has fluctuated within the range of 21 to 23 per cent. Defence expenditure accounted for about 70 per cent of Government consumption expenditure.

1.33 The Long Term Fiscal Policy (LTFP) announced by the Government in December 1985 had indicated some broad targets. When the actual out turn is compared with these targets the broad picture that emerges is as follows :—

(a) Performance of Tax Revenues has been more or less on target, although indirect taxes have performed better and direct taxes remained slightly lower than the targets.

(b) Non-Tax Revenues have also performed well.

(c) Non-Plan revenue expenditures exceeded plan targets by significant margins. In particular Defence, Interest Payments and Food and Fertilizer Subsidies were substantially above the targets.

(d) Both market borrowings and budget deficit exceeded the targets by wide margins.

(e) Contribution of public enterprises fell short of projections by significant amount.

(f) The size of Centre's Plan and assistance to States and Union Territories were also well above the Seventh Plan targets.

1.34 It would follow from the above observation that the growing imbalances in the fiscal system did not stem from any let-up in Government resourse mobilisation rather it was due to the increase in Government expenditure which, in turn, was financed by larger borrowings and the budget deficit.

1.35 Fiscal imbalances have implications for liquidity growth. During the current financial year, upto 26th January, the growth in money supply (M_3) has been 14.9 per cent compared with a growth of 14.5 per cent in the corresponding period of the last year. Time Deposits with banks have registered a lower growth of 14.6 per cent in this period as against 17.6 per cent last year. However, currency with the public has grown at a faster rate of 15.6 per cent compared with 9.0 per cent during the corresponding period of 1988-89. Demand Deposits have also grown at a higher rate of 16.3 per cent compared with 9.7 per cent a year ago. There has been a large expansion in the Net RBI Credit to Central Government by 26.2 per cent compared with 18.0 per cent in the corresponding period of 1988-89. Bank credit to commercial sector has recorded a modest growth of 10.9 per cent compared with 11.6 per cent during the corresponding period of last year. Non-food credit has recorded a lower growth of 12.7 per cent compared with 13.9 per cent in the relevant period of last year.

1.36 During the year the RBI made some changes in policy, focussing essentially on refinance terms for bank credit, to restrain the growth in money supply. As of end September, 1989 aggregate monetary resources (M_3) were growing at an annual rate of 18.2 per cent. After the changes made by RBI in October 1989, the rate has moderated and as of end January the rate of growth of monetary resources was 17.7 per cent over the corresponding period last year.

1.37 Some changes were also made during the year in the interest rates on agricultural credit, export finance and term deposits of 46—90 days, the major change was in the short-term money market where the ceiling on interest rate on the inter-bank participation and call money rates was removed and a decision was announced to permit issue of Certificates of Deposit and Commercial Paper at market determined rates.

The External Sector

1.38 As has been the case during the first four years of the Seventh Plan, India's balance of payments situation has remained under considerable pressure during 1989-90 despite a buoyant trend in exports and a slow-down in the growth of imports. Exports in rupee terms increased by 14.3 per cent in 1986-87, 26.4 per cent in 1987-88 and 28.9 per cent in 1988-89. On the other hand, imports recorded an increase of 2.2 per cent in 1986-87, 11.5 per cent in 1987-88 and 25.9 per cent in 1988-89. Provisional data available so far indicate that during the first three quarters of the current year exports recorded an increase of 38.3 per cent over the corresponding period of last year. Imports have registered a relatively slow growth at 20.7 per cent in terms of rupee. Consequently, the trade deficit at Rs. 5518 crores during April—December, 1989 declined by 16.4 per cent over the same period of last year. In

dollar terms the trade deficit for the first nine months is lower by $1.3 billion compared to last year. Net invisibles, on the other hand, are unlikely to show any improvement because of uncertain trends in the net private transfers, relatively slow growth of tourist traffic and a steady increase in interest payments on past borrowings. Limited information on some items of capital account also confirms the strain on current balance of payments situation.

1.39 The crux of the balance of payments problem during the Seventh Plan lies in continuing high trade deficits and a declining role of invisibles in financing the deficits. Net invisibles as a percentage to GDP have declined from an average of 2.1 per cent during the Sixth Plan to 1.2 per cent during the first three years of the Seventh Plan, while trade deficit as a percentage to GDP declined marginally from an average of 3.4 per cent to 3.2 per cent during the same period. Consequently, the current account deficit as a percentage to GDP has increased from an average of 1.3 per cent in the Sixth Plan to 2.1 per cent during first three years of the Seventh Plan.

1.40 Deterioration in our balance of payments position during the Seventh Plan period is due to several unfavourable factors such as deceleration in the growth of domestic oil production, bunching of repayment obligations to the IMF and other sources, limited availability of concessional assistance and a rise in debt service payments on external debt. The continuing strain on our balance of payments is reflected in steep depletion of our foreign exchange reserves which stood at Rs. 5531 crores at the end of January 1990. Despite the absolute increase in aid commitments, the share of external assistance in India's total external debt has declined over the years. Furthermore, the grant element in external assistance has also declined making the availability of these resources more costly over time.

1.41 The Government has been attaching high priority to an improvement of the balance of payments situation. This is sought to be achieved through acceleration of exports growth, efficient import substitution, prudent allocation of foreign exchange to various sectors, liberalisations of trade and industrial regime and improvements in infrastructural facilities for exports. The reforms in the foreign trade sector have been aimed at providing industries with greater liberty as regards supply of raw materials and machinery, replacement of non-tariff barriers by a tariff structure and provision of various fiscal and monetary concessions for the exports sector. The trends in the value of exports and imports in recent months are encouraging. However, the export performance in terms of both quality and volume needs to be improved even further and imports of bulk items need to be reduced to offset the effect of less favourable terms of trade.

CHAPTER 2

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Indian agriculture has acquired a remarkable degree of resilience during the last decade. This is evident from the fact that it was able to withstand the adverse effects of the successive run of poor monsoons for three years culminating in the drought of 1987-88 and has recorded substantial spurt in production in response to favourable monsoon. Agricultural production has recorded a compound growth rate of 2.7 per cent per annum during the 80s. It is also significant that output change is almost entirely explained by productivity growth.

2.2 The Index of agricultural production which had declined by 3.7 per cent in 1986-87 and one per cent in 1987-88 is expected to have recorded an increase of 20.8 per cent during 1988-89. The growth in 1988-89 was widespread over crops and regions. Foodgrains production recorded an increase of over 21 per cent, the production of pulses increased by 25 per cent in 1988-89 reaching a peak level of 13.7 million tonnes. The increase in oilseeds was over 41 per cent and in cotton over 36 per cent.

Monsoon

2.3 Throughout its four-month spell, both the quantum of rainfall and distribution of precipitation in 1989 was good. Although this year, monsoon was not ideally distributed or the rainfall as copious as in the preceding year, it was good enough to ensure a high level of farm production. The South-West monsoon set over Kerala on June 3rd, 1989 advanced thereafter and the entire country was covered by July 2nd, 1989 as against the normal date of such coverage by July 15. The progress of the monsoon was satisfactory practically in most of the meteorological sub-divisions. 29 out of 35 meteorological sub-divisions (83 per cent) received excess or normal rainfall (constituting 77% of area of the country). This year no meteorological sub-division received scanty rainfall. Out of six meteorological sub-divisions with deficient rainfall, the deficiencies were marginal (close to normal) in 5 meteorological sub-divisions (constituting 18% of the area). Deficiency was significant only in East Rajasthan. Thus, in about 95 per cent of the area, the rainfall in 1989 was satisfactory. For the country as a whole, the rainfall at the end of monsoon season was 101.4 per cent of the normal rainfall. The rainfall situation can be seen from the following table:

TABLE 2.1

Monsoon Rainfall (June—September)

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
1. Number of meteorological sub-divisions :							
(a) Excess/ Normal rains .	33	26	26	21	14	32	29
(b) Deficient/ Scanty rains .	2	9	9	14	21	3	6
(c) Total	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
2. Per cent of districts having normal to excess rains	85	64	65	52	43	88	72

2.4 The All-India Cumulative Rainfall Index for the entire season, constructed by using area sown under kharif rice in each meteorological zone as weights, indicates that rainfall recorded this year was 98.67 per cent of normal. While South and East zones recorded rainfall above normal, West, North and Central zones recorded rainfall below normal. The details are as under:

TABLE 2.2

Regional Rainfall Indices

(June to September)

Year	All India	West	North	East	South	Centre
1979 .	77.0	85.2	52.1	84.4	94.8	69.0
1982 .	89.4	83.5	94.9	87.8	88.8	93.1
1986 .	85.3	78.4	88.9	83.7	89.9	86.5
1987 .	88.7	75.6	62.5	103.6	75.5	77.4
1988 .	109.6	121.2	116.5	107.6	123.9	90.3
1989 .	98.7	96.6	90.9	101.3	114.6	82.2

2.5 This year's monsoon rainfall is better than in any other year during this decade except those of 1988 and 1983 which were excess rainfall years. In fact, the 1989 monsoon is the third best of the decade. The following table indicates the performance of the monsoon:

TABLE 2.3

Performance of Monsoon

Year	Total monsoon rainfall over the country as a whole
1981 . .	100 per cent of normal
1982 . .	86 per cent of normal
1983 . .	113 per cent of normal
1984 . .	96 per cent of normal
1985 . .	93 per cent of normal
1986 . .	87 per cent of normal
1987 . .	81 per cent of normal
1988 . .	119 per cent of normal
1989 . .	101 per cent of normal

2.6 A special feature of this year's rainfall distribution is that most of the drought prone areas of the country such as Gujarat, parts of Maharashtra, Interior Karnataka, Rayalaseema and Tamil Nadu have received good rainfall. There were no severe floods except in some localised areas. The flood prone areas like Uttar Pradesh, North Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa and the states in North-East India were largely free from major floods. Thus, 72% of the districts received excess or normal rainfall.

2.7 The seasonal rainfall in different meteorological sub-divisions having excess, normal and deficient rainfall are given as under:

Rainfall	Meteorological Sub-divisions
(1) Excess	(1) Marathwada (2) Coastal Andhra Pradesh (3) Telangana (4) Rayalaseema (5) Lakshadweep (6) Arunachal Pradesh.
(2) Normal	(1) Andaman & Nicobar Islands (2) Assam and Meghalaya (3) Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram and Tripura (4) Sub-Himalayan West Bengal and Sikkim (5) Gangetic West Bengal (6) Orissa (7) Bihar Plateau (8) Bihar Plains (9) East Uttar Pradesh (10) Hills of West Uttar Pradesh (11) Punjab (12) Jammu & Kashmir (13) East Madhya Pradesh (14) Gujarat Region, Daman, Dadra and Nagar Haveli (15) Saurashtra, Kutch and Diu (16) Konkan & Goa (17) Madhya Maharashtra (18) Vidarbha (19) Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry (20) Coastal Karnataka (21) North Interior Karnataka (22) South Interior Karnataka (23) Kerala
(3) Deficient	(1) Plains of West Uttar Pradesh (2) Haryana, Chandigarh and Delhi (3) Himachal Pradesh (4) West Rajasthan (5) East Rajasthan and (6) West Madhya Pradesh.
(4) Scanty	Nil.

2.8 The total live storage in the 47 reservoirs monitored by Central Water Commission till the end of December, 1989 was 80.84 TMC which forms 77 per cent of the full reservoir level (FRL) as against 88.03 TMC representing 83 per cent of FRL during the corresponding period last year. Thus, the total live storage available this year was 6 per cent less than the last year. The reservoirs position in all the 47 reservoirs was, however, 106 per cent in comparison with the past six years average position. There were 5 reservoirs having less than 30 per cent of live storage capacity at FRL, while there was only one reservoir (Gandhisagar in Madhya Pradesh) having less than 25 per cent of FRL. Investigations by the Ground Water Board indicate that there has been a significant rise in the sub-soil water table level. In parts of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Gujarat, substantial increase(more than 8 metres level) has been observed. Localised rise has also been reported from parts of Punjab,Haryana and West Uttar Pradesh. Considering the water levels in the reservoirs, the release of water is being carefully monitored so that the minimum irrigation could be provided at critical stages of crop growth. It is also ensured that adequate quantity of water is available for irrigating the rabi crops.

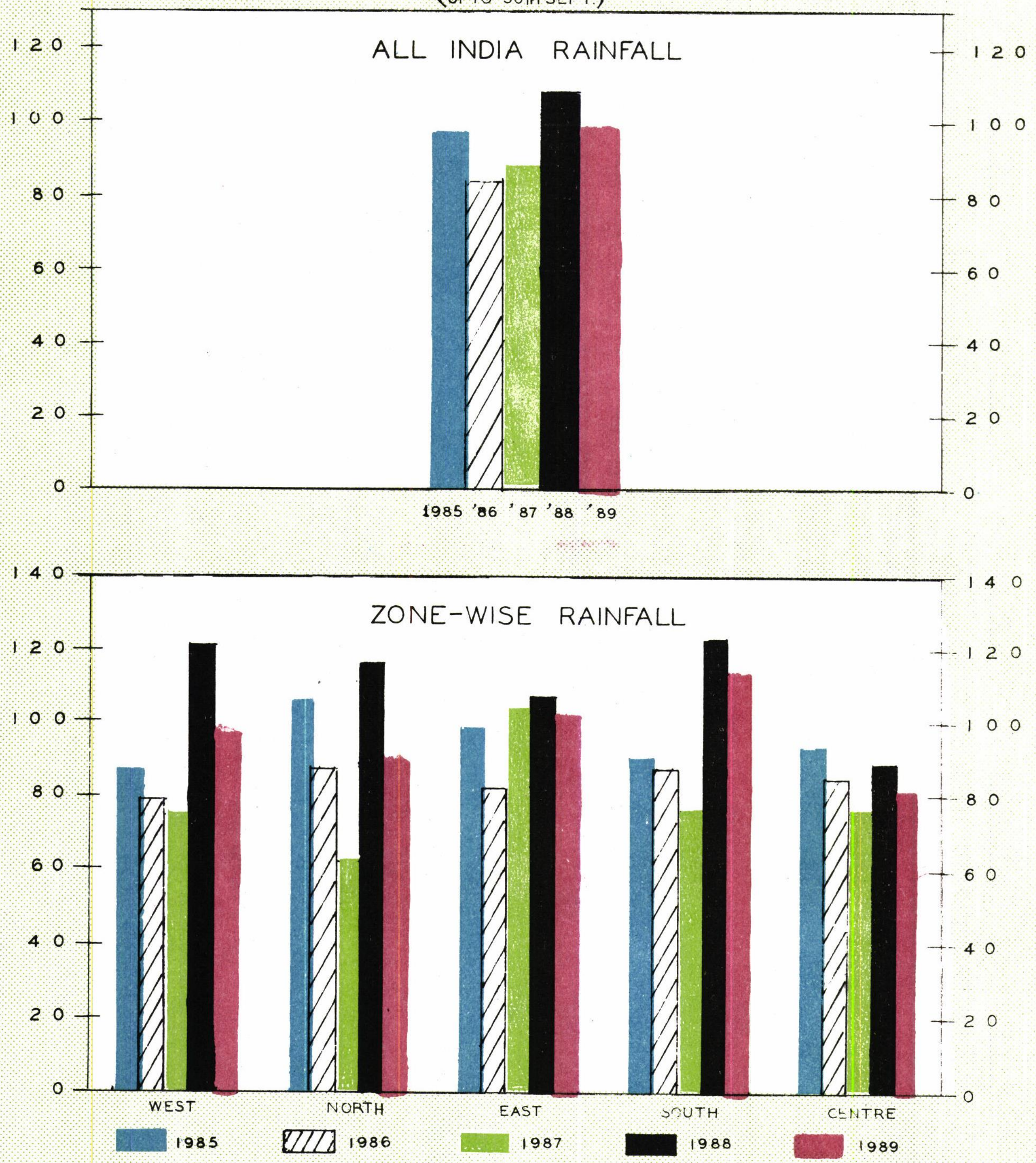
Production Performance

2.9 The average foodgrains production during the period 1985-86 to 1987-88 was 145 million tonnes. Consequent upon an excellent monsoon combined with the thrust programmes like Special Foodgrains Production Programme (SFPP) and Special Rice Production Programme (SRPP), foodgrains production recorded an appreciable—a record-increase of 21.3 per cent to 170.3 million tonnes in 1988-89 as against 140.4 million tonnes in 1987-88 and surpassed by 11.7 per cent the previous peak production of152.4 million tonnes in 1983-84. On a peak

MONSOONS 1985-89

ACTUAL RAINFALL AS PERCENTAGE OF NORMAL

(UPTO 30th SEPT.)



NOTE :-

WEST — RAJASTHAN, GUJARAT AND MAHARASHTRA

NORTH — H.P., J&K, PUNJAB, HARYANA AND U.P.

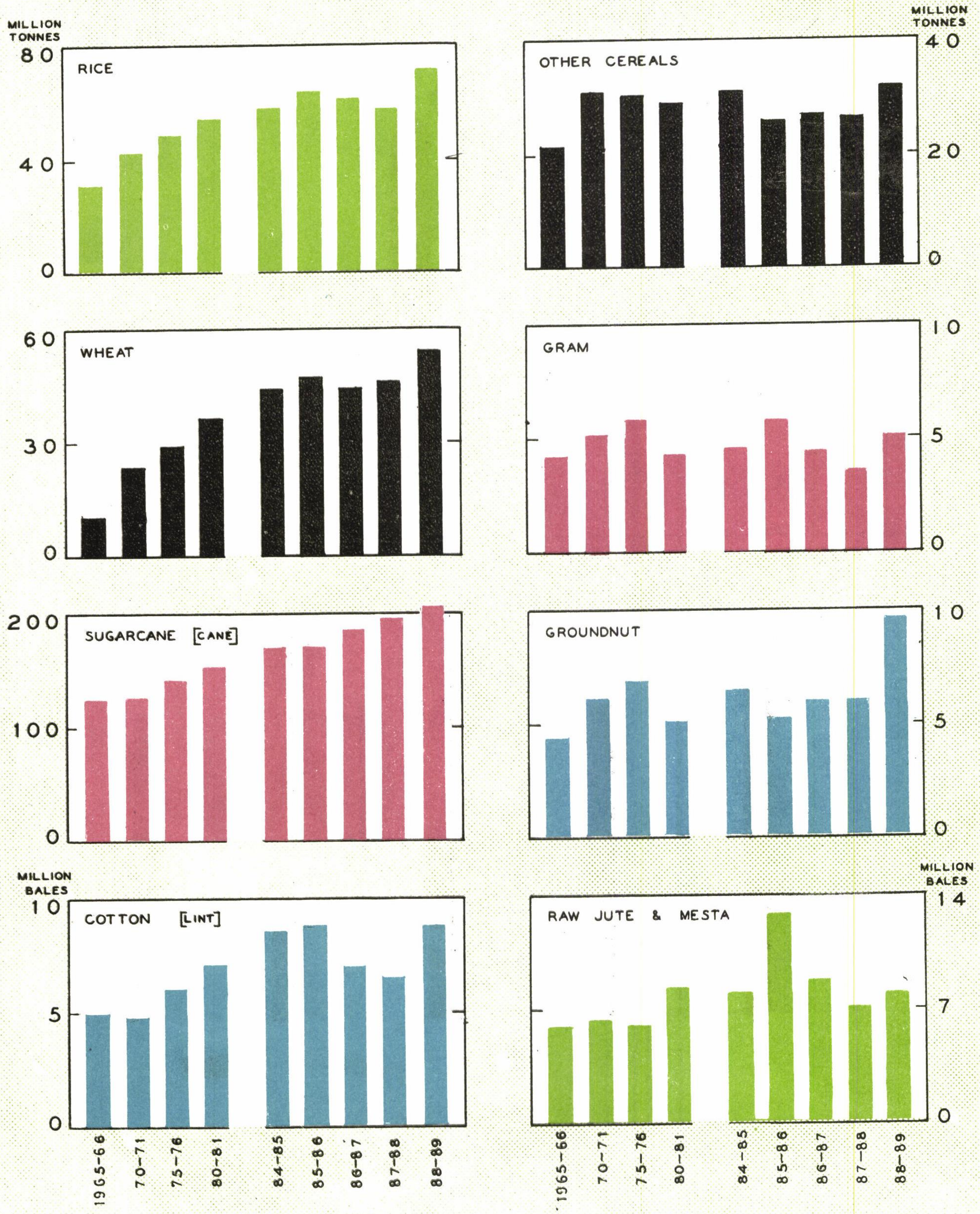
EAST — ASSAM, W.BENGAL, BIHAR AND ORISSA

SOUTH — A.P., KARNATAKA, KERALA AND TAMIL NADU

CENTRE — M.P.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE, ECONOMIC DIVISION.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION



MINISTRY OF FINANCE, ECONOMIC DIVISION.

to peak basis annual compound growth of foodgrains production works out to 2.2 per cent between 1983-84 and 1988-89.

2.10 Both kharif and rabi crops contributed to the increased output in 1988-89. The kharif foodgrains output increased by 29.3 per cent to a record level of 96.42 million tonnes as against 74.56 million tonnes in 1987-88. Rabi foodgrains output at 73.83 million tonnes was also at a record level, which was 8.04 million tonnes or 12.2 per cent higher than in the previous year. The foodgrains output trends in recent years have exhibited some significant qualitative changes. The contribution of rice to the increase in output has been much higher than the contribution of wheat. The share of rabi output in total foodgrains output has steadily increased although in 1988-89 its share went down. The share of rabi output has improved in the case of rice and pulses. (Table 2.4).

TABLE 2.4

Agricultural Production

(Million Tonnes/Bales*)

Crop	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
Rice	53.77	42.33	53.63	53.25	47.12	60.10	58.34	63.83	60.56	56.86	70.67
	(2.1)	(—21.3)	(26.7)	(—0.7)	(—11.5)	(27.6)	(—2.9)	(9.4)	(—8.1)	(—6.1)	(24.3)
Wheat	35.51	31.83	36.31	37.45	42.79	45.48	44.07	47.05	44.32	46.17	53.99
	(11.8)	(—10.4)	(14.1)	(3.1)	(14.3)	(6.3)	(—3.1)	(6.8)	(—5.8)	(4.2)	(16.9)
Pulses	12.18	8.57	10.63	11.51	11.86	12.89	11.96	13.36	11.71	10.96	13.70
	(1.8)	(—29.6)	(24.0)	(8.3)	(3.0)	(8.7)	(—7.2)	(11.7)	(—12.4)	(—6.4)	(25.0)
Coarsegrains . .	30.44	26.97	29.02	31.09	27.75	33.90	31.17	26.20	26.83	26.36	31.89
	(1.4)	(—11.4)	(8.6)	(7.1)	(10.7)	(22.2)	(—8.0)	(—15.9)	(2.4)	(—1.8)	(21.0)
Kharif Foodgrains .	78.08	63.25	77.65	79.38	69.90	89.23	84.52	85.25	80.20	74.56	96.42
	(0.5)	(—19.0)	(22.8)	(2.2)	(—11.9)	(27.6)	(—5.3)	(0.9)	(—5.9)	(—7.0)	(29.3)
Rabi Foodgrains .	53.82	46.45	51.94	53.92	59.62	63.14	61.02	65.19	63.22	65.79	73.83
	(10.5)	(—13.7)	(11.8)	(3.8)	(10.6)	(5.9)	(—3.4)	(6.8)	(—3.0)	(4.1)	(12.2)
All Foodgrains .	131.90	109.70	129.59	133.30	129.52	152.37	145.54	150.44	143.42	140.35	170.25
	(4.3)	(—16.8)	(18.1)	(2.9)	(—2.8)	(17.6)	(—4.5)	(3.4)	(—4.7)	(—1.2)	(21.3)
Groundnut . .	6.21	5.77	5.01	7.22	5.28	7.09	6.43	5.12	5.88	5.85	9.54
	(1.9)	(—7.1)	(13.3)	(44.4)	(—20.9)	(34.3)	(—9.3)	(—20.4)	(14.6)	(—0.5)	(63.1)
Rapeseed & Mustard	1.86	1.43	2.30	2.38	2.21	2.61	3.07	2.68	2.60	3.45	4.41
	(12.7)	(—23.1)	(60.8)	(3.5)	(—7.1)	(18.1)	(17.6)	(—12.7)	(—2.8)	(32.7)	(27.8)
Oilseeds@ . . .	10.10	8.74	9.37	12.08	10.00	12.69	12.95	10.83	11.27	12.65	17.89
	(4.5)	(—13.5)	(7.2)	(28.9)	(—17.2)	(26.9)	(2.1)	(—16.5)	(4.1)	(12.2)	(41.4)
Sugarcane . . .	151.66	128.83	154.25	186.36	189.51	174.08	170.32	170.65	186.09	196.74	204.63
	(14.3)	(—15.1)	(19.7)	(20.8)	(1.7)	(—8.1)	(—2.2)	(0.2)	(9.0)	(5.7)	(4.0)
Cotton (lint)* . .	7.96	7.65	7.01	7.88	7.53	6.39	8.51	8.73	6.91	6.83	8.69
	(9.9)	(—3.9)	(—8.4)	(12.4)	(—4.4)	—15.1	(33.2)	(2.6)	(—20.9)	(—7.7)	(36.2)
Jute & Mesta* .	8.33	7.96	8.16	8.33	7.17	7.72	7.79	12.65	8.62	6.78	7.70
	(16.5)	(—4.4)	(2.5)	(2.6)	(—14.3)	(7.7)	(0.9)	(62.4)	(—31.9)	(—21.3)	(13.6)

*170 kgs. each for cotton and 180 kgs each for jute and mesta

@Nine major oilseeds including groundnut, castorseed sesamum rapeseed and mustard linseed, safflower, nigerseed, sunflower and Soyabean.

Figures in brackets are per cent increase or decrease over the year

2.11 The performance of foodgrains production was constrained by unfavourable weather conditions in the first two year and the severe drought which occured in 1987-88. As a result, the targets of foodgrains production could not be achieved in the first three years of the Seventh Plan. However, there was a recovery in foodgrains production as also of other crops and output reached to their respective peak levels. (Table 2.5)

2.12 As far as the state-wise performance is concerned, the drought in the third year i.e. 1987-88 badly affected the area and production of foodgrains in majority of the states. The year 1988-89 brought about sharp recovery in almost

all the states. The average growth in foodgrains production in different states during the first four years works out to be as high as 8.52 per cent in Haryana followed by 7.82 per cent in Andhra Pradesh, 7.69 per cent in Rajasthan, 6.45 per cent in Bihar, 5.60 per cent in West Bengal, 5.12 per cent in Orissa, 4.58 per cent in Madhya Pradesh, 4.52 per cent in Uttar Pradesh and 3.1 per cent in Maharashtra. There was, however, a negative growth in the states of Kerala, Karnataka and Assam.

2.13 Agricultural production may register a significant increase in 1989-90 and foodgrains production in 1989-90 is likely to cross the record production of 170 million tonnes achieved in 1988-89.

Rice

2.14 Rice, which is the most important cereal crop in India, is grown over an area of 40-41 million hectares in the country. With only about 42 per cent of rice under irrigated conditions, a large area is rainfed and enormous fluctuations in foodgrains production in the country are primarily due to variability in the production of rice. The production of rice which had declined in 1986-87 and 1987-88 due to drought conditions to 60.6 million tonnes and 56.9 million tonnes respectively increased substantially to 70.7 million tonnes in 1988-89. The increase in production in 1988-89 was due to both increase in acreage (7.9 per cent) and yield per hectare (15.2 per cent). The increase of 14 million tonnes (24.3 per cent) in 1988-89 over 1987-88 was largely contributed by major rice producing states of Andhra Pradesh (3.5 million tonnes), Bihar (1.4 million tonnes), Orissa (1.8 million tonnes), Uttar Pradesh (3.2 million tonnes) and West Bengal (1.3 million tonnes). Incidentally, these States registered substantial increase in yield per hectare. The increase in rice production would have been still higher but for decline in production registered in the states of Punjab, Tamil Nadu and Assam. In Punjab output declined wholly due to fall in yield per hectare—it declined from 3164 kgs. in 1987-88 to 2772 kgs. in 1988-89. In Assam and Tamil Nadu, the fall in production was both due to decline in acreage and yield per hectare. The increase in rice production can largely be attributed to the effective implementation of the Special Foodgrains Production Programme for rice which covered 108 districts in 13 states and the Special Rice Production Programme in Eastern States.

TABLE 2.5

Targets and Achievements of Agricultural Production during Seventh Plan

(Million tonnes/bales)

Crop	1985-86		1986-87		1987-88		1988-89		1989-90	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Likely Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Rice . . .	63.50	63.83	65.00	60.56	64.65	56.86	67.95	70.67	72.50	70.5-71.2
2. Wheat . .	49.20	47.05	49.00	44.32	50.51	46.17	52.32	53.99	54.00	52.5-53.8
3. Coarse cereals .	33.00	26.20	32.00	26.83	32-32.5	26.36	33.00	31.89	33.75	33.0-33.5
4. Pulses . .	13.50	13.36	14.00	11.71	14-14.5	10.96	13.30	13.70	14.75	14.0-14.5
5. Total Foodgrains	159.20	150.44	160.00	143.42	160-163	140.35	166.57	170.25	175.00	170.0-173.0
6. Oilseeds . .	13.60	10.83	14.80	11.27	14.15	12.65	15.66	17.89	16.50	16.9
7. Cotton* . .	8.50-8.60	8.73	8.80	6.91	8.30	6.38	9.78	8.69	10.00	9.5
8. Jute & Mesta@ .	8.65	12.65	8.50	8.62	8.60	6.78	9.20	7.70	9.50	7.85
9. Sugarcane .	191.00	170.65	185-190	186.09	180-185	196.74	195.00	204.63	212.00	205.0

*Bale of 170 kgs.

@Bale of 180 kgs.

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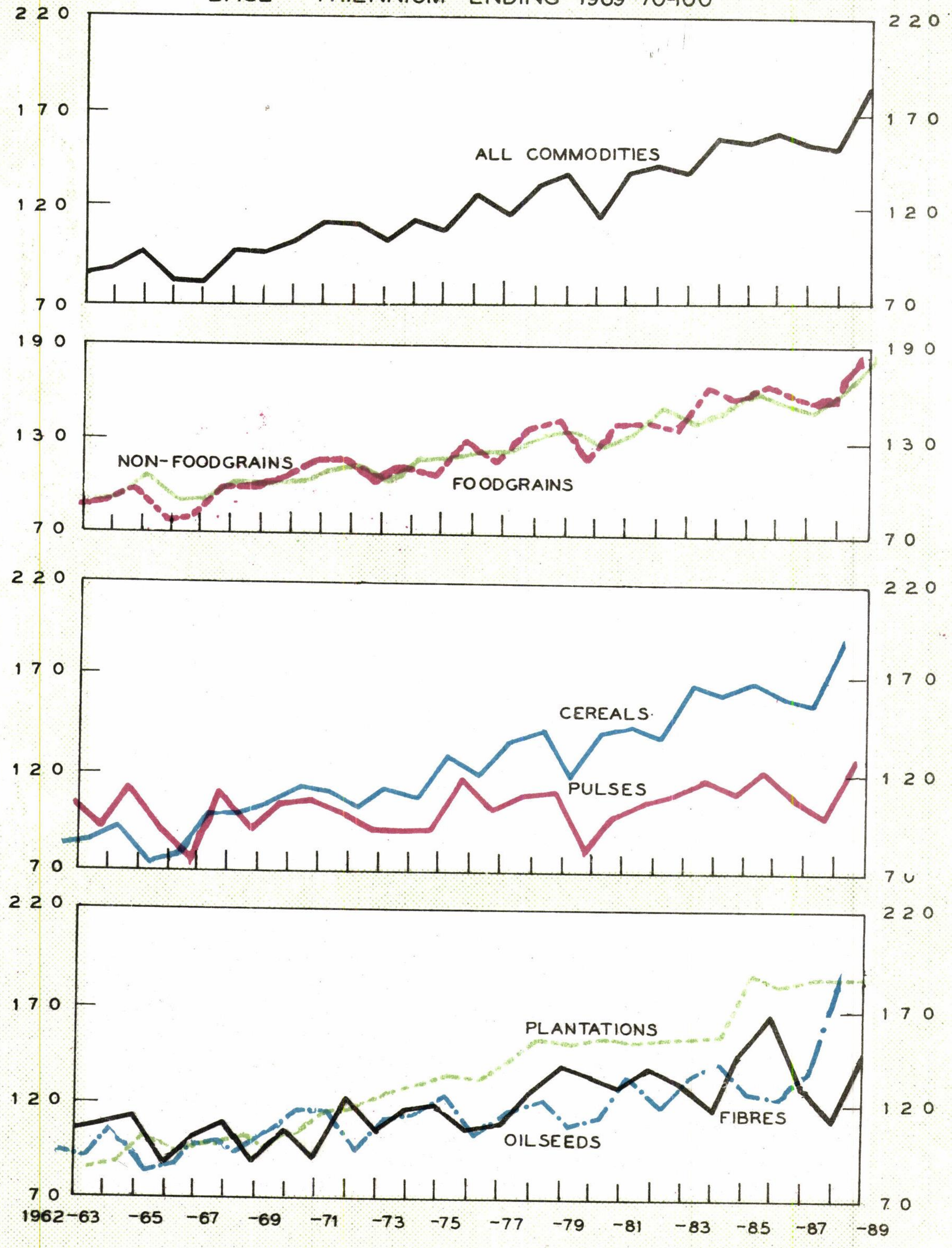
BASE :- TRIENNIUM ENDING 1969-70=100



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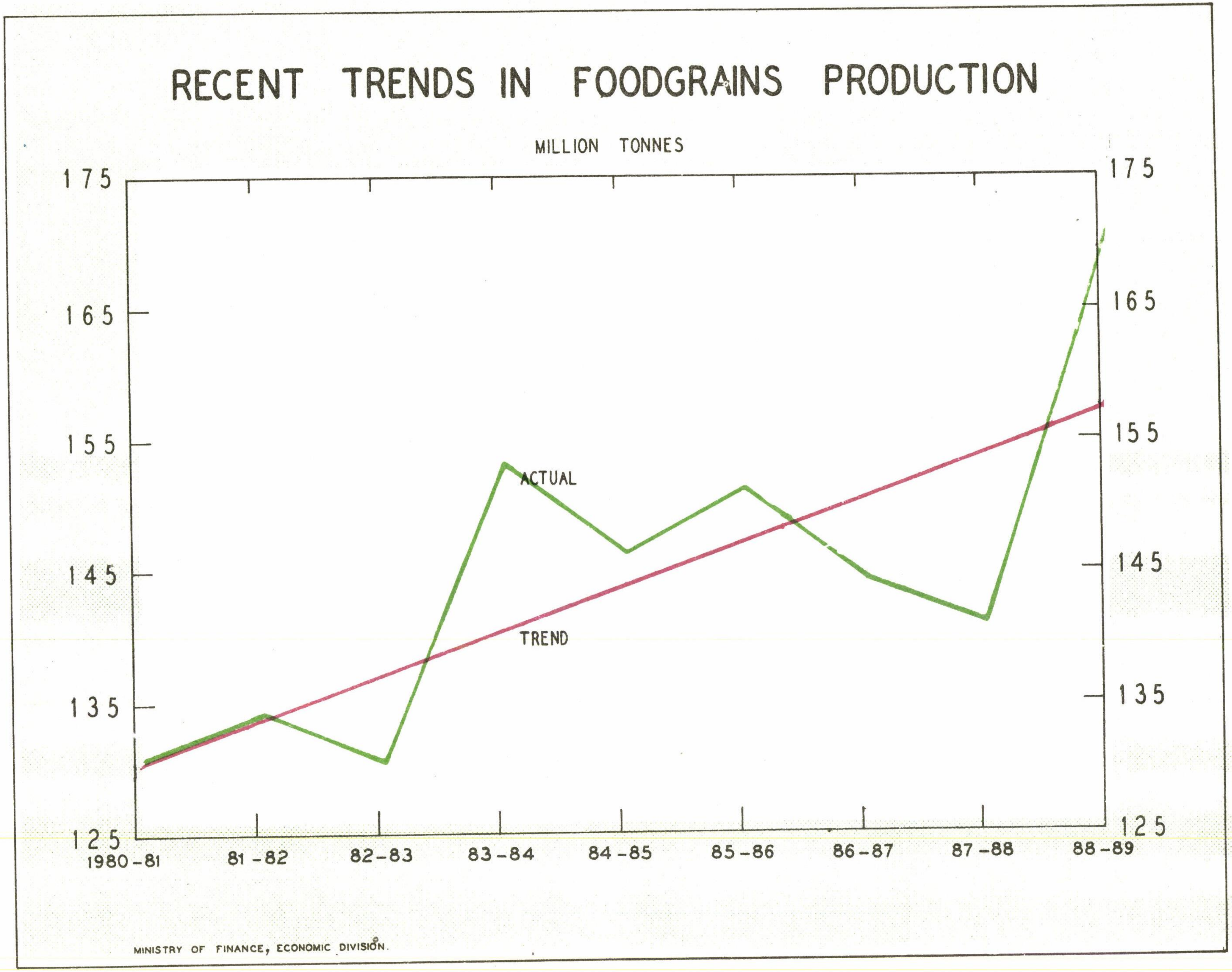
RECENT TRENDS IN FOODGRAINS PRODUCTION
MILLION TONNES
175
165
155
145
135
125
ACTUAL
TREND
1980-81
81-82
82-83
83-84
84-85
85-86
86-87
87-88
88-89
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2.15 About 67 per cent of the total area under rice is located in eastern region—this includes Assam, Orissa, Bihar, Eastern Madhya Pradesh, Eastern Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal—where productivity is lower than the national average. As against this, the share of production is about 55 per cent. In order to exploit full potential of rice production in these areas, Special Rice Production Programme (SRPP) was introduced from the first year of the Seventh Plan for these eastern states in 430 blocks. The scheme was extended to Tripura from 1988-89 in 9 blocks. Thus, the scheme covers 439 blocks. The emphasis in the SRPP has been on the spread of rice production technology through farmers training system, development of infrastructual facilities like irrigation improvement, drainage provision, land development, establishment of input sales centres, construction of godowns for input storage and location specific seed multiplication and distribution. Besides, inputs like seeds, fertilisers, improved farm implements, plant protection equipments and pesticides are made available to resource poor farmers at subsidised rate. As a result, the production in these areas has been slowly improving and has shown stability even during the adverse weather conditions.

2.16 In 1988-89, increase in acreage, production and per hectare yield over 1987-88 in eastern states was substantial. While area increased by 10 per cent to 28.9 million hectares, the production advanced by about 28 per cent to 38.9 million tonnes thereby increasing the yield per hectare from 1479 kgs. in 1987-88 to 1703 kgs. in 1988-89 in these states.

2.17 Rice production in 1989-90 has been targeted at 72.5 million tonnes (Kharif Rice 64.5 million tonnes and Rabi Rice 8 million tonnes). With the monsoon in time and its coverage normal, the overall kharif crop condition in the major rice growing States was reported to be statisfactory. Owing to satisfactory monsoon in rabi rice areas, it is expected enough water will be available in canal commands as well as in tank irrigated areas for rabi cultivation. Efforts have been made to maximise the per unit area production with better management of irrigation water, other inputs and adoption of improved rice production technology. Despite a normal monsoon and other measures undertaken, the increase in rice production is expected to be only marginal, may be lower than the targetted level. On the whole, the anticipated rice production is placed in the range of 70.5 to 71.2 million tonnes as against the target of 72.5 million tonnes. The shortfall in rice production in 1989-90 in relation to the target is reported mainly in states of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal where monsoon behaviour was somewhat erratic. In Andhra Pradesh floods affected the crop while in Bihar and Maharashtra inadequate rains affected the plantings. The delayed rain in Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal resulted shrinkage in acreage. The shortfall in rice production in these states has, however, been offset by the increased production reported by other major rice producing states like Punjab, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka and Assam.

Wheat

2.18 The success of foodgrains production over the past is mainly attributed to the performance of wheat in the country. The overall contribution of wheat to total foodgrains has increased from 13 per cent in 1950-51 to about 32 per cent in 1988-89. During the same period the share of rice remained stable at 41-42 per cent but that of coarsegrains declined sharply from 29 per cent to about 19 per cent. Wheat occupying 53 per cent of the total area under rabi food crops and contributing 73 per cent of the rabi foodgrains production is the most important rabi crop in the country. The averagearea under this crop in the country during the last five years has been around 23 million hectares. Of this, 18 million hectares are irrigated. During 1988-89, the area increased in almost all major wheat growing states, yet the total wheat area was below the earlier peak of 24.7 million hectares reached in 1983-84. On account of the favourable weather conditions and higher input use the yield of wheat in 1988-89 at 2241 kgs. per hectare, however, crossed the peak level of 2046 kgs. achieved in 1985-86.

2.19 Consequent upon the increase in acreage from 23.1 million hectares in 1987-88 to 24.1 million hectares in 1988-89 as also increase in productivity, production of wheat increased by 16.9 per cent from 46.2 million tonnes in 1987-88

to a record level of 54 million tonnes in 1988-89. The increase of 7.8 million tonnes was largely shared by Uttar Pradesh (2.9 million tonnes), Rajasthan (1.1 million tonnes), Gujarat (1.2 million tonnes) and Haryana (1.3 million tonnes). In Punjab the increase in production was about 5 lakh tonnes. In fact, most of the major wheat producing states in 1988-89 have crossed the peak levels achieved earlier. The substantial increase in wheat production in 1988-89 came in the wake of effective implementation of Special Foodgrains Production Programme for wheat in 71 districts of seven States of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Haryana and Punjab.

2.20 Uttar Pradesh has shown good potential for growth in wheat production. For the year 1988-89 production of wheat in Uttar Pradesh is placed at 19.7 million tonnes which is higher by 2.9 million tonnes over the earlier peak of 16.8 million tonnes in 1985-86. Despite this, the peak productivity of 2250 kgs. per hectare recorded in 1988-89 is lower than the productivity of 3668 kgs. per hectare in Punjab. Bihar is another state where wheat production and productivity have increased substantially, although yield per hectare is presently only about 50 per cent of the yield in Punjab. This indicates that there is a great potential for increasing production of wheat particularly in states covered under SFPP for wheat if adequate and proper inputs are available.

2.21 Keeping in view the success of SFPP for wheat achieved in 1988-89, the target which was earlier fixed at 54 million tonnes for 1989-90 has been proposed to be raised further to a revised working target of 56 million tonnes. Since the soil and moisture conditions are favourable, the likely area under the crop in 1989-90 could be about 24 million hectares i.e. the same as was in 1988-89. However, the production of wheat in 1989-90 is expected to be in the range of 52.5 to 53.8 million tonnes. The main thrust of the strategy for increasing wheat production has been through improvement in productivity by cultivation of identified high-yielding varieties with recommended package of practices. These, inter alia, include increasing the area wherever possible; provision of high quality seeds of new high-yielding varieties at reasonable rates; use of optimum and balanced doses of fertiliser; efficient water management to provide irrigation at critical stages of crop growth; weed control at proper time; and to ensure adequate supply of power and diesel to run tubewells and pump sets at the time of sowing and irrigation at appropriate timings. Along with these the SFPP for wheat which has been launched from 1988-89 in 71 identified districts is proposed to be intensified and the allocation has been increased from Rs. 13.36 crores during 1988-89 to Rs. 15 crores during 1989-90.

Coarsegrains

2.22 Coarsegrains have a strong influence on the food economy of the country. These are grown mostly in dry areas by small and marginal farmers which are subject to erratic and inadequate rainfall. Only about 7-8 per cent of area under coarse cereals is irrigated. The crops covered under coarsegrains are jowar, bajra maize, ragi, small millets and barley. These are grown in an area of 39 million hectares as against the total area of 128 million hectares under foodgrains in 1988-89. Against the total production of about 170 million tonnes of foodgrains in 1988-89, coarsegrains production amounted to about 32 million tonnes (about 19 per cent). Because of stagnation in production, its share in the total production of foodgrains has declined over years. In the first four years of the Seventh Plan production is lower than the corresponding period of Sixth Plan. Among the main constraints responsible for low production and productivity are: low coverage of area under high yielding varieties because of non-availability of certified seeds in sufficient quantities and reluctance of the farmers to invest on inputs for crops sensitive to climatic conditions. The increase in the output of coarse cereals was largely on account of increase in production of maize and bajra. Jowar production declined from 12.2 million tonnes in 1987-88 to 10.5 million tonnes in 1988-89.

2.23 Jowar which is the most important coarse cereal crop is largely grown in Maharashtra followed by Madhya Pradesh and Karnataka. The majority of area under coarse

cereals is under unirrigated conditions. Ninety-five percent of area under jowar is unirrigated.

2.24 Considering the need for increasing the production of coarse cereals, it has been targetted to produce 33.75 million tonnes in 1989-90. To achieve this target, it is proposed to include development programmes relating to the focus crop of jowar in Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka, bajra in Rajasthan, Gujarat and Haryana and ragi in Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra during 1989-90. Under the scheme, emphasis is laid on the increased and efficient use of inputs and better management of pests and diseases.

2.25 With the implementation of the Special Foodgrains Production Programme for maize in 28 selected districts of Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, maize production increased substantially, by about 46 per cent to 8.3 million tonnes in 1988-89 as against 5.7 million tonnes in 1987-88. One of the components of SFPP for maize is seed distribution at subsidised rates. Apart from the funds provided for the programme component, States were also advised to properly integrate their efforts with other central sector programmes so as to utilise the available funds for the production oriented programmes. With the continuance of the special programme and the reported satisfactory crop condition, the production of maize is expected to be of the order of about 9 million tonnes in 1989-90.

2.26 The overall strategy to increase coarse-grains production both during kharif and rabi seasons, inter alia, included (i) expansion of area under high-yielding varieties, (ii) conservation of soil moisture and its efficient utilisation with the adoption of dry farming techniques through integrated watershed development, (iii) adoption of area approach in potential districts for increasing the production, (iv) preparation of contingent plans for aberrant weather with full support of seed and credit, (v) timely and adequate supply of inputs, and (vi) evolving suitable package of practice keeping in view local conditions through extension system. During rabi 1989-90, efforts are being made to maximise rabi jowar production through stepping up the productivity per unit of area. With various measures undertaken the production of coarse cereals in 1989-90 is anticipated to be in the range of 33.0 to 33.5 million tonnes i.e. nearer to its target of 33.75 million tonnes.

Pulses

2.27 Pulses provide the most valuable food ingredient of protein in diet and are 2-3 times richer in protein than most of cereals. Pulses are grown over an area of 23 million hectares with a production ranging 13-14 million tonnes (accounting for 18 per cent of total area and 8 per cent of total foodgrains production and the yield per hectare ranging 500-600 kgs.) These are grown mainly under rainfed conditions—the irrigated area accounts for only about 8 per cent of the total area. The major pulses producing states are Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, which account for about 68 per cent of the total production in the country.

2.28 The production of pulses which had declined in the drought years of 1986-87 and 1987-88, increased substantially to a record of 13.7 million tonnes in 1988-89 exceeding the peak level of 13.4 million tonnes in 1985-86. The annual average increase during the first four years of the plan thus works out to about 6 per cent. The increase of 2.7 million tonnes of pulses in 1988-89 over 1987-88 was contributed by 1.2 million tonnes of kharif pulses (mainly arhar) which incrased from 4.4 million tonnes to 5.6 million tonnes and by about 1.5 million tonnes of rabi pulses (mainly gram) which increased from 6.6 million tonnes to 8.1 million tonnes. Production of arhar increased from 2.3 million tonnes in 1987-88 to 2.7 million tonnes, mainly in the states of Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat. Gram production increased from 3.6 million tonnes to 5.1 million tonnes during the same period. The increase was more perceptible in Rajasthan, Haryana, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh. The increase in gram production in 1988-89 can partly be attributed to increase in area which increased from 5.77 million hectares in 1987-88 to 6.89 million hectares in 1988-89 and partly to increase in yield per hectare which increased from 629 kgs. to 735 kgs during the period. The

increase in productivity came in the wake of special foodgrains production programme implemented in 28 selected districts of gram producing states.

2.29 Despite efforts made to increase the production of pulses, it has not brought about any perceptible change in per capita availability. In fact, pulses production has shown a declining trend during the last two decades. As a result per capita availability has declined over the years from 69 gms per day in 1961 to around 40 gms per day in 1989. With increased emphasis on balanced nutrition, the declining per capita availability has indeed been a cause of concern. The increase in production has not kept pace with the increase in population. To increase the availability of pulses, the import of pulses has been allowed under Open General Licence. The imports have gradually grown from 2.28 lakh tonnes in 1983-84 to 8.26 lakh tonnes in 1988-89.

2.30 In order to encourage higher production and to arrest the declining trend in the per capita availability, its production in 1989-90 has been targetted at 14.75 million tonnes. The strategy for increasing production of kharif pulses include coverage of area under early arhar varieties, utilisation of kharif fallows, inter-cropping and increased use of inputs. In the case of rabi pulses, emphasis is laid on increasing the production of gram. Acreage under summer moong and urad is proposed to be expanded. The strategy for increasing the production of pulses during the rabi season includes (i) fitting of rabi pulses like gram, peas and lentil into irrigated farming system especially in the major producing states; (ii) popularising inter-cropping of gram with mustard, safflower and rabi jowar; and (iii) covering maximum area under moong/urad in the rice fallows with residual moisture. To supplement the efforts of the State Governments, the Centrally Sponsored National Pulses Development Project continues to be in operation in major pulses growing states during 1989-90. The project is considered a district oriented mission and is expected to achieve incresed level of production within a time frame. The basic objective of this programme is to increase the production by adopting location specific technology for pulses like gram, arhar, peas, lientil, moong and urad.

Oilseeds

2.31 The production of oilseeds which had declined in the first three years of the Seventh Plan from the peak level of 12.95 million tonnes in 1984-85, increased to record level of 17.89 million tonnes in 1988-89. This commendable performance is ascribed to success in research and cultivation of high yielding varieties over a fairly large area. Agricultural scientists are reported to have evolved 40 new high breed varieties which have substantially higher yield potential. With the increase of 41.4 per cent (60.4 per cent in kharif oilseeds and 21.5 per cent in rabi oilseeds) in 1988-89, the annual average increase in production in the first four years works out to as much as 10.3 per cent. This has enabled the country to substantially reduce its dependence on imports which had been growing over the years due to slow growth in output in the face of faster growth of demand.

2.32 Oilseeds are grown in an area of about 20 million hectares. The cultivation is mostly limited to rainfed areas (84 per cent). The bulk of the vegetable oil production is derived from nine cultivated oilseeds, namely, groundnut, rapeseed/mustard, sesamum, safflower, nigerseed, soyabean, sunflower—forming the edible group—and linseed and castorseed forming the inedible group. Groundnut and rapeseed/mustard are the most important crops which together account for about 78 per cent of the total oilseeds production in 1988-89. Soyabean and sunflower, though introduced relatively recently, have also augmented the domestic availability of edible oils. Among the kharif oilseeds producing states, Gujarat is the largest producing state while Uttar Pradesh is the largest producer of rabi oilseeds.

2.33 With the help of support measures undertaken by Government, oilseeds production has gone up in recent years significantly. While kharif oilseeds increased from 64.2 lakh tonnes in 1987-88 to 103.0 lakh tonnes in 1988-89, rabi oilseeds output advanced from 62.4 lakh tonnes to 75.8 lakh tonnes during the same period. The increase of 38.8 lakh tonnes in kharif oilseeds came through the increase mainly in groundnut production from 58.5 lakh tonnes to 95.44

lakh tonnes. Soyabean, sesamum and castor-seed also recorded increases in varying proportions, while output of sunflower and safflower registered a decline. The increase in rabi oilseeds was mainly contributed by rapeseed/mustard which increased from 34.5 lakh tonnes to about 44.1 lakh tonnes in 1988-89. The groundnut crop which was badly affected by drought conditions in Gujarat in 1987-88 turned out to be the best in 1988-89—groundnut production in 1988-89 at 29 lakh tonnes surpassed the previous peak of about 22 lakh tonnes achieved in 1981-82. The increase was in the main due to significant increase in yield per hectare which reached an all time high of 1577 kgs. per hectare —the previous peak level of 996 kgs. recorded in 1981-82. Rabi oilseeds in recent years have made an even more significant contribution to the total oilseeds pool and helping the country tide over shortfalls from kharif oilseeds. Production of rapeseed/mustard increased from 34.5 lakh tonnes in 1987-88 to a record level of 44.1 lakh tonnes in 1988-89. The increase of 27.8 per cent in the production of rapeseed/mustard came both from increase in acreage as well as increase in per hectare yield—the per hectare yield at 907 kgs. was the highest achieved so far. Although this crop benefits maximum from irrigation (accounting for 50 per cent of area under irrigation) among the rabi oilseeds, its productivity has been fluctuating.

2.34 Among other oilseeds, production of soyabean, which is mainly grown in Madhya Pradesh, also registered a substantial increase from 9 lakh tonnes in 1987-88 to 15 lakh tonnes in 1988-89. The production of different oilseeds during 1988-89 may be seen from the following table :

TABLE 2.6

Production of Oilseeds

(Lakh tonnes)

Oilseeds	1985–86	1986–87	1987–88	1988–89*
Groundnut:				
Kharif	37.6	44.3	41.8	73.1
Rabi	13.6	14.5	16.7	22.4
TOTAL	51.2	58.8	58.5	95.5
Castorseed	3.1	2.3	2.0	4.2
Sesamum	5.0	4.5	5.8	6.7
Rapeseed & Mustard	26.8	26.0	34.5	44.1
Linseed	3.8	3.2	3.9	3.5
Nigerseed	1.9	1.3	1.8	1.7
Safflower	3.5	3.5	4.6	4.3
Sunflower				
Kharif	1.7	2.5	3.8	2.4
Rabi	1.1	1.7	2.6	1.6
TOTAL	2.8	4.2	6.4	4.0
Soyabean	10.2	8.9	9.0	15.0
TOTAL				
Kharif	59.5	63.8	64.2	103.1
Rabi	48.8	48.9	62.3	75.8
TOTAL	108.3	112.7	126.5	178.9

*Provisional

2.35 Despite steady progress in oilseeds production, country is far behind in achieving self-sufficiency. The supply of edible oils still falls short of demand. As a result, edible oil continued to be imported in 1988-89. The imports during the oil year 1988-89 (November-October) at about 3.7 lakh tonnes were quite modest compared to 18.2 lakh tonnes imported in 1987-88.

2.36 Considering the need to augment the supply of edible oils and thereby reduce the import dependence, a production target of 165 lakh tonnes of oilseeds has been fixed for 1989-90 —89 lakh tonnes of kharif oilseeds and 76 lakh tonnes of rabi oilseeds. The basic approach to achieve the kharif production target adopted include extension of area in general and under groundnut, soyabean and sunflower in particular and increase in productivity. This is sought to be achieved through (a) diversion of certain areas unsuitable for rice to groundnut in Madhya Pradesh and Orissa, (b) introduction of soyabean in Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Maharashtra and Gujarat, (c) inter-cropping of sunflower with groundnut in Gujarat and (d) extension of soyabean cultivation in kharif fallows in Madhya Pradesh. Similar strategy has been adopted in th case of rabi oilseeds which, among other measures includes (a) diversion of low yielding wheat area to rapeseed/mustard in northern region, (b) inter-cropping of mustard with sugarcane, (c) extension of groundnut cultivation during rabi season in command areas and paddy fallows with limited irrigation water availability and (d) extension of rabi sunflower cultivation in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Tamilnadu. In addition, the existing development programmes continued to operate. The centrally sponsored oilseeds development schemes like National Oilseeds Development Project (NODP) and oilseeds Production Thrust Project (OPTP) were continued. NODP provides financial assistance to the states on 50 : 50 basis for prepositioning of stocking of seed, opening of additional retail outlets in interior areas, seed village scheme, distribution of input kits, supply of plant protection chemicals and equipments etc. Besides, 100 per cent central assistance under the project is given to the states for production of foundation seeds and to ICAR for production of breeder's seeds. This scheme envisaged to cover 175 lakh hectares under all nine oilseeds.

2.37 In addition to the aforesaid, the efforts of the Technology Mission on Oilseeds, established in May 1986, have been directed towards harnessing the best of production, processing and management technologies for accelerating self-reliance. The Mission has adopted a four pronged strategy which includes (a) improvement of oilseed crop technology for stepping up yield and profit to the farmer, (b) improved processing and post-harvest technology which can increase the oil yield from traditional and non-conventional sources of oil, (c) strengthening of services to the farmers, particularly to supply technology, seeds, fertilisers, pesticides, irrigation, credit etc. and (d) improving institutions or post-harvest services including price support to farmers and financial and other support to processing industry.

2.38 Government announced an integrated oilseeds policy on 5th January, 1989 which, inter alia, highlights its commitment to support farmers with technology, inputs and attractive prices and safeguard the interest of the consumers with reasonable prices within a price band. As a sequal to this policy, the Government appointed National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) as the Market Intervention Agency for procurement of oilseeds and oil for building a buffer stock so as to ensure incentive price to the farmers and release the same during the lean season at moderate prices to the consumers.

2.39 With the adoption of various developmental measures and the favourable weather conditions, the production of oilseeds in 1989-90 is expected to be about 16.9 million tonnes.

Cotton

2.40 Production of cotton which had declined to 63.8 lakh bales in 1987-88 increased to nearly 86.9 lakh bales in 1988-89, registering an increase of over 36 per cent. This is close to the peak of 87.3 lakh bales reached in 1985-86. At this level it is still below the target of 97.8 lakh bales. The annual average increase in the first four years of the Seventh Plan works out to only 2.57 per cent: the small increase was due to severe set-back in the output during 1986-87

and 1987-88 owing to drought conditions as cotton is basically a rainfed crop in major traditional cotton growing areas. Of all the states, Punjab has made substantial progress. Cotton production in Punjab has increased by about 71 per cent since 1984-85. Both expansion in acreage and productivity have contributed towards increase in cotton production in Punjab. Production in other states has been fluctuating. Punjab, having better irrigation facilities, could achieve continuous increase in productivity from 185 kgs. per hectare in 1983-84 to 475 kgs. per hectare in 1988-89. In fact, the yield in northern region is much higher than the yield recorded in southern and central region.

2.41 The country produces a wide range of a varieties of cotton which include short staple, medium staple, super-medium staple, superior medium staple, long staple and superior long staple. The north-western belt comprising Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan specialises mainly in short and medium staple varieties, while southern and western parts of the country produce basically long and superior long staple varieties. Considering the need to increase the output of better quality cotton, emphasis was laid on increasing the production of medium and long staple cotton. As a result, the varietal composition of cotton has undergone a significant change. The long and superior-long staple cotton now account for over 50 per cent of the total production as against 26 per cent in 1970-71. Consequently, the country became surplus in so far as long staple cotton is concerned and the dependence on import virtually disappeared. In fact, such a situation prompted the Government to announce a long-term export policy in October 1986 whereby exports were permitted. Now the country has emerged as one of the exporting countries.

2.42 Despite significant increase in cotton production, the country is still in short supply of medium and long staple cotton. In order to increase the production of these varieties, a Centrally Sponsored Intensive Cotton Development Programme, which was started in 1971-72, was revised during the Seventh Plan and emphasis was laid only on increasing the production of long and medium staple cotton. Keeping in view the incidence of pests, the scheme which was continued in all major cotton growing states of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu, was slightly modified for incorporating the provision for plant protection measures during 1989-90. The target of production for 1989-90 was fixed at 100 lakh bales. This is sought to be achieved through (a) increasing the production of medium and long staple cotton by 6 lakh bales through the distribution of certified seeds and extending the package of improved practices over larger areas (b) increasing productivity and improving quality of cotton yield.

2.43 The production in 1989-90 is anticipated to reach a record level of about 95 lakh bales since cotton growing areas have reported ideal weather and crop conditions. The production may, however, fall below the targeted level of 100 lakh bales.

Jute

2.44 Thanks to the substantial increase in productivity, the production of jute and mesta, increased by 13.6 per cent from 67.78 lakh bales in 1987-88 to 77.03 lakh bales in 1988-89. On the whole, the average increase in the first four years of the Seventh Plan works out to 5.86 per cent.

2.45 The production of raw jute which had declined to as low level as 57.93 lakh bales in 1987-88, increased by 14.4 per cent to 66.25 lakh bales in 1988-89. The increase came wholly through increase in productivity. Except for Assam, other major jute producing states viz. West Bengal, Orissa and Bihar recorded increase in production. While production in West Bengal increased by 24.5 per cent from 36.38 lakh bales in 1987-88 to 45.31 lakh bales in 1988-89 wholly on account of substantial increase in productivity, in Bihar the increase was of the order of 16.3 per cent where output advanced from 8.82 lakh bales in 1987-88 to 10.26 lakh bales in 1988-89. In Assam, the jute crop was smaller by about 24 per cent in 1988-89 mainly due to floods which damaged the standing crop and affected the productivity which declined significantly from 1622 kgs. per hectare in 1987-88 to 1265 kgs. per hectare in 1988-89. Despite the developmental measures

and the passing of Jute Packaging Materials (Compulsory Usage) Act, 1987 which became effective from 1st June 1987 (could not be effectively implemented till July 1988 due to stay orders by courts) could not induce the farmers to increase the production of raw jute to the targeted level of 92 lakh bales. Now, perhaps, this Order and the consequential increase in demand for jute goods in view of the record production of foodgrains may give a boost to jute output in 1989-90.

2.46 The production of mesta, despite fall in acreage, increased from 9.9 lakh bales in 1987-88 to 10.8 lakh bales in 1988-89. In this case also the increase came through substantial increase in productivity which increased from 680 kgs. per hectare to 849 kgs. per hectare. About 44 per cent of the crop was produced in Andhra Pradesh followed by Orissa 17 per cent and Bihar 14 per cent. Maharashtra, Tripura, Karnataka and West Bengal also produced some quantity of mesta. Except for Andhra Pradesh, all other major mesta producing states recorded decline in output largely on account of fall in area.

2.47 Consequent to the likely increased demand for jute goods in 1989-90, a production target of 95 lakh tonnes of jute and mesta was envisaged. In order to step up the production through increase in productivity and improve the quality of fibre, a Centrally Sponsored Special Jute Development Programme, which replaced the earlier Intensive Jute Development Programme, has been launched for three years beginning from 1987-88 on 100 per cent central share. Under the programme, the major emphasis is laid on the timely supply of certified seeds, implements and plants and plant protection equipments, demonstration of package of practices, farmers' training programme on crop production technology, construction of retting tanks and training on jute grading etc.

2.48 Based on the climatic conditions i.e. dry spell and moisture stress as they existed at the time of sowings the production of jute and mesta in 1989-90 is expected to be around 78.5 lakh bales i.e. slightly higher than last year's level but it may not achieve the targeted level of 95 lakh bales.

Sugarcane

2.49 Both acreage and production of sugarcane increased to record levels in 1988-89. While area under sugarcane increased by 2.74 per cent from 3.28 million hectares in 1987-88 to 3.37 million hectares in 1988-89, the production increased by 4 per cent from 196.7 million tonnes to 204.6 million tonnes in 1988-89. The earlier highest level of acreage was 3.36 million hectares and production 189.5 million tonnes in 1982-83. Over 1984-85, the annual average increase in production during the first four years of the Seventh Plan works out to 4.74 per cent. While other important cane growing states recorded increase in production, Uttar Pradesh and Punjab recorded a substantial fall. Despite, larger plantings, the production fell short considerably which disturbed the sugar scenario in 1988-89 when its output was much smaller than the expectation. Sugarcane is an irrigated crop. However, being a long duration crop, its growth and productivity is also influenced by behaviour of the weather. Monsoon being above average during 1988-89 the crop achieved good growth yet the yield per hectare turned out to be lower on account of abnormal temperature stress at the time of germination in some states. Further, the crop in some states was adversely affected due to failure of north-east monsoon and inadequate availability of irrigation water. In addition, during 1988-89 season early flowering took place in some states. In totality, however, the yield per hectare in 1988-89 worked out to be marginally higher than 1987-88. This was mainly on account of higher productivity recorded in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Punjab and Tamil Nadu. The increase in yields in these states was offset by sharp declines in yields recorded in Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra and Karnataka.

2.50 Even though the weather played truant, sugarcane production in 1988-89, except in Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Rajasthan, was higher in almost all the major cane producing states. The maximum increase was contributed by Tamil Nadu followed by Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka and Maharashtra. While increase in production in Karnataka and Maharashtra came wholly through increase in acreage, in other states the increase came through both

increase in acreage and productivity. The decline in production in Uttar Pradesh was due to both decline in area and yield per hectare while the shortfall in Punjab was wholly due to decline in area.

2.51 Over 1984-85 the annual average increase in cane production during the first four years of the Seventh Plan works out to 4.74 per cent. In fact, production rose continuously during this period. The rising trend in cane production is the outcome of various policy measures undertaken by the Government and the developmental efforts initiated by the sugar industry in general and the concerted efforts made by the cane growers in particular. To make the cane cultivation more profitable, the Statutory Minimum Prices (SMP) for sugarcane are being revised upwards at regular intervals. These prices were increased twice for the 1989-90 sugar season (October-September) from Rs. 19.50 to Rs. 20 per quintal in October, 1988 and further to Rs. 22 per quintal in October 1989. Sugar industry pays a much higher price than SMP fixed by the Central Government, which is called state advised price and which serves a greater inducement for higher production. Sugar factories of their own also undertake developmental measures in their respective areas for which loans at cheaper rate of interest are being provided from Sugar Development Fund. While the price paid by Government to the mills for levy sugar .is determined, on the basis of SMP for sugarcane, the viability of the mills, who have to pay a higher "state advised price" is maintained by making adjustment in levy: free sale quota, as necessary, from time to time. With appreciable increases made by State Government in state advised prices, which have facilitated increased production of sugar, the propoition of free-sale quota has been increased significantly to 55 per cent in 1988-89.

2.52 With a view to increase the production of sweetening agents in general and sugar in particular so as to meet the increased level of consumption, greater emphasis has been laid on increasing the cane production in the country mainly through (a) production of quality seed cane, (b) increasing irrigation facilities, judicious and timely use of fertiliser application, (c) better management of ratoons, (d) greater and effective participation of sugar factories in cane development programmes, (e) transfer of technology through various extension systems and (f) larger coverage under plant protection measures.

2.53 The production of sugar in 1988-89 fell to 87.52 lakh tonnes as against 91.10 lakh tonnes recorded in 1987-88. The fall was more prominent in Uttar Pradesh. Considering the need to step-up the sugar output in 1989-90, the Government allowed, as an incentive, higher free-sale quota (80 per cent against normal 55 per cent) of sugar produced during 1st October 1989 to 15th November, 1989 in excess of the average production of the previous three seasons during the same period. The statutory minimum price of sugarcane was also raised to Rs. 22 per quintal. Sugar production upto end-January has been 9.8 per cent higher than the corresponding level last year.

Plantation Crops

2.54 Plantation crops like tea, coffee and rubber play an important role in the economy of the country. Besides providing gainful direct and indirect employment to millions of workers, it supports ancillary industries, foreign exchange earnings and contribution to State and Central exchequer. In order to boost the production of plantation crops, Government has been undertaking development measures so that not only the domestic demand is met but leaves enough to enlarge the export market.

Tea

2.55 Indian tea enjoys the unique distinction of being a commodity of mass consumption in the domestic front and at the same time the leader in the global export of the commodity. Production of tea in 1988-89 is estimated to be of the order of 701 million kgs. as against 665 million kgs. in 1987-88—an increase of about 5 per cent. During the first year of the Seventh Plan actual production exceeded the target but there was steep fall in the second year because of adverse weather conditions. During the third and fourth years the production maintained a reasonable uptrend. The target for 1989-90 has been fixed at 760 million kgs. The bulk (75 to 80 per cent) of tea production comes from Northern India. In this region, Assam followed by West Bengal are the major contributors in tea production. Among South Indian states

Tamil Nadu and Kerala are the major producers of tea.

2.56 The Seventh Plan had envisaged additional production of 140.6 million kgs. This was sought to be achieved through adoption of various measures—both long-term and short-term measures to encourage new planting, replanting and rejuvenation, pruning and infilling, drainage, irrigation, improved cultural operation as well as factory modernisation. Many developmental schemes which are in operation to provide financial support, include Tea Plantation Finance Scheme, Tea Machinery and Irrigation Equipment Hire-Purchase Scheme, Darjeeling Interest Subsidy scheme, Capital Subsidies for Extension Planting, Water Management, Vacancy Infilling and Installation of Captive Power Generating Sets, New Tea Unit Financing Scheme and Replanting Subsidy Scheme. Though there has been increasing trend in production during the Seventh Plan period, the physical targets laid down could be achieved only partially owing to combination of factors such as non-availability of additional land for extension planting, inadequate incentives for replanting, rejuvenation and infilling, low retention of surpluses owing to higher taxation, adverse climatic factors etc.

2.57 Exports, which forms around 1/3 of the production, have delclined from the levels achieved in 1977 when country exported about 230 million kgs. These have fluctuated between a low of 196 million kgs. in 1986-87 and a high of 222 million kgs. in 1988-89. Similarly, value of exports varied between Rs. 580 crores in 1986-87 and Rs. 674 crores estimated for 1988-89. Despite the fluctuations in volume of exports, India continues to realise higher unit price on exports—it was Rs. 30.50 per kg. in 1988-89 as against Rs. 29.53 per kg. in 1986-87. To enable the export rise steadily, a much greater emphasis is being laid to promote the export and marketing of value added teas.

Coffee

2.58 With the estimated infrastructural support extended by Coffee Board in the fields of research, extension and credit, production of coffee, though fluctuated, has increased significantly over years. It increased from about 119 thousand tonnes in 1980-81 to 215 thousand tonnes in 1988-89. Recurring drought conditions in the coffee producing areas has been one of the limiting factors affecting coffee production. Coffee crop faced several ups and down since 1984-85. Production of 195 thousand tonnes in 1984-85 came down to 122 thousand tonnes in subsequent year, and again from 192 thousand tonnes in 1986-87 to 125 thousand tonnes in 1987-88 and thereafter increased to 215 thousand tonnes in 1988–89. Substantial increase of 72 per cent in production of coffee in 1988–89 over 1987-88 was owing to favourable weather conditions and expansion of acreage under the crop. The production of coffee during the first four years of Seventh Plan averaged 160 thousand tonnes. Except for 1985-86 and 1987-88, production exceeded the targeted levels. In 1989-90, production is estimated to be of the order of 165 thousand tonnes as against the target of 180 thousand tonnes. Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu are traditional coffee producing states. These together account for 94 per cent of area and almost entire production of coffee.

2.59 While domestic consumption of coffee has increased considerably, exports have also increased both in volume and value. During 1988-89 export earnings were around Rs. 280 crores as against Rs. 263 crores in 1987-88. In order to maximise exports, export duty on coffee was abolished in August 1988. Efforts are also being made to increase the domestic consumption.

Rubber

2.60 Rubber, which is mainly grown in Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka, is mostly accounted by small growers who share 80 per cent of area and 77 per cent of production. Production of natural rubber grew from 153 thousand tonnes in 1980–81 from 278 thousand hectares to 257 thousand tonnes in 1988–89 from about 400 thousand hectares. The remunerative price and financial and technical support are major factors contributing to appreciable increase in new planting and replanting. The performance of rubber production during the Seventh Plan period has been quite impressive for it exceeded the targets in the first four years of the plan. In the terminal year i.e. 1989–90 also the anticipated production of 275 thousand tonnes will be higher than the target of 265 thousand tonnes. This achievement has come through the adoption of development strategy

which, inter alia, include (i) modernisation of the existing plantations, (ii) expansion of rubber cultivation, particularly in non-traditional areas, and (iii) improvement of quality and marketing of rubber.

2.61 Rubber was until recently grown mainly in the traditional state of Kerala and Kanyakumari district of Tamil Nadu. As a result of promotional efforts, rubber is now grown successfully in the non-traditional states/Union Territories of Karnataka, Tripura, Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Goa, Maharashtra and Orissa.

2.62 The consumption of rubber increased substantially and exceeded the domestic production. This had led to import of 60 thousand tonnes in 1988-89. In view of the widening gap between domestic supply of and demand for natural rubber, the Rubber Board has embarked on ambitious scheme to increase the production substantially. Multi-pronged Schemes have been evolved. These includes bringing in additional areas under rubber plantations, popularisation of high yielding class and vigorous campaign to persuade small growers to go in for replanting under the Plantation Development Scheme by providing subsidy and loan to them. Other schemes are (i) disbursement of high yielding planting materials, (ii) supply of certain inputs at concessional rates, and (iii) encouraging cooperatives by providing financial assistance for improving the processing and marketing of rubber. Besides, Government implemented various measures for the expansion of area under rubber in non-traditional regions.

Agricultural Inputs

2.63 In order to increase the production through increase in productivity, efforts have been made continuously to enlarge the availability of agricultural inputs and extend its coverage to all the agricultural crops. The developments made in this regard are elaborated in the following paragraphs.

Irrigation

2.64 Expansion of irrigation has been the main element of strategy for increasing foodgrains production. Thus, realising the fact that higher level of crop production and its stability can be obtained only through irrigation, measures have been undertaken to develop the irrigation facilities in the country. The approach has been to expand irrigation to the new needy areas and ensure efficient use of the available irrigation facilities. Accordingly, it was proposed to increase the irrigation potential from 67.5 million hectares at the end of the Sixth Plan to 80.4 million hectares by the end of the Seventh Plan. The additional potential of 12.9 million hectares was envisaged to come through both major and medium irrigation (4.3 million hectares) and minor irrigation (8.6 million hectares). Increasing emphasis is being laid on the development of minor irrigation structures since these are quick maturing and labour ntensive. As against the creation of additional irrigation facilities, the utilisation was targeted at 10.9 million hectares (3.9 million hectares in the case of major and medium irrigation and 7 million hectares under minor irrigation). Against these targeted levels the actual achievements are given in the following table.

TAABLE 2.7

Development of Irrigation Potential and its Utilisation

(Million hectares)

Irrigation (additional area)	Seventh Plan		1985-86		1986-87		1987-88		1988-89		1989-90
	Assumed base level (84—85)	1985-90 Target	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target
1. *Major and Medium Irrigation*											
Potential	30.01	4.30	0.63	0.51	0.69	0.46	0.70	0.68	0.97	0.69	0.82
Utilisation	25.33	3.90	0.62	0.49	0.58	0.66	0.64	0.53	0.74	0.53	0.63
2. *Minor Irrigation*											
Potential	37.52	8.60	1.70	1.52	1.73	1.63	1.68	1.62	2.87	1.72	1.95
Utilisation	35.25	7.00	1.30	1.32	1.26	1.36	1.41	1.41	2.69	1.55	1.74
3. *Total*											
Potential	67.53@	12.90	2.33	2.03	2.42	2.09	2.38	2.30	3.84	2.41	2.77
Utilisation	60.58@	10.90	1.92	1.81	1.84	2.02	2.05	1.94	3.43	2.08	2.37

@Cumulative level.

2.65 In the first four years of the Seventh Plan, the additional irrigation potential created add up to 8.63 million hectares as against the target of 10.97 million hectares (during 1985-86—1988-89). The additional potential created during this period was 2.34 million hectares as against a target of 2.99 million hectares under major and medium irrigation and 6.49 million hectares against a target of 7.98 million hectares under minor irrigation. The shortfall in achievement over the targeted level during the Seventh Plan is on account of lower achievement of 1.49 million hectares under minor irrigation and 0.65 million hectares under major and medium irrigation. In respect of major and medium irrigation, the shortfall is mainly due to inadequate funding owing to overall constraints of resources, increasing cost of some projects resulting in delay in fulfilment of benefits, problems of land acquisition and forest clearance and thin spreading of available resources over a number of projects etc. The states which have not achieved even 50 per cent of ultimate potential under major-medium irrigation include Assam, Bihar, Maharashtra, Orissa, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh. In the case of minor irrigation, comparatively, greater progress has been made in the states of Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan. The states lagging behind are Assam, Orissa, Bihar, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala and Karnataka.

2.66 Despite undertaking developmental measures including command area development, there is still gap in utilisation of created irrigation potential. The gap is not only between target and achievement in terms of potential created but also between potential and utilisation. As against the total potential of 8.83 million hectares created during the first four years of the Seventh Plan, the utilisation of irrigation facility was limited to 7.85 million hectares. In the drought year of 1986-87 and 1987-88 the achievement in utilisation was more than the targeted level of utilisation. Utilisation of the created potential in most of the major irrigation projects is considerably low largely due to lack of development of network of field drains and land shaping or levelling. Lack of involvement of farmers is also an important constraint in achieving full utilisation of created potential.

2.67 With the objectives of bridging the gap between creation and utilisation of irrigation potential and optimising agricultural production from irrigated land, the Centrally Sponsored Command Area Development Programme was launched in 1974-75 so as to create enabling conditions for effective conveyance of water to fields, on-farm development, drainage and on-farm water management. The programme broadly covers construction of field channels, land levelling, field drains and introduction of warabandi for rotational supply of water to ensure equitable and assured supply of water to each and every farm holding. It also includes arrangement for supply of inputs and credits, agricultural extension, construction of markets and godowns and development of ground water for conjunctive use.

2.68 The Seventh Plan envisaged a coverage of 6.81 million hectares under field channels, 1.82 million hectares under land levelling and 8.04 million hectares under warabandi; as against this, the State Governments fixed the targets at much lower levels—4.25 million hectares, 0.71 million hectares and 5.17 million hectares respectively. Even these targets have not been achieved by the States and, in fact, in states like Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal, the achievement is less than 50 per cent. During the first four years of the Plan construction of field channels covered an area of 2.52 million hectares, land levelling 0.33 million hectares and warabandi 2.99 million hectares. The lower achievement is largely attributed to problems connected with inadequate provision of finance in the States' Plans and difficulties in land acquisition. Despite the limitations, the programme, on the whole, has been effective in narrowing down the gap. The gap may further get narrowed down as the programme extends over large areas.

2.69 Minor irrigation schemes which include all groundwater schemes—consisting of dugwells, shallow tubewells and pumpsets—and surface water schemes which include diversion schemes, storage tanks and lift irrigation schemes, have been

given special attention in expanding the irrigation facilities. The Seventh Plan had envisaged the creation of additional potential of 8.6 million hectares (7.1 million hectares through groundwater and 1.5 million hectares through surface water). As against this, the additional potential created during the first four years amounted to 6.49 million hectares while the actual utilisation added up to 5.64 million hectares. The gap between created potential and utilisation has resulted from lack of energisation of tubewells. Realising the need for utilising the groundwater resources so as to provide assured irrigation, it was contemplated to construct 6 lakh shallow tubewells annually in the holdings of small and marginal farmers under Special Foodgrains Production Programme in 134 identified districts of 12 states. As against this, 3.43 lakh shallow tubewells/dugwells are likely to be constructed during 1988-89. Further, energisation of tubewells programme was also strengthened and Rural Electrification Corporation energised 2.62 lakh shallow tubewells/dugwells during 1988-89 as against a target of 2.56 lakhs.

2.70 In the background of the past performance in the creation of potential and utilisation of irrigation facilities, in 1989-90 emphasis has been laid on speedy completion of ongoing projects which can give early benefits. The target for the creation of additional irrigation potential has been fixed at 2.77 million hectares—0.82 million hectares under major and medium irrigation and 1.95 million hectares under minor irrigation. As against this, utilisation of potential is anticipated at 2.37 million hectares. The main consideration in the formulation of minor irrigation programme for 1989-90, inter alia, include prioritisation of ongoing surface water schemes, stepping up institutional investment, provision of subsidy to small and marginal farmers to encourage private minor irrigation programme for tribal, backward, drought prone areas and areas having predominantly SC/ST farmers.

Seeds

2.71 Production and distribution of quality seed is essential for raising agricultural production. Recognising the importance of quality seeds, efforts are being made to maximise production and distribution of foundation and certified seeds through National Seeds Corporation, State Farms Corporation of India and State Seeds Corporations. The high yielding varieties (HYV) programme introduced in 1967-68 and covering paddy, wheat, jowar, bajra and maize, has covered large area under cultivation under different crops and by the end of Sixth Plan the total area covered under the HYV was 56 million hectares. An area of 70 million hectares was targetted during the Seventh Plan. Area covered under HYV under different crops can be seen from the following table :

TABLE 2.8

Area under HYV (Million hectares)

Crop	1979–80	1984–85	1985–86	1986–87	1987–88	1988–89*	1989–90**
Paddy	15.99 (40.6)	22.78 (55.3)	23.47 (57.0)	24.03 (58.4)	22.25 (57.3)	27.20 (65.6)	29.00
Wheat	15.03 (67.6)	19.09 (81.0)	19.08 (83.0)	19.19 (83.0)	19.69 (85.4)	20.67 (85.4)	21.00
Jowar	3.05 (19.3)	5.09 (32.9)	6.08 (37.8)	5.50 (34.5)	6.06 (38.7)	6.67 (44.9)	6.50
Bajra	2.96 (28.0)	5.17 (48.7)	4.99 (46.8)	5.27 (46.8)	3.95 (45.4)	5.84 (48.5)	6.00
Maize	1.35 (23.7)	2.02 (34.8)	1.80 (31.0)	2.19 (37.0)	2.15 (38.8)	2.19 (34.9)	2.50
TOTAL	38.38	54.14	55.42	56.18	54.10	62.57	65.00

*Provisional

**Target

Note.—Figures in parentheses give the percentage of HYV area to total area under the crop.

2.72 While coverage of area under HYV has been substantial in the case of wheat, it has been very much less under rice. Wheat area covered under HYV range between 81 per cent in 1984-85 and 85 per cent in 1988-89 of the total area under the crop. The coverage under rice has been less and ranged 55-65 per cent of the total area. Similar is the situation in the case of coarse-grains where the coverage is 31—48 per cent. Efforts are therefore being made to expand the rice area under HYV so as to increase the productivity.

2.73 Though erratic, the distribution of certified/quality seeds has increased substantially from 25 lakh quintals in 1980-81 to about 57 lakh quintals in 1989-90. The year to year fluctuations in the distribution of quality seeds are largely attributed to (a) variation in demand of specific crop variety, (b) diversion of area from one crop to another, particularly from higher seed rate crop like groundnut to low seed rate crop like rapeseed and mustard and (c) choice of taking up crops which require less irrigation. The distribution of certified/quality seeds over the years can be seen in the following table :

TABLE 2.9

Distribution of Certified/Quality Seeds

Year	Distribution (lakh quintals)	Percentage increase over the preceding year
1980–81	25.01	—
1981–82	29.81	19.2
1982–83	42.06	41.1
1983–84	44.97	6.9
1984–85	48.46	7.8
1985–86	55.01	13.5
1986–87	55.83	1.5
1987–88	56.30	0.8
1988–89 (Anticipated)	56.80	0.9
1989–90 (Tentative)	57.04	0.4

2.74 To meet the eventualities of shortage of seeds occurring because of natural calamities like floods, droughts, diseases etc. a scheme of maintaining buffer stock of seeds has been in operation. The scheme is operated as centrally sponsored scheme in which the Centre and State share the cost of maintenance of buffer stock on 50:50 basis. Foundation and certified seeds of only pulses, oilseeds, bajra, jowar and maize are being maintained for states other than those in the North-Eastern Region. For the North-Eastern regions, in addition to pulses and oil-seeds, the seeds of paddy and maize are also being kept in buffer stock. In order to create increased infrastructural facilities commensurate with the projected seed production target, the government launched the National Seeds Project with the World Bank assitance. The main objective of the project is to support the government efforts to assist the farmers by ensuring timely and adequate availability of quality seeds of suitable varieties at economical price. The main features of the project are (a) institutional strengthening, (b) restructuring the seed production, processing and storage, (c) development of farms, and (d) research in foundation and breeder seeds production.

2.75 The new policy on seed development, introduced with effect from 1st October, 1988 aimed at to ensure for the farmer high quality seeds available anywhere in the world to maximise his yields, increase productivity and farm income. This is sought to be ensured by permitting access to best available seeds by placing some plant material and seeds under O.G.L. and some through regulated imports. As a result of the new policy, there has been significant increase in the import of high quality seeds, particulary those of oilseeds and vegetables. Quarantine services have been strengthened so as to ensure that exotic pests and diseases do not enter the country. While the liberalised seed policy relating to imports ensure availability of best seed/planting materials to Indian farmers, a number of fiscal and financial incentives have been provided to encourage and promote the growth of indigenous seed industry.

Fertilisers

2.76 Consequent upon the expansion of irrigation facilities and area under high yielding varieties, consumption of fertilisers in the country has increased substantially from 1.5 million tonnes in 1967-68 to 11.04 million tonnes of nutrients (NPK) in 1988-89. With the execution of Special Foodgrains Production Programme and favourable weather conditions, consumption of fertiliser in1989-90 is likely to touch 12.43 million tonnes—an increase of 12.7 per cent over

1988-89 consumption. Details of fertiliser consumption are given in the following table:

TABLE 2.10

Consumption of Chemical Fertilisers

(Million tonnes)

Year	Nitrogenous	Phosphatic	Potassic	Total NPK
1970–71	1.49	0.46	0.23	2.18
1975–76	2.15	0.46	0.28	2.89
1978–79	3.42	1.11	0.59	5.12
1979–80	3.50	1.15	0.61	5.26
1980–81	3.68	1.21	0.63	5.52
1981–82	4.07	1.32	0.67	6.06
1982–83	4.22	1.44	0.73	6.39
1983–84	5.21	1.73	0.77	7.71
1984–85	5.49	1.88	0.84	8.21
1985–86	5.66	2.00	0.81	8.47
1986–87	5.77	2.11	0.86	8.74
1987–88	5.72	2.19	0.88	8.79
1988–89	7.25	2.72	1.07	11.04
1989–90 (Estimated)	7.90	3.31	1.22	12.43

2.77 The consumption of fertiliser during the first three years of the Seventh Plan fell short of targeted levels due to unfavourable weather and unprecedented drought in 1987-88. The fourth and fifth years of Plan i.e. 1988-89 and 1989-90 have been very good years for the development of crops as encouraged by the onset of good monsoon in time and fairly even distribution of rainfall in the country. As a result, consumption of fertilisers increased both in kharif and rabi seasons to 12.43 million tonnes during 1989-90 as against the targeted level of 12.00 million tonnes.

2.78 Since the rainfed areas which constitute 70 per cent of the cultivated areas consume only about 20 per cent of the total fertiliser, efforts have been made to increase the consumption of fertilisers in these areas. Accordingly, the Government has sanctioned a National Project and Development of Fertiliser Use in Low Consumption Rainfed Areas in 60 identified districts in 16 states. The project provides for (i) opening of 200 additional retail outlets in each of the selected districts, (ii) laying out 10 field block demonstrations in each district, (iii) 10 farmers training programme, and (iv) opening of 20 additional soil testing laboratories in Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan.

2.79 Along with the increased consumption, fertiliser production has also increased substantially over the years from 2 million tonnes in 1979-80 to 8.96 million tonnes in 1988-89. The production in 1988-89 was an all time high. In addition to increase the capacity of existing units, six gas-based fertiliser projects to produce 7.26 lakh tonnes of urea per annum each were planned to further add to the capacity. Three of these plants at Vijayapur in Madhya Pradesh, Aonla and Jagdishpur in Uttar Pradesh have been completed and have gone into production in 1988. Other plants are at various stages of implementation. With the increase in domestic production, the level of imports has declined considerably in recent years—from 3.62 million tonnes in 1984-85 to about 1.6 million tonnes in 1988-89. Following the introduction of fertiliser retention price and subsidy scheme w.e.f. 1st November 1977 and the increasing trend in production/consumption, subsidy on fertilisers has also been rising. Fertiliser subsidy increased from Rs. 603 crores in 1979-80 to as much as Rs. 3200 crores in 1988-89 and will further go up in 1989-90. The budgeted amount of subsidy on fertilisers in 1989-90 is Rs. 3651 crores. The details are given in the following table:

TABLE 2.11

Fertilisers : Production, Import and Subsidies

Year	Production (N+P) (000 tonnes)	Imports (000 tonnes)	Subsidies (Rs. crores)		
			On imported fertilisers	On domestic production	Total
1979–80	2983	2005	282	321	603
1980–81	3005	2759	335	170	505
1981–82	4093	2041	100	275	375
1982–83	4404	1132	55	550	605
1983–84	4533	1355	142	900	1042
1984–85	5181	3624	727	1200	1927
1985–86	5756	3399	323	1600	1923
1986–87	7070	2305	197	1700	1897
1987–88	7131	984	114	2050	2164
1988–89	8964	1608	200	3000	3200
1989–90	6200*	3442	530@	3121@	3651@

@Budget Estimates.

*Upto December 1989.

Pesticides

2.80 Field crops including cereals, oilseeds, pulses, cotton, sugarcane etc. are very vulnerable to pest attack. To save the crops from pests, increasing quantity of pesticides are being made available. As against a target of 75 thousand tonnes for the final year of the Seventh Plan, the consumption of pesticides was of the order of 52 thousand tonnes in 1985-86, 50 thousand

tonnes in 1986-87, 49 thousand tonnes in 1987-88 and about 55 thousand tonnes in 1988-89. The target set for 1989-90 is 85 thousand tonnes, although consumption is likely to be lower because the pest incidence, in general, remained at very low ebb during 1989. The overall availability of pesticides in 1988-89 was satisfactory due to indigenous production and import of about 1000 tonnes. The availability of pesticides, their raw materials and solvents was kept under constant review and remedial actions were taken wherever the possibility of any shortage occurred.

Agricultural Credit

2.81 Timely and adequate credit to the farmers is a very crucial input for increaing agricultural production. The policy on agricultural credit continues to be one of providing adequate and timely credit to farmers through institutional agencies like co-operatives, commercial banks and Regional Rural Banks to support agriculture and allied activities. The major objective of the policy is to enable the farmers specially the small and marginal farmers and other weaker sections to adopt modern technology and improved agricultural practices for increasing production and productivity.

2.82. The total quantum of agricultural loan has been increasing over the years. It has increased from a level of Rs. 6794 crores in 1985-86 to Rs. 11752 crores in 1988-89. The target for 1989-90 has been fixed at Rs. 13294 crores. Agencywise disbursements of agricultural credit are given in the following table:

TABLE 2.12

Disbursement of Agricultural Credit

(Rs. crores)

	1985-86	1986-87 (Provisional)	1987-88 (Provisional)	1988-89 (Provisional)	1989-90 (Target)
Cooperatives					
Short-term .	2747	2824	3320	4153	4494
Medium-term .	394	531	547	422	392
Long-term .	543	560	691	867	893
TOTAL .	3684	3915	4558	5442	5779
Commercial Banks Regional Rural Banks					
Short-term & Term loans .	3110	3796	3934	6310	7515
GRAND TOTAL .	6794	7711	8492	11752	13294

2.83 The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has taken a number of steps to provide adequate refinance facility to the cooperative institutions. The Government also introduced a scheme in 1988-89 and 1989-90 for providing central assistance to the central cooperative banks which are not eligible to operate credit limits on account of heavy overdues. As a part of major relief measures to farmers, the rate of interest on agricultural loans was reduced by a range of 1.5 per cent to 2.5 per cent w.e.f. 1st March 1988 for loans ranging upto Rs. 15,000. Again, w.e.f. 1st March, 1989 interest charged on crop loans between Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 25,000 was reduced to 12 per cent from the existing maximum rate of 14 per cent. Further, the Produce (Marketing) Loans Scheme has been introduced from December, 1988, on a pilot basis, in specified districts in each of the 14 states, where SFPP is under implementation. Loans under this scheme are available to those farmers who have availed of crop loans from the credit institutions for raising paddy, wheat, groundnut, rapeseed/mustard, gram and arhar. The quantum of loan under this scheme is, however, restricted to twice the amount of the crop loan or 75 per cent of the value of produce (hypothecated) at Government announced procurement prices subject to a maximum of Rs. 10,000 per individual.

2.84 Despite phenomenal increase in the overall agricultural credit, the crucial problem of mounting overdues has been inhibiting credit expansion to the desired extent. Overdues have been persisting around 40-42 per cent during the last 3-4 years. Increasing overdues have eroded the lending capacity of cooperative institutions for want of recycling of funds and ineligibility of the institutional agencies to borrow additional funds from the higher financing agencies.

Crop Insurance

2.85 Agriculture in India is subject to natural hazards which not only cause a substantial loss of output in the year in which they occur but also impair the productivity efficiency of the farmers in the ensuing years. Realising the risky character of farming, the comprehensive crop insurance scheme, which is voluntary in

nature and based on area approach and credit linked scheme, was introduced in the country with effect from 1st April 1985 for major cereals-wheat, paddy and millets and critically deficit crops—oilseeds and pulses. The objectives of the scheme are (i) to provide a measure of financial support to the farmers in the event of crop failure as a result of natural calamity, (ii) to restore the credit eligibility of farmers after a crop failure for the next crop season, and (iii) to support and stimulate production of cereals, pulses and oilseeds. Under the scheme, all farmers availing crop loans from cooperative credit institutions, regional rural banks and commercial banks are eligible for insurance coverage. The sum insured is equal to the crop loan disbursed, subject to the maximum of Rs. 10,000 per farmer. The premium payable is two per cent of the sum insured for wheat, paddy and millets and one per cent for oilseeds and pulses. Risk-premia and claims under the scheme is shared between Central Government and respective State Government in the ratio of 2 : 1. 50 per cent of the premium payable by small and marginal farmer is subsidised equally between Central and State Governments.

2.86 Coverage under the scheme has been continuously expanding since its inception. Enhanced coverage under the scheme is not only due to active participation of states implementing the scheme but also to other states/union territories joining the scheme. Thus, during the year 1987-88 scheme was implemented in 18 states and 3 Union Territories against 14 states and 2 Union Territories in 1985-86. There was considerable progress during 1987-88 in terms of coverage-about 46 lakh farmers cultivating 84 lakh hectares of land were covered in kharif 1987 as against 40 lakh farmers and 77 lakh hectares covered in kharif 1986. Even coverage in rabi 1987-88 has been spectacular. However, due to drought conditions and floods in 1986-87 and 1987-88, claims shot up from Rs. 84 crores in kharif 1985 to Rs. 277 crores in kharif 1987. Although 1987 was the worst drought year for many states, position of claims for kharif 1987 crops in Gujarat was particularly adverse i.e. nearly 69 times the premium income. Other major claims were reported in Maharashtra, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. Consequent upon the quantum jump in claims and heavy losses, the scheme was temporarily suspended in January 1988. But it was re-introduced in September 1988 with some modifications. The sum insured was reduced from 150 per cent to 100 per cent of crop loans and limited to a maximum of Rs. 10,000 per farmer. The coverage in Kharif 89 was about 19 lakh farmers cultivating 29 lakh hectares of land.

2.87 The progress of the scheme can be seen from the table given below :

TABLE 2.13

Crop Insurance Scheme

	Kharif 1985	Rabi 1985-86	Kharif 1986	Rabi 1986-87	Kharif 1987	Rabi 1987-88	Kharif 1988	Rabi 1988-89	Kharif 1989
No. of States	11	14	15	14	18	17	13	9	15
No. of Union Territories	2	3	3	3	3	4	NIL	NIL	1
No. of Farmers covered (lakhs)	26.36	12.12	39.55	11.28	46.31	21.28	29.64	8.73	19.27
Area covered (lakh hect.)	53.74	23.18	77.40	20.99	84.08	32.36	52.35	10.12	28.57
Sum Insured (Rs. crores)	542.73	238.41	856.20	242.37	1140.15	475.44	547.88	164.09	377.30
Premium collected (Rs. crores)	9.41	4.47	14.98	4.51	19.08	8.84	8.82	3.12	6.17
Claims paid/payable (Rs. crores)	83.91	3.11	168.05	7.84	277.17	12.07	29.47	3.90	N.A.

Animal Husbandry

2.88 Animal husbandry, being an integral part of agriculture plays a significant role in providing animal protein for the large population and at the same time provides gainful employment particularly to small/marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, and other rural poor and thereby raising their economic status. The gross value of output from this sector in 1986-87 was Rs. 242 billion which is about 25 per cent of the total agricultural output including animal husbandry of Rs. 967 billion. This, however, did not include contribution of animal draught power which is reported to be quite significant. Efforts are being made to improve the vast population of livestock of over 193 million bovine and 20.8 million poultry birds by providing basic infrastructure and adopting improved technology.

2.89 With its large livestock population, the country has vast potential for meeting the growing needs of animal protein and raw material for the industry. The main objectives of the Seventh Plan in this direction are (i) to consolidate the gains achieved under various programmes of animal husbandry, (ii) to provide infrastructure necessary to achieve accelerated growth in livestock production, and (iii) to enable as large a section of rural population as possible, including small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and other rural poor to improve their nutritional and economic status by providing them with gainful employment through livestock rearing. As a result of the developmental efforts, milk and eggs production have increased significantly. Milk production increased by more than 18 per cent from 41.5 million tonnes in 1984-85 to 49.1 million tonnes in 1988-89, while eggs production increased from 14.3 billion to over 18 billion during this period. During the first four years of the Seventh Plan the per capita availability of milk has risen from 56.2 kgs. in 1984-85 to 61.2 kgs in 1988-89, while per capita availability of eggs has gone up from 19 eggs to 23 eggs.

2.90 To safeguard the interest of the small and marginal farmers and other poor rural population, livestock insurance scheme has been in operation since 1974. The scheme introduced by the four subsidiary companies of the General Insurance Corporation of India has covered 206 lakh cattle heads in 1988-89 as against 161 lakhs in 1985.

Dairy Development

2.91 In order to provide a linkage between the producers and the consumers, a rational approach to dairy development has been evolved. An integrated dairy development programme commonly known as Operation Flood was launched in 1970 to correct the deficiencies of the dairy sector by organising village milk producers in the dairy cooperative societies. The first phase of Operation Flood I was aimed at capturing a liquid milk market in the four metropolitan cities by linking 27 milk sheds. During second phase Operation Flood II (1980-85) the programme was extended to all the states in the country—about 34,500 dairy cooperative societies had been organised in 136 milk sheds. Operation Flood III (1985–94) is being implemented with financial assistance from the World Bank and commodity assistance from EEC in the form of skimmed-milk powder and butter oil. Over 60,000 dairy cooperative societies have been organised in 173 milk sheds involving over 6 million farmer members to procure an average of 8.3 million kgs per day during April-September 1989 as against 6.7 million Kgs. in April-September, 1988 and marketed 7.3 million Kgs. of milk a day in over 535 cities and towns of the country as against total milk processing capacity of 14 million kgs. a day and powder production capacity of 654 tonnes a day. A Technology Mission for Dairy Development has been constituted to give policy directions for a systematic dairy development in the country.

Fisheries:

2.92 Fisheries play an important role in augmenting food supply, generating employment, raising nutritional levels and in earning foreign exchange. Fish production has gradually increased from 24.4 lakh tonnes in 1980-81 to 31.5 lakh tonnes comprising 18.2 lakh tonnes from the marine sector and 13.3 lakh tonnes from inland sector in 1988-89. The export earnings were of the order of Rs. 598 crores in 1988-89. The main thrust of the fisheries development programme is to promote the extensive and intensive fish farming activity

in the inland sector and encouraging deep sea fishing in marine sector so as to optimise fish production. This is sought to be achieved through a package of technical, financial, training and extension measures.

Rural Development:

2.93 The Seventh Five Year Plan stipulated the target of bringing down the percentage of people living below the poverty line in rural areas to 28.2 per cent by the end of the Plan. In order to achieve this objective along with various development programmes like expansion of irrigation facilities, increasing productivity of dryland agriculture and development of village and small industries, a number of beneficiary oriented and area specific poverty alleviation programmes have been continued. The major poverty alleviation programmes being implemented include Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP). During 1989-90, however, NREP and RLEGP have been merged into one single rural employment programme known as Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY).

2.94 Integrated Rural Development Programme launched in 1978-79 and extended all over the country in 1980-81, is a self employment programme to raise the income generation capacity of the target groups—below the poverty line. This is a major poverty alleviation programme. It seeks to identify families with income less than Rs. 4800 per annum to provide them income generating assests through a mix of subsidy and bank credit. During the first four years (upto December 1989) of the plan over 16.8 million families have been assisted and Rs. 3006 crores of budgetary funds and Rs. 4867 crores of term credit have been utilised. At the national level about 45.4 per cent of the families assisted belonged to SC/ST. To support IRDP, two sub-programmes of Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM) and Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA) were formulated. While TRYSEM is intended to give training in technical skills for managing the assets, DWCRA seeks to engage women in poorer groups in economic activities. Under TRYSEM about 8.73 lakhs rural youths from families below the poverty line have been provided technical skills to enable them to take up self employment in agriculture and allied activities, industries, services, business activities etc. Under DWCRA a total number of 22581 groups of women in rural areas are engaged in income generation activities benefiting, 4.32 lakh women below the poverty line.

2.95 The National Rural Employment Programme launched in October 1980, aimed at creation of additional wage employment opportunities for unemployed and under-employed persons in rural areas, while simultaneously creating productive community assets for strengthening rural economic and social infrastructure and improving the overall quality of life in rural areas. In the wake of drought conditions, emphasis has shifted on creation of assets which are in conformity with the objectives of drought proofing. Accordingly, works which help in creating productive infrastructures like minor irrigation works, rural water supply works, construction/renovation of village tanks and land development are being undertaken. In the Seventh Plan period an outlay of Rs. 2487 crores was provided for NREP. It was envisaged to generate employment of 290-million mandays per annum. Under this scheme, 1476 million mandays of employment has been generated during the first four years of the Seventh Plan as against the target of 1160 million mandays. This programme has now been merged into a Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. The objective of Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (launched on 15th August, 1983) was to improve and expand employment opportunities for the rural landless and provide guaranteed employment to atleast one member of every rural landless household upto 100 days in a year, while at the same time creating durable assets. Besides works relating to social forestry, minor irrigation works, land development, augmenting ground water resources etc., Indira Awas Yojana is an important component of the programme under which construction of dwelling houses for the poorest of the poor belonging to SC/ST and freed/bonded labourers in rural areas is taken up. The programme is fully funded by the centre. A part of the wages are required

to be paid in the form of subsidised foodgrains. During the first four years of the Plan 1153 million mandays of employment has been generated as against a target of 971 million mandays of employment. For 1988-89, target for employment generation was 260 million mandays and the achievement was 295 million mandays. Although the target of employment generation was over achieved, the guarantee part of the scheme could not be operationalised due to paucity of resources. However, preference in employment was given to landless labourers, women, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. The programme has been merged with Jawahar Rozgar Yojana.

2.96 In 1989-90 for more effective implementation of wage employment programmes, a new employment generation programme known as Jawahar Rozgar Yojana has been introduced. Earlier NREP and RLEGP and the Jawahar Lal Nehru Rozgar Yojana (announced for 120 backward districts in the 1989-90 Budget) have been merged into the new programme. To create 837 million mandays of employment generation, a sum of Rs. 2623 crores (including Rs. 523 crores as states' share and the subsidised value of foodgrains) have been provided. The main features of the Yojana, inter alia, include (i) all rural works which result in creation of durable productive community assets will be taken up, (ii) preference is to be given to works (a) having potential of maximum direct and continuing benefits to the member of the poverty groups and (b) which can be owned by or assigned to groups of beneficiaries, (iii) higher priority is to be given to works which are required for infrastructure of poverty alleviation programme like Desert Development Programme, Drought Prone Area Programme, Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas Programme, Integrated Rural Development Programme and construction of primary school buildings, (iv) development of private land belonging to small and marginal farmer who may be below poverty line, and (v) works relating to the land development will include land shaping, construction of drainage, field channels etc. An employment of 492 million mandays have been generated upto December, 1989 against the target of 873 million mandays for the year.

Agro-climatic Zones :

2.97 In the face of the regional imbalances noticed in the agricultural development in the country and the unexploited potential, agricultural planning based on agro-climatic zones is being considered. The strategy of agro-climatic planning aims at a more scientific utilisation of available resources, both natural and man-made. The potential for growth and diversification would be fully exploited after taking a holistic view of the climate, soil type, topography, water resources and irrigation facilities and relating them to requirements of output and employment.

2.98 The country has been divided into 15 agro-climatic zones on the basis of a commonality of agro-climatic factors like soil type, rainfall, temperature, water resources etc. The agro-climatic zones are:

(1) Western Himalayan Region
(2) Eastern Himalayan Region
(3) Lower Gangetic Plains Region
(4) Middle Gangetic Plains Region
(5) Upper Gangetic Plains Region
(6) Trans-Gangetic Plains Region
(7) Eastern Plateau and Hills Region
(8) Central Plateau and Hills Region
(9) Western Plateau and Hills Region
(10) Southern Plateau and Hills Region
(11) East Coast Plains and Hills Region
(12) West Coast Plains and Ghats Region
(13) Gujarat Plains and Hills Region
(14) Western Dry Region
(15) The Islands Region

The main objectives of agro-climatic planning are (i) to attempt a broad demand-supply balances of major commodities at the national level but based on potential and prospects of various zones, (ii) maximise net income of producers, (iii) generate additional employment for the benefit particularly of landless labourers, and (iv) provide the framework for the scientific and sustainable use of natural resources particularly land, water and forests, in the long run.

2.99 Land and water development strategies and cropping patterns suitable for each region have been worked out as also non-crop based agricultural activities like forests, animal husbandry and fisheries have been taken into account. Agro-processing activities are to be emphasised. An attempt is being made to develop a package of more appropriate projects for each region, as also involve the financial institutions more directly in the agricultural planning process. The studies/surveys undertaken in these zones would be the basis for the formulation of 8th Plan.

Outlook

2.100 Throughout four months spell, both quantum of monsoon rainfall and distribution of precipitation was satisfactory. Kharif operations in virtually all the states were normal and there were no major problems encountered in the supply of quality seeds and inputs like fertilisers. With the continuance of various thrust programmes an other measures to increase the agricultural production, the kharif prospects are very bright and foodgrains output in 1989-90 kharif season may approximate to the target of 98 million tonnes. In regard to commercial crops also, the outlook is re-assuring and a good harvest of oilseeds, cotton and sugarcane is likely to be achieved during the current agricultural year. The operations for rabi are expected to be normal and if no serious weather aberrations develop and considering the fact that last year it had reached a level of 74 million tonnes, rabi production may exceed the targetted level of 77 million tonnes. The expected increase in foodgrains production should enable the Government to build up a sizeable stock of foodgrains in fulfilling the commitment of supplies for public distribution system. Procurement of rice upto the end of February, 1990 was 9.68 million tonnes as against 6.27 million tonnes during the same period of last year.

CHAPTER 3

INFRASTRUCTURE

The performance of the infrastructure sectors during April-December, 1989 of the current financial year indicates a mixed situation. Electricity generation, petroleum and petroleum products showed significant improvement. Railway revenue earning traffic also indicates moderate improvement. Coal and lignite production continues to grow. But there has been some deceleration in the production of saleable steel, cement and phosphatic fertiliser.

3.2 Coal production during April-December 1989 increased by 3.6 per cent as against 6.9 per cent in the same period last year. Although total despatches of coal during the period were 3.5 per cent higher than the last year's level, the pit-head stocks of coal was higher as compared to the level a year ago.

3.3 The generation of power during April-December this year was 12.0 per cent more than the corresponding period last year. The thermal (including nuclear) sector indicates a better performance of 11.7 per cent over the previous year. Average PLF improved to 54.7 per cent as against 53.0 per cent in the last year. Hydel power generation improved significantly by 12.7 per cent.

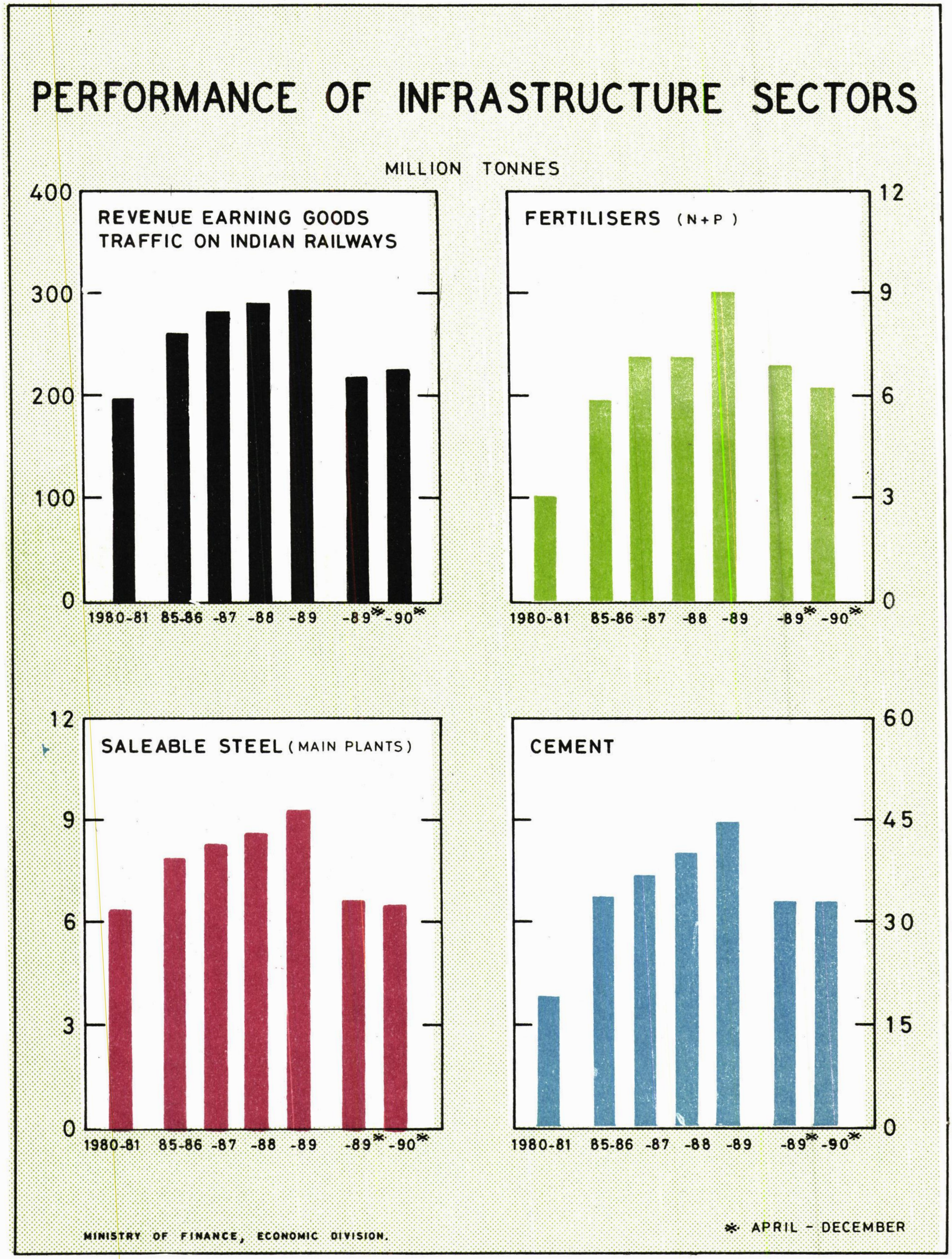
3.4 The production of crude petroleum has shown significant improvement registering a growth of 6.9 per cent during April—December 1989 over the same period last year. Refinery crude throughput and petroleum products both registered encouraging growth rates of 8.9 per cent and 9.1 per cent respectively. The import of crude oil during the period was 8.5 per cent higher than the level in the last year. There was also 4.6 per cent increase in the import of petroleum products.

3.5 Revenue earning freight traffic on railways in the first nine months of the current year was 2.8 per cent more than the last year but it fell short of anticipated demand mainly in the foodgrains sector. The shortfall in foodgrains was made good to some extent by better lead of cement, fertiliser and iron ore. Cargo handled at major ports marginally decreased as compared to the corresponding period of April-December last year.

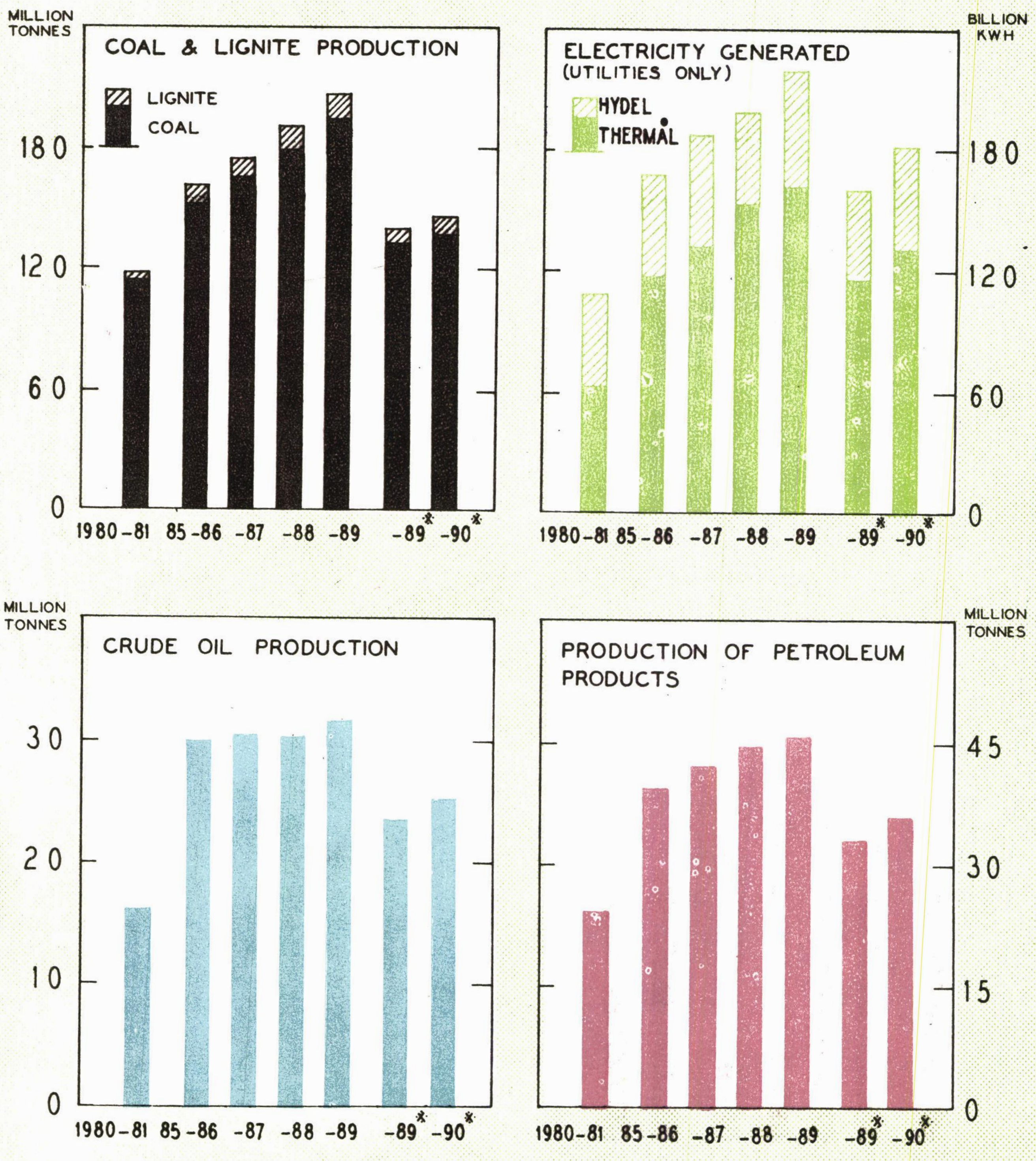
3.6 There has been a setback in the production of saleable steel by the integrated steel plants so far during the current year. Production of saleable steel during April-December 1989 was 3.2 per cent lower than the corresponding period last year mainly due to substantial shortfall of production in Durgapur and Indian Iron and Steel Company plants of SAIL. Overall capacity utilisation of SAIL plants drifted to a level of 76 per cent from 78 per cent in the same period last year. The gap in demand and supply of steel this year appears to be a matter of concern.

3.7 Cement production during April-December 1989 was nominally higher by 0.2 per cent over the corresponding period last year. Public sector enterprises in the cement sector could produce only 3.83 million tonnes of cement against the target of 4.71 million tonnes.

3.8 Production of nitrogenous fertiliser during April-December 1989 rose by only 0.4 per cent over the corresponding period of the previous year as against the achievement of 26.1 per cent in the same period of 1988-89. Phosphatic fertiliser recorded a fall of 31.7 per cent in production during April-December this year as against a growth of 64.5 per cent in the same period last year. Decline in phosphatic fertiliser's production was mainly due to shortage in imported phosphoric acid. Capacity utilisation during the period declined from 84.1 per cent to 80.8 per cent in nitrogen and from 96.1 per cent to 61.3 per cent in phosphatic fertiliser.


PERFORMANCE OF INFRASTRUCTURE SECTORS
MILLION TONNES
REVENUE EARNING GOODS TRAFFIC ON INDIAN RAILWAYS
FERTILISERS (N+P)
SALEABLE STEEL (MAIN PLANTS)
CEMENT
400
300
200
100
0
12
9
6
3
0
60
45
30
15
1980-81
85-86
-87
-88
-89
-89*
-90*
MINISTRY OF FINANCE, ECONOMIC DIVISION.
* APRIL – DECEMBER

PERFORMANCE OF INFRASTRUCTURE SECTORS



* APRIL - DECEMBER
● INCLUDING NUCLEAR

MINISTRY OF FINANCE, ECONOMIC DIVISION.

TABLE 3.1

Trends in the Performance of the Infrastructure Sectors

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89£	April-December£ 1988-89	April-December£ 1989-90	Percentage change 1987-88 / 1986-87	Percentage change 1988-89 / 1987-88	Percentage change 1989-90* / 1988-89*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Energy									
1.	Coal									
	(a) Production	Mn. tonnes	165.8	179.7	194.6	133.0	137.7	8.4	8.3	3.6
	(b) Pit-head stocks (year-end)	,,	28.8	32.5	37.3	28.5	28.9	12.8	14.9	1.4
	(c) Despatches	,,	158.7	170.8	183.4	133.7	138.4	7.6	7.4	3.5
2.	Electricity Generated (utilities only)	Bn. Kwh.	187.8	201.9	221.1	161.9	181.3	7.5	9.5	12.0
	(a) Hydel	,,	53.9	47.4	57.8	43.8	49.4	—12.1	21.9	12.7
	(b) Thermal (incl. nuclear)	,,	133.9	154.5	163.3	118.1	131.9	15.4	5.7	11.7
3.	Petroleum									
	(a) Crude oil production	Mn. Tonnes	30.48	30.36	32.04	23.84	25.49	—0.4	5.5	6.9
	(b) Refinery through-put	,,	45.70	47.75	48.80	35.46	38.62	4.5	2.2	8.9
	Transport and Communications									
1.	Revenue earning goods traffic on Railways	,,	277.75	290.21	302.05	218.07	224.19	4.5	4.1	2.8
2.	Cargo handled at major ports	,,	124.37	133.69	146.38	107.09	105.88	7.5	9.5	—1.1
3.	Telecommunications—New Telephone connections provided (DELs)	'000Nos.	324.15	313.08	374.94	152.00	173.00	3.4	19.7	13.8
	Basic Industries (Production)									
1	Saleable steel (M/Plants)	Mn. Tonnes	8.22	8.59	9.21	6.64	6.43	4.5	7.2	—3.2
2	Cement	,,	36.59	39.57	44.27	32.43	32.48	8.0	11.9	0.2
3	Fertilisers									
	(i) Nitrogeneous	'000 Tonnes	5410.0	5466.0	6712.4	4913.5	4934.9	1.0	22.8	0.4
	(ii) Phosphatic	,,	1660.0	1665.0	2251.6	1851.9	1265.2	0.3	35.2	—31.7

*April-December   £Provisional.

Energy

Coal

3.9 Coal production continues to grow steadily during Seventh Five Year Plan. The demand for coal in 1988-89 was assessed at 202 million tonnes. Taking into account the possible drawal from pit-head stocks and the need to import superior grade coking coal to meet the steel plants requirements, the target for coal production was fixed at 196.3 million tonnes. Against this the actual production was 194.6 million tonnes, registering a growth rate of 8.3 per cent over the previous year's level of 179.7 million tonnes. The actual production fell short of the target only by 0.9 per cent. Coal India Limited (CIL) produced 171.5 million tonnes, about 1 per cent more than the target and achieved a growth of 7.9 per cent over the previous year. Coal India Ltd. produced about 88 per cent of the total production of coal in the country. The Singareni Collieries Company

TABLE 3.2

Trends in Coal Sector

(Million Tonnes)

Sl. No.	Item	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89£	April-December£ 1988-89	April-December£ 1989-90	Percentage change 1987-88 / 1986-87	Percentage change 1988-89 / 1987-88	Percentage change 1989-90* / 1988-89*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Production								
	(i) CIL	144.74	159.02	171.50	116.31	121.78	9.9	7.9	4.7
	(ii) SCCL	16.58	16.40	18.61	13.23	12.60	1.1	13.5	—4.8
	(iii) Others	4.45	4.30	4.49	3.42	3.32	—3.4	4.4	—2.9
	TOTAL	165.77	179.72	194.60	132.96	137.70	8.4	8.3	3.6
2.	Pit-head stocks (year-end)	28.78	32.45	37.30	28.52	28.92	12.8	14.9	1.4
3.	Despatches	158.66	170.75	183.41	133.70	138.43	7.6	7.4	3.5
4.	Lignite (production)	9.43	11.16	12.40	8.34@	8.06@	18.3	11.1	—3.4

*April-December £Provisional @Production of Neyveli Lignite Corporation only.

Ltd. (SCCL) achieved only 18.6 million tonnes which fell short of target by 9 per cent due to labour problems, strikes and absenteeism. The captive mines of Tata Iron and Steel Company (TISCO), Indian Iron and Steel Company (IISCO) and Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) produced 4.49 million tonnes achieving 78.8 per cent of the target which remained more or less stable since 1985-86.

3.10 Total despatches of coal during the year 1988-89 at 183.41 million tonnes were 7.4 per cent more than the previous year's despatches of 170.75 million tonnes. CIL alone despatched 161.53 million tonnes of coal in the year as against 150.52 million tonnes in 1987-88. Despite this increase in coal despatches, the pit-head stocks of coal at the close of the year touched a record level of 37.30 million tonnes which was 14.9 per cent higher than the year-end stocks of 32.45 million tonnes in 1987-88. The higher built-up of pit-head stocks was attributed to mismatches between production and transportation, especially in coal-fields which do not have adequate rail movement facilities and gaps in demand projected and realised by various user sectors.

3.11 CIL improved its productivity measured in terms of output of raw coal per manshift (OMS) in 1988-89. It achieved an overall OMS of 1.17 tonnes against 1.08 tonnes in 1987-88. In the case of Singareni Collieries Company Ltd., OMS increased marginally from 0.95 tonnes in 1987-88 to 0.97 tonnes in 1988-89. Troubled industrial relations in the company continued to be a cause of concern. Mandays lost due to labour unrest in CIL in 1988-89 was 7.6 lakhs as against 21.5 lakhs in 1987-88. In SCCL also there was a decline in the mandays lost between 1987-88 and 1988-89 from 9.5 lakhs to 1.2 lakhs. The industry could have performed better had it not suffered from several constraints like power shortage, absenteeism, break-down of machinery and occasional flooding. Trend in the first nine months of the current year, however, indicates satisfactory labour relations in CIL but no improvement in SCCL.

3.12 The target set for production of coal during the current year is 209.5 million tonnes. The gap between demand and indigenous production is likely to be 12.5 million tonnes. An import of 4.5 million tonnes of coking coal has been targeted. The gap of 8 million tonnes is to be met from large pit-head stocks of 37.3 million tonnes as on 1-4-1989. Actual production in the first nine months of the year 1989-90 was 137.70 million tonnes which was 3.6 per cent higher than the production during the corresponding period last year. While CIL, the major producer of coal, continued to perform well and produced 121.78 million tonnes, production from SCCL by 4.8 percent decreased mainly because of labour unrest. Total despatches of coal during the

period April-December 1989 at 138.43 million tonnes was 3.5 per cent higher than the total despatches of 133.70 million tonnes during the corresponding period last year. Despite the increase in despatches, pit-head stocks of coal as on 31st December, 1989 was slightly higher at 28.92 million tonnes as compared to 28.52 million tonnes a year ago.

3.13 CIL's production of metallurgical grade coking coal in 1988-89 at 21.10 million tonnes was 4.4 per cent lower than the previous year's production of 22.08 million tonnes. Washed coal production by CIL washeries during the year is estimated at 8.74 million tonnes, 4.5 per cent higher than the previous year's production of 8.36 million tonnes but short of the target by 5.1 per cent. During the first nine months of current year, there was a decline in the production of metallurgical grade coal by CIL. At 13.90 million tonnes, production was 2.9 per cent less than the actual production of 14.31 million tonnes in the corresponding period last year. Production of washed coal in CIL washeries at 5.87 million tonnes during April—December, 1989 was 9.8 per cent less as compared to the production of 6.45 million tonnes in the same period last year.

3.14 Short supply of prime coking coal required by steel plants has been a persisting problem to the coal sector due to delinking of several mines which were not matching quality specifications. Import of superior quality coking coal for the use of steel plants was 4.20 million tonnes in 1988-89 as against 3.47 million tonnes in 1987-88. Import of coking coal in the current year is likely to be around 4.5 million tonnes because of the increased demand from Visakhapatnam Steel Plant and shortfall in domestic production.

TABLE 3.3

Estimated Demand/Supply of Coking Coal for the Steel Industry

(Million tonnes)

Particulars	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
1. Total requirement .	17.62	17.57	17.15
2. Actual Supplies (domestic)	12.27	12.11	11.76
3. Imported Coal received	2.56	3.49	4.20

3.15 As on 31-10-1989, there were 24 projects costing over Rs. 100 crores, 20 in the coal sector and 4 in the lignite sector under implementation. In regard to 8 of these projects there had been delay due to various reasons, such as problems relating to acquisition of land and rehabilitation of land oustees, delay in supply of equipment by indigenous manufacturers, delay in acquisition of forest land, etc.

Lignite

3.16 Production of lignite in 1988-89 at 12.4 million tonnes was 11.1 per cent higher than the previous year's production of 11.2 million tonnes. Production by Neyveli Lignite Corporation (NLC) at 11.4 million tonnes was 9 per cent above the target of 10.5 million tonnes and 12 per-cent more than the production of 10.2 million tonnes in 1987-88. Production from the mines of Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation (GMDC) was about 1.0 million tonnes.

3.17 Trend in the production of lignite continues to be firm during the current year also. Production from NLC during April-December 1989 was 8.06 million tonnes. GMDC is also expected to augment its production after mechanisation. NLC has recorded significant achievements in the fields of power generation, fertiliser production and also in the production of coke.

Electricity

3.18 Electricity generation (utilities) in 1988-89 at 221.1 billion KWH recorded a growth of 9.5 per cent over previous year although it fell short of target by 2.4 per cent. During 1988-89, the capacity addition was 4885 MW. The total installed capacity in the country at the end of March 1989 was 59040.38 MW comprising of 39677.33 MW thermal, 17798.05 MW hydel and 1565 MW nuclear.

3.19 Thermal generation of 157.5 billion KWH in 1988-89 was 5.4 per cent more than the previous year, being 96.6 per cent of the target. The shortfall of 3.4 per cent in thermal power generation was mainly on account of reduction of load demand particularly in agriculture because of favourable monsoon conditions. Hydel generation at 57.8 billion KWH in 1988-89 registered a significant improvement of 21.9 per

TABLE 3.4

Trends in the Power Sector (Utilities only)

Sl. No.	Item	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89£	April-December£ 1988-89	April-December£ 1989-90	Percentage change 1987-88 / 1986-87	Percentage change 1988-89 / 1987-88	Percentage change 1989-90* / 1988-89*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Additional capacity commissioned/ rolled (M.W.)	2488	4981	4885	1432	2495	100.2	—1.9	74.2
2.	Power Generation (Billion KWH) .	187.8	201.9	221.1	161.9	181.3	7.5	9.5	12.0
	(i) Hydel	53.9	47.4	57.8	43.8	49.4	—12.1	21.9	12.7
	(ii) Thermal (incl. nuclear) . .	133.9	154.5	163.3	118.1	131.9	15.4	5.7	11.7
3.	Plant Load Factor of Thermal Plants (per cent)	53.2	56.5	55.0	53.0	54.7	..	..	..
4.	Estimated deficit in power availability (per cent)	9.4	10.9	7.7	7.8	7.6	..	..	..

*April-December £Provisional.

cent and was almost equal to the target level. In the year 1987-88, shortfall of hydel power generation on account of monsoon failure was more than compensated by thermal sector. The nuclear power generation in 1988-89 at 5.8 billion KWH was 15.7 per cent more than the previous year.

3.20 Total generation of power in April-December this year was 181.3 billion KWH as compared to 161.9 billion KWH during the same period last year and achieved a growth of 12.0 per cent. Hydel power generation at 49.35 billion KWH improved significantly by 12.7 per cent exceeding the target by 2.2 per cent. The thermal (including nuclear) sector indicates a better performance of 11.7 per cent during April-December this year as against the corresponding period of 1988-89. The power generation scenario during the year comes to be promising as both thermal (including nuclear) and hydel sectors are performing well. The shortage in availability of power during 1988-89 was 7.7 per cent as against 10.9 per cent in previous year. During the period April-December this year the estimated shortage was 7.6 per cent as against 7.8 per cent during the corresponding period of 1988-89.

3.21 The Plant Load Factor (PLF) of the thermal plants in 1988-89 was 55.0 per cent as against the target of 54.8 per cent. In the year 1987-88 it was 56.5 per cent. The central sector PLF in 1988-89 was 62.6 per cent as against 62.3 per cent in 1987-88. The figures for the state and private sectors were 51.6 per cent and 63.2 per cent respectively. The corresponding PLF for the year 1987-88 was 53.5 per cent and 67.6 per cent respectively.

3.22 Average PLF of the thermal plants in April-December this year had improved to 54.7 per cent as against 53.0 per cent in the corresponding period last year. The PLF of the central sector units was 61.2 per cent as against the target of 57.7 per cent, showing an improvement in performance. The figure of the central sector for April-December last year was 60.6 per cent. The PLF of NTPC improved to 66.3 per cent from the level of 64.5 per cent attained in the same period last year. Average PLF of the state sector plants at 50.9 per cent improved over the last year's level of 49.3 per cent. The States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Punjab, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, West Bengal Power Development Corporation and D.E.S.U. continued to maintain PLF at more than 50 per cent during April-December in the current year. Private utilities could maintain the PLF at 68.7 per cent as against 66.1 per cent during the same period last year.

3.23 In the structure of power generation of hydel-thermal mix in the country, the share of thermal is steadily increasing. The thermal capacity at present constitutes over 67 per cent of the total installed capacity and contributes about

TABLE 3.5

Organisation-wise PLF : Targets and Actual Achievements during the Year 1988-89 & April-December, 1989

Sl. No.	Board/Undertaking/ Sector	P.L.F. (Percentage)		
		1988-89 Actual	April-December, 1989 Target	April-December, 1989 Actual
1	2	3	4	5
	PLF above 50%			
1.	Karnataka Power Corporation	66.2	62.8	70.8
2.	Tamil Nadu State Electricity Board	66.7	58.8	63.2
3.	Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board	69.4	70.2	60.8
4.	Rajasthan State Electricity Board	52.8	46.6	60.5
5.	Punjab State Electricity Board	56.1	63.1	60.1
6.	Gujarat State Electricity Board	56.1	52.0	57.6
7.	Delhi Electricity Supply Undertaking	44.7	56.5	57.7
8.	Maharashtra State Electricity Board	53.5	51.5	56.3
9.	West Bengal Power Development Corporation	49.4	56.5	55.4
	PLF 40% to 50%			
1.	Madhya Pradesh State Electricity Board	50.1	48.5	48.8
2.	Uttar Pradesh Electricity Board	54.1	51.3	46.3
3.	Haryana State Electricity Board	41.2	47.8	42.9
	PLF below 40%			
1.	West Bengal State Electricity Board	35.7	38.3	37.8
2.	Bihar State Electricity Board	37.1	38.1	31.8
3.	Orissa State Electricity Board	31.0	35.3	31.0
4.	Assam State Electricity Board	27.9	33.1	27.2
5.	Durgapur Project Ltd. (DPL)	21.5	29.9	14.6
	PLF : Central Sector (TOTAL)	62.6	57.7	61.2
1.	Neyveli Lignite Corporation	70.3	65.8	66.1
2.	National Thermal Power Corporation	66.9	56.4	66.3
3.	Damodar-Valley Corporation	41.9	43.9	35.7
	PLF : Private Utilities (TOTAL)	63.2	61.8	68.7

70 per cent of the total power generation. There has been successive improvement in the performance of the thermal power stations in recent years. The PLF of the thermal plants at the beginning of the Sixth Plan was only 44.3 per cent, it improved to 50.1 per cent in 1984-85. It further rose to 53.2 per cent and 56.5 per cent in 1986-87 and 1987-88 respectively. However, during 1988-89 it slided back to 55.0 per cent due to reduction in the demand because of the good monsoon, particularly in agriculture sector.

3.24 The target for additional power generation capacity in the current year is 4892.4 MW. This includes a capacity of 484.75 MW which has spilled over from 1988-89. Capacity scheduled for commissioning during April-December in the current year was 2868.5 MW out of which 2253.5 MW was for thermal and 615.0 MW for hydel. Actual capacity rolled/commissioned was 2494.6 MW—2273.5 MW for thermal and 221.1 MW for hydel. A review of the Seventh Plan programme taking into account the performance during the current year indicates that the plan target fixed at 22245 MW is likely to be achieved.

TABLE 3.6

Power Generation Capacity : Targets/Achievements

Sector	Commissioned/ Rolled 1988-89 Actual		April-December, 1989			
			Scheduled		Commissioned/ Rolled	
	No.	Capacity (MW)	No.	Capacity (MW)	No.	Capacity (MW)
Thermal	23	4117.3	18	2253.5	13	2273.5
Hydel	19	532.7	17	615.0	8	221.1
Nuclear	1	235.0	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	43	4885.0	35	2868.5	21	2494.6

Petroleum

3.25 Production of crude oil at 32.04 million tonnes during 1988-89 was 5.5 per cent higher than the previous year's production but fell slightly short of the target set at 32.18 million tonnes. Oil & Natural Gas Commission (ONGC) performed well by producing 29.61 million tonnes of crude oil—21.11 million tonnes in off-shore production (exceeding the target of 20.68

million tonnes) and 8.50 million tonnes in on-shore production. However, on-shore production by Oil India Limited (OIL) at 2.43 million tonnes fell short of the target of 2.90 million tonnes.

3.26 Total refinery crude throughput during 1988-89 at 48.80 million tonnes was higher than the previous year's achievement of 47.75 million tonnes. Average capacity utilisation of refineries measured in terms of actual crude throughput as the percentage of installed capacity was 100.2 per cent as against 98.0 per cent in 1987-88. Production of petroleum products (POL) in 1988-89 at 45.70 million tonnes increased only by 2.2 per cent as compared to 4.6 per cent in 1987-88. Production of natural gas in 1988-89 at 13.22 billion cubic metres recorded a growth of 15.3 per cent over the previous year.

3.27 The current year's trend in the production of crude oil so far has been encouraging. Production during April-December, 1989 at 25.49 million tonnes was 6.9 per cent more than the level achieved in the corresponding period last year. The major contribution towards this increase was from ONGC which recorded a growth of 15.3 per cent in on-shore production. OIL also recorded a growth of 10.4 per cent in on-shore production of crude oil. However, off-shore production of ONGC rose by only 3.3 per cent. Production target of crude oil for 1989-90 is 34.31 million tonnes. During the first nine months of the current year, 74.3 per cent of the target has been achieved.

3.28 The trend in production of refineries throughput and petroleum products during the current year is good. The refinery crude throughput during April-December 1989 at 38.62 million tonnes is 8.9 per cent higher than that for the corresponding period last year. The capacity utilisation of the refineries during this period was 98.9 per cent which was higher than the last year's level of 96.7 per cent. Production of petroleum products (POL) during April-December this year at 36.10 million tonnes is 9.1 per cent higher than the production during the same period last year. The target for the production of POL for the current year is 50.81 million tonnes and the achievement in the first nine months works out to 71.0 per cent. The import of POL products during April-December this year at 4.74 million tonnes was 4.6 per cent higher than the import of such products during the corresponding period of the previous year. The import of crude oil during the same period at 14.23 million tonnes was 8.5 per cent higher than the previous year's import of 13.12 million tonnes for the same period.

TABLE 3.7

Trends in Petroleum Sector

(Million Tonnes)

Sl. No.	Item	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89£	April-December£ 1988-89	April-December£ 1989-90	Percentage change 1987-88 / 1986-87	Percentage change 1988-89 / 1987-88	Percentage change 1989-90* / 1988-89*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Crude Oil production	30.48	30.36	32.04	23.84	25.49	—0.4	5.5	6.9
	(*i*) On-shore	9.86	10.19	10.93	8.04	9.17	3.3	7.3	14.1
	(*a*) ONGC	7.24	7.74	8.50	6.21	7.16	6.9	9.8	15.3
	(*b*) OIL	2.62	2.45	2.43	1.82	2.01	—6.5	—0.8	10.4
	(*ii*) Off-shore (ONGC) . . .	20.62	20.17	21.11	15.80	16.32	—2.2	4.7	3.3
2.	Refinery Throughput	45.70	47.75	48.80	35.46	38.62	4.5	2.2	8.9
3.	Production of Petroleum products .	42.76	44.73	45.70	33.08	36.10	4.6	2.2	9.1
4.	Natural Gas (Billion Cubic Metres) .	9.85	11.47	13.22	9.64	11.90	16.4	15.3	23.4

*April-December £Provisional.

3.29 The natural gas sector in recent years has emerged as an important energy source on account of its growing use for both energy and non-energy purposes. During the current year, the production of natural gas upto the end of December is 11.90 billion cubic metres, which is 23.4 per cent higher than the production of 9.64 billion cubic metres during the corresponding period last year. The achievement till the end of December this year is 79.8 per cent of the production target of natural gas for the current year at 14.91 billion cubic metres. Utilisation of gas in 1988-89 was 9.2 billion cubic metres as against 8.0 billion cubic metres in 1987-88. On the basis of the trend in utilisation of natural gas during the first nine months of the current year, it is estimated that about 10.6 billion cubic metres of gas will be utilised during the current year. The increase in the production capacity of nitrogenous fertiliser in recent years has been entirely based on natural gas. Natural gas is also being used for creation of additional power generation capacity in the areas where gas is available. Natural gas is also playing an important role in the production of LPG, ethane, propane and production of sponge iron.

3.30 The Seventh Five Year Plan has envisaged annual growth rate of 6.3 per cent to 6.5 per cent in production and 6 per cent to 7 per cent in consumption of POL. The average annual growth rate in the first four years of the Plan, (*i.e.*, 1985-86 to 1988-89) was 8.9 per cent in production and 6.5 per cent in consumption. In 1988-89, the production of POL increased by 2.2 per cent over the previous year and the consumption increased by 7.2 per cent. During April-December this year, both the production and consumption of POL products increased by 9.1 per cent and 7.8 per cent respectively over the corresponding period last year.

Conservation of Energy

3.31 In respect of petroleum products over 30 per cent of our requirement is being met by imports, which causes a severe strain on balance of payments position. Moreover, oil reserves in the country are limited. It is, therefore, imperative that conservation of petroleum products is maximised by making all out efforts. Some measures have been taken to effect economy in use of petroleum products. Despite these measures share of oil and gas in commercial energy consumption has been steadily growing. For curbing growth in consumption of petroleum products, efficient use of the existing oil and gas reserves, conservation of these reserves and promotion of alternative fuels are needed.

3.32 The measures were taken to conserve petroleum products covering transport, industry, agriculture and the domestic sectors. These include adoption of measures and practices

TABLE 3.8

Consumption of Petroleum Products@

(Million Tonnes)

Sl. No.	Item	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89£	April-December£ 1988-89	April-December£ 1989-90	Percentage change 1987-88 / 1986-87	Percentage change 1988-89 / 1987-88	Percentage change 1989-90* / 1988-89*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Light distillates : of which	7.41	7.55	8.58	6.20	6.76	1.9	13.6	9.0
	(*a*) Naphtha	3.25	2.85	3.33	2.39	2.45	—12.3	16.8	2.5
	(*b*) L.P.G.	1.50	1.69	1.96	1.42	1.62	12.7	16.0	14.1
	(*c*) Mogas	2.51	2.81	3.05	2.25	2.59	12.0	3.5	15.1
2.	Middle Distillates: of which :	25.66	28.01	29.74	21.93	23.79	9.2	6.2	8.5
	(*a*) Kerosene	6.65	7.23	7.71	5.71	6.05	8.7	6.6	6.0
	(*b*) High Speed Diesel Oil	16.01	17.66	18.70	13.77	15.26	10.3	5.9	10.8
3.	Heavy Ends : of which :	10.59	10.86	11.44	8.21	8.64	2.5	5.3	5.2
	Fuel Oil	8.05	8.14	8.38	6.11	6.35	1.1	2.9	3.9
	TOTAL	43.66	46.42	49.76	36.34	39.19	6.3	7.2	7.8

@Excluding RBF. *April-December £Provisional.

conducive to increased fuel efficiency and training programme in the transport sector, replacement of old and inefficient boilers and promotion of fuel efficient measures and equipment in the industrial sector, standardisation of fuel-efficient irrigation pump sets in agricultural sector, and development as well as promotion of use of fuel-efficient equipment and devices like kerosene and LPG stoves in the domestic sector and promotion of alternative fuels, etc. These activities are being promoted and coordinated by the Petroleum Conservation Research Association (PCRA). PCRA has been able to achieve annual savings worth Rs. 150 crores during the Sixth Plan period and it expects to achieve savings of Rs. 495 crores in the Seventh Plan. Other area of conservation is the oil refineries which also consume fuel in their operations. The schemes being implemented are revamping, replacement of low efficiency furnaces and boilers, installation of heat exchangers and economisers and cogeneration, etc. Refineries have been able to achieve savings in fuel and loss in consumption to the extent of Rs. 30 crores in 1988-89 alone. In order to ensure effective pursuit of Government's policy for maximising conservation of petroleum products, a Conservation Cell has started functioning recently. Activities of PCRA, and of the Centre for High Technology in respect of refineries are being intensified in identified areas and initiatives are being taken in several new areas.

3.33 Energy Management Cell in the Department of Power acts as a focal point to coordinate the activities of energy conservation. The Cell promotes energy conservation through fixation of specific energy consumption targets mainly in regard to energy intensive industries, energy audits, preparation of action plans, monitoring, demonstration projects, training, standardisation of electrical equipment and appliances commonly used in the domestic and commercial sectors, efficient lighting systems and awareness campaigns on the need and scope of electricity conservation. As a result of periodic reviews, there has been improvement in energy efficiency in the energy intensive industrial sub-sectors like aluminium, fertilisers, textiles, coal, cement, paper, refineries, etc. and also in other sectors like railways, surface transport, agriculture, commercial and household sectors. An Energy Management Centre has been set up in April, 1989 as an autonomous organisation in collaboration with the Commission for European Community to promote research, training and dissemination of relevant information. Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices (BICP) is also conducting in-depth studies on energy audit for selected energy-intensive industries like aluminium, fertilisers, cement, paper, etc.

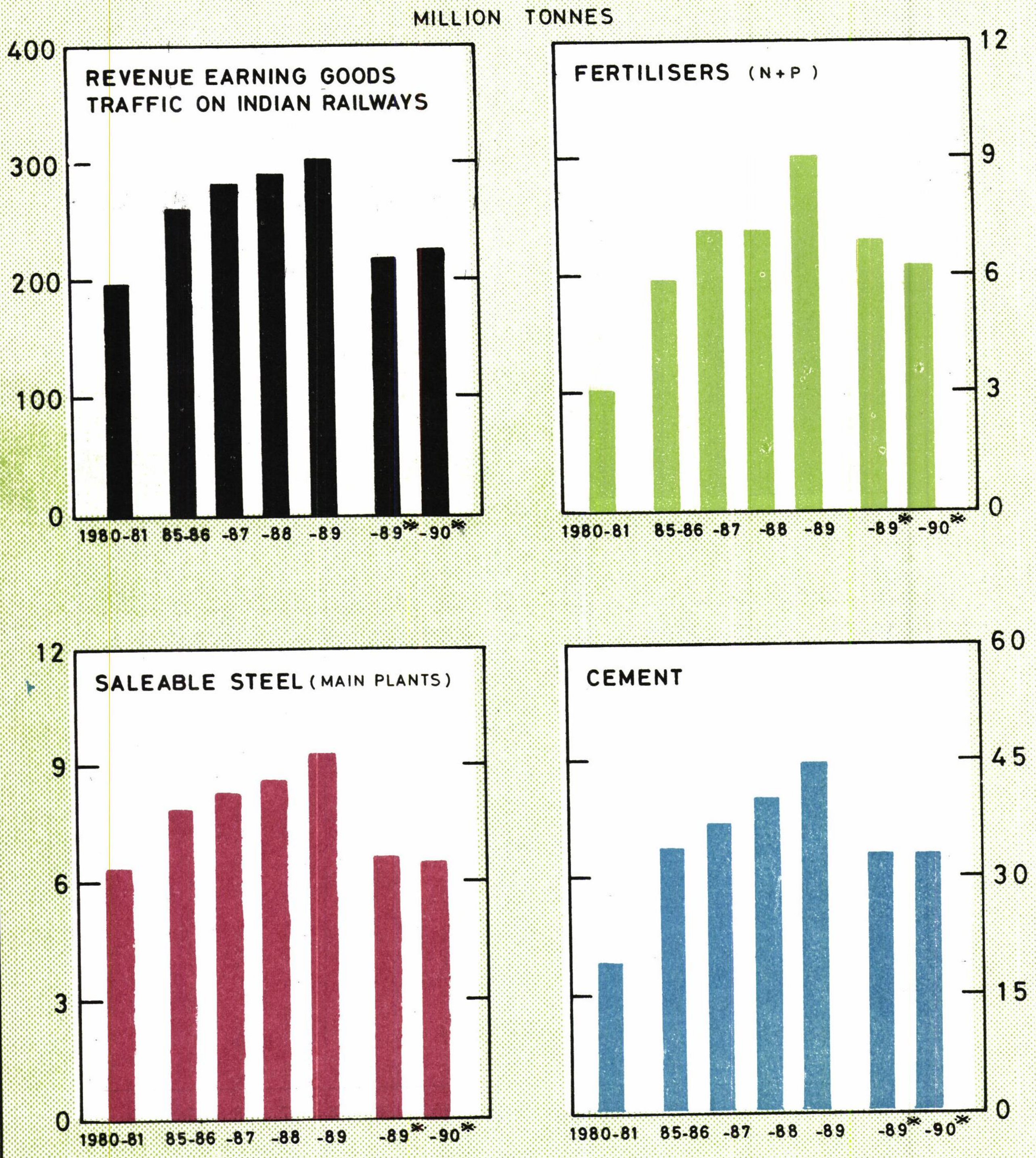
3.34. Despite these measures undertaken by various industries, the use of energy per unit of output continues to be high, judged by international standards. There is still considerable scope for achieving better efficiency in use of energy by different sectors. The growth in the demand for energy needs to be contained specially in the context of rise in prices.

Renewable Sources of Energy

3.35 Consistent efforts have been made in the country for the development of new and renewable sources of energy. Major thrusts are on programmes relating to biogas, solar energy, wind power and biomass. Over 12.22 lakh biogas plants have already been set up in the country so far under the National Project for Biogas Development. Annual generation of biogas from these plants is estimated to be equivalent to about 43.20 lakh tonnes of fuel wood valued at Rs. 172.83 crores. Benefits for the environment and women's welfare are additional. In 1988-89, 1.67 lakh plants were set up as against a target of 1.50 lakh plants. The target for 1989-90 is fixed at 1.60 lakh plants. The number of working plants was about 85 per cent. Under the programme for introducing fuel efficient and smokeless chulhas, against a target of 15 lakhs, 18.33 lakh chulhas were set up in 1988-89 bringing the total number installed to 67 lakhs approximately. These are estimated to save 46.9 lakh tonnes of wood valued at Rs. 187.60 crores apart from other environmental and health benefits. During 1989-90, 18 lakh chulhas are targeted to be installed.

3.36. Some progress has been achieved during 1988-89 in the solar thermal extension programme. Physical achievements under this programme include distribution of 6390 solar water heaters, 7554 solar stills, about 1,35,000 solar cookers, etc. Further, about 6000 village hamlets have been provided with solar photovoltaic lighting systems and about 30 experimental solar power plants have been set up. The programme

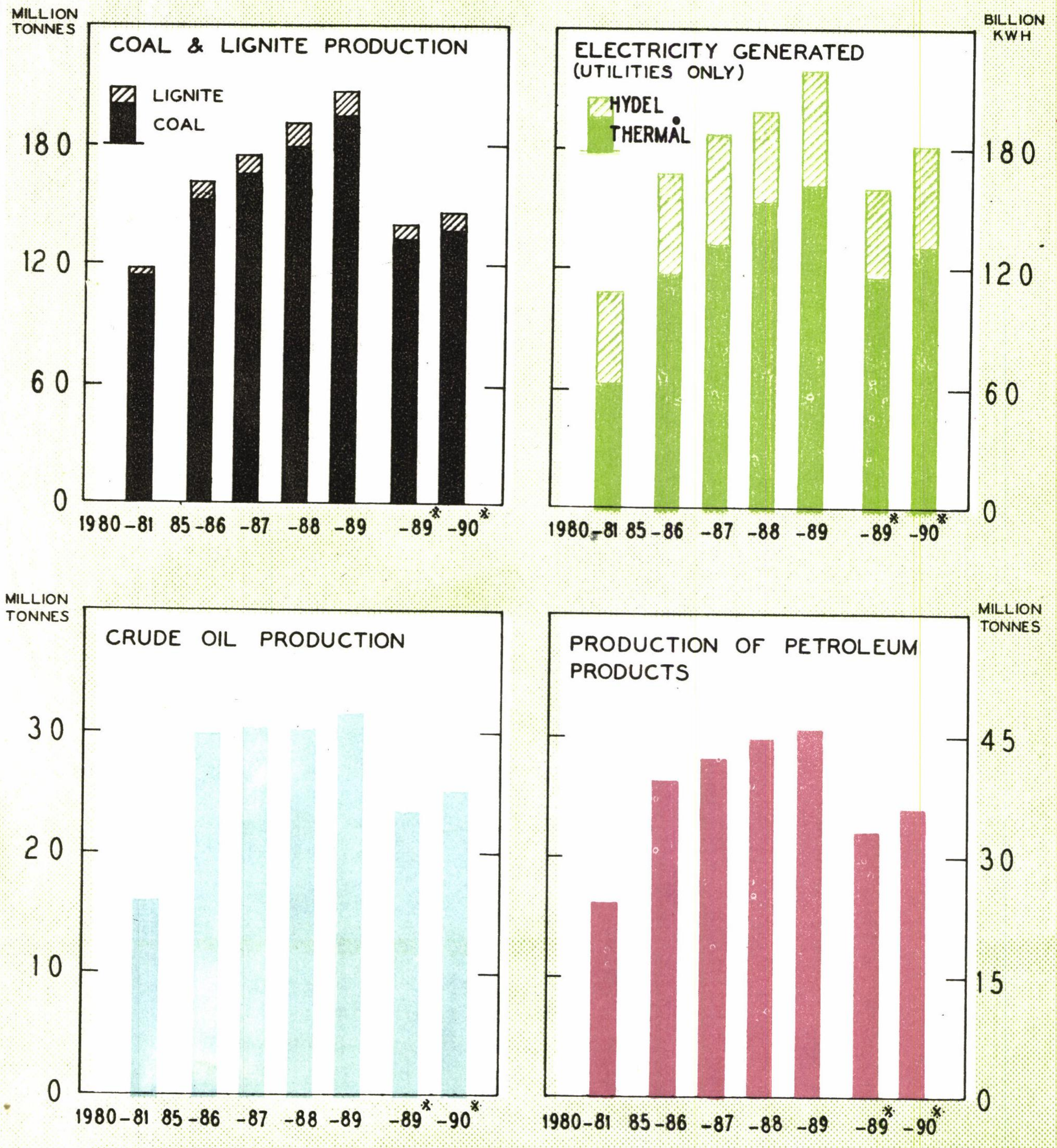
PERFORMANCE OF INFRASTRUCTURE SECTORS



* APRIL - DECEMBER

MINISTRY OF FINANCE, ECONOMIC DIVISION.

PERFORMANCE OF INFRASTRUCTURE SECTORS



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of development of amorphous silicon solar cell technology has been taken up as one of the technology missions and a pilot plant is under construction. Under the wind energy development and demonstration programme, 2461 wind pumps have been installed and wind farm projects of aggregate capacity of over 10 MW have been set up in 6 States so far. 411 biomass gasifier systems which each can achieve a diesel replacement of over 65—70 per cent have been installed under a demonstration programme. Efforts are being made to tap potential resources for harnessing energy from micro hydel systems, ocean and urban and agricultural wastes.

Transport and Communications

Railways

3.37. For the fourth year in succession, there was increase in the freight traffic carried by the railways. The total freight traffic carried in 1988-89 was 329.49 million tonnes (including 27.44 million tonnes of non-revenue traffic), as against 318.5 million tonnes (including 28.3 million tonnes of non-revenue traffic) in 1987-88. Thus, freight traffic in 1988-89 was 11 million tonnes (or 3.5 per cent) more than in 1987-88. Overall transport output in 1988-89 was 230.1 billion tonne—kilometres as against 231.2 billion tonne—kilometres in 1987-88. The marginal shortfall in tonne-kilometres in 1988-89 compared to 1987-88 was on account of a decline in the lead of almost all the bulk commodities and a drop in the foodgrains traffic, a comparatively long lead traffic. The demand for rail transport in respect of freight traffic, in the current year has been estimated at 344 million tonnes and 252 billion tonne-kilometres in terms of tonne—kilometres. In the first nine months of the current year viz. April to December, 1989, the railways lifted 224.19 million tonnes of revenue traffic as against 218.07 million tonnes in the same period last year, i.e., 6.12 million tonnes or 2.8 percent more. In terms of tonne-kms, the traffic carried was 166.86 billion tonne-kms as against 161.98 billion tonne-kms last year, i.e., 4.88 billion tonne kilometres or about 3 per cent more. However, freight traffic in the first nine months in the current year fell short of anticipated demand in the case of foodgrains, coal and steel sectors. The shortfall was made good to some extent by increased loading of iron ore, cement and fertilisers.

3.38 There was a drop in passenger traffic in 1988-89 compared to 1987-88, both in terms of passengers carried and passenger kms. The number of passengers carried in 1988-89 was 3500 million, as against 3792 million in 1987-88. The volume of passenger traffic in terms of passenger kilometres in 1988-89 was 263.7 billion, as against 269.4 billion in 1987-88. The trend this year viz 1989-90 shows that the volume of passenger traffic would be more than the last year. During April—December, 1989 the volume of passenger traffic increased over the corresponding period of 1988-89 both in terms of passengers and passenger kilometres. The number of passengers increased by 2.7 per cent and passenger kms increased by 5.5 per cent.

3.39 At the beginning of the Seventh Plan the size of the railway network was 61,850 route kms. During the first four years of the Seventh Plan, 637 kms of new lines were added and doubling was completed on 728 kms. In the current year, 330 kms of new lines are expected to be completed and 350 kms are expected to be doubled. Only 6,325 route kms. were electrified at the beginning of the Seventh Plan. The Seventh Plan envisaged electrification of 3,400 rkms. In the first four years of the Seventh Plan, 2,358 rkms were electrified and it is proposed to complete electrification of 750 rkms during the current year. With this another trunk route viz. Delhi to Madras would be completely electrified in addition to two routes viz. Delhi to Howrah and Delhi to Bombay via Western Railway, which already have electric traction.

3.40 Technology in key areas viz. track, rolling stock, locomotives, signalling and communications is being continuously updated, with a view to improve operational performance, service levels and bring down operational costs. As part of this technology upgradation programme, high power electric locomotives have been introduced and a new type of wagon for transport of coal to power houses has been designed and introduced, passenger reservation systems have been computerised in four metropolitan and five other major cities and this facility is being extended. Solid state interlocking has been introduced in the area of signalling, and optic fibre in telecommunications. As a prime

TABLE 3.9

Performance of Railway Sector

Sl. No.	Item	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89£	April-December£ 1988-89	April-December£ 1989-90	Percentage change 1987-88 / 1986-87	Percentage change 1988-89 / 1987-88	Percentage change 1989-90* / 1988-89*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Total revenue earning freight traffic (million tonnes)	277.75	290.21	302.05	218.07	224.19	4.5	4.1	2.8
	(i) Coal	109.45	119.84	128.01	93.60	95.19	9.5	6.8	1.7
	(ii) Raw materials for steel plants (excl. coal)	24.05	24.86	26.97	18.81	19.92	3.4	8.5	5.9
	(iii) Pig iron & finished steel from steel plants	9.48	9.87	10.18	7.38	7.18	4.1	3.1	—2.7
	(iv) Iron ore for exports	14.17	13.04	13.64	9.66	10.62	—8.0	4.6	9.9
	(v) Cement	19.79	22.32	25.91	18.45	19.89	12.8	16.1	7.8
	(vi) Foodgrains	29.00	30.13	24.88	18.39	16.92	3.9	—17.3	—8.0
	(vii) Fertilisers	14.53	13.18	16.10	11.83	13.02	—9.3	22.1	10.1
	(viii) POL	19.85	21.69	22.60	16.44	17.80	9.3	4.2	8.3
	(ix) Balance "Other goods"	37.43	35.28	33.76	23.51	23.65	—5.7	—4.3	0.6
2.	Net tonne-kilometres (billion)	214.10	222.53	222.37	161.98	166.86	3.9	—0.1	3.0
3.	Net tonne-kilometres per wagon per day (BG)	1420	1449	1453	1395	1424	2.0	0.3	2.1
4.	Passenger traffic originating (million)	3594	3792	3500	2628	2699	5.5	—7.7	2.7
5.	Passenger kilometres (billion)	256.5	269.4	263.7	195.5	206.3	5.0	—2.1	5.5

£Provisional *April—December

indicator of utilisation of assets on the Railways viz. net tonne—kms per wagon per day, the Seventh Plan envisaged a target of 1350 ntkms per wagon per day on broad gauge and 650 ntkms per wagon per day on metre gauge for the terminal year of the Plan. The target had been surpassed on broad gauge in the second year with an achievement of 1462 ntkms per wagon per day and on metre gauge in the first year of the Seventh Plan with an achievement of 677 ntkms per wagon per day. This has further gone up in 1988-89 to 1453 ntkms per wagon per day on broad gauge and 763 ntkms per wagon per day on metre gauge. The target for the current year on broad gauge is 1475 ntkms per wagon per day.

3.41. The Railways have on Ist March, 1990 released a "Status Paper on Indian Railways" which looks at the various issues faced by the Railways and analyses some of the policy options available. The need for technology upgradation and increase in line capacity to meet future traffic projections are highlighted in the Status Paper. The need for subsidising passenger movement and the movement of essential commodities to reduce the burden on the socially disadvantaged segments of society is also recognised. Decisions on these issues however, have implications for the finances and profitability of the Railways and need to be viewed with great care, particularly in the context of the growing reliance on commercial market borrowings.

Ports

3.42 The Jawahar Lal Nehru Port at Nhava Sheva became the eleventh major port of the country, when it came into operation in May 1989. With its commissioning and augmentation of capacities at other ports, the total cargo handling capacity at the major ports will increase to 149.08 million tonnes by the end of March, 1990 from a level of 141.93 million tonnes in March, 1989.

3.43 Cargo handled at the 10 major ports of the country during 1988-89 at 146.4 million tonnes was 9.5 per cent higher than 133.7 million tonnes handled in 1987-88 and 14.2 per cent above the target of 128.15 million tonnes. Major increases were recorded in the traffic of iron ore, coal, foodgrains and fertilisers. The traffic in vegetable oils, however, declined as compared to 1987-88. Growth in cargo handling achieved during the year at 9.5 per cent was higher than the growth of 7.5 per cent achieved in 1987-88. Cargo handled at almost all the major ports increased in 1988-89 over the previous year. Only in the case of Calcutta and Kandla there was a marginal fall of about 1 per cent at each port. Maximum growth in traffic was recorded by Visakhapatnam port. Visakhapatnam and Madras ports performed very well by exceeding

the target by 34.9 per cent and 38.0 per cent respectively, followed by Paradip by 20.6 per cent. All other ports also achieved their targets. The container traffic tonnage at 5.5 million tonnes in 1988-89 recorded an increase of 9 per cent as compared to the previous year's level of about 5.0 million tonnes. More than 50 per cent of the container traffic continued to be handled at the port of Bombay. The total cargo handling capacity at major ports in 1988-89 remained at 141.93 million tonnes. Capacity utilisation during the year was 103.1 per cent as compared to 94.2 per cent in 1987-88.

3.44 During the period April—December this year, cargo handled at the major ports at 105.88 million tonnes showed a marginal decrease of 1.1 per cent as compared to the corresponding period of 1988-89. The ports of Visakhapatnam, Tuticorin and New Mangalore have exceeded their targets as well as the traffic handled in the corresponding period last year. Bombay port though having achieved the target, handled a cargo traffic which is lower as compared to the corresponding period last year, partly due to some diversion of traffic to J.L. Nehru port. The target fixed for cargo handling at major ports for the current year is 146.00 million tonnes and about 72.5 per cent of the target has been achieved in the first nine months.

Shipping

3.45 Acquisition of Indian shipping tonnage showed signs of improvement. The fleet strength by March, 1989 was 389 vessels of 5.70 million Gross Registered Tonnage (GRT) as compared to 366 vessels with 5.54 million GRT in March, 1988. By January, 1990 the total GRT has risen further to 5.92 million GRT. Coastal shipment of coal to the South via Haldia, Paradip and Visakhapatnam, improved by 14.4 per cent from 4.80 million tonnes in 1987-88 to 5.49 million tonnes in 1988-89. During April—December, 1989 coastal shipment of coal at 4.63 million tonnes was 21.8 per cent higher than 3.80 million tonnes shipped during the corresponding period of 1988.

Telecommunications

3.46 Telecommunications sector performed well in 1988-89 in creating additional switching capacity, providing new telephone connections and in the production of switching equipment. Additional switching capacity commissioned during the year was 4.68 lakh lines being 37.6 per cent higher than the 3.40 lakh lines commissioned during 1987-88. About 25.4 per cent of this capacity expansion was in the four metro districts of Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, where it was higher by 17.4 per cent over the previous year.

TABLE 3.10

Trends in Port Traffic (Major Ports)

(Million Tonnes)

Sl. No.	Commodity	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89£	April-December£ 1988-89	April-December£ 1989-90	Percentage change 1987-88 / 1986-87	Percentage change 1988-89 / 1987-88	Percentage change 1989-90* / 1988-89*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	POL	56.11	63.50	64.36	48.47	45.24	13.2	1.4	—6.7
2.	Iron Ore	30.58	28.75	32.73	22.44	22.58	—6.0	13.8	0.6
3.	Fertiliser & Raw Materials	5.33	4.52	5.12	3.73	5.39	—15.2	13.3	44.5
4.	Foodgrains	0.68	1.13	2.35	1.96	0.96	66.2	108.0	—51.0
5.	Coal	9.62	12.79	15.60	10.99	12.76	33.0	22.0	16.1
6.	Vegetable Oil	1.66	2.15	1.44	1.21	0.34	29.5	—33.0	—71.9
7.	Other Liquids	2.30	2.03	2.68	2.41	1.80	—11.7	32.0	—25.0
8.	Containerised Cargo	4.46	5.01	5.46	3.97	4.88	12.3	9.0	22.9
9.	Others	13.63	13.81	16.64	11.91	11.93	1.3	20.5	0.2
	Total	124.37	133.69	146.38	107.09	105.88	7.5	9.5	—1.1

£Provisional *April—December

3.47 The number of new telephone connections provided during 1988-89 was 3.75 lakh Direct Exchange Lines (DELs) which was 19.7 per cent higher than the previous year's level of 3.13 lakh DELs. The four metro districts accounted for around 27.4 per cent of the total new telephone connections provided during the year. While there was a decrease of over 38 per cent as new telex capacity of 2063 lines was added during the year, the number of new telex connections provided at 3900 was about 13.4 per cent higher than the previous year's achievement. Laying of telephone cables during 1988-89 at 59.27 lakh Conductor kms (Ckms) was 13.7 per cent higher than the achievement of 52.11 lakh Ckms during 1987-88. Total production of switching equipment (strowger, crossbar and electronic) by the Indian Telephone Industries (ITI) was production value equivalent to 7.25 lakh lines which was 41.6 per cent higher than the figure for 1987-88.

TABLE 3.11

Performance of Telecommunications Sector

Sl. No.	Group/Total	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89£	April—December£ 1988-89	April—December£ 1989-90	Percentage change 1987-88 / 1986-87	Percentage change 1988-89 / 1987-88	Percentage change 1989-90* / 1988-89*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I.	Addition to Switching Capacity : (Lakh Lines)								
	(1) Metro Districts .	1.00	1.44	1.19	0.36	0.30	44.0	17.4	—16.7
	(2) Others . . .	2.24	1.96	3.49	1.18	1.11	—12.5	78.1	—5.9
	Total (All—India).	3.24	3.40	4.68	1.54	1.41	4.9	37.6	—8.4
II.	Telephone Connections Provided : (DELs)(000 Nos.)								
	(1) Metro Districts .	113.73	114.12	102.82	47.00	44.00	0.3	9.9	—6.4
	(2) Others . . .	210.42	198.96	272.11	105.00	129.00	—5.4	36.8	22.9
	Total (All—India).	324.15	313.08	374.94	152.00	173.00	—3.4	19.7	13.8
III.	Telex Service :								
	(1) Telex Capacity (Lines)	2450	3342	2063	1368	730	36.4	—38.3	—46.6
	(2) Telex Connections (Nos.)	4132	3438	3900	2303	2125	—16.8	13.4	—7.7
IV.	Production of Switching Equipment : ('000 lines)								
	(1) Strowger . .	166.52	154.24	213.23	139.69	117.34	—7.4	38.2	—16.0
	(2) Crossbar . .	89.04	97.90	86.50	56.41	38.76	10.0	—11.6	—31.3
	(3) Electronic . .	175.03	259.57	425.10	166.81	340.73	48.3	63.8	104.3
	Total . . .	430.59	511.71	724.83	362.91	496.84	18.8	41.6	36.9
V.	Laying of Telephone Cables : (Lakh Conductor kilometres)								
	(1) Metro Districts .	17.31	25.07	23.36	12.18	10.75	11.8	6.8	—11.7
	(2) Others . . .	19.52	27.04	35.91	20.95	27.05	38.5	32.8	29.1
	Total (All—India)	36.83	52.11	59.27	33.13	37.80	41.5	13.7	14.1

£Provisional. *April—December.

3.48 During April—December 1989 the number of direct exchange lines, i.e. new telephone connections, provided during the period at 1.73 lakh DELs was also more than the previous year's achievement of 1.52 lakh DELs by 13.8 per cent. Of the total connections provided, 25.4 per cent were in four metro cities. The provision of new telephone connections in other regions was also higher by 22.9 per cent than in the corresponding period of the previous year. So far 37.8 lakh Ckms of cable have been laid during the period April—December this year as against 33.13 lakh Ckms of the corresponding period of the previous year. ITI produced production value equivalent to 4.97 lakh lines of switching equipment during April—December this year which is about 36.9 per cent more than the production value equivalent to 3.63 lakh lines in the corresponding period of the previous year. The bulk of this increase was in the electronic equipment. Production of electronic switching equipment at production value equivalent to 3.41 lakh lines exceeded by 104.3 per cent the production value equivalent to 1.76 lakh lines during the corresponding period of the previous year.

Basic Industries

Steel

3.49 Production of saleable steel in 1988-89 by the six integrated steel plants at 9.21 million tonnes recorded a growth of 7.2 per cent over the previous year's production of 8.59 million tonnes, but marginally fell short of the target of 9.28 million tonnes. There was an acceleration in the growth of steel production in the year from a modest growth of 4.5 per cent achieved in 1987-88. The five integrated steel plants of Steel Authority of India (SAIL) produced 7.26 million tonnes of saleable steel in 1988-89 achieving a growth of 8.8 per cent over the previous year's production of 6.67 million tonnes. There was a perceptible improvement in the capacity utilisation of the SAIL plants; from 77 per cent in 1987-88 to 80 per cent in 1988-89. Total production of finished steel including that of the secondary producers and mini-steel plants during the year was 11.54 million tonnes which was 5.7 per cent higher than the production at 10.92 million tonnes in 1987-88. With an import of 1.61 million tonnes to supplement the domestic production, estimated consumption of finished steel in 1988-89 was about 13.6 million tonnes.

3.50 There has been a setback in the production of saleable steel by the integrated steel plants so far during the current year. Production during April—December, 1989 at 6.43 million tonnes was 3.2 per cent lower than the production of 6.64 million tonnes in the corresponding period last year. Production by SAIL during the period declined to 5.00 million tonnes from 5.22 million tonnes in the corresponding period last year. Fall in production has been substantial in Durgapur (—18 per cent) and Indian Iron and Steel Company (—29 per cent) under SAIL. Overall capacity utilisation of SAIL plants for saleable steel drifted to 76 per cent from 78 per cent in the corresponding period last year. Production by Tata Iron and Steel Company (TISCO) at 1.43 million tonnes was almost equal to the achievement in April—December last year.

TABLE 3.12

Performance of Steel Sector

(Million Tonnes)

Sl. No.	Product	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89£	April—December£ 1988-89	April—December£ 1989-90	Percentage change 1987-88 / 1986-87	Percentage change 1988-89 / 1987-88	Percentage change 1989-90* / 1988-89*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Saleable Steel (M/Plants)	8.22	8.59	9.21	6.64	6.43	4.5	7.2	—3.2
2.	Saleable Pig Iron (SAIL)	1.26	1.20	1.01	0.77	0.96	—4.8	—15.8	24.7

*April—December

£Provisional

3.51 There was considerable shortfall in the production of pig iron by the five integrated steel plants of SAIL in 1988-89. SAIL's production of pig iron during the year at 1.01 million tonnes was about 23.5 per cent short of the target of 1.32 million tonnes and 15.8 per cent lower than the production at 1.20 million tonnes in 1987-88. There has been a slight improvement in the production of pig iron during the current year. SAIL produced 0.96 million tonnes of pig iron in April—December, 1989 as against 0.77 million tonnes in the corresponding period last year thereby recording a growth of 24.7 per cent. Bhilai, Durgapur, Bokaro and IISCO plants of SAIL have improved their production of pig iron substantially.

Cement

3.52 Performance of the cement industry was quite good in 1988-89. Cement production at 44.27 million tonnes was 11.9 per cent higher than the previous year's production of 39.57 million tonnes and marginally above the target of 43.50 million tonnes. Growth achieved by the industry during the year was the highest in any year of the Seventh Five Year Plan. Overall capacity utilisation of the industry improved from 72 per cent in 1987-88 to 77 per cent in 1988-89. Production of cement in 1988-89 outstripped the domestic demand estimated at 40.42 million tonnes.

TABLE 3.13

Performance of Cement Sector

(Million Tonnes)

Sl. No.	Plants	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89£	April—December£ 1988-89	April—December£ 1989-90	Percentage change 1987-88 / 1986-87	Percentage change 1988-89 / 1987-88	Percentage change 1989-90* / 1988-89*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Large Size Plants								
	(i) Public Sector .	4.65	5.11	5.29	3.91	3.83	9.9	3.5	—2.0
	(ii) Private Sector .	30.17	32.31	36.47	26.68	26.86	7.1	12.8	0.7
2.	White/Mini Cement Plants	1.77	2.15	2.51	1.84	1.79	21.1	16.7	—2.7
	Total : . .	36.59	39.57	44.27	32.43	32.48	8.0	11.9	0.2

£Provisional   *April—December

3.53 All controls on price and distribution of cement were lifted by the Government effective from 1st March, 1989. Cement production during the first nine months of the current year at 32.48 million tonnes was nominally higher by 0.2 per cent over the production at 32.43 million tonnes in the corresponding period last year. Installed capacity and production of cement for 1989-90 are targeted to be 59.02 million tonnes and 49.00 million tonnes respectively. About 66.3 per cent of the production target has been achieved in the first nine months of the year. The industry owes much of this higher growth to the large cement plants in the private sector which performed better while production trends in the public sector and mini and white cement plants remained rather subdued. The public sector could produce only 3.83 million tonnes of cement during April—December, 1989 as against 3.91 million tonnes in the corresponding period of 1988, thereby showing a decline of 2.0 per cent.

Fertilisers

3.54 Coming out of the spell of drought and a near stagnation in production, the fertiliser industry staged a smart recovery in 1988-89. By producing 8.96 million tonnes of fertiliser, nitrogenous plus phosphatic, which was an all time high, the industry achieved a growth of 25.7 per cent over the previous year's production of 7.13 million tonnes. Production of nitrogenous fertiliser at 6.71 million tonnes was 22.8 per cent higher than the previous year's production of 5.47 million tonnes and exceeded the target of 6.40 million tonnes by 4.8 per cent. Production of phosphatic fertiliser went up by 35.2 per cent from 1.67 million tonnes in 1987-88 to 2.25 million tonnes in 1988-89, marginally exceeding the target of 2.20 million tonnes. Installed capacity of the industry has also gone up substantially from 7.04 million tonnes in 1987-88 to 8.15 million tonnes in 1988-89 in nitrogen and from 2.1 million tonnes to 2.7 million tonnes in phosphates. The overall capacity utilisation of the

industry improved from 76.7 per cent in 1987-88 to 85.6 per cent during the year due to good monsoon and there was considerable reduction in stocks. Total offtake of fertilisers in 1988-89 at 11.03 million tonnes (including 1.14 of potassic fertiliser) was higher than the target of 10.20 million tonnes. At the close of the year, stocks of indigenous fertilisers, in terms of nutrients, was 1.55 million tonnes of nitrogen and 0.26 million tonnes of phosphates as against 2.22 million tonnes and 0.44 million tonnes respectively at the close of the previous year. With the increase in domestic production, since 1986-87, there has been a substantial fall in the import of fertilisers, particularly nitrogenous fertiliser.

TABLE 3.14

Performance of Fertiliser Sector

('000 Tonnes)

Sl. No.	Sector	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89£	April—December£ 1988-89	April—December£ 1989-90	Percentage change 1987-88 / 1986-87	Percentage change 1988-89 / 1987-88	Percentage change 1989-90* / 1988-89*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I.	**Nitrogenous**	**5410.0**	**5466.0**	**6712.4**	**4913.5**	**4934.9**	**1.0**	**22.8**	**0.4**
	(i) Public Sector	2514.0	2649.8	3880.9	2225.8	2066.2	5.4	16.3	—7.2
	(ii) Private Sector	1778.0	1615.4	2041.7	1521.2	1622.0	—9.1	26.4	6.6
	(iii) Co-operative Sector	1118.0	1200.8	1589.8	1166.5	1246.7	7.4	32.4	7.0
II.	**Phosphatic**	**1660.0**	**1665.0**	**2251.6**	**1851.9**	**1265.2**	**0.3**	**35.2**	**—31.7**
	(i) Public Sector	558.0	510.0	670.6	554.8	290.2	—8.6	31.5	—47.7
	(ii) Private Sector	760.0	865.8	1284.7	1033.0	815.9	13.9	48.4	—21.0
	(iii) Co-operative Sector	342.0	289.2	296.3	264.1	159.1	—15.4	2.3	—39.8
	Total :	7070.0	7131.0	8964.0	6765.4	6200.1	0.9	25.7	—8.4

*April—December £Provisional

3.55 Production of nitrogenous fertiliser during April—December, 1989 at 4.93 million tonnes was higher than the production at 4.91 million tonnes in the corresponding period last year by 0.4 per cent as against a growth of 26.1 per cent achieved in April—December last year. There was a fall in the production of phosphatic fertiliser from 1.85 million tonnes in April—December last year to 1.26 million tonnes in April—December this year, marking a decline of 31.7 per cent as against a growth of 64.5 per cent achieved in the corresponding period last year. The fall in the production of phosphatic fertiliser was mainly due to a shortage in imported phosphoric acid. Compared to last year, the capacity utilisation of the industry during April—December 1989 declined from 84.1 per cent to 80.8 per cent in nitrogen and from 96.1 per cent to 61.3 per cent in phosphates.

3.56 Targets of production set for 1989-90 are 7.0 million tonnes of nitrogenous fertiliser and 2.4 million tonnes of phosphatic fertiliser. Upto the end of December, 1989, 70.5 per cent of the target has been achieved in nitrogen and 52.7 per cent in phosphates. Consumption of fertilisers during the current year is expected to be around 12 million tonnes (including 1.2 million tonnes of potassic fertiliser for which no indigenous capacity exists). About 78 per cent of this demand is likely to be met by domestic production.

CHAPTER 4

INDUSTRIAL PERFORMANCE AND POLICIES

After a steady progress during first four years of the Seventh Plan, the growth of industrial production particularly in the manufacturing sector has dropped rather sharply during the current year. Latest available data on the Index of Industrial Production (IIP) shows an overall growth of only 5.2 per cent during April-November 1989 as compared to 9.4 per cent during the corresponding period of last year. The manufacturing sector which accounts for more than three-fourth of the total weight in the Index, recorded a still lower growth of 3.6 per cent as compared to 10.2 per cent during the corresponding period of last year. The deceleration in growth has, however, been selective and confined to a few industries like sugar, steel, cement, fertilizer, cotton cloth (mill sector), commercial vehicles and consumer electronics, which have been affected by certain industry specific problems like constraints in demand, shortage of imported raw materials, etc. The overall investment climate, however, remains bright and available indicators suggest that there has been a growth in the investment activity.

Industrial Production

4.2 After a mild deceleration during the drought year 1987-88, industrial production recovered in 1988-89 and grew by 8.8 per cent as compared to 7.3 per cent in 1987-88. Among the industrial sector the Mining and Quarrying sub-sector recorded a growth of 7.9 per cent which was the highest annual rate achieved during the Seventh Five Year Plan. Growth of the Manufacturing sector at 8.9 per cent also exceeded the previous year's growth of 7.9 per cent, and that of the Electricity sub-sector at 9.6 per cent was also higher than the growth of 7.6 per cent achieved in 1987-88. (Table 4.1)

TABLE 4.1

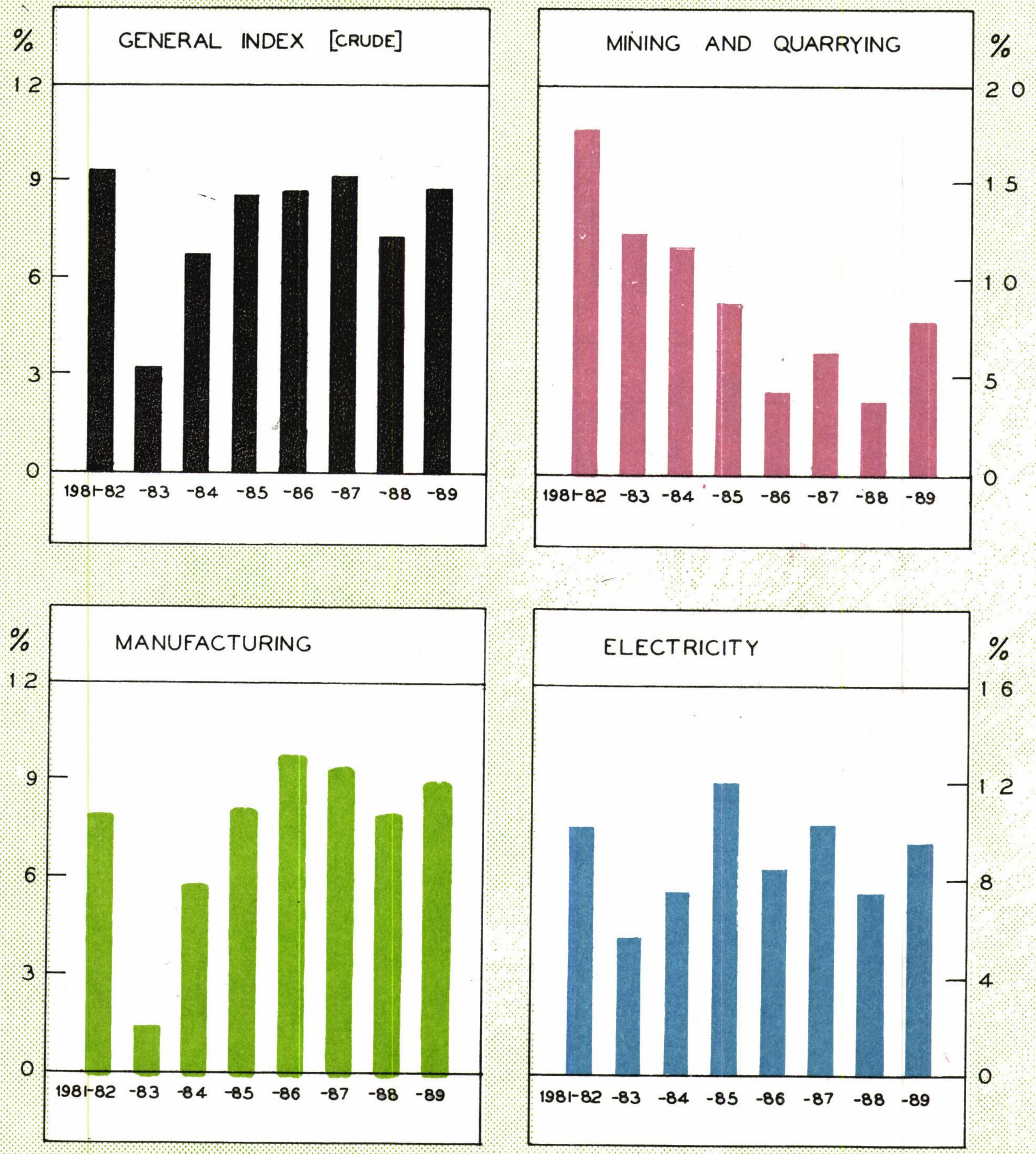
Annual Growth Rates in Major Sectors of Industry

Year	Mining	Manufacturing	Electricity	General
(Weight) . .	(11.46)	(77.11)	(11.43)	(100.00)
1981-82 .	17.7	7.9	10.2	9.3
1982-83 . .	12.4	1.4	5.7	3.2
1983-84 . .	11.7	5.7	7.6	6.7
1984-85 . .	8.8	8.0	12.0	8.6
1985-86 . .	4.2	9.7	8.5	8.7
1986-87 . .	6.2	9.3	10.3	9.1
1987-88 . .	3.8	7.9	7.6	7.3
1988-89 . .	7.9	8.9	9.6	8.8

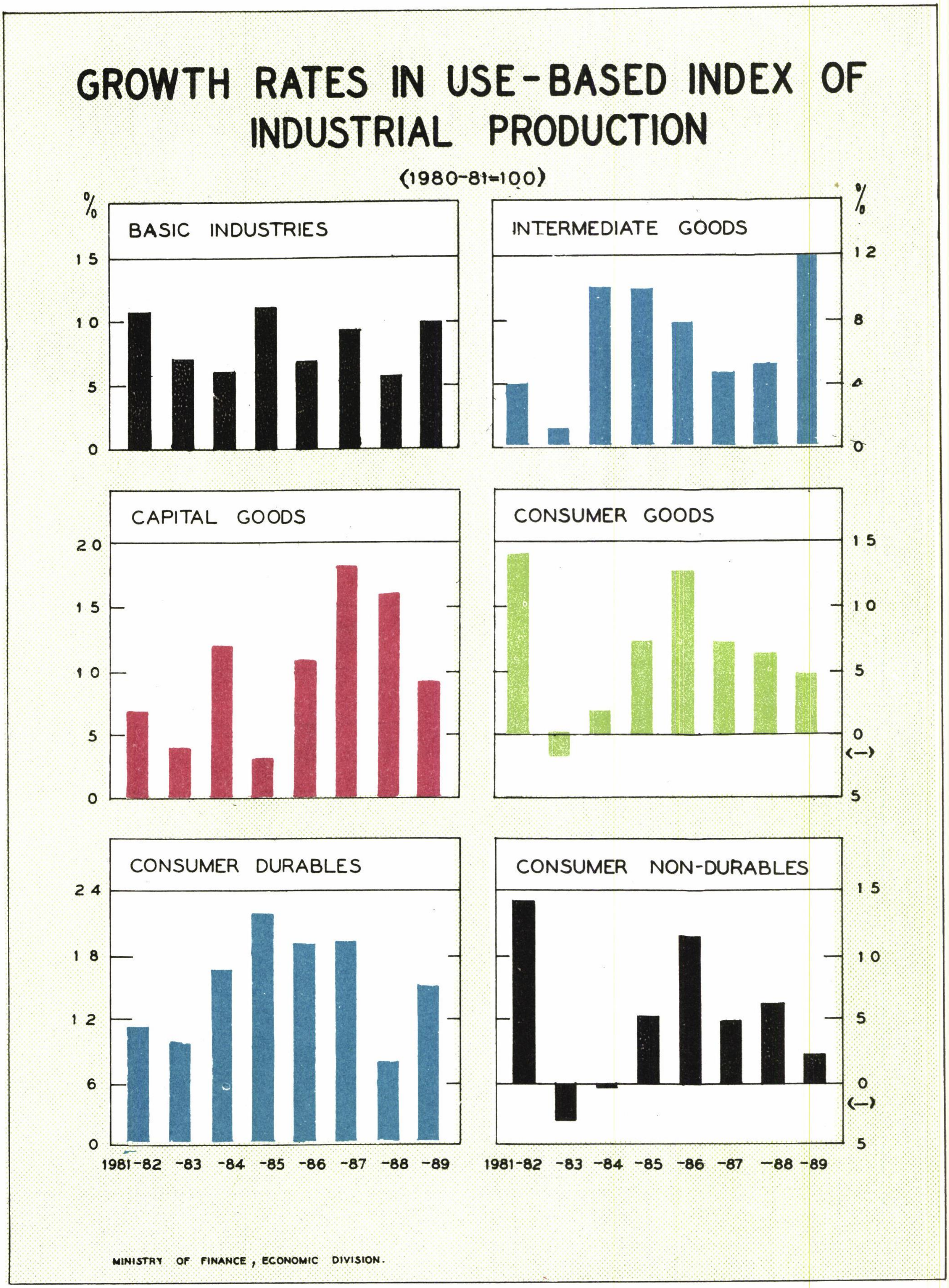
4.3 Among the 17 major industry groups at 2 digit level of National Industrial Classification (NIC), all except two-cotton textiles and leather & leather goods (with a combined weight of 12.80 per cent in the Index of Industrial Production) recorded positive growth rates during 1988-89 (Table 4.2). Production of cotton textiles, mainly in the mill sector, declined by 3.2 per cent and that of leather & leather goods by 4.4 per cent. Five industry groups *viz.* beverages and tobacco, jute, wood and wood products, non-metallic mineral products and non-electrical machinery and machine tools with a total weight of 13.26 per cent which exhibited recessionary trend in 1987-88 recovered and showed positive growth in 1988-89. Twelve industry groups with a total weight of 55.34 per cent recorded accelerated or stable growth

GROWTH RATES IN INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

[1980-81=100]



MINISTRY OF FINANCE, ECONOMIC DIVISION.


GROWTH RATES IN USE-BASED INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION
(1980-81=100)
%
BASIC INDUSTRIES
15
10
5
0
INTERMEDIATE GOODS
%
12
8
4
0
CAPITAL GOODS
20
15
10
5
0
CONSUMER GOODS
15
10
5
0
(–)
5
CONSUMER DURABLES
24
18
12
6
0
CONSUMER NON-DURABLES
15
10
5
0
(–)
5
1981-82 -83 -84 -85 -86 -87 -88 -89
1981-82 -83 -84 -85 -86 -87 -88 -89
MINISTRY OF FINANCE, ECONOMIC DIVISION.

rates, while three industry groups—metal products, electrical machinery and appliances (including electronics) and miscellaneous manufactured products with a combined weight of 8.97 per cent showed some deceleration of growth in the year.

4.4 As mentioned earlier, in contrast to an upswing shown during last year, the Index of Industrial Production has indicated a sharp deceleration during the first eight months (April—November) of the current year. Growth in the overall industrial production during this period was only 5.2 per cent as against 9.4 per cent in the corresponding period of last year. The deceleration has been solely due to the poor performance of the manufacturing sub-sector. Growth of this sub-sector during the said period drifted to 3.6 per cent this year from 10.2 per cent last year. Among the 17 major industry groups (at 2-digit level of NIC), four groups—Food products, Jute and Jute products, Wood and wood products and Basic metals—showed decline in production. Other 13 industry groups with a combined weight of 59.5 per cent in the IIP recorded positive growth and 3 of them—Beverages and tobacco, Textile products and Electrical machinery and appliances recorded growth above 10 per cent. Infrastructural sub-sectors *viz.* mining and quarrying and electricity, however, maintained the tempo of accelerated growth. Growth of mining and quarrying sub-sector during the April-November period improved from 6.8 per cent last year to 8.4 per cent this year and that of electricity sub-sector, from 7.5 per cent to 12.1 per cent.

TABLE 4.2

Trends in the Performance of Manufacturing Sector

(Base : 1980-81 = 100)

Code	Industry Group	Weight	Growth Rate (Per cent)					
			Seventh Plan Target	1985-86 / 1984-85	1986-87 / 1985-86	1987-88 / 1986-87	1988-89 / 1987-88	1989-90@ / 1988-89 @
20—21	Food products	5.33	6.4	4.7	6.0	4.4	6.8	—2.8
22	Beverages, Tobacco and products	1.57		0.4	—12.1	—13.8	8.5	14.1
23	Cotton Textiles	12.31		8.0	1.9	—1.2	—3.5	1.7
25	Jute, Hemp and Mesta products	2.00	5.0	—2.2	4.0	—10.0	12.3	—9.7
26	Textile products (including wearing apparel other than footwear)	0.82		18.0	—22.8	5.3	46.3	15.2
27	Wood and Wood products	0.45	8.5	3.1	10.3	—34.3	6.2	—1.0
28	Paper and Paper products	3.23		12.6	9.9	1.9	3.0	4.9
29	Leather and Fur products	0.49	4.3*	21.1	5.0	4.4	—4.4	3.5
30	Rubber, Plastic, Petroleum and Coal products	4.00	6.2**	3.9	—2.2	3.7	8.5	1.8
31	Chemicals and Chemical products	12.51	9.5	8.1	13.7	14.5	16.1	1.9
32	Non-Metallic Mineral products	3.00	5.6	13.7	1.9	—1.4	16.8	1.1
33	Basic Metals	9.80	8.1	9.0	8.4	6.9	6.9	—2.4
34	Metal products and parts	2.29		9.2	8.5	4.2	3.0	4.2
35	Machinery and Machine Tools	6.24	11.8	2.0	8.9	—1.8	15.2	1.9
36	Electrical Machinery & appliances	5.78	12.5	34.8	27.0	31.6	4.6	13.7
37	Transport Equipment	6.39	10.8	3.2	6.7	4.8	13.1	5.7
38	Other Manufacturing Industry	0.90	9.8***	24.3	54.2	15.6	11.1	9.2
	Manufacturing	77.11	8.0	9.7	9.3	7.9	8.9	3.6

*Includes rubber. @April—November.

**Excludes rubber.

***Includes metal products.

NOTE :—For April—November 1988 and 1989, Wholesale Price Index (WPI) base : 1981—82=100 has been used instead of WPI base : 1970—71=100 used for earlier periods.

4.5 Table 4.3 gives the indices of industrial production disaggregated into use-based industrial groups. Basic and consumer durable industries which had suffered a set-back in 1987-88 due to drought regained the tempo of growth in 1988-89. Following the past trend, consumer durables recorded the highest growth rate of 22.1 per cent during the year—the highest ever achieved in the eighties. There was a further decline in the growth of capital goods industries from 15.9 per cent in 1987-88 to 7.4 per cent in 1988-89. Consumer non-durables too showed a downslide in growth after a modest recovery in 1987-88.

4.6 Provisional production data at the disaggregated level available upto November 1989 in respect of 155 industries with a total weight of 85.5 per cent in the Index of Industrial Production show that the deceleration in the manufacturing sector has not been uniform across the industries. Eighty four manufacturing industries with a total weight of 38.1 per cent in the IIP showed positive growth, and 39 of them with a total weight of 9.9 per cent recorded growth above 10 per cent. Fifty nine manufacturing industries with a total weight of 25.0 per cent showed negative growth. Some of the important industries which showed growth over 10 per cent are saleable pig iron, synthetic detergents, aluminium, leather clothes, soda ash, agricultural tractors, jeeps, passenger cars, scooters and mopeds, viscose staple fibre, polyester fibres, wrist watches, computer systems and peripherals, tetracycline and penicillin. On the other hand, saleable steel, commercial vehicles, diesel engines, power-driven pumps, jute goods, caustic soda, polyethelene, cloth (mill sector), streptomycin, vanaspati, cement, sugar and phosphatic fertilisers are some of the major industries which have shown recessionary trend during the current year.

TABLE 4.3

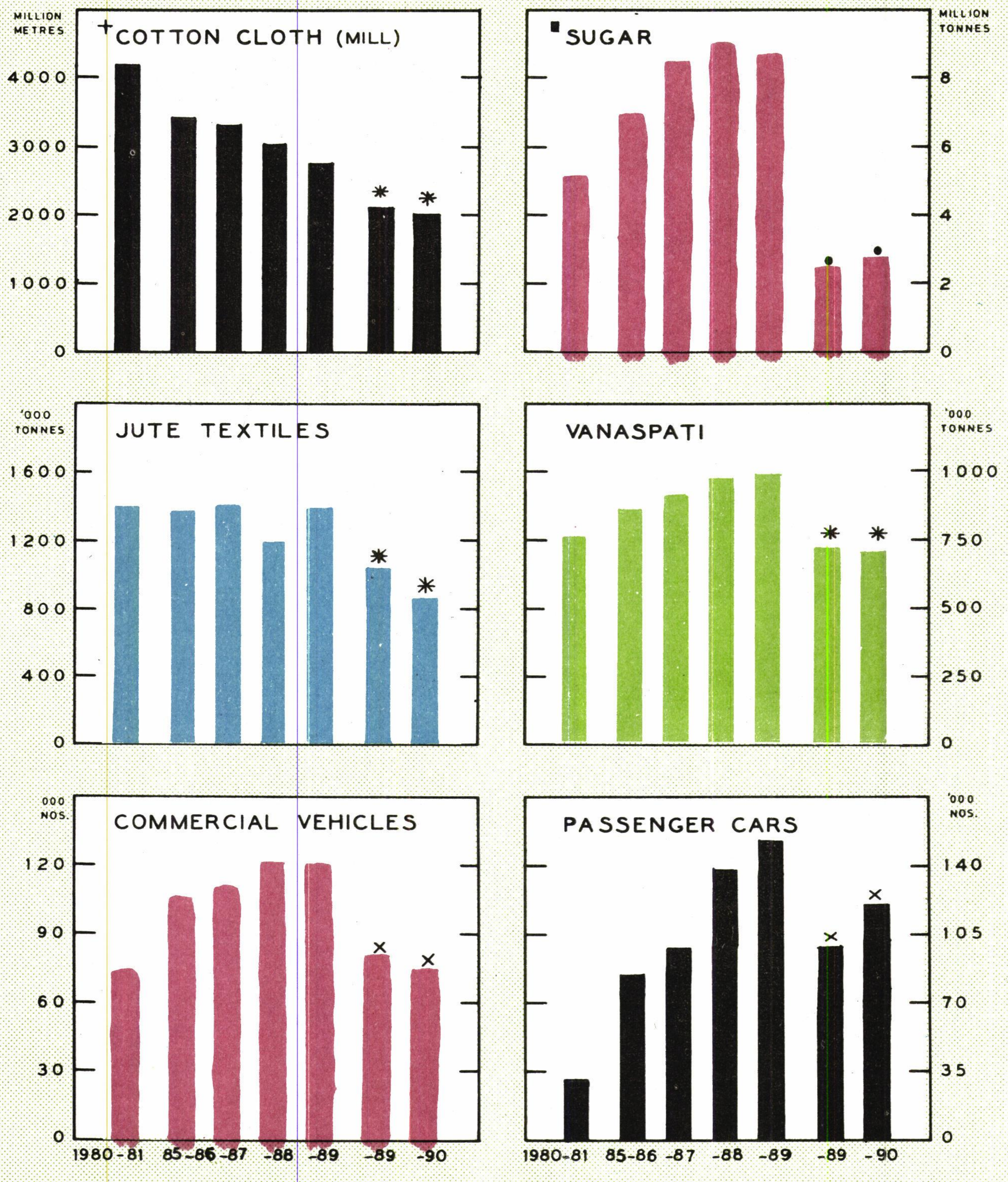
*Use-based Group Indices of Industrial Production**

(Base : 1980-81 = 100)

Industry Group	Weight	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I. Basic Goods . . .	39.42	110.9 (10.9)	118.7 (7.0)	125.7 (6.0)	139.7 (11.1)	149.2 (6.8)	163.0 (9.2)	172.2 (9.6)	189.2 (9.9)
II. Capital Goods . . .	16.43	106.7 (6.7)	110.6 (3.7)	123.5 (11.7)	127.2 (3.0)	140.7 (10.6)	166.3 (18.2)	192.8 (15.9)	207.0 (7.4)
III. Intermediate Goods . .	20.51	103.7 (3.7)	104.6 (1.0)	114.9 (9.8)	126.1 (9.7)	135.5 (7.5)	141.5 (4.4)	148.3 (4.8)	165.4 (11.5)
IV. Consumer Goods . .	23.65	113.8 (13.8)	112.0 (—1.6)	113.8 (1.6)	122.0 (7.2)	137.3 (12.5)	147.1 (7.1)	156.6 (6.5)	166.0 (6.0)
(a) Consumer Durables .	2.55	110.9 (10.9)	121.0 (9.1)	140.5 (16.1)	170.8 (21.6)	202.8 (18.7)	241.2 (18.9)	260.1 (7.8)	317.7 (22.1)
(b) Consumer non-Durables	21.10	114.1 (14.1)	110.9 (—2.8)	110.5 (—0.4)	116.1 (5.1)	129.4 (11.5)	135.7 (4.9)	144.1 (6.2)	147.6 (2.4)

NOTE :—Figures within brackets indicate percentage change over the preceding year.
*Provisional.

PRODUCTION OF SELECTED INDUSTRIES



+ INCLUDING MIXED BLENDED

■ RELATES TO SUGAR SEASON (OCT - SEP)

* APR- DEC • OCT - DEC × APRIL - NOV.

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4.7 Table 4.4 gives growth of the selected 155 industries classified into broad use-based groups.

TABLE 4.4

Growth Rates of Selected Industries
(Use based Group-Wise)

Industry Group	Weight	Percentage change over the previous year (April—November) 1988-89	1989-90
1. Basic Industries . .	36.36	10.8	4.7
2. Consumer Durables .	2.20	19.3	0.8
3. Consumer Non-Durables	19.56	2.8	5.9
4. Capital Goods .	11.32	9.0	9.1
5. Intermediate Goods .	16.10	13.2	2.2
All Industries . .	85.54	9.8	5.1

Investment Climate and Capital Market

Investment Climate

4.8 Better performance by all sectors of economy, particularly the agriculture and infrastructure sectors in 1988-89 provided an impetus to the tempo of industrial investment. Approvals granted for capital issues have gone up by 57 per cent from Rs. 5167 crores in 1987-88 to Rs. 8122 crores in 1988-89. Import of capital goods approved by the Capital Goods (Main) Committee in 1988-89 at Rs. 1017 crores was higher by 26 per cent compared to Rs. 806 crores in the previous year. Total financial assistance to industries sanctioned by the all-India financial institutions have also gone up substantially to Rs. 13919 crores in 1988-89 from Rs. 8787 crores in 1987-88. With more industries taken out of the purview of industrial licensing, the number of industrial licences issued in 1988-89 declined to 332 from 349 in 1987-88, although there was an increase in the number of letters of intent issued from 971 in 1987-88 to 1215 in 1988-89.

4.9 Available data as presented in Table 4.5, indicate that the investment climate so far during the current year has been encouraging. During the period April—December 1989, 247 industrial licences and 900 letters of intent have been issued as against 234 and 933 respectively in the corresponding period of last year. Capital issues approved have more than doubled from Rs. 5344.23 crores in April—December last year to Rs. 10713.58 crores in April—December, this year.

Capital Market

4.10 The capital market which remained somewhat subdued in 1987-88 had turned optimistic in 1988-89. An estimated amount of Rs. 4544 crores was raised through the capital market in the year as against Rs. 3890 crores in 1987-88. The down trend in equity prices observed during 1987-88 was reversed and ruled firm for most part of the year 1988-89. RBI's average index of All-India Ordinary Share Prices (Base : 1980-81 = 100) moved up from 207.3 in 1987-88 to 248.3 in 1988-89.

4.11 The capital market has been remaining by and large buoyant during the current year. RBI's All India Index of Ordinary Share Prices (Base : 1980-81 = 100) stood at 384.9 on January 27, 1990 recording a spurt of 25 per cent over March 25, 1989 index of 308.2.

4.12 On April 1, 1989, three All-India Financial Institutions, *i.e.*, IDBI, ICICI and IFCI introduced the Exchange Risk Administration Scheme with a view to extending measures of protection to borrowers of foreign currency loans against exchange risks as also for distributing cost of such protection equitably amongst the borrowers. The volume of resources earned through the capital market has increased at a very rapid rate. This positive feature has to be sustained by maintaining the confidence of the investors in the market. Major policy initiatives taken during the current year for strengthening the capital market are :—

(1) The Controller of Capital Issues would impose the following standard conditions which were earlier imposed as special conditions on large-sized issues of capital, on all approvals of Rs. 50 crores and above :

(i) The proceeds from the proposed issue till deployment in the proposed activities, can be invested only in fixed duration deposits/investments with approved financial institutions/ public undertakings (other than in

TABLE 4.5

Selected Indicators on Industrial Approvals and Sanctions

(Numbers)

Sl. No.	Indicators	1987-88	1988-89	April—December 1988-89	April—December 1989-90
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	**Fresh** approvals for setting up new industrial capacities.				
	(a) Letters of Intent Issued	971	1215	933	900
	(of which those issued for backward areas)	(525)	(610)	(479)	(422)
	(b) Registrations issued by SIA under the Scheme of delicensing	1750	1125	925	1003
	(of which those issued for backward areas)	(1020)	(678)	(563)	(560)
	(c) Registration of Industrial Undertakings exempted from licensing.	—	274*	114@	762
	(of which, those issued for backward areas)	—	(199)	(89)	(433)
	(d) Cases approved under the scheme of Minimum Economic Scales (MES)	46	36	24	41
	Total	2767	2378	1996	2706
2.	Industrial licences issued, cases approved for endorsement of higher capacities under the scheme of re-endorsement and cases approved under the scheme of broadbanding :				
	(a) Industrial licences issued by way of conversion of letters of intent/direct licences	349	332	234	247
	(of which those issued for backward areas)	(147)	(149)	(108)	(111)
	(b) Carry-on Business licences issued	48	58	42	57
	(of which those issued for backward areas).	(14)	(21)	(14)	(16)
	(c) Re-endorsement made under the scheme of re-endorsement of capacity.	173	204	157	47
	(d) Cases approved under the scheme of broad-banding	112	75	53	70
	Total	682	669	367	321
3.	Foreign collaboration approvals on the basis of clearance accorded by FIB.	587	636	544	254
4.	CG approvals on the basis of clearance accorded by the CG (Main) Committee.	216	224	183	134
5.	DGTD registrations	1133	651	490	327
	(of which those issued for backward areas)	(613)	(321)	(298)	(176)
6.	Capital Issues (Approvals) (Rs. crores)	5166.72	8122.40	5344.23	10713.58
7.	Capital Goods (Approvals) (Rs. crores)	805.92	1017.19	892.40	1153.84
8	Total Financial Assistance by All-India Financial Institutions** (Rs. Crores)				
	(a) Sanctions	8829.64	13587.63	10385.9	9786.3
	(b) Disbursements	6610.47	8659.57	5561.8	5437.4

*Figures relate to the period November 1988 to March 1989.

@ Figures relate to the period November and December 1988.

**IDBI, IFCI, ICICI, UTI, GIC, LIC.

public sector bonds) and be used strictly for the requirement of the projects/activities mentioned in the application and not for any other purpose.

(ii) The utilisation of the proceeds of the issue will be monitored by the concerned financial institutions.

(iii) The proposed amount will be called at 25 per cent on application, 25 per cent on allotment and the remaining 50 per cent in two or more calls to be made only after the satisfaction of the monitoring institution about the use of the funds already collected.

(2) The Government have approved the creation of Over the Counter Exchange of India (OTC) which would help the introduction of a multi-tiered market for securities.

(3) Stock Exchanges have been directed to transfer the scrip of a company from the specified section to the spot section if the company intends to come out with a rights issue.

(4) Ceilings on inter-corporate loans and investments were raised from 10 per cent to 20 per cent and 25 per cent respectively.

(5) The Employers' Option Scheme was partially modified restricting the allotment of the unavailed portion of the public/rights issues earmarked for employees only to financial or investment institutions or mutual funds.

(6) In January 1990, the Government modified the guidelines for bonus shares. According to the new guidelines, a company may make a further application for issue of bonus shares after 12 months instead of 24 months previously, from the date of sanction of the earlier issue.

Industrial Policy

4.13 The initiatives taken in the recent years, to reform the over all industrial policy regime to make it more conducive to the promotion of modernisation, cost efficiency and competitiveness can be grouped into 3 categories; (i) measures to facilitate capacity creation; (ii) measures to facilitate output expansion; and (iii) measures to remove procedural impediments.

Measures to facilitate capacity creation

4.14 *Delicensing :* Automobile tyres and tubes were delicensed during the current year for all industrial undertakings including MRTP/FERA companies, subject to specified locational policy. The delicensing facility has now been extended to cover items reserved for small scale sector, weaving units employing less than 50 employees and certain items covered under the broad-banding of telecommunication equipment, industrial control instrumentation system, computer peripherals, etc.

4.15 *Technical Development Fund (TDF) :* Government have taken some major steps in 1988-89 to widen the scope and coverage of the fast track scheme introduced earlier to encourage modernisation and technological upgradation of the existing industrial units. The scheme is administered by a Committee in the Ministry of Industry, which acts as a single window for composite import packages. The ceiling for import under TDF has now been raised to a foreign exchange equivalent of Rs. 3 crores per unit per financial year, relaxable in deserving cases. The earlier limit of 40 per cent on capacity expansion arising out of implementation of TDF approvals has been relaxed for non-MRTP and non-FERA companies (including units registered under Section 20(b) of the MRTP Act in respect of product(s) in which they are not dominant) and sick industrial units reported to the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR).

4.16 The distance and capacity norms under the Sugar Licensing Policy were relaxed for new sugar factories in the public and co-operative sectors. The capacity norm is reduced from 2500 TCD (Tonnes Cane crushed per day) to 1750 TCD subject to expansion to 2500 TCD

within 5 years and spatial distance norm from 40 kms to 25 kms subject to certain conditions.

4.17 Industrial units licensed or registered for any finished product and manufacturing components and parts for captive consumption are now allowed merchant sale of such parts and components subject to certain conditions *i.e.* the turnover from such merchant sale in domestic market should not exceed 25 per cent of the turnover of the finished product.

4.18 Licensing of fresh capacities in the steel industry for the manufacture of cold rolled strips/sheets was liberalised. Manufacturers of bicycles, precision tools and coated steel strips/sheets are now allowed to manufacture cold rolled strips/sheets for their captive use, within certain limits. Government have also decided to create additional capacity for ferro-nickel and ferro-silicon.

4.19 *Minimum Economic Capacity (MEC)* : The policy of prescribing minimum capacity levels for selected industries was introduced by the Government with a view to preventing fragmentation of capacity at uneconomic levels and improving cost efficiency in the long run. Under this policy existing manufacturing units are automatically allowed to expand their capacities upto the prescribed minimum economic levels while new units are sanctioned only for the minimum capacity levels. Manufacture of by-products obtained in the production of main products is also allowed freely. During the current year more industries were brought under the purview of MEC stipulations and capacities refixed for a few industries. Now, there are 108 industries for which MEC has been prescribed.

Measures to Facilitate Output Expansion

4.20 *Broad-Banding:* The facility of broad-banding which enables manufacturing enterprises to adjust their product—mix in line with changing market conditions and facilitate better capacity utilisation has been further extended to include Glass Fibre industry and Man-made Fibre industry in Cellulose Fibre sector. Manufacture of hot and cold rolled steel strips/sheets is now broad-banded within the existing licensed capacity. Units licensed for manufacture of hot-rolled strips/sheets are allowed to set up captive capacity for making steel slabs. Altogether 45 items have been brought under the purview of broad-banding.

4.21 Broad—banding is permitted within the existing licensed capacity and is not available to an item reserved for small scale sector or public sector. However, in cases where an existing industrial undertaking is already manufacturing a reserved item, the capacity will be pegged at the existing level. Installation of additional equipment to the extent of 10 per cent of the existing book value of the plant and machinery used for products under broad-banding has also been permitted. Broad-banding facility can be availed of by MRTP/FERA companies in case of Appendix-I items. The facility will also be available for MRTP/FERA companies for non-Appendix—I items in accordance with certain prescribed guidelines. There has been no change in the policy enunciated earlier in this respect.

Measures to Remove Procedural Impediments

4.22 Government have taken a number of measures to simplify the administrative procedure and facilitate smooth and speedy implementation of industrial investment projects. The period of validity of letters of intent issued and registrations granted by DGTD after 1st June, 1985 has been increased to three years. Procedure for setting up industrial units by foreign companies has also been simplified.

4.23 The stipulation of routing the industrial licence applications for sugar industry through the State Government has now been dispensed with. Prospective entrepreneurs may now submit industrial licence application for setting up new sugar factories as well as expansion of existing units direct to the Secretariat for Industrial Approvals in the Department of Industrial Development instead of submitting to the State Government for onward transmission to the Secretariat for Industrial Approvals. The applications as and when received will be circulated to the concerned scrutinising agencies and State Government for their comments. This change in procedure is in order to bring about uniformity in respect of industrial licence applications and also for streamlining the policy.

Industrialisation of Backward Areas

4.24 There has been a marginal increase in the number of industrial licences issued for backward areas in April-December this year compared to those issued in the corresponding period of last year. (Table 4.5). But less number of letters of intent were issued for backward areas during the period, i.e., 422 compared to 479 in April-December last year. The number of registrations issued by the Secretariat for Industrial Approvals (SIA) under the Delicensing Scheme also showed a nominal fall; 560 as against 563 in the corresponding period of last year. DGTD registrations issued to backward areas during the period declined to 176 from 298 in April-December last year. These available indicators, owing to their mixed behaviour, do not present a clear picture of the flow of industrial investment to backward areas during the current year.

4.25 A total amount of Rs. 827.46 crores has been reimbursed to the State/Union Territories as central investment subsidy for notified backward areas since the inception of the scheme in 1971 till the end of 1988-89. The amount of subsidy reimbursed in 1988-89 was Rs. 154.97 crores as against Rs 154.35 crores in 1987-88. The scheme has been discontinued since 1-10-1988. The Transport Subsidy Scheme on industrial raw materials and output for selected hilly/remote areas introduced in 1971 will be in operation till the end of March 1990.

Growth Centres

4.26 Lack of adequate infrastructural facilities is one of the major impediments hindering the industrialisation of backwatd areas. With a view to overcoming this impediment, the Government decided last year to set up 100 growth centres spread across the country over the next five years or so. It was decided initially to set up 61 growth centres in the first phase. These centres were allocated to 16 major States, and 9 smaller States and Union Territories based on three criteria; namely, population, area and industrial backwardness as measured by inverse of the ratio of number of factory workers to the population of the State. Smaller States and Union Territories were given one growth centre each and a minimum of two growth centres were allocated to other States so that the regional spread of these centres is kept balanced. In October 1989, nine more growth centres were sanctioned raising the total number of growth centres to be set up in the first phase of the programme to seventy. Distribution of these growth centres among the States and Union Territories are as follows; 8 in U.P., 6 each in Bihar and Madhya Pradesh, 5 each in Maharashtra and Rajasthan, 4 each in Andhra Pradesh and Orissa, 3 each in Assam, Gujarat, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal; 2 each in Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala and Punjab and 1 each in Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Pondichery and Tripura. The criteria for selection of growth centres as mentioned in the last year's survey remain unchanged.

4.27 Each growth centre will acquire about 400 to 800 hectares of land for infrastructural development and for onward allocation primarily to small and medium sized units. Apart from the cost of land and its development, the other items eligible for financing under this scheme are provision of water supply, telecommunication facilities, construction of access roads, effluent disposal system, power distribution net-work within the growth centre and upgradation of existing schools, industrial training institutes, etc. Funds for augmentation of power supply are to be provided under the State Plan separately. Adequate banking facilities will also be provided in the growth centre but the expenditure on this will be borne by the banks concerned. Growth centres selected under the Scheme will be included in category 'B' (unless it is already included in Category 'A') of the list of backward areas and will be entitled to all incentives available to category 'B' areas.

Small Scale Industries

4.28 The small scale sector has been assigned an important role in the industrial economy of the country on account of some of its inherent advantages like low capital intensity and high employment generation potential. Besides, the sector promotes decentralisation of industrial activity and help in widening of the entrepreneurial base. Special emphasis has been

laid on the upgradation of technology and modernisation of the small scale sector during the Seventh Plan.

4.29 The small scale industries have made a steady progress over the years. The number of units have been estimated to have gone up from 15.76 lakhs in 1987-88 to 17.01 lakhs (provisional) at the end of 1988-89, showing an increase of about 7.9 per cent. The employment in the sector is estimated to have increased from 107 lakh persons in 1987-88 to 113 lakh persons (provisional) in 1988-89, marking an increase of 5.6 per cent. At current prices, the production in the small scale sector in 1988-89 has been estimated at Rs. 106875 crores (provisional) as compared to Rs. 87300 crores (revised) in 1987-88 thereby registering an increase of about 22 per cent. During 1988-89, the production has been estimated to be of the order of Rs. 82400 crores (at 1984-85 prices) as against Rs. 72880 crores in 1987-88, showing a growth of about 13 per cent. Direct exports from small scale sector during the year 1987-88 are estimated at Rs. 4535 crores (provisional) accounting for about 29 per cent in the total direct exports from the country during the year. As a major policy initiative to give a new thrust to the small and village industries, a new department.—'The Department of Small Scale, Agro and Rural Industries' was created in the Ministry of Industry in January, 1990.

4.30 Government have introduced a wide range of policies and programmes to support the development of small scale sector. To this end, an intensive institutional support network has been created. Important among these include assistance in marketing through the Small Industries Development Corporations in different States, provision of consultancy services, common facility services including testing facilities, technical and entrepreneurial training, etc. Apart from the infrastructural support to the small scale sector, Government have also pursued a policy of providing protection and purchase preference to the products of the small scale sector. The total number of items reserved for exclusive manufacture in the small scale sector stood at 836 as on 31-1-1990. Under the Government Stores Purchase Programme,over 400 items have been reserved for exclusive purchase from small scale sector, KVIC and Womens' Development Corporations.

4.31 With a view to further strengthening the provision of financial assistance to small scale sector, especially to the smaller amongst the small scale units,several schemes have been introduced in the recent past : the Small Industries Development Fund in 1986, National Equity Fund in 1987 and the Single Window Scheme in 1988. For meeting the long-standing demand of small scale industries for a separate Apex Bank for providing assistance to them, the Government introduced a Bill on 12th May1989 for the setting up of a Corporation by the name "The Small Industries Development Bank of India" (SIDBI). After receiving the Presidential assent, it has become an act on 25-10-1989. The authorised capital of the SIDBI shall be Rs.250 crores with an enabling provision to increase it upto Rs.1000 crores by IDBI. SIDBI has two funds viz. Small Industries Development Fund and Small Industries Development Assistance Fund. Work relating to Small Industries Development Fund and National Equity Fund, which is being presently handled by IDBI is proposed to be transferred to SIDBI.

4.32 The National Equity Fund (NEF) set up in 1987 provides equity-type support to small entrepreneurs for settiug up new projects in tiny/small scale sector and also assistance for rehabilitation of viable sick units in the SSI sector. Soft seed capital assistance in the form of loan to meet the gap in the equity after taking into account the promoters' contribution to the project subject to a maximum of 15 per cent of project cost within a ceiling of Rs. 75,000 per project is provided under NEF. The Single Window Scheme (SWS) introduced in 1988 provides working capital loans along with term loans for fixed capital to new tiny and small scale units having project cost upto Rs. 5 lakhs and working capital requirement upto Rs. 2.5 lakhs. During the current year, it has been decided that the projects covered under the Single Window Scheme can also avail of the assistance under the National Equity Fund if such projects satisfy the eligibility criteria under both the Schemes. However, the assistance from

the National Equity Fund is admissible only for the creation of fixed assets and not for meeting the working capital requirement. Besides, the new units which were sanctioned term loans by SFCs/twin-function SIDCs on or after 1-1-1988, but have not been able to obtain working capital requirment from the banks to commence production can also be covered under the Single Window Scheme provided they meet the eligibility criteria. Instructions have also been issued for clearing of proposals within 60 days of the receipts of application under the Single Window Scheme.

4.33 The District Industries Centres (DIC) programme was started in 1978 as a centrally sponsored scheme with a view to provide all the services and support to village and small scale enterprises under a single roof for effective development of small industries in the widely dispersed rural areas and small towns of the country. At present, 422 DICs are functioning and providing assistance to small scale industries dispersed in 431 districts of the country. In order to assess the strength and weaknesses of the DIC programme, an evaluation was carried out in 1988 by 5 reputed institutions in the country, viz., Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi; Indian Institutes of Management, Bangalore and Ahmedabad; Gujarat Industrial and Technical Consultancy Organisation, Ahmedabad; and Management Development Institute, Gurgaon. The findings of the evaluation teams are under examination.

4.34 The scheme for providing self-employment opportunities to educated unemployed youth in the country continued to be in operation for the entire period of the Seventh Plan. An evaluation of the scheme in selected States reveals that 70 per cent of the units established under the scheme were actually working; annual income per unit was about Rs. 11,000, cost of creation of employment per person under the scheme was also Rs. 11,000; average employment generated per unit was 1.80 and average credit per unit provided by the banks was about Rs. 13,000. The main problem in the implementation of the scheme was found to be the delay in disbursement and underfinancing by the banks. Under the scheme a target of 2.50 lakh beneficiaries was fixed for 1988-89. Information available upto 31-1-1990 shows that 1.92 lakh cases were sanctioned by banks involving a total assistance of Rs. 404.32 crores, of which, Rs. 201.83 crores was disbursed to the beneficiaries.

4.35 For technological upgradation of the small scale sector, Tool Room and Training Centre facilities are provided at Calcutta, Ludhiana and Hyderabad with assistance from international agencies. These centres provide consultancy services to engineering industries on processes of production, standardisation of components, product development, design, etc. and training facilities to workers and supervisory staff. A few more such centres are being set up in different parts of the country.

4.36 Since October 1989, those items of plant and machinery which contribute to modernisation of small scale units viz., pollution control equipment and pure R&D equipment have been excluded for computing the ceiling value of plant and machinery viz., Rs. 35 lakhs for SSI units and Rs. 45 lakhs in the case of ancillary units.

4.37 The second All-India Census of Small Scale Industrial Units registered with the State/UT Directorates of Industries as on 31st March, 1988 has been taken up by the Small Industries Development Organisation. The Census is expected to cover about 10 lakh units and to fill the void of timely and reliable data which has been a persisting problem with the SSI sector for long.

Khadi and Village Industries.

4.38 Khadi and village industries (including handlooms), constitute an important segment of the industrial economy of the country. The estimated production of khadi and village industries under the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) in 1988-89 was Rs. 1745 crores as against a target of Rs. 1588 crores. About 43.5 lakh persons were employed in the sector during the year. During the current year, the sector is expected to provide employment to 45 lakh persons. In the handloom sector production of cloth in 1988-89 at 3665 million metres recorded a growth of 4.5 per cent over the previous year. Production of handloom cloth is targeted to be 4600 million metres during the current year.

The sector employed 78 lakh persons and exported handloom fabrics, made-ups and readymades valued at Rs. 305 crores in 1988-89.

Industrial Sickness

4.39 Growing incidence of sickness has been one of the persisting problems faced by the industrial sector of the country. Substantial amount of loanable funds of the financial institutions is locked up in sick industrial units causing not only wastage of resources but also affecting the healthy growth of the industrial economy. At the end of December 1987, the latest period for which data are available, there were more than 2 lakh sick industrial units in the portfolios of all financial institutions and scheduled commercial banks involving an outstanding bank credit of Rs. 6256 crores (Table 4.6). Between December 1986 and December 1987, the number of sick units has gone up by nearly 40 percent and bank credit outstanding against these units by more than 28 per cent. Sickness has been growing faster in the small scale sector than in the large and medium scale sectors and as on December 31, 1987, about 29 per cent of the outstanding bank credit locked up in sick units was in the small scale sector. As per RBI data, out of 22.27 lakh borrowal accounts in the SSI sector as on 31st December 1987, 2.04 lakhs were reported to be sick, which means that every eleventh SSI unit in the country was sick.

TABLE 4.6

Industrial Sickness

Category	No. of Units		Amount Outstanding (Rs. Crores)	
	End—December 1986	End—December 1987	End—December 1986	End—December 1987
1. SSI Sick Units	145776 (21.9)	204259 (40.0)	1305.10 (22.0)	1797.31 (37.6)
2. Non-SSI sick Units (covered by SICA . 1985)	1964 (7.7)	1119 (—43.0)	3568.39 (11.5)	2801.79 (—21.5)
3. Non-SSI weak units (not covered by SICA) .	—	720	—	1657.30
Total .	147740 (23.5)	206098 (39.5)	4874.49 (14.1)	6256.40 (28.3)

Note : Figures in parenthesis indicate the percentage change over the previous year.

4.40 The viability status of identified sick units as on December 31, 1987 shows that 91.5 per cent of the SSI sick units and 46.1 per cent of non-SSI sick/weak units were not viable (Table 4.7). Bank credit blocked in non-viable sick units was as high as 71.5 per cent in the SSI sector and 38.7 per cent in the non-SSI sector. About two-third of the total viable sick units were already brought under nursing programme at the end of December 1987.

4.41 The Government have initiated a number of measures for the revival of the sick industrial units as well as to prevent the incidence of industrial sickness. A major step in this direction was the setting up of the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) under the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act (SICA) 1985. The Board became operational in May 1987. Industrial companies (other than Government companies and those specifically exempted under the Act) whose net-worth has been eroded completely or by 50 per cent or more are required to make a reference to the BIFR under Sections 15 and 23 of the Act, respectively. While references received under Section 15 are required to be inquired into, there is no such requirement in respect of references received under Section 23. Since its inception, BIFR has received 1168 references under Section 15 of the Act, upto 31-1-1990. Out of the references received 302 were rejected after initial scrutiny, 31 references were under scrutiny and 835 references were registered. Of the registered references, 128 were dismissed as not maintainable after first hearing. Operating agencies were appointed in 399 cases and the reports of the operating agencies received in 275 cases. BIFR has sanctioned 69 schemes for revival, which include 6 mergers, 6 change of management and 2 leasing. In 98 other cases approval has been accorded under Section 17(2) to enable the companies to make their net-worth positive on their own. Winding up was recommended in 49 cases and sale of the unit to the State Government in one case. Out of the 835 references registered by the BIFR upto the end of January 1990, 452 cases have been disposed of. It is too early to know how many of the units approved by the BIFR will actually be revived.

TABLE 4.7

Viability Position of Sick/Weak units—End December, 1987

(Rs. crores)

Category	Sick SSI Units		Non-SSI Sick & Weak Units		Total	
	No.	Outstanding Bank Credit	No.	Outstanding Bank Credit	No.	Outstanding Bank Credit
1. Viable units	12484 (6.1)	389.50 (21.7)	613 (33.3)	1838.53 (41.3)	13097 (6.4)	2228.03 (35.6)
2. Non-viable units	186834 (91.5)	1284.99 (71.5)	847 (46.1)	1726.95 (38.7)	187681 (91.0)	3011.94 (48.1)
3. Viability not decided	4941 (2.4)	122.82 (6.8)	379 (20.6)	893.61 (20.0)	5320 (2.6)	1016.43 (16.3)
4. TOTAL	204259 (100)	1797.31 (100)	1839 (100)	4459.09 (100)	206098 (100)	6256.40 (100)
5. (*a*) Units under nursing programme	8470	287.48	381	1198.45	8851	1485.93
(*b*) As percentage of viable units	(67.8)	(73.8)	(62.2)	(65.2)	(67.6)	(66.7)

4.42 With a view to expediting the processing of the references received, BIFR increased the number of Benches from 3 to 4 in July 1989. The list of operating agencies was expanded in April 1989 and now includes 4 central financial institutions and 8 nationalised commercial banks. Any one of these operating agencies can be nominated by BIFR to formulate revival/rehabilitation packages for companies declared sick.

4.43 In view of the need to initiate remedial measures much before an industrial unit becomes 'sick' by eroding its net-worth fully and also to cover those categories of industrial units which do not come within the purview of SICA, the RBI has advised the banks to take remedial measures in accordance with the RBI guidelines in respect of industrial units at the stage of 50 per cent erosion of their net-worth. Such units are termed "weak" units to distinguish them from "sick" industrial units as defined in the SICA. All the operative guidelines regarding sick industrial units issued by the RBI apply to weak units also. The definition of non-SSI "weak" industrial unit was subsequently modified. A unit is now to be termed as weak if it has, at the end of any accounting year, accumulated losses equal to or exceeding fifty per cent of its peak net-worth in the immediately preceding 5 years. This revised definition is followed by the banks for the reporting system since September 1989. The RBI has also issued instructions that no single agency should unilaterally withdraw concessions/reliefs extended to a unit unless this has been agreed upon by all concerned. Banks were also advised that they should not lag behind in implementing their part of the obligations assumed under the rehabilitation packages for sick units.

4.44 The definition of sick SSI unit has been modified as under:

"A small scale industrial unit should be considered as sick if it has, at the end of any accounting year, accumulated losses equal to or exceeding 50 per cent of its peak net-worth in the immediately preceding 5 accounting years".

4.45 In the case of tiny/decentralised sector also a unit may be considered as sick if it satisfies the above definition. However, in the case of such units if it is difficult to get financial particulars, a unit may be considered as "sick" if it defaults continuously for a period of one year, in the payment of interest or instalment of principal and there are persistent irregularities in the operation of the credit limit with the banks.

4.46 As part of a package of measures for combating industrial sickness the Government have announced in October 1989, a scheme for excise relief for weak industrial units. The scheme applies to any industrial company, [excluding an ancillary industrial undertaking as defined in Section 3 of the Industrial (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951] whose accumulated losses, at the end of any financial year, have resulted in erosion of 50 per cent or more of its maximum net-worth during the immediately preceding 5 financial years. Such of these units as approved by an Empowered Committee constituted by the Central Government for a rehabilitation package will be eligible for grant of excise loan not exceeding 50 percent of the excise duty actually paid for 3 years subsequent to the date of such approval. The total amount of excise loan shall not, in any case, exceed 25 per cent of the overall cost of the rehabilitation package. The excise loan will be interest free and is repayable within 7 years in instalments after a moratorium of 3 years commencing from the date of last disbursement of the loan. The scheme will be implemented through designated financial institutions like IDBI, IFCI, ICICI and IRBI.

Employment in the Organised Sector

4.47. Growth in employment in the organised sector (comprising of all establishments in the public sector and those non-agricultural establishments in the private sector employing 10 or more persons) has been sluggish in recent years. According to the data collected under the Employment Market Information Programme, there was a marginal increase of 1.4 per cent in employment in the organised sector, which increased from 253.9 lakhs in 1986-87 to 257.5 lakhs in 1987-88. This increase was contributed by an increase in employment of the order of 1.6 per cent and 0.4 per cent in public sector and private sector, respectively. It is note-worthy that component of women employment showed a higher growth of 2.9 per cent in 1987-88 when it increased from 33.4 lakhs in 1986-87 to 34.4 lakhs in 1987-88. According to quick estimates, total employment stood at 260.3 lakhs as on 31st March, 1989, thereby showing an increase of 1.1 per cent over the employment figure on the corresponding day of 1988. Both the sectors, public and private, contributed to this increase by 1.3 per cent and 0.7 per cent respectively. Women employment has also increased by 3.8 per cent during the period.

4.48 The number of job seekers on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges was 324.55 lakhs at the end of October 1989 showing a rise of 7.9 per cent over the end of October 1988. The average monthly vacancies notified to Employment Exchanges during April-October, 1989 was 47.9 thousands as compared to 41.9 thousands during the corresponding period of the previous year, showing a rise of 14.3 per cent. However, average monthly placements during April-October, 1989 declined to 21.1 thousands from the monthly average of 23.9 thousands over the same period of 1988, showing a fall of 11.7 per cent.

Industrial Relations

4.49 Industrial relations situation has shown an improvement during 1988-89 with mandays lost declining from 39.55 million during 1987-88 to 25.79 million during 1988-89. Mandays lost during the first two quarters in 1989-90 continued to show substantial decline over the corresponding period in 1988-89, as there has been no prolonged major industrial unrest in the country. Strikes and lockouts were generally confined to Cotton & Jute Textiles and Engineering Industries in the States of West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh.

TABLE 4.8

Mandays lost on account of strikes & lockouts

(In millions)

Quarter	1987-88	1988-89*	1989-90*
I . . .	7.42	6.88	7.83
II . . .	10.39	8.00	1.65
III . . .	10.32	5.80	—
IV . . .	11.42*	5.11	—
Total . . .	39.55*	25.79	9.48

*Provisional.

—Not available.

Outlook

4.50 After a sharp deceleration in the first quarter of the current year, overall industrial production has been showing improvement since the second quarter. Industrial growth was only 2.4 per cent in the first quarter and improved to 6.2 per cent in the second quarter, and to 8.0 per cent in the first two months (October—November) of the third quarter. Industrial production in the past has been showing a seasonal pattern of higher growth in the third and last quarters of the fiscal years. Follwing this observed seasonal pattern, the likely increase in production, particularly in the manufacturing sector in the last quarter may lead to an overall industrial growth of around 6 per cent in the current year. This is significantly lower than the rates of growth in the previous four years.

4.51 In the medium-term the growth of the industrial sector should receive some stimulus from the higher levels of agricultural development and employment and export growth. In order to secure full advantage of this potential, industrial policy and other related policies must promote efficiency and economy in the use of capital, energy and materials. This has to be combined with a policy framework that ensures harmonious development of all sectors of industry-village/cottage, small scale and large scale—so as to be consistent with an employment oriented development strategy.

CHAPTER 5

PRICES, PRICE POLICY & PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

In the current financial year the wholesale prices have remained under pressure despite a satisfactory monsoon for the second year in succession. Prices had remained subdued throughout 1988-89 when even the seasonal rise in the first half of the year was relatively modest. However, Wholesale Price Index (WPI) registered a spurt this year during the month of April itself. For the week ended September 16, 1989 the WPI (1981-82=100) was higher by 7.7 per cent over end March, 1989. At this level it was nearly double the increase of 3.8 per cent in the corresponding period of 1988-89. After a sharp seasonal increase, the price rise was moderated and the wholesale prices were higher by 7.0 per cent in the financial year upto February 17, 1990.

5.2 The cumulative increase in the WPI on a point to point basis, is 6.5 per cent during the current financial year upto January 27, 1990 as against 4.9 per cent in the corresponding period of last year. Annual inflation rate upto January 27, 1990 works out to 7.3 per cent as against 5.6 per cent in the corresponding period last year as shown in Table 5.1. However, the movement of Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Industrial Workers on a point to point basis during this year is different from that of WPI. Upto January, 1990 the CPI (1982=100) has registered an increase of 4.8 per cent compared with an increase of 7.8 per cent in the corresponding period of last financial year. This is by far the lowest rate of increase during the last ten years. The annual rate of inflation in terms of CPI is also lower at 5.5 per cent upto January, 1990 against 7.8 per cent upto January, 1989 (Table 5.1).

TABLE 5.1

Movement in Price Indices

	Percentage change	
	1988-89 upto 28-1-1989	1989-90 upto 27-1-1990
A. Wholesale Price Index (1981-82=100)		
1. Annual Inflation Rate (point to point basis)	5.6	7.3
2. Annual Inflation Rate (Average of the year basis)	8.2	6.9
3. Financial year upto end September	4.2	7.0
4. Financial year upto end January	4.9	6.5
5. Level of Index	**155.8**	**167.1**
	January, 1989	January, 1990
B. Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (1982=100)		
1. Annual Inflation Rate (point to point basis)	7.8	5.5
2. Annual Inflation Rate (Average of the year basis)	9.1	7.0
3. Financial Year upto January	7.8	4.8
4. Level of Index	**165**	**174**
6 Average of 12 months ending January	**160.50**	**171.67**

Price Situation in 1988-89

5.3 The year 1988-89 witnessed a slow down in the annual rate of inflation in terms of WPI on a point to point basis from a high of 10.7 per cent recorded in the drought year of 1987-88 to 5.7 per cent. This slow down was caused by sharp recovery in agricultural production due to favourable weather and buoyancy in industrial production. This facilitated continued releases of essential supplies at adequate level through public distribution system. Domestic supplies continued to be augmented through requisite imports.

5.4 The items which were responsible for the price rise during 1988-89 were wheat (12.47%), pulses (11.12%), tea (41.39%), raw jute (58.70%), gur (23.08%) and milk (15.87%). These increases were partly neutralised by decline in prices of fruits and vegetables (−12.18%), oilseeds (−23.26%) and edible oils (−7.43%) as shown in Table 5.2. The prices of wheat had gone up because of sharp depletion of stock due to heavy releases in the wake of drought. The continued low level of stocks generated inflationary expectations and rise in wheat prices. Though the production of pulses recovered and domestic supplies were supplemented by imports under OGL, the total availability still fell short of demand. Hardening of prices of tea and raw jute reflected decline in production. The increase in the prices of gur was caused by lower supplies of cane for gur production.

5.5 As pointed out in the last year's Economic Survey the WPI had registered a contra seasonal rise during October-November, 1988 which was attributed to inflationary expectations generated by widespread floods in Punjab and Haryana during September and October, 1988. This increase in WPI percolated to consumer prices and the CPI rose sharply during the months of October and November. Though increase in CPI was moderated subsequently, nevertheless, its threshold upto October, 1988 had gone up sharply and could not be neutralised by the seasonal decline. As a result, inflation rate in CPI during 1988-89 on a point to point basis, increased to 8.5 per cent though it was still lower than the high inflation rate of 10.9 per cent recorded in 1987-88.

5.6 It may be mentioned that the low inflation rate during the year in terms of WPI was partly due to the continued draw down of stocks of foodgrains, to ensure high releases at previous year's level, and also continued imports of essential items like edible oils.

Price Behaviour during 1989-90

5.7 As mentioned earlier prices remained under pressure during this year. The seasonal rise was high and the subsequent seasonal decline was delayed and weak. The seasonal items as a group accounted for over 28 per cent of total price rise this year as against less than 5 per cent in the corresponding period last year.

5.8 The accelerated rise in prices during the current year is due to :

(a) supply and demand imbalances of some essential items particularly pulses, tea, sugar, khandsari, gur, edible oils and textiles;

(b) fiscal imbalances leading to higher liquidity growth and overhang of liquidity from earlier years; and

(c) inadequate level of food stocks and tighter position of balance of payments which limited the manoeuvrability of Government to bring down prices by drawing down of stocks or by imports.

5.9 The increase in prices during the current financial year is partly due to increase in the prices of seasonal items like pulses, tea, oilseeds, sugar, khandsari and gur and groundnut oil. Among non-food manufactured items textiles, paper and paper products, beverages, tobacco and tobacco products and basic metals have also registered considerable increases as may be seen in Table 5.2.

5.10 Prices of sugar along with those of khandsari and gur rose very sharply (30.41%) upto the end of September, 1989 (Table 5.3). However, having reached the peak at that time, sugar prices have declined to some extent and on January 27, 1990 their level was higher by only about 10 per cent over end March, 1989. The prices of khandsari and gur continued to be substantially higher over last year's level. The higher increase registered by khandsari and gur compared to sugar is partly due to the fact that while the prices of khandsari and gur reflect open market prices those of sugar reflect PDS prices as well which have remained unchanged during the year.

5.11 During 1989-90 (upto September 30) prices of edible oils increased by 13.15 per cent, prices of groundnut oil by 34.79 per cent and that of rapeseed/mustard oil by 17.11 per cent. This rise in the edible oil prices has to be seen in the context of the low levels to which they had reached during the previous year following a bumper harvest. However, as the production of kharif crop has been normal, though lower than the bumper harvest of the previous year, prices of edible oils have moderated and at the end of January the index of edible oils as a group was higher by 10.80 per cent over March end.

TABLE 5.2

Movement of Wholesale Price Index of Selected Items

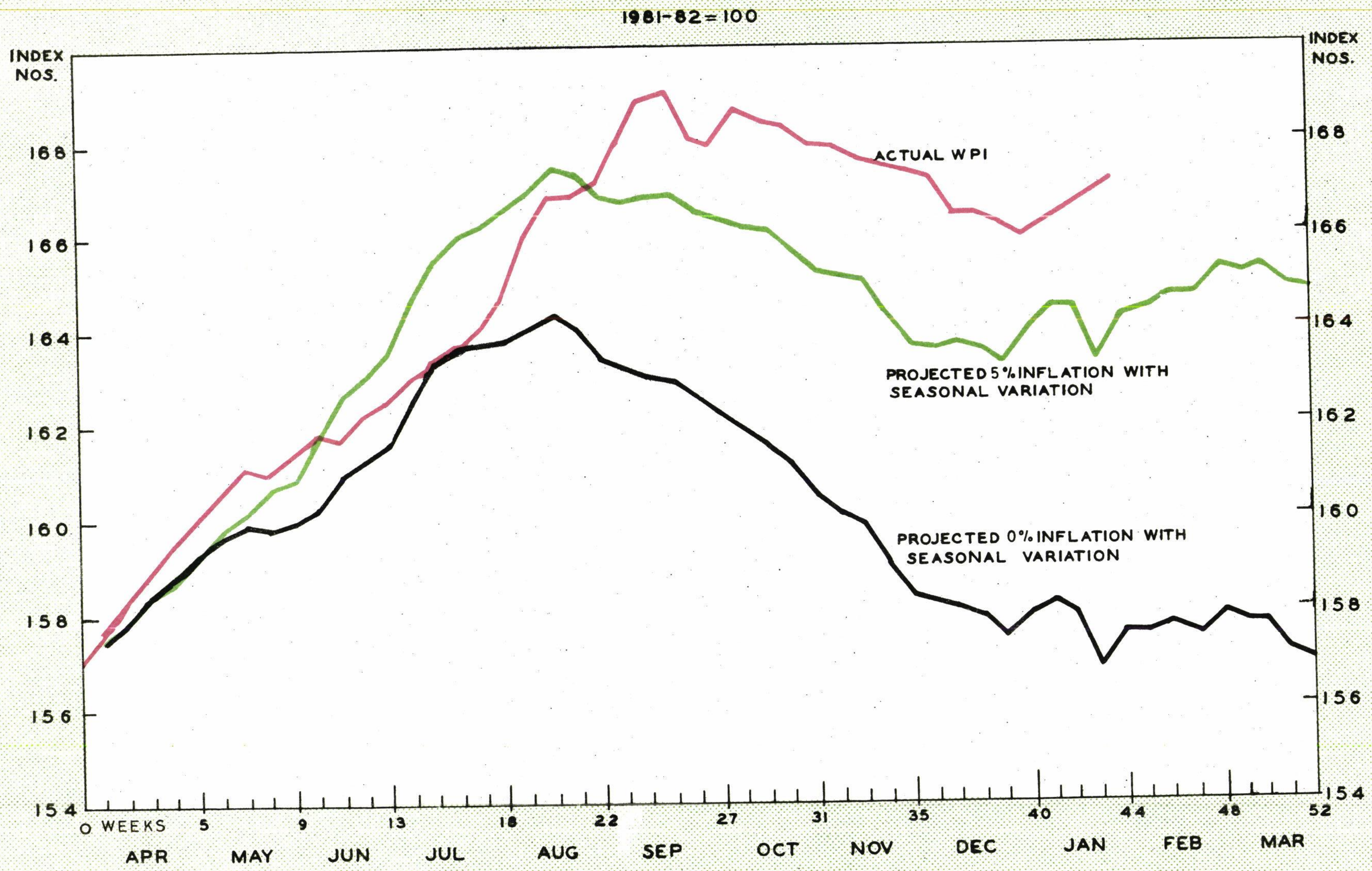
(Base : 1981-82=100)

	Weight	1988-89				1989-90*	
		Whole Year (April-March)		End March to 28th Jan. (44th wk)		End March to 27th Jan. (44th wk)	
	(%)	%change	%share	%change	%share	%change	%share
ALL COMMODITIES	**100.00**	5.66	**100.00**	**4.92**	100.00	6.50	**100.00**
A. Seasonal Items†	**34.41**	—0.09	—0.57	**0.61**	4.66	5.21	**28.48**
Food-Articles	17.39	3.58	12.42	6.92	27.63	0.17	0.51
Food Grains	7.92	9.46	13.48	11.44	18.77	—2.36	—3.03
1. Cereals	6.82	9.17	11.04	9.91	13.73	—3.77	—4.08
(*i*) Rice	3.69	6.68	4.48	3.87	2.98	0.68	0.40
(*ii*) Wheat	2.25	12.47	4.90	20.65	9.34	—8.97	—3.26
(*iii*) Bajra	0.18	—22.48	—0.74	—17.39	—0.66	9.02	0.19
(*iv*) Barley	0.05	10.16	0.10	12.71	0.14	0.51	0.00
2. Pulses	1.09	11.12	2.44	20.17	5.09	5.32	1.07
(*i*) Gram	0.41	40.18	2.63	61.91	4.66	0.37	0.03
(*ii*) Arhar	0.27	—20.74	—1.37	—18.45	—1.40	16.69	0.72
(*iii*) Masoor	0.05	31.18	0.25	44.46	0.42	2.18	0.02
3. Fruits & Vegetables	4.09	—12.18	—10.91	—7.45	—7.68	—3.41	—2.21
(*i*) Fruits	2.80	—18.58	—13.07	—11.33	—9.17	—8.96	—4.23
(*ii*) Vegetables	1.29	11.09	2.13	6.70	1.48	11.35	2.00
(*a*) Potatoes	0.47	8.00	0.51	3.25	0.24	—12.46	—0.71
(*b*) Onions	0.16	—20.13	—0.52	10.55	0.31	—4.19	—0.07
4. Milk	1.96	15.87	6.18	17.78	7.97	0.57	0.21
5. Eggs, Fish & Meat	1.78	4.21	1.46	8.97	3.58	5.86	1.75
6. Condiments & Spices	0.95	—8.60	—2.43	0.96	0.31	—2.06	—0.44
(*i*) Chillies	0.32	54.46	3.02	89.15	5.69	—41.31	—2.91
7. Tea	0.56	41.39	4.25	35.02	4.13	35.71	4.27
Non-Food Articles	10.08	—7.05	—14.16	—8.30	—19.19	11.31	17.39
1. Fibres	1.79	12.03	3.86	—2.46	—0.91	—3.26	—0.97
(*a*) Raw Jute	0.16	58.70	1.76	34.63	1.19	17.13	0.67
2. Oil seeds	3.86	—23.26	—18.29	—20.05	—18.14	19.57	9.73
Food Products	10.14	5.58	9.54	2.69	5.28	9.30	13.82
1. Sugar, Khandsari & Gur	4.06	13.12	7.30	2.95	1.89	10.22	5.29
(*i*) Sugar	2.01	5.84	1.70	3.70	1.24	9.79	2.48
(*ii*) Khandsari	0.30	8.55	0.30	—2.04	—0.08	30.86	0.97
(*iii*) Gur	1.75	23.08	5.31	2.81	0.74	6.47	1.51
2. Edible Oils	2.45	—7.43	—3.79	—4.29	—2.52	10.80	4.20
(*i*) Groundnut Oil	0.53	—20.30	—2.14	—17.19	—2.08	25.02	1.73
(*ii*) Rape & Mustard Oil	0.28	—20.86	—1.08	—13.41	—0.80	16.46	0.56
3. Oilcakes	0.43	—23.85	—2.33	—27.98	—3.15	17.51	1.08
B. Administered Items	**20.16**	**5.25**	**16.91**	**4.25**	**15.78**	**3.79**	**10.53**
1. Petroleum, Crude & Natural Gas	4.27	—2.09	—0.97	—2.09	—1.11	0.79	0.29
2. Petroleum Products	6.67	1.09	1.11	1.09	1.28	0.00	0.00
3. Coal Mining	1.26	12.48	3.85	12.48	4.44	0.00	0.00
4. Electricity	2.74	8.28	4.57	5.38	3.42	4.32	2.12
5. Fertilisers	1.75	—5.26	—1.15	—5.26	—1.32	0.00	0.00
6. Iron & Steel	2.44	10.38	4.76	7.28	3.84	10.95	4.57
7. Non-Ferrous Metals	1.03	22.57	4.72	21.75	5.23	17.03	3.59
Manufactured Products	**57.04**	**9.24**	**90.31**	**7.16**	**80.48**	**9.03**	**79.41**
C. Other Important Groups							
1. Beverages, Tobacco & Tobacco Products	2.15	16.00	6.53	13.43	6.30	17.04	6.64
2. Textiles	11.55	7.05	13.06	5.94	12.66	14.42	23.55
3. Paper & Paper Products	1.99	8.76	3.67	6.84	3.30	9.93	3.73
4. Leather & Leather Products	1.02	7.25	1.41	6.82	1.52	12.36	2.12
5. Rubber & Plastic Products	1.59	0.39	0.11	—0.51	—0.17	3.20	0.78
6. Chemical & Chemical Products	7.36	2.70	3.15	2.40	3.23	3.43	3.39
7. Non-Metallic Mineral Products	2.48	7.47	3.22	5.14	2.55	9.06	3.45
(i) Cement	0.86	11.18	1.45	0.71	0.11	5.17	0.62
8. Basic Metals, Alloys & Metal Products	7.63	19.39	28.34	15.41	25.92	8.85	12.72
9. Machinery & Machine Tools	6.27	14.22	14.70	12.42	14.77	6.64	6.45
10. Misc. Manufacturing Industries	0.97	5.34	0.68	3.80	0.56	0.43	0.05

†Includes Food Articles; Non-Food Articles; Sugar, Khandsari & Gur; Edible Oils and Oilcakes.

*Provisional.

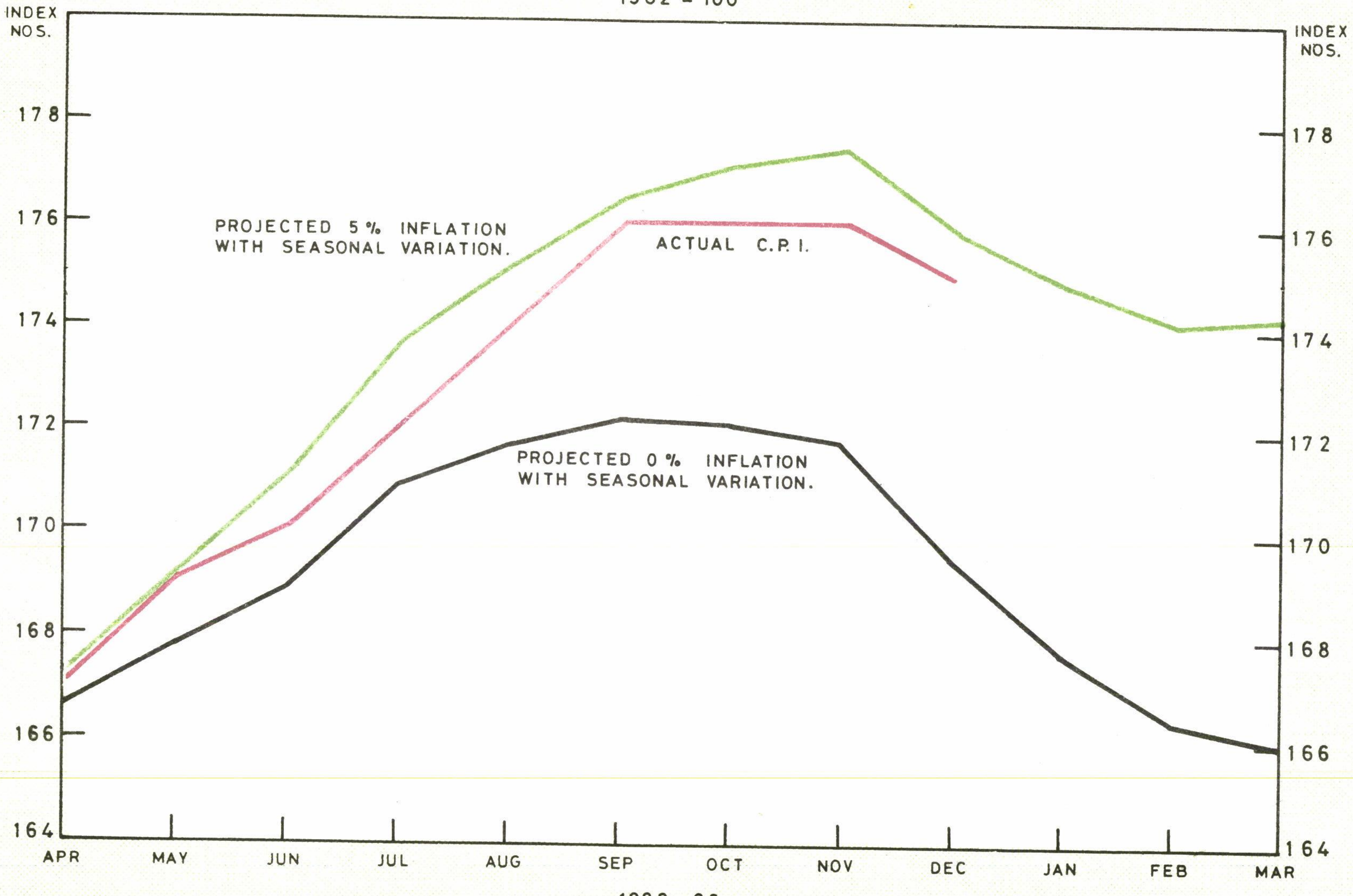
SEASONAL MOVEMENT OF WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX



MINISTRY OF FINANCE ECONOMIC DIVISION.

SEASONAL MOVEMENT OF CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

1982 = 100



MINISTRY OF FINANCE, ECONOMIC DIVISION.

5.12 The prices of tea increased by over 41 per cent upto the end of September largely due to decline in tea production. During January—November, 1989 total tea production was estimated to be around 649.64 million kgs. as against 661.87 million kgs. in the corresponding period last year. In addition, there has been pressure of international demand as reflected in rising international prices of tea. Exports were, therefore, marginally higher during April—November, 1989 at nearly 153.41 million kgs. as compared with 150.49 million kgs. in the corresponding period last year. In order to check the price rise in tea, Government has taken several steps such as introduction of a 'Nagrik' popular brand of tea marketed at Rs. 40 per kg. and issue of directive that every second auction of tea would be for domestic sale. Despite close monitoring and measures taken by the Government tea prices remain under pressure.

TABLE 5.3

Movement of Wholesale Price Index of Seasonal Items

(Base : 1981-82=100)

Items	Weight in WPI (%)	Percentage Change (point to point basis) 1988-89 Whole year	1988-89 End Mar. —End Sep.	1988-89 End Mar. —End Jan.	1989-90 End Mar. —End Sep.	1989-90 End Mar. —End Jan.*
Seasonal Items £	**34.41**	**—0.09**	**2.25**	**0.61**	**9.38**	**5.21**
Food Articles	**17.39**	**3.58**	**6.03**	**6.92**	**6.57**	**0.17**
Food Grains	7.92	9.46	7.67	11.44	3.38	—2.36
Cereals	6.82	9.17	5.46	9.91	0.43	—3.77
Rice	3.69	6.68	8.58	3.87	6.45	0.68
Wheat	2.25	12.47	4.23	20.65	—8.36	—8.97
Pulses	1.09	11.12	20.11	20.17	19.27	5.32
Fruits & Vegetables	4.09	—12.18	4.46	—7.45	7.00	—3.41
Fruits	2.80	—18.58	—7.06	—11.33	—8.56	—8.96
Vegetables	1.29	11.09	47.17	6.70	48.49	11.35
Milk	1.96	15.87	8.86	17.78	5.84	0.57
Eggs, fish & meat	1.78	4.21	1.77	8.97	6.97	5.86
Condiments & Spices	0.95	—8.60	2.60	0.96	6.91	—2.06
Other food articles	0.69	35.94	8.83	31.24	33.77	29.24
Tea	0.56	41.39	12.35	35.02	41.41	35.71
Coffee	0.13	14.24	—5.24	16.37	—4.09	—2.83
Non—Food Articles	**10.08**	**—7.05**	**—7.71**	**—8.30**	**6.36**	**11.31**
Fibres	1.79	12.03	—3.59	—2.46	—1.19	—3.26
Raw cotton	1.34	3.72	—10.29	—11.89	—1.47	—10.88
Raw jute	0.16	58.70	24.46	34.63	—12.57	17.13
Oil seeds	3.86	—23.26	—15.66	—20.05	22.01	19.57
Sugar, Khandsari & Gur	**4.06**	**13.12**	**21.89**	**2.95**	**30.41**	**10.22**
Sugar	2.01	5.84	5.92	3.70	14.69	9.79
Khandsari	0.30	8.55	18.53	—2.04	53.85	30.86
Gur	1.75	23.08	42.71	2.81	44.41	6.47
Edible Oils	**2.45**	**—7.43**	**—1.49**	**—4.29**	**13.15**	**10.80**
Groundnut Oil	0.53	—20.30	—9.04	—17.19	34.79	25.02
Rape & Mustard oil	0.28	—20.86	—4.56	—13.41	17.11	16.46
Oil cakes	**0.43**	**—23.85**	**—19.25**	**—27.98**	**18.82**	**17.51**
All Commodities	**100.00**	**5.66**	**3.77**	**4.92**	**7.01**	**6.50**

£ Includes Food Articles; Non-Food Articles; Sugar, Khandsari & Gur; Edible Oils and Oilcakes.

* Provisional.

5.13 The price of pulses increased by 19.27 per cent upto the end of September but declined thereafter due to increase in production. It may, however, be mentioned that there has been a secular increase in the prices of pulses on account of stagnation in production during the last two decades caused by low yield and low profitability in relation to the competing crops. The per capita availability of pulses has consequently declined from nearly 52 grams per day in 1970 to about 33 grams per day in 1988. Keeping this in view, the import of pulses has been kept under OGL. During 1988-89 a quantity of 8.27 lakh tonnes of pulses was estimated to have been imported while during April—September, 1989 a quantity of 1.18 lakh tonnes of pulses was imported. Because of rising prices the import duty on pulses has been reduced from 35 per cent to 10 per cent. The WPI of cereals upto the end of January, 1990 has shown a decline of 3.77 per cent during the current financial year in contrast to an increase of about 10 per cent in the corresponding period of last year.

5.14 The prices of manufactured products such as beverages, textiles, paper and paper products, leather and leather products, basic metals as well as non-metallic mineral products have also registered appreciable increases. In fact, the manufactured items as a group continued to account for the bulk of increase (about 80 per cent) in WPI (Table 5.2). The increase in prices of metals, machinery and paper products is due to higher import prices and that of leather products and, to some extent, of textiles due to increasing export demand.

5.15 Prices of administered items as a group have shown a modest rise of 3.79 per cent and account for 10.58 per cent of total increase. A notable increase has been recorded in the prices of metals which have gone up largely on account of higher cost of imports.

5.16 The main factor responsible for persistent inflationary trend in the current financial year has been the higher liquidity growth and overhang of liquidity from high order of monetary expansion in past three financial years. During the current financial year broad money (M_3) has recorded an increase of 14.9 per cent upto January 26, 1990 against 14.6 per cent recorded in the corresponding period of last year. The net bank credit to government has also recorded a higher increase of 21.1 per cent during this period as compared with 17.8 per cent in the corresponding period of last year.

5.17 As observed earlier while the WPI has registered an increase of 6.5 per cent upto January 27, 1990 which is higher than the increase of 4.9 per cent in the corresponding period of 1988-89, the increase in CPI during the current year upto January, 1990 is 5.5 per cent which is much less than the increase of 7.8 per cent recorded in the corresponding period of 1988-89. This shows that the gap between the inflation rates yielded by WPI and CPI has considerably narrowed in the current year. Also the decline in the inflation rate as per CPI and rise in inflation rate as per WPI may be on account of the fact that the CPI has attained a relatively higher level last year. However, it must be mentioned that WPI and CPI are not strictly comparable on account of differences in objectives, coverage, methodology and weighting diagrams of the two series.

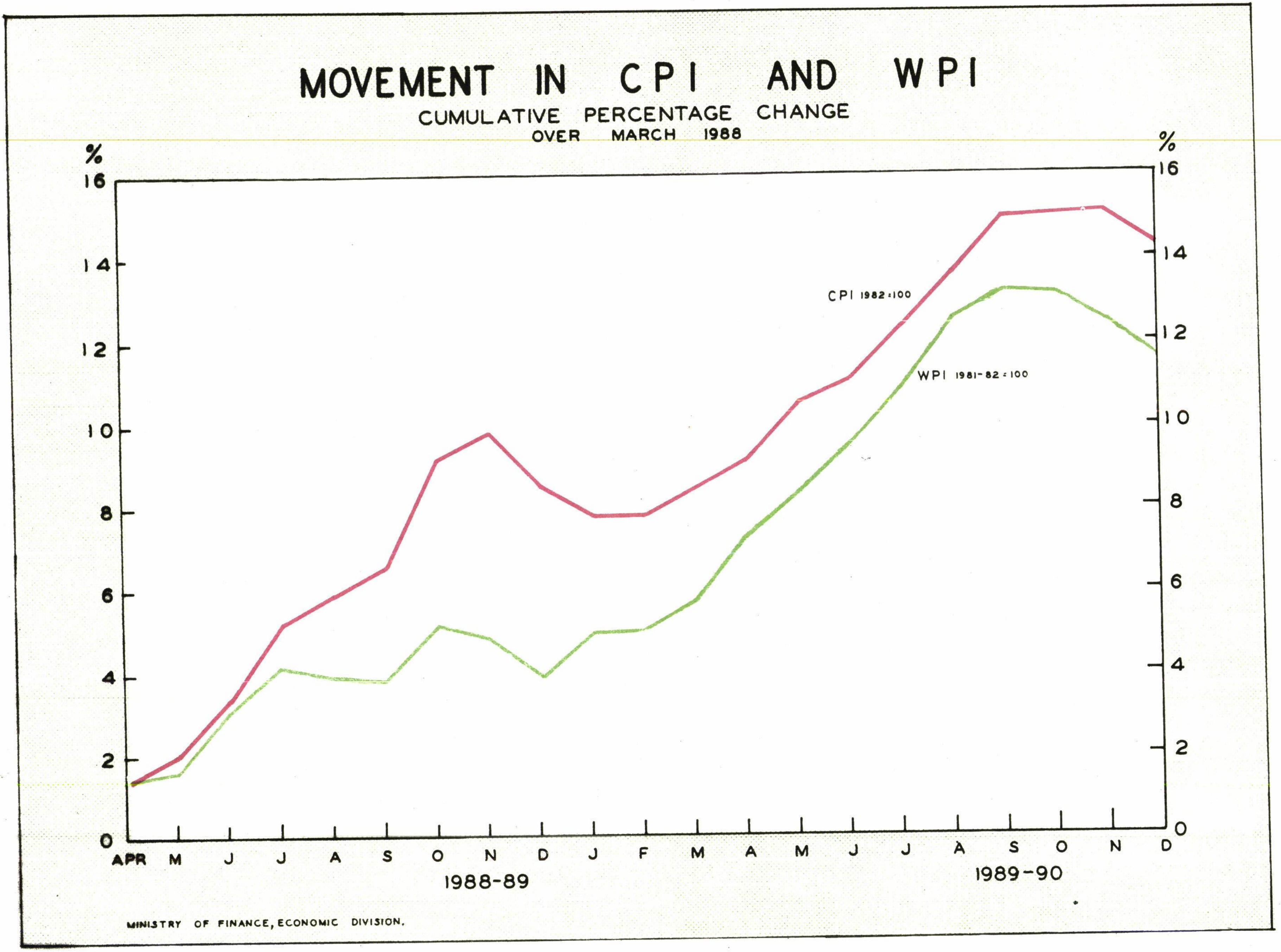
New Series of WPI (1981-82 = 100)

5.18 A new series of Wholesale Price Index with 1981-82 as the base year has been released in July, 1989 to replace the old series with 1970-71 as the base. The new series has a considerably larger coverage of items, their grades and markets, and is also based on larger number of quotations. The weighting diagram of new series is also different from the earlier one. Details are given in Table 5.4.

TABLE 5.4

Weighting Diagram, Number of Items and Quotations of WPI 1970-71 and 1981-82 Series

Group of Items	Weights		Number of Items		Number of Quotations	
	1970-71	1981-82	1970-71	1981-82	1970-71	1981-82
All Commodities	**100.00**	**100.00**	**360**	**447**	**1295**	**2371**
I. Primary Articles	41.67	32.30	80	93	411	519
II. Fuel, Power, Light & Lubricants	8.46	10.66	10	20	30	73
III. Manufactured Products	49.87	57.04	270	334	854	1779



MOVEMENT IN CPI AND WPI
CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE CHANGE
OVER MARCH 1988
%
16
14
12
10
8
6
4
2
0
CPI 1982=100
WPI 1981-82=100
APR
M
J
J
A
S
O
N
D
J
F
M
A
M
J
J
A
S
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1988-89
1989-90
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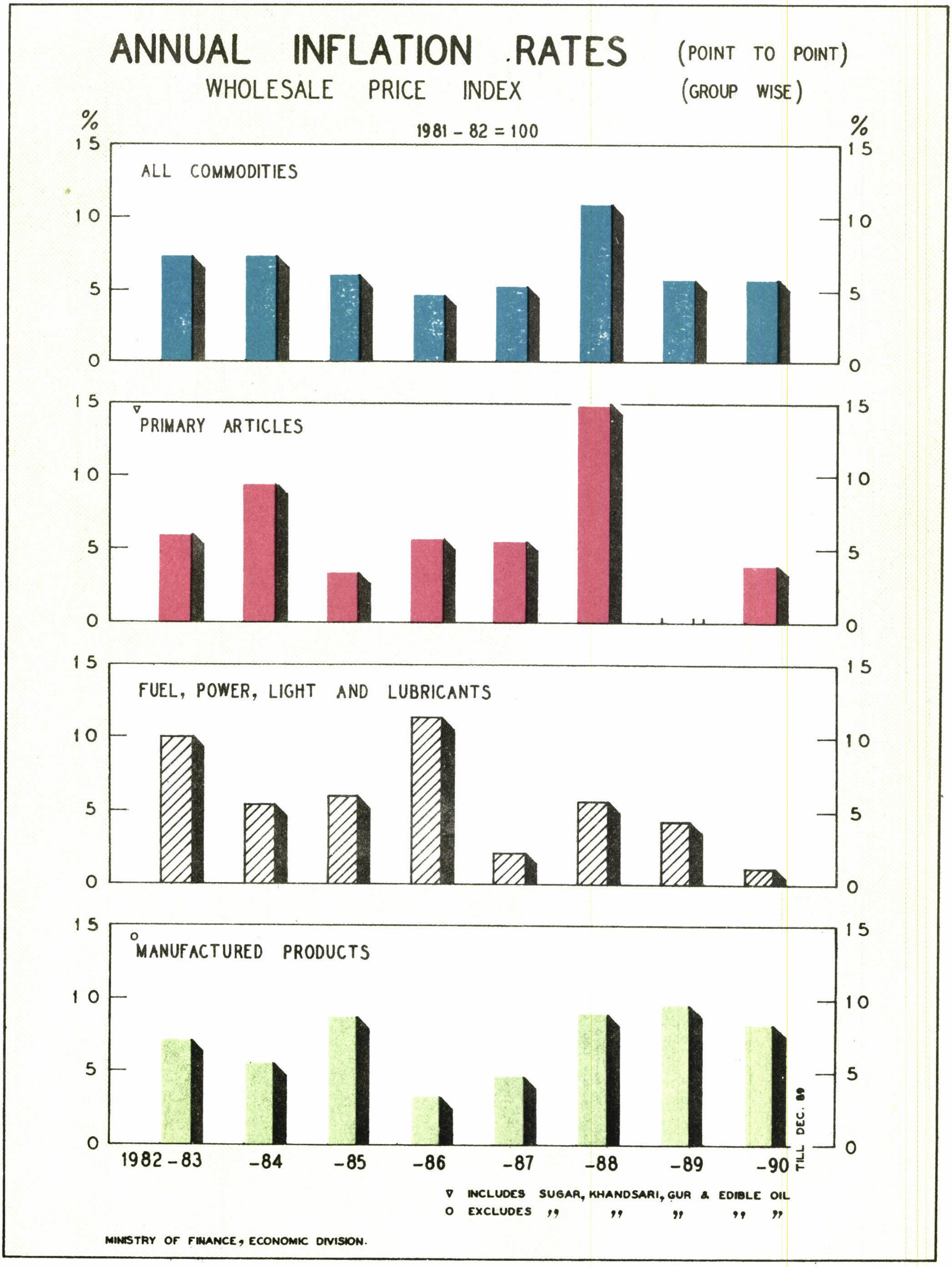
ANNUAL INFLATION RATES (POINT TO POINT)
WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX (GROUP WISE)
1981 - 82 = 100
%
ALL COMMODITIES
PRIMARY ARTICLES
FUEL, POWER, LIGHT AND LUBRICANTS
MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS
15
10
5
0
1982-83
-84
-85
-86
-87
-88
-89
-90
TILL DEC. 89
▽ INCLUDES SUGAR, KHANDSARI, GUR & EDIBLE OIL
O EXCLUDES " " " " "
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Administered Price Policy and Government Intervention

5.19 The Government follows administered price policy in respect of commodities which are either vital industrial raw materials, produced wholly or largely in public sector (such as coal, steel, petrol, fertilizers etc.), or intervenes in the determination of prices of essential items of final consumption mostly of agricultural origin (like wheat, rice, sugar, edible oils etc.). Revision in prices of administered items becomes necessary in view of change in cost of production and also to keep relative price structure in order.

5.20 During the current year, administered prices remained stable for industrial items. However, there have been substantial upward revisions in procurement/support prices of various agricultural commodities to provide, inter alia, incentives to producers and to augment production and to achieve adequate procurement of various agricultural commodities.

Procurement/Minimum Support Prices

5.21 The Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) advises the Government on fixation of procurement/support prices. While recommending these prices the CACP takes into consideration, various factors such as cost of production, input-output price parity, trends in market prices, inter-crop price parity and parity between prices paid and prices received etc. Government fixes the procurement/support prices after reviewing the recommendations of CACP.

5.22 The Government announces procurement/minimum support prices for each season and also arranges procurement/price support operations through public/cooperative and other state designated agencies. The Food Corporation of India (FCI) is the agency responsible for procuring rice and wheat. The FCI also procures coarse grains in Haryana, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh, while NAFED undertakes support operation for coarse grains in other states. Procurement prices/support prices set the floor to and significantly influence open market prices. These are in the nature of a guarantee that the prices will not be allowed to fall below these levels as the Government will then intervene and make purchases at the guaranteed price. The details of procurement/support prices of different agricultural commodities fixed by the Government in recent years are given in Table 5.5. The revisions made for marketing years 1989-90 (kharif) and 1990-91 (rabi) are discussed below.

Foodgrains

5.23 For the marketing year 1989-90 procurement price of paddy (common) was initially raised by Rs. 15 per quintal over previous year. Soon after the beginning of the marketing season in October, 1989 further increase of Rs. 10 was announced. As a result, during the kharif marketing year 1989-90 procurement price for paddy ruled at Rs. 185 per quintal compared with Rs. 160 in the previous year. Similarly the price of fine variety was raised from Rs. 170 to Rs. 195 and for superfine variety from Rs. 180 to Rs. 205 per quintal. Procurement prices of coarse grains which were first raised from Rs. 145 to Rs. 155 per quintal in 1988-89 were further revised to Rs. 165 per quintal in October, 1989. For kharif pulses like arhar, moong and urad the support prices were raised from Rs. 360 to Rs. 425 per quintal including an additional hike of Rs. 25 allowed for the marketing season 1989-90.

5.24 Procurement price of wheat was raised by Rs. 17 per quintal i.e. from Rs. 183 to Rs. 200 per quinial for the rabi marketing season 1990-91. The minimum support price for barley was raised from Rs. 145 to Rs. 160 per quintal and for gram from Rs. 325 to Rs. 370 per quintal.

TABLE 5.5

Minimum Support/Procurement Prices of Agricultural Commodities

(Rs. per quintal)

Commodity		Marketing Year*						
		1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1. Wheat	(Procurement Price)	152	157	162	166	173	183	200
2. Paddy (Common Variety)	-do-	137	142	146	150	160	185**	
3. Coarse grains . . .	-do-	130	130	132	135	145	165	
4. Barley	(Minimum Support Price)	124	130	132	135	135	145	160
5. Gram	-do-	240	..	260	280	290	325	370
6. Arhar	-do-	275	300	320	325	360	425	
7. Moong	-do-	275	300	320	325	360	425	
8. Urad	-do-	275	300	320	325	360	425	
9. Mustard	-do-	360	385	400	415	430	460	510
10. Groundnut . . .	-do-	340	350	370	390	430	500	
11. Sunflower seed . . .	-do-	325	335	350	390	450	530	
12. Soyabean (Black variety)	-do-	240	250	255	260	275	325 £	
13. Cotton (F-414/H-777) .	-do-	410	425	430	440	500	570	
(Kapas Hybrid-4) . .	-do-	535	535	540	550	600	690	
14. Sugarcane	(Statutory Minimum Price)	14.00	16.50	17.00	18.50	19.50	22.00	23.00
15. Jute (W-5 Grade Ex-Assam)	-do-	195	215	225	240	250	295 @	
16. VFC Tobacco (F-2) (Black soil) . . .	-do-	1115	1115	1115	1125	1175	1250	

*Marketing year : April-March for wheat, gram, barley and mustard; July-June for Jute; September-August for cotton and October—September for paddy and other kharif crops.

**Rs. 195 per quaintal for fine variety and Rs. 205 per quintal for superfine variety.

...not announced £ Rs. 370 per quintal for yellow variety.

@Minimum Support Price of TD-5 variety at Nowgong in Assam.

Oilseeds

5.25 The minimum support price for groundnut was raised from Rs. 430 to Rs. 500 per quintal and for sunflower from Rs. 450 to Rs. 530 including the additional hike of Rs. 30 announced in October, 1989. For soyabean (black variety) support price was raised from Rs. 275 to Rs. 325 per quintal and for yellow variety from Rs. 320 to Rs. 370 per quintal for 1989-90 season. The minimum support price of rapeseed/mustard has been raised from Rs. 460 to Rs. 510 for the marketing season 1990-91.

Sugarcane

5.26 The statutory minimum price (SMP) of sugarcane which was fixed at Rs. 20 per quintal for 1989-90 marketing season was further raised to Rs. 22 for the same season. For the 1990-91 season the SMP for sugarcane has been raised to Rs. 23 per quintal.

Fibres

5.27 For raw cotton (F-414/H-777) minimum support price for 1989-90 season was raised by Rs. 70 per quintal to Rs. 570. Support price of Hybrid-4 variety of cotton was raised sharply from Rs. 600 to Rs. 690 per quintal. The minimum support price for jute (TD-5 variety at Nowgong in Assam) was fixed at Rs. 295 per quintal marking an increase of Rs. 32.50 over previous year.

Tobacco

5.28 For VFC tobacco (F-2 black soil) the minimum support price was raised from Rs. 1,175 to Rs. 1,250 per quintal.

5.29 In order to ensure fair returns to farmers for their produce a comprehensive review of the methodology followed for recommending procurement/support prices has become absolutely necessary. For this purpose, an Expert Committee has been set up to (i) review the methodology followed for the estimation of cost of cultivation which go into determination of procurement/minimum support prices; (ii) the terms of trade between the agricultural and non-agricultural sectors with a view to safeguard the interests of farmers; and (iii) to recommend other measures to improve the remunerativeness of crop production. After the Committee submits recommendations, the price policy will be reviewed appropriately. This will enable the Government to evolve a more realistic price structure for agriculatural commodities.

Foodgrain Operations

5.30 Government operations in foodgrains primarily aim at stabilising market prices by making purchases from farmers through procurement to protect them against a post-harvest decline in prices and to provide foodgrains to consumers at reasonable prices through the Public Distribution System and open market sales. Foodgrains are procured by FCI and State Agencies at prices fixed by the Government. Procurement of wheat for financial year 1989-90 (upto end January, 1990) was 9.0 million tonnes which was substantially higher than the procurement of 6.53 million tonnes in the corresponding month of previous year which followed a drought. Procurement of rice during current financial year 1989-90 also has been higher at 9.21 million tonnes (upto January end) as compared to 6.32 million tonnes in the corresponding period last year. As a result, this is likely to improve stock position of foodgrains. The stock of rice at 7.42 million tonnes on February 1, 1990 was higher than 4.88 million tonnes a year ago. The stock of wheat was also higher at 5.09 million tonnes on February 1, 1990 compared with 4.30 million tonnes a year ago thanks to good procurement (See Table 5.6). The position of stocks of foodgrains in recent years is shown in Table 5.7. While prices of wheat and rice have not been under any stress during current year, buffer stocks available with the Government need to be replenished to desirable levels to cope with any problems that may develop in respect of adequacy of rainfall in the years ahead.

TABLE 5.6

Procurement, Public Distribution and Stocks of Foodgrains

(,000 Tonnes)

	1987-88	1988-89		1989-90*
		Full Year	Upto January, 1989	Upto January, 1990
A. Procurement				
Rice . .	6890	7680	6317	9207
Wheat . .	7880	6535	65[illegible]4	9004
Total Foodgrains	**14945**	**14289**	**12925**	**18339**
B. Public Distribution				
Rice . .	10171	9089	7640	7080
Wheat@ . .	9222	7668	6238	5838
Total Foodgrains	**19483**	**16980**	**14073**	**12964**
C. Stocks**				
Rice . .	5914	4675	4880	7420
Wheat . .	3341	2661	4301	5088
Total Foodgrains	**9427**	**7387**	**9254**	**12603**

*Provisional.

**End period basis.

@Public distribution of wheat does not include open sale of wheat by FCI which was of the order of 35.97 lakh tonnes in 1987-88, over 10 lakh tonnes in 1988-89 and 1.90 lakh tonnes in 1989-90 (upto end January).

5.31 Foodgrains procured for the Central pool are distributed to consumers through a vast network of fair price shops at issue prices fixed by the Government. These prices are revised by the Government periodically taking into account the changes in procurement prices and cost of distribution. These prices are kept below the economic cost to keep them within the reach of vulnerable sections of society. The difference between the issue price and economic cost is borne by the Government by way of food subsidy. The issue price of rice was last revised with effect from January 25, 1989 and that of wheat on March 25, 1988. Since then the issue prices of rice and wheat have remained unchanged at Rs. 244 for common variety of rice and Rs. 204 per quintal for wheat. For ITDP areas the issue price of wheat was raised from Rs. 139 per quintal in March 1988 to Rs. 154 in June, 1989.

TABLE 5.7

Stocks of Foodgrains

(Million tonnes)

Item	At Month ending					
	June 87	Sept. 89	June 88*	Sept. 88*	June 89*	Sept. 89*
Rice	8.35	5.47	4.16	2.02	3.60	2.03
Wheat	14.86	11.46	7.55	5.92	9.43	7.80
TOTAL (including others)	**23.27**	**16.96**	**11.90**	**8.09**	**13.05**	**9.82**

*Provisional

5.32 Total public distribution of wheat (offtake) during current year has been lower at 58.38 lakh tonnes compared with the last year's level of 62.38 lakh tonnes (till January) (Table 5.8). Offtake of rice has also been lower at 70.80 lakh tonnes as against 76.40 lakh tonnes in corresponding period last year. Lower offtake this year is partly on account of lower level of releases of rice upto October, 1989 because of lower level of stocks and partly due to easy availability of foodgrains in open market which eased the pressure on supplies under PDS that was built up during drought years 1987 and 1988. During 1989-90 over 5 lakh tonnes of rice was imported to maintain the supplies through PDS. The availability of rice has improved with the arrival of current crop.

Sugar Operations

5.33 The dual pricing system for sugar which has been in existence for some time continued during the current-year. Under this system a fixed percentage of total factory output is acquired by the Government at a pre-committed price as levy and is released through the public distribution system. The remaining output is free to be sold in the open market. For 1988-89 the free sale quota was raised to 55 per cent from its earlier share of 50 per cent. The issue price of levy sugar for PDS which was increased from Rs. 5.10 per kilogram to Rs. 5.25 per kilogram with effect from January 1, 1989 remained at this level during the current year.

5.34 As noted above prices of sugar, khandsari and gur have registered a very sharp increase during the current financial year. Price rise of this magnitude was caused mainly by decline in sugar production, rising demand for sugar and reported smuggling in the neighbouring areas where higher prices were ruling. Sugar production declined from 9.1 million tonnes in 1987-88 (sugar year) to 8.7 million tonnes during 1988-89. In order to check the rise in market prices the Government released larger quantities of freesale and levy sugar. As may be seen in Table 5.8, total releases of sugar during 1989-90 were 105.09 lakh tonnes as against 99.74 lakh tonnes in the previous year. Furthermore, to augment the domestic availability it was decided to import about 2.4 lakh tonnes of sugar. Stock limits for licensed dealers were also reduced as a supplementary measure to ease pressure on prices. As a result of these measures, sugar prices have shown a downward trend in recent weeks.

Edible Oil Operations

5.35 As a result of substantial increase in production of oilseeds during 1988-89 the availability of edible oils remained comfortable and its prices showed a declining trend almost throughout the year. Consequently, dependence on imports for meeting the domestic requirements came down substantially. Import of edible oils came down from 19.67 lakh tonnes in 1987-88 to 11.66 lakh tonnes in 1988-89. Of the imported edible oils available with the Government 8.09 lakh tonnes was released for PDS during 1988-89 against over 13.37 lakh tonnes during the previous year. Considering easy availability of indigenous edible oil, import as well as allocation has been curtailed during the current financial year. Till January, 1990 only 2.13 lakh tonnes of edible oil was imported. Release of edible oils for PDS during 1989-90 has been at the level of 3.71 lakh tonnes against 8.09 lakh tonnes in the previous year. With a view to providing edible oil to consumers at a reasonable price and also keeping in view the price trend of indigenous oil in the market, the PDS price of imported oil was kept the same as revised with effect from September 1, 1988.

5.36 In view of easier availability of indigenous oils in the country, supply of imported edible oil to vanaspati industry at concessional rate was discontinued last year. However, supply at commercial rate of Rs. 19,000 per tonne was allowed. Even this has been discontinued with effect from May, 1989. This has not, however, affected the production of vanaspati which remained almost at the 1987-88 level of 9.89 lakh tonnes. However, in order to augment the pace of lifting of indigenous oil from the market and also to provide adequate oils for vanaspati the use of expeller groundnut/mustard oil in vanaspati was allowed to the extent of 20 per cent for a period of 2 months with effect from January 10, 1989. On reviewing the position, the permission to use expeller groundnut oil in vanaspati was withdrawn after 2 months but the permission to use mustard oil continued till January 15, 1989.

5.37 Under the integrated edible oil policy of the Government the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) was designated as the market intervention organisation (MIO) with effect from oil year 1988-89. The objective of bringing NDDB to intervene in edible oil market was to provide remunerative prices to the producers of oilseeds and to stabilise prices of edible oil in the market within the price bands recommended by the Government. This was done by intervening in the market through procurement and market sales operations.

5.38 The Wholesale Price Index of edible oils during the current year (upto January 27, 1990) registered an increase of 10.80 per cent as against a decline of 4.29 per cent in the corresponding period of previous year. Groundnut oil rose by 25.02 per cent and mustard oil by 16.46 per cent as against their corresponding declines of 17.19 per cent and 13.41 per cent respectively. The prices of most edible oils during the current year are likely to remain comfortable due to their easy availability.

TABLE 5.8

Monthly Pattern of Off-Take of Major Items by the Public Distribution System

('000 Tonnes)

Month	Rice (Off-take)*		Wheat (Off-take)*@		Edible Oils £ (Allocation)		Sugar** (Releases)	
	1988-89	1989-90	1988-89	1989-90	1988-89	1989-90	1988-89	1989-90
April	764	637	544	437	62.3	24.2	782	782
May	766	688	525	440	64.3	24.4	782	832
June	779	654	694	524	77.5	23.0	772	882
July	809	685	655	589	83.1	28.8	832	832
August	798	710	614	608	94.8	34.9	832	857
September	764	702	643	655	93.9	37.7	842	882
October	739	667	626	582	96.9	38.3	917	1032
November	704	790	619	632	86.2	42.9	932	932
December	747	814	724	672	38.5	26.0	852	882
January	770	733	684	699	40.7	27.0	832	832
February	703		662		38.3	28.5	807	882
March	746		768		32.9	35.0	792	882
Total	**9089**	**7080** (7640)	**7668**	**5838** (6238)	**809.4**	**370.7**	**9974**	**10509**

* Provisional ** Total of levy and free sale sugar. £ Including small packs.

@Total off-take of wheat does not include open sale of wheat by FCI which was of the order of over 10 lakh tonnes in 1988-89 and 1.90 lakh tonnes in 1989-90 (upto January end)

Note :—Figures in brackets give total for the corresponding months of 1988-89.

Administered Prices for Industrial Products

5.39 Administered prices for most industrial products remained stable during the current year. However, there have been a few marginal revisions in prices of certain industrial products as stated below.

5.40 *Coal:* Price of coal produced by Coal India Ltd. was last revised with effect from January, 1989 raising the average pithead price from Rs. 219 per tonne to Rs. 249 per tonne. The price of coal produced by Singareni Collieries Company was revised with effect from January 24, 1989 raising the average pithead price from Rs. 270 per tonne to Rs. 297 per tonne. The price of soft coke was however not revised and was kept at Rs. 175 per tonne for domestic use and Rs. 300 per tonne for industrial use.

5.41 *Steel:* Prices of various categories of steel were raised marginally on an average by 1.5 per cent with effect from June 2, 1989 by the Joint Plant Committee following an increase in railway freight.

5.42 *Non-Ferrous Metals*: Not only price control on aluminium was done away with its sale was decontrolled during the current year. However, Government continued to administer the prices of other non-ferrous metals such as copper, zinc, lead and nickel whose prices are significantly affected by international prices and changes in exchange rates as bulk of these metals are imported.

5.43 *Petroleum Products:* There has been no change in the basic ceiling selling prices of petroleum products despite an increase in price of crude oil and increase in rail freight. The Government continued to provide petroleum products at concessional prices for export oriented units (EOUs) besides implementing special subsidy schemes of supplying kerosene and LPG for domestic use to hill areas and North Eastern regions.

Outlook

5.44 As mentioned earlier, in addition to demand/supply imbalances in respect of certain commodities an important cause of persistence of inflationary pressure in recent years is the fiscal imbalance leading to higher liquidity growth and overhang of liquidity from earlier years. As recourse to imports for augmenting domestic supplies of sensitive items has to be necessarily limited due to tight balance of payment position, the success in controlling inflation will largely depend on the success in controlling excess liquidity in the system and the speed with which fiscal discipline is imposed. A rapid rise in the price of essential commodities hurts the vulnerable and weaker sections. Further through its impact on the Government budget it also erodes the resources available for investment and development. Hence there is a continuing need for supply management of essential commodities through production promotion, domestic procurement, foreign trade, buffer stocking, public distribution and market intervention operations.

CHAPTER 6

FISCAL POLICY AND GOVERNMENT BUDGET

The secular pressures on Government's expenditure have sharpened in recent years and the pattern of financing has been substantially different from what was anticipated in the medium term perspective outlined in the Seventh Plan. The Central Government budget deficit as conventionally defined has fluctuated around 2 per cent of GDP in recent years. The magnitude of deficit financing during the Seventh Five Year Plan has been of the order of Rs. 29,000 crores (at 1984-85 prices), more than double the Plan target of Rs. 14,000 crores. What is more, the revenue deficit has widened significantly over time and amounted to about 2.8 per cent of GDP in 1988-89 (RE). The budget for 1989-90 programmed a significant improvement in the deficit (1.7 per cent of GDP) but judging by the sharp rise in net RBI credit to Central Government so far during the year, the actual outcome may be distinctly worse. Net RBI credit to Central Government has risen by Rs. 15,255 crores since the beginning of the financial year upto January 26, 1990.

6.2 The conventional budgetary deficit does not indicate the full measure of overall deficit and the Government's draft on domestic savings and dependence on external savings. A fuller measure of the overall deficit, which is commonly used internationally is the difference between government expenditure and net lending on the one hand and current revenue and grants on the other. Measured thus, the overall deficit of the Central Government increased from 6.1 per cent of GDP in 1980-81 to 8.2 per cent in 1988-89 (RE). This was met from the draft on domestic savings, external borrowings and (narrowly defined) deficit financing (borrowing from RBI through treasury bills). The draft on domestic savings, which was to the extent of 3.7 per cent of GDP in 1980-81, increased to 5.9 per cent in 1988-89 (RE). Likewise, deficit financing increased from 0.9 per cent of GDP in 1981-82 to 2.1 per cent in 1988-89 (RE). Although the budget for 1989-90 had foreseen a reduction of the overall deficit, current indications are not supportive of such a prospect.

6.3 It is a matter of concern that a significant part of the borrowed resources goes towards covering revenue deficit of Government, which is substantially larger than the extent of narrowly defined deficit financing (borrowing from RBI through low-cost ad-hoc treasury bills). As borrowed resources command higher interest rates, the cost of financing the revenue gap has been on the rise. Moreover, the remunerative commercial activities also have not been generating adequate return flow by way of dividends and interest. On top of it, the interest cost of borrowing in the form of small savings, provident fund etc. has increased in recent years. With a near stagnant domestic saving rate, the increase in cost of borrowing is not surprising, particularly when the borrowing is large.

6.4 The net outcome of this pattern of financing is the emergence of unsavoury budgetary imbalances. Increase in borrowings and deficit financing leads to rise in interest payments, liquidity growth and inflation and pushes expenditures further. Growth in expenditure, in turn, necessitates larger borrowings and deficit financing.

6.5 Fiscal management in the immediate future must aim at correcting these imbalances to stem inflation, contain balance of payments pressures and secure economic benefits consistent with an equity oriented development strategy. The emphasis on improving efficiency and productivity in public enterprises has to be translated into actual achievement, if necessary, by making public funding of these enterprises contingent upon their generating adequate return flows to the budget.

Budgetary Development in 1988-89

6.6 The combined budgetary operations of the Central Government, State Governments and Union Territories in 1988-89 (RE) resulted in a budgetary deficit of Rs. 8,853 crores, about 52 per cent larger than Rs. 5,504 crores in 1987-88 (Actuals). The average budgetary deficit during 1980-81 to 1985-86 was around Rs. 3,166 crores (Table 6.1). The budgetary deficit-GDP ratio in 1988-89 (R.E.), thus went upto 2.3 per cent, from 1.3 per cent in 1985-86. This deterioration was partly due to a near stagnant tax-GDP ratio and partly to a rise in the expendiure-GDP ratio. Thus, the tax-GDP ratio, which was 16.5 per cent in 1985-86, crept to 16.7 per cent in 1988-89 (RE), while the expenditure-GDP ratio moved up from 32.0 per cent to 33.8 per cent during the period. The gap between total expenditure and current revenue which approximates the overall budgetary deficit concept in common use internationally, widened from 10.4 per cent of GDP in 1985-86 to about 12.1 per cent in 1988-89 (RE). This gap was about 9 per cent of GDP in 1980-81. About 74.5 per cent of the gap in 1988-89 was financed by draft on domestic savings, 6.8 per cent from external savings, and 18.7 per cent from deficit financing. The large draft on domestic savings in recent years against a near stagnant domestic saving rate, has inevitably led to a doubling of interest payments, from Rs. 8,006 crores in 1985-86 to Rs. 16,331 crores in 1988-89 (RE). The net result has been a rise in the proportion of non-developmental expenditures in total expenditure from 36.4 per cent in 1985-86 to 38.6 per cent in 1988-89 (RE).

TABLE 6.1

Budgetary Transactions of the Central and State Governments and Union Territories
(Including extra-budgetary resources of public sector undertakings for financing their plans)

(Rs. crores)

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89		1989-90
									(BE)	(RE)	(BE)
I. Total Outlay	**36845**	**43738**	**52747**	**60829**	**72825**	**83961**	**100790**	**112169**	**127780**	**132081**	**149223**
	(27.1)	(27.4)	(29.7)	(29.4)	(31.6)	(32.0)	(34.4)	(33.7)	(32.7)	(33.8)	(34.7)
(a) Developmental	24426	28653	33591	39274	48085	53397	63778	68801	78107	81153	92165
(b) Non-Developmental	12419	15085	19156	21555	24740	30564	37012	43368	49673	50928	57058
II. Current Revenue	**24563**	**30425**	**35795**	**40989**	**47098**	**56773**	**64823**	**73485**	**86036**	**84301**	**103623**
	(18.1)	(19.1)	(20.2)	(19.8)	(20.4)	(21.6)	(22.1)	(22.1)	(22.0)	(21.7)	(24.1)
(a) Tax Revenue	19844	24142	27242	31525	35813	43267	49540	56976	64147	65443	76041
	(14.6)	(15.1)	(15.3)	(15.2)	(15.5)	(16.5)	(16.9)	(17.1)	(16.4)	(16.7)	(17.7)
(i) Direct Taxes	3268	4133	4492	4907	5329	6252	6890	7483	8804	8966	10337
(ii) Indirect Taxes	16576	20009	22750	26618	30484	37015	42650	49493	55343	56477	65704
(b) Non-Tax Revenue	4719	6283	8553	9464	11285	13506	15283	16509	21889	19358	27582
III. Gap (I-II)	**12282**	**13313**	**16952**	**19840**	**25727**	**27188**	**35967**	**38684**	**41744**	**47280**	**45600**
	(9.0)	(8.4)	(9.5)	(9.6)	(11.2)	(10.4)	(12.3)	(11.6)	(10.7)	(12.1)	(10.6)
Financed by :											
(i) Domestic Capital Receipts	7161	9493	13012	16094	18765	21899	24439	29415	29653	35210	33671
(ii) Net External Assistance	1670	1301	1591	1611	1857	1850	2378	3765	3735	3217	3723
(iii) Budgetary deficit	3451	2519	2349	2135	5105	3439	9150	5504	8356	8853	8206
	(2.5)	(1.6)	(1.3)	(1.0)	(2.2)	(1.3)	(3.1)	(1.7)	(2.1)	(2.3)	(1.9)

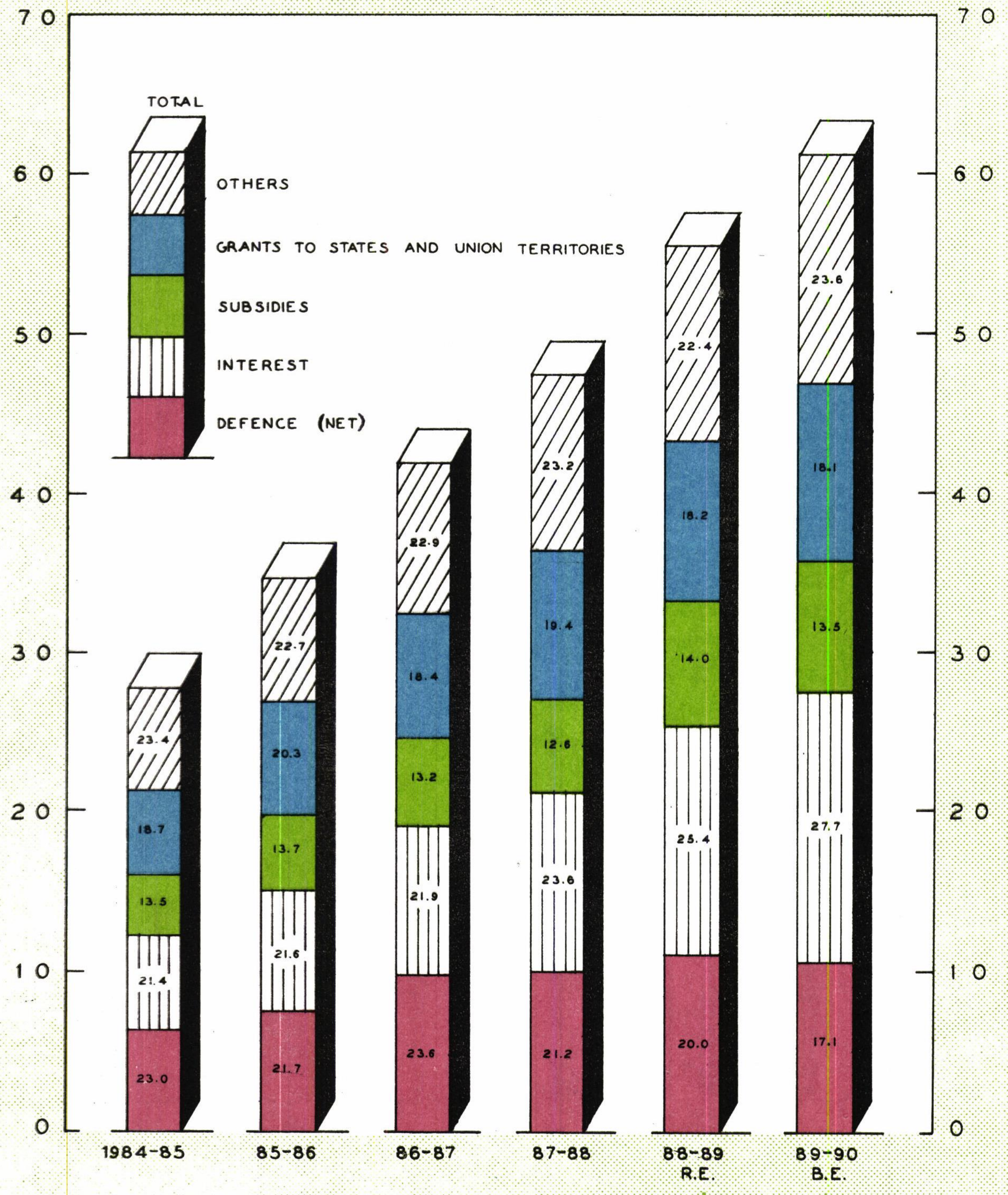
Notes :—(1) For clarification regarding the scope of some items in this Table, see footnotes to Table 2.1 in the Statistical Appendix.

(2) Figures in brackets are percentages of new series of GDP at current market prices released by C.SO. and, therefore, will differ from the figures given in the earlier issues of Economic Survey.

CENTRE'S REVENUE EXPENDITURE

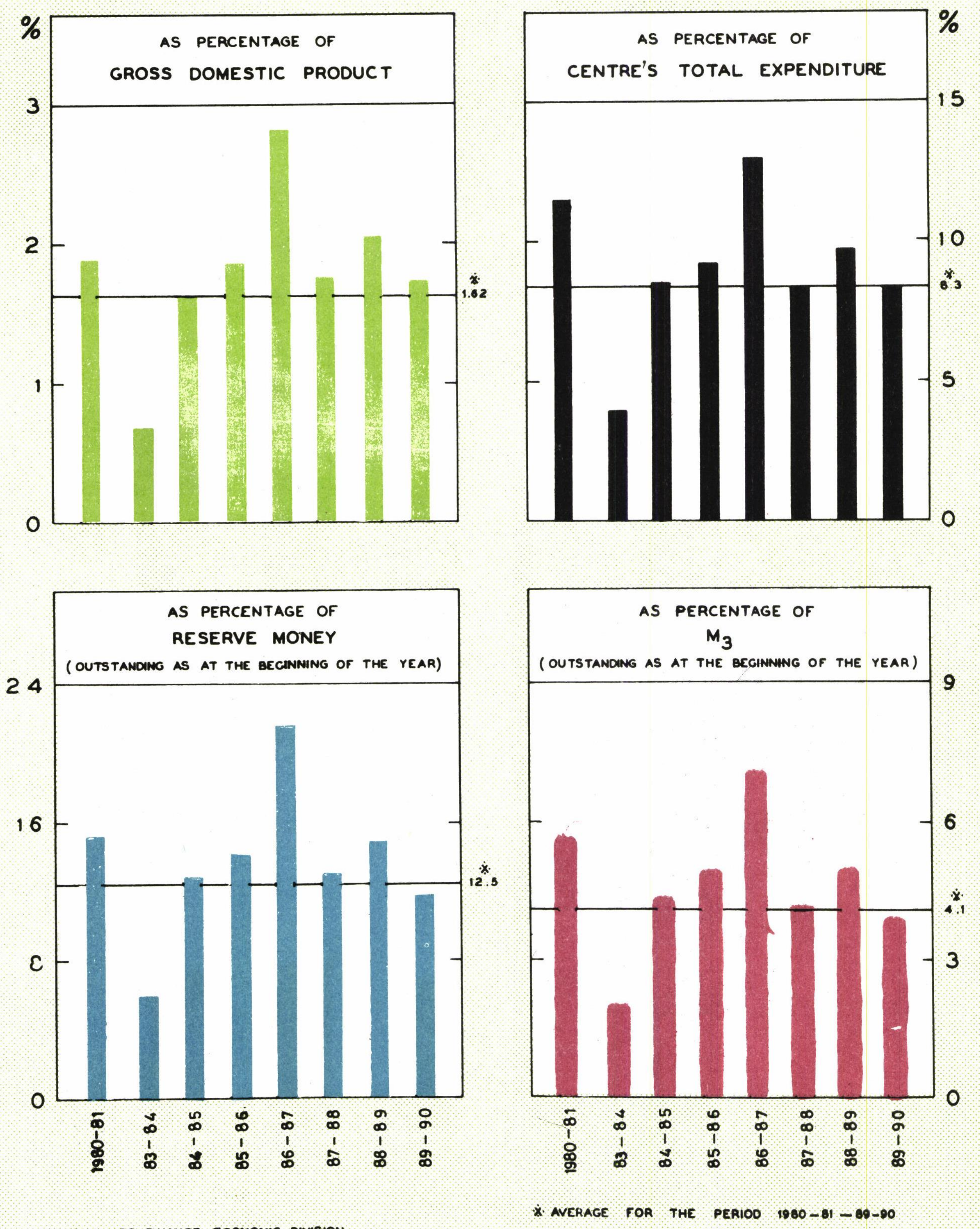
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION

RS. IN '000 CRORES



MINISTRY OF FINANCE, ECONOMIC DIVISION

CENTRE'S BUDGETARY DEFICIT



MINISTRY OF FINANCE, ECONOMIC DIVISION.

6.7 The budgetary position of the Central Government was distinctly worse in 1988-89 (RE) with budgetary deficit widening to Rs. 7,940 crores against the actuals of Rs. 5,816 crores in 1987-88 and Rs. 4,937 crores in 1985-86. The expenditure-GDP ratio was over 24 per cent, while the ratio of current revenue (including internal resources of PSUs) to GDP was a mere 13.4 per cent and hence the large gap. Expenditure growth on an average, was a little over 17 per cent during 1980-81 to 1988-89. Growth in revenue expenditure, was, however, far in excess; 19.5 per cent during the period. At the same time, tax-revenue grew on an average by 17 per cent in nominal terms. This mis-match between growth in tax-revenue and revenue expenditure inevitably resulted in a large and widening revenue deficit during the period. Thus revenue deficit enlarged to 2.8 per cent of GDP in 1988-89 (RE), from 2.1 per cent in 1985-86 and 0.6 per cent in 1980-81 (Table 6.2). The widening revenue deficit was largely met from borrowed resources involving higher interest payment liabilities. The diversion of high cost borrowed resources for covering revenue deficit dissipated scarce resource while it ensured no return flow to the budget. The consequent destabilising effects have lengthened budgetary-imbalances throughout the decade of eighties.

TABLE 6.2

Centre's Revenue Receipts and Revenue Expenditure

(As per cent of GDP)

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89 (RE)	1989-90 (BE)[2]
1. Tax Revenue										
(Net of States share)	6.9	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.7	8.1	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.9
2. Non-Tax Revenue	2.5	2.5	2.8	2.4	2.9	3.0	3.4	3.1	3.0	3.7
3. Total Current Revenue (1+2) .	9.4	9.8	10.2	9.9	10.6	11.1	11.7	11.5	11.4	12.6
4. Total Current Expenditure .	10.0	9.9	10.9	11.1	12.1	13.2	14.4	14.3	14.2	14.2
(a) Interest payments	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.6	2.9	3.1	3.4	3.6	4.0
(b) Subsidies [1]	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.9
(c) Defence Expenditure [3]	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.4	3.0	2.8	2.4
(d) Grants to States & UTs .	2.1	1.7	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.6
(e) Others	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.4
5. Revenue Accounts surplus (+)/ Deficit (—)/(3-4)	—0.6	—0.1	—0.7	—1.2	—1.5	—2.1	—2.7	—2.8	—2.8	—1.6

1. Excludes subsidies on imported fertilizer upto 1985-86.
2. Estimates.
3. Includes defence pension.

Note :— The ratios in this Table from 1980-81 onwards are based on the new series of GDP released by the CSO and therefore, these will differ from the figures given in previous year's Economic Survey.

6.8 The budgetary position of the States and UTs together was no better. The combined budgets of States & UTs showed a deficit of Rs. 913 crores in 1988-89 (RE) against a surplus of Rs. 312 crores in the previous year and Rs. 1,498 crores in 1985-86. Their revenues included Rs. 1,389 crores by way of grants from the Centre (Table 6.2). The internal resources of State PSUs continued to be plagued by poor performance. In 1988-89 (RE), internal resources of PSUs were a negative Rs. 626 crores against a negative Rs. 654 crores in 1987-88 and negative Rs. 29 crores in 1985-86. A disturbing feature has been the rise in non-developmental expenditure over the years. The ratio of non-developmental expenditureto total expenditure increased from 27 per cent in 1985-86 to 29.5 per cent in 1988-89 (R.E.). Here again, interest payment was the major element, its share in non-development expenditure increased from 26.9 per cent in 1985-86 to 32.9 per cent in 1988-89 (RE).

Central Government Budgetary and Fiscal Developments 1989-90

6.9 The Central Government Budget for 1989-90 sought to promote a number of objectives : promotion of productive employment; restraint on non-essential luxury consumption; protecting the consumption standard of the poor; maintaining the tempo of industrial modernisation and growth; providing relief to middle income tax payers and containing the Budget deficit. Budget proposals framed in pursuance of these objectives had two conspicuous features: a special surcharge on high income tax payers for financing a new rural employment programme and the levy of a range of indirect taxes on low priority and luxury items to tap resources from the relatively affluent sections of society. The Budget also contained measures to reverse the trend in the rising revenue deficit through mobilisation of resources and containment of expenditure. The Budget proposed Rs. 1,287 crores in fresh taxes, the burden being divided between direct taxes estimated to yield Rs. 530 crores and indirect taxes and levies to yield Rs. 757 crores. The gross revenue collection by the Centre was estimated to go up by over 17 per cent from Rs. 43,376 crores in 1988-89 to Rs. 50,875 crores in 1989-90.

6.10 The details of important fiscal measures contained in the Budget for 1989-90 and the Finance Act 1989 are enumerated in the following paragraphs.

Direct Taxes

6.11 No major changes were proposed in the personal and corporate tax structure except that the tax rate for the individuals in the entry slab of Rs. 18,000—25,000 was reduced from 25 per cent to 20 per cent. The drought surcharge on wealth-tax and income-tax levied in 1987 was withdrawn from the assessment year 1989-90 and 1990-91 respectively. Instead a new surcharge at the rate of 8 per cent, specifically linked to financing a new rural employment programme called Jawaharlal Nehru Rojgar Yojna, was levied on resident tax payers with income above Rs. 50,000. With a view to curbing conspicuous consumption, the rate of expenditure tax as applicable to higher class hotels was enhanced from the present level of 10 per cent to 20 per cent. Some measures were also adopted for providing relief which included tax exemption to the income from poultry farming at the rate of thirty-three and one third per cent of such income; standard deduction on family pension at the rate of thirty-three and one third per cent, subject to a ceiling of Rs. 12,000; deduction of Rs. 15,000 for mentally retarded persons, provision for deduction of profession tax in computing the salary income, uniformity in allowance of standard deduction to employees of public and private sectors and certain tax concessions to venture capital undertakings and Fund set up under Exchange Risk Administration Scheme.

6.12 Another significant aspect of the Budget was announcement of two new schemes for promoting savings and investment. The first scheme was linked with housing and could be availed of only by an individual who is not owner of a residential property. The scheme called Home Loan Account Scheme would be operated through National Housing Bank (NHB) and deposits made in the scheme as well as repayment of housing loan taken from the bank would qualify for deduction under Section 80-C of the Income-Tax Act. Such deposits upto a maximum of Rs. 5 lakhs would also be exempted from wealth-tax and tax

payers would get a tax concession on capital gains if the sale proceeds are invested in the bonds and debentures issued by the National Housing Bank. These concessions are expected to provide a solid financial base to the NHB and encourage savings for house building. The scheme became operational on July 1, 1989. The second scheme was in the nature of a new deposit scheme for retiring Government employees to invest with a three years lock-in-period. The interest on investment in the scheme would be free from income-tax and deposits would be fully exempt from wealth tax. This scheme came into effect from 1st July, 1989. Other initiatives in the area of small savings included withdrawal of National Savings Certificates(NSC) VI & VII issue and introduction of a new series of NSC VIII issue which would be eligible for tax concession under Section 80-C but not under Section 80-L of Income-Tax Act.

Indirect Taxes

6.13 Indirect tax measures sought to mobilise resources from a wide range of items. The existing specific excise duty rates of most of the commodities were raised by 5 percent. Essential items like tea, coffee, sugar, kerosene, petroleum products, vegetable oils, vanaspati, cotton yarn and fabrics, jute yarn and fabrics, electric bulbs and fluorescent tubes were exempted from this change. Similarly the existing exemption for newsprint and specified papers for use in printing of books remained unaltered. A higher adjustment of rate was also made in case of pig iron and certain steel items such as ingots, billets, bars, rods, etc. Duty was also hiked on hot rolled and cold rolled flat products and a uniform rate of duty was prescribed for steel forgings and castings.

6.14 Focusing on luxury and semi-luxury items, the Budget raised the excise duty on a variety of electronic items including T.V. sets, music systems, radios, computers and certain imported specified raw materials and piece parts for the manufacture of electronic components. Duty was also increased on fuel efficient cars, vans and jeeps which were hitherto enjoying a concessional rate. The duty on two wheelers was restructured into a four tier regime. The proposed new rates for T.V. and two wheelers were further revised during the course of general discussion on the budget. As a result, the enhanced excise duty on black and white TV sets was brought down to its pre-budget level and increase in duty on colour TV sets of screen size less than 36 cms was slightly moderated. In the case of two-wheelers, the new duty of 25 per cent ad valorem applicable to engine capacity of 100 cc to 150 cc, was modified to include two-wheelers with capacity upto 200 cc under this rate of duty. Some concessions in customs duty were also given to these sectors to encourage the process of indigenisation. These included a concessional duty of 40 percent to machinery and components imported for manufacturing fuel injection equipment, reduction in import duty of specified raw materials required for manufacture of optical communication cables and extension of the concessional duty to more items of machinery for production of high-tech items like large scale integrated circuits, micro-processors and other micro electronic items. These measures also focussed on the need to contain the high level of import content in domestic manufacture in the context of present tight BOP position.

6.15 With a view to mobilising additional resources, excise duty on cigarettes was increased at varying rates. Excise duty was also raised on certain low priority items like panmasalas and molasses required for the manufacture of liquor. Similarly, import duties were raised on wood pulp, waste paper, low ash coal, raw petroleum coke, glazed news print and certain chemicals. In view of the increased availability of cotton, the concessional excise duty on viscose staple fibre for blending with cotton was withdrawn. Likewise, the Foreign Travel Tax for neighbouring countries was raised from Rs. 50 to Rs. 150 and for other countries from Rs. 100 to Rs. 300 and a new tax called Inland Air Travel Tax at 10 per cent of the basic fare was introduced. Passengers paying air fare in foreign currency were exempted from this new tax.

6.16 The Budget announced several measures to rationalise tax on capital goods industry. The customs duty on general projects and machinery was reduced from the existing 90 per cent to 80 per cent ad-valorem. The duty concession for import of machinery under the technology upgradation scheme was extended to four more

sectors, namely cutting tools, commercial tool rooms, textile machinery and paper machinery. In addition, for the machine tools sector, the list of machinery items attracting lower duty was expanded. The import duty on specified machinery which varied between 25 and 35 per cent was unified and fixed at 40 per cent ad-valorem. Simultaneously, an intermediate level of duty of 60 per cent ad-valorem was introduced on import of certain specified items of machinery which are also manufactured indigenously, such as, captive power plants, certain types of generating sets and circular looms for jute industry. Concessions available to export thrust sectors were further widened to include machinery imports for rubber and canvas, footwear sector and textile and sericulture sectors.

6.17 As a measure of relief, the Budget also made some marginal changes in the duty rates for several industries. Excise duty relief was given to match industry, mini cement units and lamp manufacturing industry. Full excise duty concession was provided for printing and writing paper containing not less than 75 per cent of pulp made from jute and mesta. Similarly, excise duty was lowered on synthetic organic dyestuff and complete exemption was provided for synthetic shoddy blankets of value upto Rs. 60/- per square metre. Budget also proposed complete exemption from excise duty on the first 30 prints of each feature film against the existing exemption for 12 prints and rates of duty on subsequent prints were reduced. On the customs side, duty was reduced on import of raw wool by apex Khadi Federations, paraxylene and raw silk. Fresh tariff concessions were extended to imports of specified life saving drugs and instruments for environmental control and safety in chemical industry.

6.18 The excise tariff for small scale units was restructured to allow complete exemption from excise duty upto a value of Rs. 30 lakhs only in cases where goods, falling under more than one chapter of the Central Excise Tariff, are manufactured. Subsequently, during the course of budget discussion the eligibility criterion for availing exemption was raised from the level of Rs. 1.5 crores of value of clearances to Rs. 2 crores. For coping with problems of industrial sickness, the Budget proposed to introduce an excise relief scheme for weak units. The scheme as announced in a separate notification, is applicable to any industrial undertaking whose accumulated losses as at the end of any financial year have resulted in an erosion of 50 per cent or more of the maximum net worth during the immediately preceding five financial years. The eligible unit is provided excise loan not exceeding 50 per cent of excise duty actually paid for three years subsequent to the date of approval of rehabilitation package by the empowered committee. The total amount given by way of such excise loan, shall not, in any case, exceed 25 per cent of the overall cost of the rehabilitation package.

6.19 With a view to encouraging food processing and packaging industry, concessional excise duty was extended to refrigerating appliances and machinery intended to be used in vans meant for transport of food and dairy products. The list of specified food processing and packaging machinery enjoying concessional import duty was expanded. Excise duty was also reduced on skimmed milk powder, condensed milk, specified food preparations, namkeen etc. Similarly, import duty on specified amino acids, certain items of machinery for marine food sector, specified machinery and equipment for seed production, processing and quality control was reduced. However, customs duties on import of cinnamon and cloves were raised in order to help farmers realise remunerative prices.

6.20 Petrochemical industries were eligible for certain concessions including concessional excise duty on naphtha when they are declared as refineries. This was reviewed with a view to making available the concessions with certain modifications, without linking the concessions to the declaration of a factory as a refinery and orders declaring certain factories as refineries were rescinded. Simultaneously the concessional rate of duty on raw naphtha was raised from Rs. 30 to Rs. 60 per kl.

6.21 Following the decontrol of pricing and distribution of aluminium, excise and customs duties on aluminium and certain downstream products were restructured. While excise duty

was hiked in the case of aluminium ingots, wire-rods and some downstream products, the aluminium ingots were exempted from basic and auxilliary customs duties. Further, the basic customs duty on import of aluminium scrap was reduced from 30 per cent to 15 per cent.

Additional Resource Moblisation

6.22 The Additional Resource Mobilisation (ARM) measures undertaken in Central Budget for 1989-90 were expected to yield Rs. 1,287 crores. Out of this, Rs. 757 crores were to be raised through indirect taxes and Rs. 530 crores through direct taxes and levies. The States' share in Centre's additional resource mobilisation, was to be Rs. 384 crores. The Railway budget for 1989-90 proposed further hikes in the rates of traffic, parcels and luggage which were expected to yield an additional revenue of Rs. 876 crores. Details of the ARM measures are given in Table 6.3.

TABLE—6.3

Additional Resource Mobilisation through Central Budget for 1989-90

(Rs. crores)

	Centre's share	State's share	Total
I. Taxes	903	384	1287
(a) Direct Taxes	530	—	530
(i) Corporation Tax	255	—	255
(ii) Income Tax	245	—	245
(iii) Expenditure Tax	30	—	30
(b) Indirect Taxes	373	384	757
(i) Customs duties	(—)120	—	(—)120
(ii) Union Excise duties	408	384	792
(iii) Other Taxes and duties	85	—	85
II. Revision in the Postal & Telecommunication Tariffs and Railway fares & Freights	876	—	876
(a) Railways	876	—	876
(b) Posts and Telecommunication	—	—	—
III. Total (I+II)	1779	384	2163

Revenue and Expenditure

6.23 The budget for 1989-90 aimed to contain the budgetary deficit at Rs. 7,337 crores, about Rs. 150 crores lower than budget estimate of Rs. 7,484 crores and over Rs. 450 crores lower than the revised estimate of Rs. 7,940 crores in 1988-89. Aggregate resources of Central Government including internal and extra-budgetary resources of Centre's public enterprises were estimated at Rs. 98,008 crores, 17.2 per cent higher than Rs. 83,617 crores in 1988-89 (BE). Aggregate disbursements, on the other hand, were estimated to be Rs. 105,345 crores, 15.6 per cent higher than in 1988-89 (BE). Hence, the uncovered deficit of Rs. 7,337 crores. On the receipts side, tax and non-tax revenues were expected to grow by 20.4 per cent and 30.4 per cent respectively. Domestic capital receipts were anticipated to increase by 6.1 per cent but external capital receipts were to decrease by 0.3 per cent, so that total capital receipts were estimated to rise by 5.4 per cent. On the disbursement side, non-developmental expenditure was projected to grow by 10.5 per cent over the level in budget estimates of 1988-89 and development expenditure was expected to rise by 19.5 per cent.

6.24 The Central Plan outlay for 1989-90 (BE) was raised by 20 per cent to Rs. 34,446 crores. A significant feature was a substantial lowering of budgetary support to Central Plan from about 56 per cent in 1988-89 (BE) to 49 per cent in

1989-90 (BE). The contribution from internal and extra-budgetary resources of public enterprises was envisaged to rise from 44 per cent to 51 per cent during the period. The sectoral allocation was oriented to strengthen agricultural, industrial and infra-structure sectors. The allocation to energy, transport and communications together was stepped up by over 23 per cent while the allocation to industry and minerals was also enhanced by 23 per cent.

Seventh Plan/LTFP Projections: Comparison with Actuals

6.25 The year 1989-90 is the terminal year of the Seventh Plan and it is interesting to compare the behaviour so far of some important fiscal parameters with their Seventh Plan targets. The targets were fixed in terms of 1984-85 prices. These targets were annualised in the Long Term Fiscal Policy (LTFP) document and were expressed as ratios of respective year's GDP. The comparison with LTFP projections is presented in Table 6.4. Caution is required in comparing the various ratios of 1988-89 and 1989-90 with the corresponding year's LTFP ratios as 1988-89 ratios are based on revised estimates which are subject to changes and 1989-90 ratios are based on budget estimates which are only tentative.

TABLE—6.4

Important Fiscal Parameters

(*Seventh Plan Projections* : A Comparison with Actuals*)

(As Percent of GDP)

	1985-86		1986-87		1987-88		1988-89		1989-90	
	A/c	LTFP	A/c	LTFP	A/c	LTFP	Revised Estimates	LTFP	Budget Estimates	LTFP
1. Tax Revenue (net of States Share)	**8.7**	**7.8**	**8.9**	**8.2**	**9.1**	**8.7**	**9.0**	**9.2**	**9.6**	**9.4**
(a) Direct Taxes	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.3	1.8	1.5	2.0	1.5	2.1
(b) Indirect Taxes	7.1	6.3	7.4	6.5	7.7	6.9	7.5	7.2	8.1	7.3
2. Non-tax Revenue	**3.1**	**3.0**	**3.4**	**2.9**	**3.2**	**2.8**	**3.1**	**2.7**	**3.4**	**2.7**
3. Non-Plan Revenue Expenditure	**11.9**	**11.1**	**12.8**	**11.3**	**13.3**	**11.5**	**13.3**	**11.6**	**13.4**	**11.9**
(a) Defence	3.5	3.3	4.1	3.4	4.3	3.5	4.1	3.6	3.6	3.8
(b) Interest Payments	3.1	3.0	3.4	3.3	3.6	3.6	3.9	3.9	4.2	4.1
(c) Food and Fertilizers Subsidies	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.1	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0
(d) All Others	3.9	3.6	3.9	3.4	4.0	3.3	3.8	3.1	4.1	3.0
4. Balance from Current Revenue (BCR)	**—0.1**	**—0.4**	**—0.5**	**—0.2**	**—1.0**	**neg**	**—1.2**	**0.3**	**neg**	**0.2**
5. Central Plan	**8.1**	**7.5**	**8.7**	**7.5**	**8.3**	**7.5**	**8.3**	**7.5**	**8.6**	**7.5**
6. Assistance for State & UT Plans	**2.9**	**2.7**	**3.0**	**3.7**	**3.2**	**2.6**	**2.8**	**2.5**	**2.7**	**2.5**
7. Domestic Borrowing	**6.9**	**6.4**	**8.2**	**5.6**	**8.4**	**5.0**	**8.0**	**4.4**	**6.5**	**4.2**
(a) Market Borrowing	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.6	1.9	1.5	2.0	1.5	1.8	1.5
(b) Budgetary Deficit	2.0	1.3	3.0	1.2	1.9	1.1	2.2	1.0	1.8	0.9
(c) Others	2.9	3.0	3.2	2.8	4.6	2.4	3.9	1.9	2.8	1.8
8. Internal & Extra-budgetary Resources of PSUs	**3.1**	**2.9**	**2.6**	**3.4**	**3.0**	**3.7**	**3.1**	**4.0**	**3.6**	**4.1**

* The yearly projections given in LTFP document, are annualised Seventh Five Year Plan targets which are expressed as ratios of annualised GDP. In case of actuals the new series GDP available upto 1988-89 and the estimated GDP for 1989-90 (assuming growth rate of 10 per cent) have been converted to confirm to old series (as in LTFP) by using appropriate conversion factor.

Note : 1. The ratios given here will not agree with the ratios given in table 6.2 because of conceptual differences and differences in GDP figures.

2. BCR for the Centre as defined in plan documents is the balance of current receipts (excluding external grants) over non-Plan revenue expenditure (including Capital outlay on border roads and defence).

6.26 It is observed from the Table 6.4 that BCR which had remained negative and even widened to (—) 1.2 per cent of GDP in 1988-89 (RE) showed a marginal surplus in 1989-90(BE). However, the 1989-90 figures are only tentative estimates. Judging by the latest available trend in net RBI credit to Central Government which has been running at a level higher than the budget estimates, the year-end results may well show a negative BCR against Plan expectations. Other broad conclusions are as under:—

(a) Tax revenue performance has been more or less on target. Within tax revenue, the performance of direct taxes has been behind the targets. Indirect taxes have performed better, exceeding Seventh Plan projections by significant margins.

(b) Non-tax revenues have also performed well, exceeding the projections by significant proportions.

(c) Non-Plan revenue expenditures have exceeded Seventh Plan targets by significant margins. In particular, defence (excepting 1989-90), interest payments and food and fertiliser subsidies were well above the targets.

(d) In regard to finance, domestic borrowings were far above the projected levels and both market borrowings and budgetary deficit exceeded by wide margins the projected targets.

(e) Excepting 1985-86, Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources of PSUs (including Oil Pool Accounts surplus) fell significantly short of projections.

(f) The size of Central Plan and assistance for State and UT Plans were well above the Seventh Plan anticipations.

Savings and Capital Formation

6.27 An economic and functional classification of the Central Budget is prepared every year. A striking feature of the classification on the expenditure side has been the steady decline in the proportion of expenditure on capital formation, from over 40 per cent in mid-eighties to 34.7 per cent in 1989-90 (Table 6.5). This has

TABLE 6.5

Economic Classification of Total Expenditure in Central Budget

(Rupees Crores)

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89 (R.E.)	1989-90 (B.E.)
1. Consumption Expenditure	**5174**	6096	**7057**	**8130**	**9428**	**11210**	**14665**	**16551**	**18832**	**19669**
	23.0	24.0	23.1	22.6	21.5	21.1	22.9	23.5	22.9	22.2
(a) Defence	3571	4327	5018	5823	6647	7962	10439	11875	13088	13262
	15.9	17.0	16.5	16.2	15.1	15.0	16.3	16.9	15.9	15.0
(b) Other Government Administration	1603	1769	2039	2307	2781	3248	4226	4676	5744	6407
	7.1	7.0	6.6	6.4	6.3	6.1	6.6	6.7	7.0	7.2
2. Transfer Payments (Current)	**6912**	**7728**	**9590**	**11436**	**14938**	**18347**	**21243**	**25380**	**31298**	**35432**
	30.7	30.4	31.4	31.8	34.0	34.5	33.2	36.1	39.1	40.0
(a) Interest Payments	2253	2763	3516	4450	5646	7090	8648	10702	13165	15673
	10.0	10.9	11.5	12.4	12.9	13.3	13.5	15.2	16.0	17.7
(b) Subsidies	1912	1946	2304	2886	4484	5070	5542	5976	7815	8272
	8.5	7.7	7.6	8.0	10.2	9.5	8.7	8.5	9.5	9.3
(c) Grants to States & UTs (including local bodies)	1810	1801	2365	2526	2863	3922	4205	4962	5708	6835
	8.0	7.1	7.8	7.0	6.5	7.4	6.6	7.1	6.9	7.7
(d) Others	937	1218	1405	1574	1945	2265	2848	3740	4610	4652
	4.4	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.4	5.3	5.6	5.3
3. Gross Capital Formation out of Budgetary Resources	**9012**	**10799**	**12493**	**14702**	**17551**	**21477**	**24320**	**25770**	**29633**	**30734**
	40.1	**42.5**	**40.7**	**40.8**	**40.0**	**40.4**	**38.0**	**36.7**	**36.1**	**34.7**
(a) Physical Assets	1907	2552	2884	3356	4123	4558	5905	5961	7425	8433
	8.5	10.0	9.5	9.3	9.4	8.6	9.2	8.5	9.0	9.5
(b) Financial Assets	7105	8247	9519	11346	13428	16919	18415	19809	22207	22301
	31.6	32.5	31.2	31.5	30.6	31.8	28.8	28.2	27.0	25.2
4. Others	**1397**	**778**	**1444**	**1720**	**1962**	**2078**	**3795**	**2603**	**2372**	**2671**
	6.2	3.1	4.7	4.8	4.5	3.9	5.9	3.7	2.9	3.0
5. Total Expenditure	**22495**	**25401**	**30494**	**35988**	**43879**	**53112**	**64023**	**70304**	**82135**	**88506**

Note : Figures in decimals are percentages to respective total expenditure.

resulted primarily from the sharp increase in expenditure related to current transfers. Thus, the proportion of transfer payments in total expenditures has increased from an average of 31 per cent during 1980-81 to 1983-84 to 40 per cent in 1989-90. Among transfer payments, the highest increase has been on account of interest payments; the proportion of interest payments in total expenditures increased from 10 per cent in 1980-81 to 17.7 per cent in 1989-90. The share of consumption expenditure, on the other hand, has fluctuated between 21 to 23 per cent. The bulk of the consumption expenditure has been on defence account but its share in total consumption expenditure has been remarkably stable at around 70 per cent.

6.28 The situation in regard to capital formation and savings out of budgetary transactions is detailed in Table 6.6. Consequent on the sharp decline in the proportion of expenditure on capital formation since 1986-87, the annual growth in capital formation in nominal terms has nosedived to only 3.7 per cent in 1989-90 from the annual average growth of around 19 per cent during 1981-82 to 1985-86. The dis-savings of the Central Government, however, reduced in 1989-90 largely due to a narrowing of dis-savings of Government Administration which in turn, was due to the transfer of Rs. 2300 crores from oil pool account to revenue account. Moreover, the retained net profits and depreciation provision of departmental undertakings and depreciation also improved from Rs. 2509 crores in 1988-89 (RE) to Rs. 3625 crores in 1989-90.

TABLE 6.6

Capital Formation by the Central Government and its Financing

(Rs. crores)

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89 (R.E.)	1989-90 (B.E.)
I. Gross Capital Formation out of Budgetary Resources of Central Government	**9012**	**10799**	**12403**	**14702**	**17551**	**21477**	**24320**	**25770**	**29633**	**30734**
	(24.7)	**(19.8)**	**(14.9)**	**(18.5)**	**(19.4)**	**(22.4)**	**(13.2)**	**(6.0)**	**(15.0)**	**(3.7)**
As per cent of gross domestic product at current market price (new series)	6.6	6.8	7.0	7.1	7.6	8.2	8.3	7.7	7.6	7.1
(i) Gross capital formation by the Central Government .	1907	2552	2884	3356	4123	4558	5905	5961	7426	8433
(ii) Financial assistance for capital formation in the rest of the economy	7105	8247	9519	11346	13428	16919	18415	19809	22207	22301
II. Gross Savings of the Central Government	**3**	**1107**	**857**	**313**	**(—)963**	**(—)1441**	**(—)2852**	**(—)4294**	**(—)6093**	**(—)698**
III. Gap (I—II)	**9009**	**9682**	**11546**	**14389**	**18514**	**22918**	**27172**	**30064**	**35726**	**31432**
Financed by	(6.6)	(6.1)	(6.5)	(7.0)	(8.0)	(8.7)	(9.3)	(9.0)	(9.1)	(7.3)
IV. Draft on other sectors of domestic economy . . .	**7339**	**8391**	**9955**	**12778**	**14657**	**21068**	**24794**	**26299**	**32509**	**27709**
(i) Domestic capital receipts	4762	6999	8300	11361	12912	16131	16533	20483	24569	20372
(ii) Budgetary deficit . .	2577	1392	1655	1417	3745	4937	8261	5816	7940	7337
V. Draft on foreign savings . .	**1670**	**1301**	**1591**	**1611**	**1857**	**1850**	**2378**	**3765**	**3217**	**3723**

Note :—(i) Gross capital formation in this Table includes loans given for Capital formation on a gross basis. Consequently, domestic capital receipts include loan repayments to the Central Government.

(ii) Figures in brackets are percentage increase over the preceding year.

(iii) Figures in brackets of row III indicate the gap as per cent of GDP. Because of the revision in the new series of GDP, the ratios given here will differ from those given in the earlier issues of Economic Survey.

Central Government Liabilities

6.29 As indicated earlier, Central Government's borrowings and deficit financing have exceeded the Seventh Plan targets by significant margins. It is, thus, appropriate to give a brief review of Government's debt position and its implications. Table 6.7 summarises the position in regard to internal, external and total liabilities of the Central Government. Internal liabilities consist of two parts, namely internal debt and other internal liabilities. Internal debt includes market borrowings, treasury bills, special securities issued to Reserve Bank and special bearer bonds. The other internal liabilities include small savings collections, provident funds, reserve funds and deposits. Internal liabilities, as a whole, have witnessed a significant rise over the years. Thus, the ratio of outstanding internal liabilities to GDP increased from 35.7 per cent at the end of 1980-81 to as much as 51.9 per cent at the end of 1988-89 and is estimated to be about 54 per cent by the end of 1989-90. A significant feature has been the sharp increase in other internal liabilities during the period. The ratio of outstanding other internal liabilities to GDP shot up from 12.9 per cent at the end of 1980-81 to 22.6 per cent at the end of 1988-89 and is expected to rise further to 23.5 per cent by the end of 1989-90. These liabilities attract relatively higher interest rates and as such, have added to the growing interest payment liability.

TABLE 6.7

Outstanding Liabilities of the Central Government and Payments of Interest

(Rs. crores)

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89 (RE)	1989-90 (BE)
1. Internal Liabilities (Outstanding)	**48451** 35.7	**55857** 35.0	**71190** 40.1	**80141** 38.7	**96804** 42.0	**119331** 45.4	**146247** 49.9	**172338** 51.8	**203002** 51.9	**231692** 53.8
(A) Internal Debt	30864	35653	46939	50264	58537	71039	86312	98646	114453	130758
(a) Market Borrowings	15676	18585	22355	26394	30470	35352	40880	46743	53993	61319
(B) Others	15188	17068	24584	23870	28067	35687	45432	51903	60460	69439
(b) Other Internal Liabilities	17587 12.9	20204 12.7	24251 13.7	29877 14.4	38267 16.6	48292 18.4	59935 20.4	73692 22.2	88549 22.6	100934 23.5
2. External Debt (Outstanding)*	**11298** 8.3	**12328** 7.7	**13682** 7.7	**15120** 7.3	**16637** 7.2	**18153** 6.9	**20299** 6.9	**23223** 7.0	**25239** 6.5	**28037** 6.5
3. Total Outstanding Liabilities (1+2)	**59749** 44.0	**68185** 42.8	**84872** 47.8	**95261** 46.1	**113441** 49.2	**137484** 52.4	**166546** 56.8	**195561** 58.8	**228241** 58.3	**259729** 60.4
4. Gross Interest Payments	2604	3195	3937	4795	5749	7512	9246	11252	14149	17000
5. Net Interest Payments	809	979	1086	2127	1786	2917	3893	5497	7003	8960
6. Gross Interest Payment as % of Total Expenditure	11.6	12.6	12.9	13.3	13.1	14.1	14.4	16.0	17.2	19.2
7. Net Interest Payment as % of Total Expenditure	3.6	3.9	3.6	5.9	4.1	5.5	6.1	7.8	8.5	10.1
Memorandum items										
External Debt (Outstanding) (Converted at year end exchange rates)	13479 9.9	15445 9.7	17577 9.9	20214 9.8	24004 10.4	26638 10.1	32312 11.0	36578 11.0	46838 12.0	N.A.

*External debt figures represent borrowings by Central Government from external resources and are based upon historical rates of exchange.

NOTE 1. Figures in decimals are percentages to respective GDPs.

2. GDP (at current prices) for 1989-90 are estimated to grow by 10.0 per cent.

6.30 The outstanding external liability on Government account have been shown on the basis of historical exchange rates in Table 6.7. These liabilities as a ratio of GDP have tended to decline over the years, from 8.3 per cent at the end of 1980-81 to 6.5 per cent at the end of 1988-89. The ratio is expected to remain at 6.5 per cent by the end of 1989-90. However, it will be seen from the memorandum item in Table 6.7 that the outstanding external liabilities when converted at year-end exchange rates, showed a rising trend. The ratio of this converted external liability to GDP increased from 9.9 per cent at the end of 1980-81 to 12.0 per cent at the end of 1988-89. The year-end exchange rates for 1989-90 are not yet available.

6.31 The total outstanding liabilities of Central Government comprising of internal liability and external liability] (expressed on the basis of historical exchange rates) have continued to rise over the eighties. These liabilities formed about 44 per cent of GDP at the end of 1980-81 and the ratio increased to over 60 per cent by the end of 1989-90. Taking external liabilities as converted by year-end exchange rates, the total outstanding liabilities grew from 45.6 per cent of GDP at the end of 1980-81 to 63.9 per cent at the end of 1988-89.

6.32 The growth of Government debt has led to a substantial increase in gross interest payments which have gone up from 11.6 per cent of total Central Government expenditure in 1980-81 to around 14 percent in 1985-86 and over 19 per cent in 1989-90 (B.E.). Equally disturbing is the rise in the share of net (of interest receipts) interest payments from 3.6 per cent in 1980-81 to 5.5 percent in 1985-86 and 10.1 percent in 1989-90 (B.E.).

6.33 The assets of the Central Government, comprising capital investments and loans advanced, have increased from Rs. 59,670 crores at the end of 1980-81 to an estimated (in budget) total of Rs. 208,525 crores by the end of 1989-90. As a proportion of GDP at current market prices, this represents an increase from 44 per cent in 1980-81 to over 48 per cent in 1988-89. Over the same period, total liabilities have increased from Rs. 59,749 crores (44 per cent of GDP) at the end of 1980-81 to an estimated (in budget) total of Rs. 259,729 crores (60 per cent of GDP) at the end of 1989-90. In 1981-82 assets and liabilities were approximately of the same magnitude. Since then total liabilities have consistently exceeded total assets and the gap has widened each successive year, to arrive at an estimated level exceeding Rs. 50,000 crores by the end of 1989-90. The growing gap between the stock of Central Government assets and liabilities primarily reflects the succession of deficits on revenue account incurred since 1979-80.

Finances of States and Union Territories

6.34 The budget estimates for 1989-90 of States and Union Territories taken together anticipated an overall deficit of Rs. 869 crores, close to the deficit of Rs. 872 crores in the budget estimates for 1988-89 but marginally lower than the revised deficit of Rs. 913 crores in that year. Aggregate resources were to rise by over 17 per cent to Rs. 69,874 crores while aggregate disbursements were also to increase by over 17 per cent to Rs. 70,743 crores, thereby leading to the deficit of Rs. 869 crores. Current revenue was budgeted to rise by 14.6 per cent to Rs. 52,827 crores from Rs. 46,094 crores in the budget estimates of the previous year. States' own tax revenues were estimated to grow by 16.8 per cent as against 14.3 per cent in 1988-89 (RE). Their share in Central taxes was to rise by 12.7 per cent as against 10.1 per cent in 1988-89 (RE). Non-tax revenue was expected to grow by only 2.6 per cent as against 8.3 per cent in the previous year. Grants from the Centre, on the other hand, was to rise by over 25 per cent against a little less than 22 per cent in 1988-89 (RE).

6.35 The pattern of expenditure of the States and Union Territories show a gradual decline in the proportion of development expenditure in total expenditure. The ratio of development expenditure to total expenditure declined from about 73 per cent in 1985-86 to less than 70 per cent in 1989-90 (RE). This trend is disquieting.

6.36 Another disquieting feature has been the progressive widening of the gap between total expenditure and current revenues. This gap as a ratio of current revenue widened from about 30 per cent in 1985-86 to 34 per cent in 1989-90. The gap has widened despite a substantial increase of over 58 per cent in grants from Centre between 1985-86 and 1989-90. A substantial part of the gap has been financed from loans from Centre. In recent years, however, the contribution of market loans and provident funds in covering the gap has increased. Thus, market loans and provident funds which covered about 25 per cent of the gap in 1985-86, increased their share to over 28 per cent in 1989-90.

Central and State Governments—Combined

6.37 The overall budgetary deficit of the Centre States and Union Territories in 1989-90 (BE), was targeted at Rs. 8,206 crores, marginally lower than Rs. 8,356 crores in 1988-89 (BE). Aggregate receipts were budgeted to increase by 18 per cent to Rs. 141,017 crores. Tax receipts were to increase by 18.5 per cent while non-tax receipts including internal resources of public undertakings were anticipated to move up by 26 per cent to Rs. 27,582 crores. Aggregate expenditure, at the same time, was expected to increase by 16.8 per cent to Rs. 149,223 crores. Development expenditure was expected to rise by 18 per cent and non-developmental expenditure by about 15 per cent. The gap between total expenditure and current revenue continued to widen further and amounted to Rs. 45,600 crores as against Rs. 41,744 crores in 1988-89 (BE). This gap was to be financed to the extent of 74 per cent from domestic capital receipts, 8 per cent from external receipts and the balance 18 per cent through budgetary deficit.

Annual Plan 1989-90

6.38 The Annual Plan outlay for the Centre, States and Union Territories was raised by 15.6 per cent to Rs. 57,598 crores (Table 6.8). The allocation for Central Plan was Rs. 34,446 crores compared with Rs. 28,715 crores in 1988-89. The allocation for States and Union Territories Plan was Rs. 23,152 crores as against Rs. 21,103 crores last year.

TABLE 6.8

Annual Plan Outlay : Centre, States and Union Territories

(Rs. crores)

Heads of Development	Annual Plan 1988-89		Annual Plan 1989-90	
	Amount	Percentage to Total	Amount	Percentage to Total
1. Agriculture and Allied Activities	2711	5.4	3055	5.3
2. Rural Development	2849	5.7	3100	5.4
3. Special Area Programme	772	1.5	905	1.6
4. Irrigation and Flood Control	3859	7.7	3872	6.7
5. Energy	14780	29.7	17182	29.8
6. Industry and Minerals	5816	11.7	7032	12.2
7. Transport	7104	14.3	7852	13.6
8. Communications	1822	3.7	2860	5.0
9. Science, Technology & Environment	795	1.6	798	1.4
10. Social Services	8298	16.7	9162	15.9
11. General Economic Services	597	1.2	1270	2.2
12. General Services	415	0.8	510	0.9
Total	49818	100.0	57598	100.0

6.39 The Annual Plan for 1989-90, which marked the terminal year of the Seventh Plan, accorded priority to the development of agriculture, rural development, irrigation and flood control and infrastructure (Table 6.8). More than two-third of the Plan outlay was allocated for agriculture, energy, transport and communication. Substantial provisions were also made for social services. The Plan was to be financed to the extent of about 79 per cent from domestic resources and 8.4 per cent from external inflow of funds. The remaining about 12.6 per cent was to be met through deficit financing.

Post-Budget Development

6.40 Three supplementary demands for grants were presented to Parliament; the first in July, the second in October and the third in December, 1989. The first supplementary demands for grants involved an additional cash outgo of

Rs. 48 crores, of which, Rs. 30 crores were on Plan assistance and Rs. 18 crores on non-Plan assistance. The supplementary demands for grants also included technical grants for Rs. 727 crores, which were to be matched by additional receipts or corresponding savings. Besides, six advances aggregating a little over Rs. 2 crores sanctioned from the Contingency Funds earlier were proposed to be recouped when the demands received sanction.

6.41 The second batch of supplementary demands for grants involved an additional cash outgo of Rs. 1,241 crores, of which Rs. 709 crores were on account of Plan assistance and Rs. 532 crores on non-Plan assistance. The most important item of Plan assistance was Jawahar Rozgar Yojana which claimed Rs. 389 crores. Two important items on non-Plan side were subsidy on imported fertilisers (Rs. 200 crores) and cash compensatory support (Rs. 150 crores). Besides, technical supplementaries amounting to Rs. 1325 crores were also involved but these were to be matched by additional receipts or corresponding savings. Three advances totalling Rs. 11.4 crores made out of the Contingency Fund earlier, were proposed to be recouped.

6.42 The third batch of supplementary demands for grants entailed an additional cash outgo of Rs. 830 crores, almost entirely on non-Plan account. The important items were defence services (Rs. 200 crores), subsidy on indigenous fertilisers (Rs. 300 crores), subsidy on imported fertilisers (Rs. 100 crores), cash compensatory support for exports (Rs. 125 crores) and others (Rs. 105 crores). Besides, an amount of Rs. 300 crores was sought for defence services to cover their payment of additional instalments of dearness allowance. This was to be counted against the lumpsum provision of Rs. 1000 crores already made for dearness allowance payments in the grants of the Ministry of Finance.

Revenue Collections

6.43 The performance of the tax revenues as revealed by the collection figures was not quite satisfactory particularly in respect of excise and corporation taxes. The provisional data upto December, 1989 indicate that total revenue collections during the first nine months of the year 1989-90 accounted for only 68 per cent of the Budget projections of the year as compared to over 70 per cent in the corresponding period of 1988-89. The combined realisation during April-December 1989 was Rs. 33,668 crores which was nearly 15 per cent more than Rs. 29,311 crores mopped up during the same period in the last financial year. Despite this upward trend, total collections fell short of the prorata Budget Estimates for 1989-90 by 7.02 per cent. Data on tax-wise collection of revenue by the Centre for the period April-December, 1989 are given below :—

TABLE 6.9

**Centre's Collection from major taxes during the period April-December, 1989-90*

Sl. No.	Taxes/Duties	1989-90 (Rs. crores)	1988-89 (Rs. crores)	%age increase 1989-90/ 1988-89	%age of 1989-90 (B.E.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Income and Corporation Tax . .	5322	4809	10.7	59.1 (62.0)
2.	Excise** .	15617	13207	18.2	69.1 (70.5)
3.	Customs .	12729	11295	12.7	71.2 (71.7)
	Total .	**33668**	**29311**	**14.9**	**68.0 (70.5)**

(Figures in brackets in Col. 6 indicate percentage of collection in 1988-89).

*As per departmental records.

**Excise figures are exclusive of cesses not collected by Department of Revenue.

6.44 On the indirect taxes side, the combined realisation from central excise and customs upto December was Rs. 28,346 crores, an increase of 15.7 per cent over the same period last year. In case of excise, although an increase of 18.2 per cent over the figures of last year was recorded, the collection actually deviated from pro-rata Budget Estimates (BE) by (—)5.9 per cent. Similarly, customs duty collections deviated from its estimated level by (—)3.8 per cent. In respect of direct taxes, corporation taxes have not shown the same buoyancy of collection as personal income-tax. The collection of corporate taxes have shown an upward increase of 1.67 per-cent whereas personal income-tax went up by 20.67 per cent. The increase in corporation tax

collection is low mainly due to reduced collection from oil sector and tax exemptions allowed to companies, like higher rates of depreciation, reintroduction of investment allowance and 100 per cent tax exemption on export profits.

6.45 To curb tax evasion, smuggling and foreign exchange malpractices, a series of operations were carried out against suspected taxdodgers and economic offenders. Under Income Tax Act, 2718 search operations were conducted during the period April-December 1989. The total seizure effected in these searches amounted to Rs. 79 crores as against Rs. 117 crores in 5608 searches during the corresponding period last year. The average value of assets seized per search during this period worked out to Rs. 2.90 lakhs as against Rs. 2.1 lakhs last year, thus indicating a qualitative improvement in the searches conducted. Total amount of concealed income surrendered in these search operations amounted to Rs. 119.13 crores. Further to broaden the tax net and improve collection, survey operations were carried out at 3,98,143 premises, bringing in 2,43,032 new assessees on record as compared to 3,17, 837 assessees added in 4,90,551 surveys last year between April-December, 1989. In the field of indirect taxes 3778 cases of duty evasion were unearthed during the period April-December 1989 involving duty of Rs. 775.37 crores as compared to Rs. 212 crores detected during the same period in the previous year. Total number of cases booked under anti-smuggling drive was 46123 and the total value of contraband goods seized amounted to Rs. 384 crores against Rs. 354 crores during April-December 1988. The number of persons detained under COFEPOSA was 859 as against 856 in the previous year.

6.46 One of the noteworthy post-budget development was the enactment of the Direct Tax Laws (Second Amendment) Bill 1989, giving certain tax benefits to shipping companies and investments by non-resident Indians. The Act also removes some anomalies and operational difficulties in the new assessment procedure which came into effect from April 1, 1989. The salient features of the Act are : computation of capital gain on sales of shares in terms of foreign exchange in the case of non-residents, relaxation of the criterion for determining the residential status of non-residents by raising the time limit of stay in the country from 90 days to 150 days, a new provision in the Income Tax Act to provide tax incentive to shipping companies to augment their fleet, extension of 80-CC benefit to the shares issued by shipping companies and an alternative method of valuation of quoted equity shares. The Act also brings uniformity in the method of valuation of unquoted equity shares of investment companies and non-investment companies in order to remove hardships in the case of the former.

6.47 On the indirect taxes front, concessions amounting to Rs. 123.2 crores (Rs. 118.9 crores on excise side and Rs. 4.3 crores on customs side) were announced by the Finance Minister during the course of general debate on the Budget. The concessions mainly related to black and white T.V., colour T.V. of 36 cm size, mini cement plant, plastic articles, paper and paper board, specified jute machineries etc.

6.48 Some further adjustments were made in the excise and customs duty structure during the course of the year. These included, reduction of excise duty on fire works, a new concessional rate of basic excise duty at Rs. 8.43 per kg. for polyester staple fibre manufactured out of recycled waste and Rs. 1.88 per kg. on waste of acrylic fibre and withdrawal of excise duty as well as reduction in import duty on paraxylene. Further, concessional rate of excise duty was provided on flax fabrics, modified polyphenylene oxide and full exemption in excise duty was granted on specified construction materials used in low-cost houses, burnt clay tiles generally used in irrigation and drainage works, expanded polystyrene beads (in specified cases), etc. As an administrative measure, potassium chlorate was withdrawn from SSI exemption scheme.

6.49 In case of customs duties, some changes were made to adjust to international prices and to reduce inessential imports. The auxiliary duty on import of pig iron was reduced from 45 per cent ad valorem to 5 per cent. Import duty on iron ore pellets was reduced from 85 per cent to 40 per cent ad valorem. Similarly, commodity rates of several chemical items were adjusted. These included specified plasticisers chemicals, intermediate B-C istemic acid, methanol, interferon alpha 2-b injection, pesticide intermediate,

chloro acetyl chloride, ethylene, modified poly phenylene, copolymers, specific grades of P.V.C., H.D.P.E. and L.D.P.E. polystyrene and polypropylene, life saving drugs, LDPE based sheating compound or insulating compound, some of the chemicals used for manufacture of polypropylene multi-filament yarn (of colouring matter), polyester film required for manufacture of magnetic tapes, membrane for replacement by caustic soda plant etc. Further duty changes were introduced in case of components of fishing trawlers (20 per cent to 30 per cent) and full exemption was accorded to imports of recorded magnetic tapes by specified agencies and specified sports goods. The basic customs duty on computer software was increased from 65 per cent ad valorem to 107 per cent ad valorem. The basic customs duty on aluminium ingots was raised to 5 per cent ad valorem plus Rs. 2500 per tonne. Newsprint for printing of newspapers, books and periodicals were exempted from C.V.D.

Central Government Departmental Enterprises

Railways

6.50 The hikes in rates of goods traffic, passenger traffic, parcel and luggage effected by Railways in 1988-89 and the increment of 13 million tonnes in originating revenue traffic, enabled them to improve gross traffic receipts to Rs. 9,376 crores (revised estimates) from Rs. 8,435 crores in 1987-88. The working expenses also increased to Rs. 8,725 crores compared to Rs. 7,803 crores in the previous year. Consequently, the net traffic receipts could improve only marginally, from Rs. 632 crores in 1987-88 to Rs. 651 crores in 1988-89 (RE). After making payment to General Revenues, the Railways earned a net surplus of Rs. 28 crores compared with Rs. 84 crores in 1987-88. This surplus was to the tune of Rs. 179 crores in 1985-86. The surplus weathered away progressively thereafter. Even in 1985-86, the surplus as a ratio of capital at charge was a mere 2 per cent; this dwindled to 0.2 per cent in 1988-89 (RE). Judging by this standard, the performance of Railways has been far from satisfactory.

6.51 The gross traffic receipts for 1989-90 was estimated to be Rs. 10,633 crores, of which Rs. 876 crores were proposed to be earned from additional resource mobilisation through hikes in rates of tariffs and freights. The working expenses were estimated to rise to Rs. 9,788 crores. Consequently, net traffic receipts were projected to increase to Rs. 845 crores from Rs. 651 crores in 1988-89 (RE). Contribution to General Revenues was estimated to be Rs. 719 crores. The net result was expected to materialise a surplus of Rs. 140 crores. The proposed hikes in tariffs and freights were as under :—

— The rates of goods traffic excepting certain commodities of common use were to be raised by 11 per cent.

— The freight structure was proposed to be rationalised by revising the classifications of low rated commodities.

— The rates of parcels and luggage were to be increased by 11 per cent.

6.52 The allocation for Railway Plan in 1989-90 was envisaged at Rs. 4,450 crores against Rs. 3,850 crores in 1988-89. The outlay was proposed to be financed on the basis of budgetary support of Rs. 1434 crores, internal resources of Rs. 2,016 crores and issue of Bonds of Rs. 1,000 crores. The Plan priority continued to remain on replacement of overaged assets, modernisation through the process of replacement and completion of essential on-going projects.

Posts

6.53 The gross receipts of Posts in 1988-89 (RE) improved to Rs. 774 crores from Rs. 643 crores in 1987-88. Working expenses at the same time increased to Rs. 863 crores from the previous year's Rs. 834 crores. The net outcome was a deficit of Rs. 89 crores which was lower than the deficit of Rs. 191 crores in 1987-88. The gross receipts were estimated to rise to Rs. 800 crores in 1989-90 (BE). Simultaneously, working expenses were estimated to increase to Rs. 990 crores. As in previous year, no dividend was proposed to be paid to general revenues. The net result was expected to generate a larger deficit of Rs. 190 crores in 1989-90 (BE).

Telecommunications

6.54 The gross receipts of Telecommunications amounted to Rs. 2493 crores in the revised estimates of 1988-89. This was Rs. 792 crores more

than the gross receipts in 1987-88. A good part of the increase, about Rs. 325 crores was due to ARM measures undertaken in 1988-89. The ARM measures included hike in rental and call charges (local and trunk) effective from April 1, 1988. The working expenses of Telecommunications also increased from Rs. 1247 crores in 1987-88 to Rs. 1550 crores in 1988-89 (RE). A dividend of Rs. 170 crores was paid to General Revenues. The net outcome was a surplus of Rs. 773 crores compared with Rs. 454 crores in the previous year.

6.55 The gross receipts were projected to rise to Rs. 2980 crores in 1989-90 (BE), while working expenses were estimated to increase to Rs. 1804 crores. A provision of Rs. 198 crores was proposed as dividend to General Revenues. With these, the year end result was expected to show a surplus of Rs. 978 crores.

Central Government Public Enterprises

6.56 In absolute terms net profits (after tax) of Central Government public enterprises rose substantially from Rs. 2020 crores in 1987-88 to Rs. 2981 crores in 1988-89 (Table 6.10). The rate of return, as measured by net profits to capital employed rose to 4.4 per cent in 1988-89, which is the highest achieved in the decade. However, as in previous years, the petroleum sector enterprises contributed the overwhelming bulk of these profits—Rs. 2564 crores out of the total Rs. 2981 crores in 1988-89. Thus, the 200 odd non-petroleum sector enterprises contributed a meagre sum of Rs. 417 crores. While this reflected an improvement over the net loss of Rs. 141 crores incurred in 1987-88, the ratio of net profits to capital employed in non-petroleum sector enterprises was less than 1 per cent in 1988-89. Clearly, there is substantial scope for improving the financial performance of non-petroleum Central Government public enterprises.

6.57 The overall working results for the first half of 1989-90 showed a net profit of Rs. 1103 crores as against a net profit of Rs. 694 crores during the corresponding period in 1988-89. (This shows an increase of Rs. 409 crores or 58.9% over the corresponding period of the previous year). Substantial increase in profits or decrease in losses has been reported by the Petroleum, Minerals & Metals, Coal, Power, Transportation Equipment, Steel and Transportation Services Sectors. On the other hand, Chemicals & Fertilisers, Medium and Light Engineering, Telecommunication Services, Contract and Construction Services and Textiles Sectors have either reported increased losses or decreased profits.

TABLE 6.10

Profile of Centre's Public Enterprises

	Units	1980-81	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Number of running Public Enterprises . . .	Number	163	193	201	207	211	214	220	222
2. Capital Employed . .	Rs. Crore	18207	26526	29851	36332	42965	51835	55617	67535
3. Turnover	Rs. Crore	28635	51989	47272	54784	62360	69088	81268	93122
4. Gross Margin (Profit before depreciation, interest and tax)	Rs. Crore	2401	5184	5771	7386	8230	9897	11082	13425
5. Depreciation* . . .	Rs. Crore	983	1719	2205	2758	2983	3376	4142	4880
6. Gross profit before interest and tax	Rs. Crore	1418	3465	3565	4628	5287	6521	6940	8545
7. Interest	Rs. Crore	1399	1923	2086	2529	3115	3420	3587	4169
8. Net Profit before tax . .	Rs. Crore	19	1542	1480	2079	2172	3101	3353	4376
9. Tax	Rs. Crore	222	928	1239	1190	1000	1330	1323	1395
10. Net Profit after tax . .	Rs. Crore	—203	614	240	909	1172	1771	2030	2981
11. Internal Resources generated (Gross)	Rs. Crore	1225	2753	3695	4251	5068	6014	6910	8899
12. Net Profit (after tax) to Capital employed . .	Percent	—1.1	2.3	0.8	2.5	2.7	3.4	3.6	4.4

*Includes deferred revenue expenditure.

State Government's Commercial Undertakings

6.58 The working results of departmentally run commercial undertakings of States and Union Territories have been rather poor. Their net losses were estimated at Rs. 1483 crores in 1989-90 as against Rs. 1165 crores in the budget estimates of 1988-89 and Rs. 1485 crores in the revised estimates of 1988-89. With the exception of forests and mines and minerals which have been showing net surplus, all others have been incurring losses for quite some years. The more disturbing feature has been the widening of losses of loss-making undertakings over the years. Thus, the losses of loss making undertakings widened from Rs. 1689 crores in 1988-89 (BE) to Rs. 2002 crores in 1989-90 (B.E.). The losses were of the order of Rs. 1,086 crores in 1985-86. The losses amounted to Rs. 8106 crores during the Seventh Plan. Details are shown in Table 6.11.

TABLE 6.11

Financial Results of Departmental Commercial Undertakings of States & UTs.

[Profit (+)/Loss (—)]

(Rs. crores)

	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89 (R.E.)	1989-90 (B.E.)
1. **Depart. Comm. Undertakings :**					
(i) Forest	497.70	516.21	543.69	441.67	476.87
(ii) Power projects	—75.04	—93.81	—116.40	—77.82	—76.57
(iii) Road & Water Tpt. Services	—25.65	—36.59	—110.76	—109.32	—108.23
(iv) Dairy Development	—99.29	—40.45	—43.91	—48.26	—51.98
(v) Industries	—14.10	—16.46	—20.51	—47.41	—34.14
(vi) Mines & Minerals	40.06	35.05	27.02	42.36	42.49
(vii) Irrigation Projects (Commercial) and Multipurpose River Proj.	—871.60	—1225.95	—1344.50	—1686.43	—1731.78
2. Profit of Profit making Undertakings	537.76	551.26	570.71	484.03	519.36
3. Loss of Loss making Undertakings	—1085.68	—1413.26	—1636.08	—1969.24	—2002.70
4. Net Financial Results of Departmental Undertakings	—547.92	—862.00	—1065.37	—1485.21	—1483.34

6.59. The dividends and profits from non-departmental undertakings of the States and Union Territories showed marginal improvement to Rs. 80 crores in 1988-89 compared with Rs. 75 crores in the revised estimates for 1987-88. However, the two major non-departmental undertakings viz., the State Electricity Boards (SEBs) and the State Road Transport Undertakings (SRTUs) continued to incur substantial losses in their operations. The losses of the SEBs at current rates amounted to Rs. 2264 crores in 1987-88, Rs. 2705 crores in 1988-89 (RE). The losses were estimated to further increase to Rs. 3251 crores in 1989-90. An important factor contributing to the high level of commercial losses was the requirement for the SEBs to supply electricity to rural/agricultural sectors at low average tariff rates in relation to costs of supply. The performance in terms of the rate of return on capital, (after depreciation and interest) was also negative, being about (—)12.4 per cent in 1987-88, (—)13.1 per cent in 1988-89 and (—)13.1 per cent in 1989-90. The Electricity Supply Act, 1948 enjoins on the SEBs to earn a return of not less than 3.0 per cent by way of net surplus after providing for depreciation and interest. The rates of return of SEBs shown above do not take into account the claims of SEBs for subsidies for rural electrification from the State Governments. If these subsidies are taken into account, the position would show some improvement.

6.60 The financial health of State Road Transport Undertakings (SRTUs) also was not satisfactory. Their commercial losses at Rs. 251 crores in 1988-89 (revised estimates) were higher than 1987-88 pre-actuals of Rs. 146 crores. The losses in 1989-90 (annual plan estimates) were expected to be Rs. 333 crores. It was estimated that during the Seventh Plan Period, SRTUs would incur a loss of Rs. 1434 crores at 1984-85 fare levels. But they were expected to raise an additional fare revenue of Rs. 2200 crores and thus have a net surplus of Rs. 766 crores. On present reckoning the expectation is unlikely to be achieved, rather the net loss is anticipated at around Rs. 1120 crores.

CHAPTER 7
MONETARY AND CREDIT DEVELOPMENTS

Average annual growth of money supply in the past three years has been over 17 per cent. This had already given rise to an overhang of liquidity in the economy. In 1989-90 so far, overall aggregate monetary resources (M3) and narrow money (M1) has grown more rapidly than in the previous year. There has been a spurt in currency and demand deposits on the component sides. On the sources side, net bank credit to Government recorded a faster growth indicative of increasing strain on Government finances. Bank credit by scheduled commercial banks also grew at a higher rate primarily because of a positive growth in food credit this year so far in contrast with its return-flow last year and there was also a higher increase in non-food credit in absolute terms.

7.2 The basic thrust of the credit policy pursued by the Reserve Bank of India(RBI) during 1989-90 remained on providing necessary support to production and trade while ensuring restraint on excess liquidity growth and consequent inflationary pressures.

7.3 While the Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR) was left unaltered at 38 per cent, a uniform Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) came to be prescribed for all net demand and time liabiiities of the Scheduled Commercial Banks effective July 1, 1989 replacing different CRRs for different types of deposits. In view of existing high level of refinance drawn from RBI by the banks which add to the reserve money, RBI came to restrict its refinance on export credit by first shifting the base from monthly average of such credit by banks for 1986 to that for 1987 and then by reducing the limit to 75 per cent from 100 per cent of the increase in export credit over such monthly average. The banks have also been directed to ensure that their incremental non-food credit deposit ratio does not exceed 60 per cent during the fiscal year 1989-90. Banks which exceed this stipulated ratio will have to pay additional interest of 3 percentage points on the refinance drawn from RBI to the extent of excess non-food credit over the stipulated ratio or the refinance drawn whichever is lower. These measures are aimed at both moderating the unusual spurt in non-food credit and urging the banks to be more self-reliant in their operations. While the selective credit control on bank advances against the stocks of vegetable oils and oilseeds came to be liberalised, bank advancs against the stocks of wheat, sugar, gur and khandsari were subjected to higher margin requirements.

7.4 With regard to interest rates the major changes relate to the rates of interest on direct lending to agriculture by commercial banks, export credits and the deposit rate on term deposits of 46-90 days. A major development during the year is the liberalisation of the short-term money market with the removal of ceilings on call money rates, the decision to permit Certificates of Deposit, and Commercial Paper at market determined rates and an expansion in the operations of the Discount and Finance House of India.

7.5 For monitoring trends in the monetary area it may be recalled that exercises were taken up since 1986-87 for setting annual indicative monetary targets for internal use in Government. These targets are reviewed periodically. While increases in both net bank credit to the Government (NBCG) and net Reserve Bank Credit to the Central Government (NRCCG) for the full financial year 1988-89 were contained within the respective targets, NRCCG was moving above its targeted growth path almost throughout the year till the early part of March, 1989. The actual growth of M3 exceeded the target, inter alia, because of higher than projected increase in net foreign exchange assets of the banking sector and in bank credit by the scheduled commercial banks as also lower than projected increase in net non-monetary liabilities of the banking sector. For the current financial year 1989-90 also, a similar exercise

of setting indicative monetary targets and monitoring them has been carried out. The experience of the past few years with these indicative projections is that the actual behaviour of monetary magnitudes fluctuates greately during the year. Further the instruments available for short-term corrections are not effective for fine tuning the rate of growth in money supply. Moreover, the growth in output is particularly difficult to predict and unforeseen variations in production reduce the usefulness of monetary targetting exerecise. Hence the exercise is best thought of as a broad check of consistency between fiscal and monetary policy.

Monetary Trends during 1988-89

7.6 With the changing of the commercial banks' accounting year to the financial year period, there occurred an unusual year-end bulge in bank desposits and credit in the last week ending March 31, 1989. Demand deposits showed an increase of Rs. 4,579 crores or by 19.6 per cent in this one week; aggregate deposits increased by Rs. 7,010 crores or by 5.0 per cent. Likewise, non-food credit expanded by Rs. 4,643 crores (5.5 per cent) during the same week. These increases were not reflective of financial transactions associated with any enduring economic activity but were partly the result of application of interest on deposits and advances and partly the consequence of closing of accounts by banks on March 31. This quantum jump in bank deposits and credit of banks has seriously vitiated the utility of March 31, 1989 data for making an assessment of the underlying banking and monetary trends. Keeping this in view, the review of banking and monetary trends during 1988-89, as also the current financial year, has been attempted on the basis of an adjusted set of data, i.e., March 31, 1989 data for RBI and Government while data for scheduled commercial banks' operations are based as on March 24, 1989.

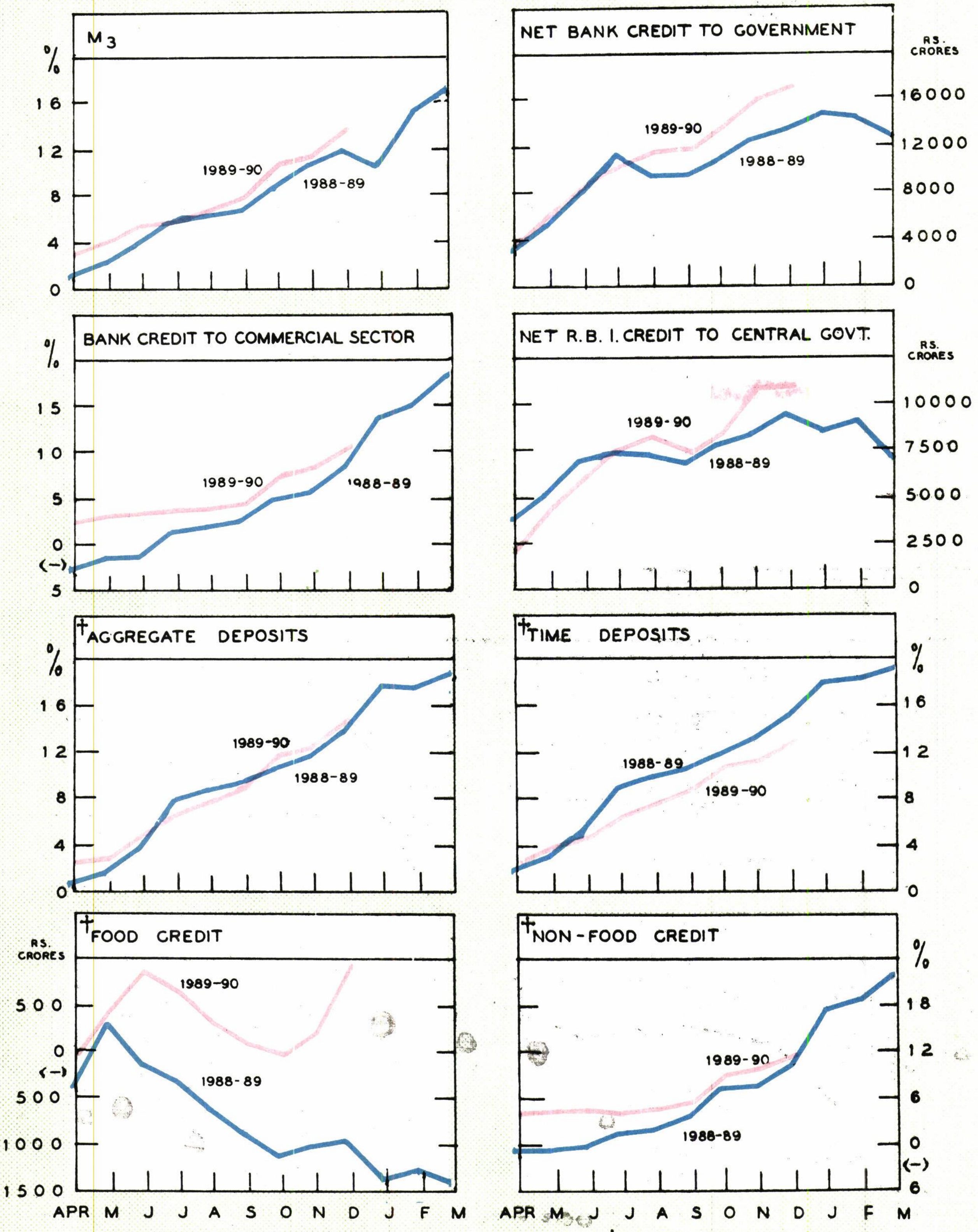
7.7 During the financial year 1988-89 both narrow money (Ml) and broad money (M3) expanded at a higher rate than in 1987-88. M1 grew by a higher rate of 14.0 per cent in 1988-89 as against an increase of 13.7 per cent in 1987-88. Similarly, the growth in M3 of 17.7 per cent was larger than that of 15.9 per cent in 1987-88. The larger expansion in both demand and time deposits mainly accounts for the higher growth of broad money. Demand deposits with banks increased by 12.9 per cent as against only 7.8 per cent growth in 1987-88 and the time deposits increased by 19.8 per cent as against an increase of 17.2 per cent in the preceding year. This larger deposits growth is due to a much faster growth in real income in 1988-89 than in 1987-88 and partly to restrictions imposed on portfolio management activities by banks which used to depress the growth of bank deposits and particularly demand deposits. But for the smaller expansion of 14.2 per cent in currency with public as against 18.2 per cent expansion in 1987-88 the growth in M3 would have been higher in 1988-89.

7.8 Looked at from the sources angle, the acceleration in the growth of money supply (M3) in 1988-89 took place despite the smaller growth in net bank credit to Government which had usually been the principal source for acceleration in money supply. In 1988-89 spurt in bank credit to commercial sector (19.0 per cent as against 13.5 per cent growth in 1987-88) mainly accounted for the larger expansion in M3. The spurt in bank credit to commercial sector was due to higher growth both in RBI credit to commercial sector and other banks' credit to the same sector (Rs. 1,734 crores and Rs. 18,661 crores, respectively as against growth of Rs. 396 crores and Rs. 12,350 crores in 1987-88). On the other hand, net bank credit to Government recorded a smaller increase of 14.3 per cent against that of 17.1 per cent in 1987-88 mainly on account of lower rate of growth in other banks' credit to Government. As against a decline of Rs. 157 crores in 1987-88, RBI credit to State Government increased by Rs. 425 crores. The net RBI credit to Central Government expanded by Rs. 6,503 crores, as against Rs. 6,559 crores in 1987-88. Net foreign exchange assets of the banking sector increased by Rs. 784 crores as against Rs. 805 crores in 1987-88.

7.9 Bank credit also witnessed a sharp rise of 20.1 per cent compared to only 11.4 per cent growth in 1987-88. This is to a large extent attributable to the recovery of agriculture and upward trend in industrial production. This will be evident from the higher rise of 22.8 per cent in non-food credit in 1988-89 as against that of

GROWTH IN SELECTED MONETARY INDICATORS

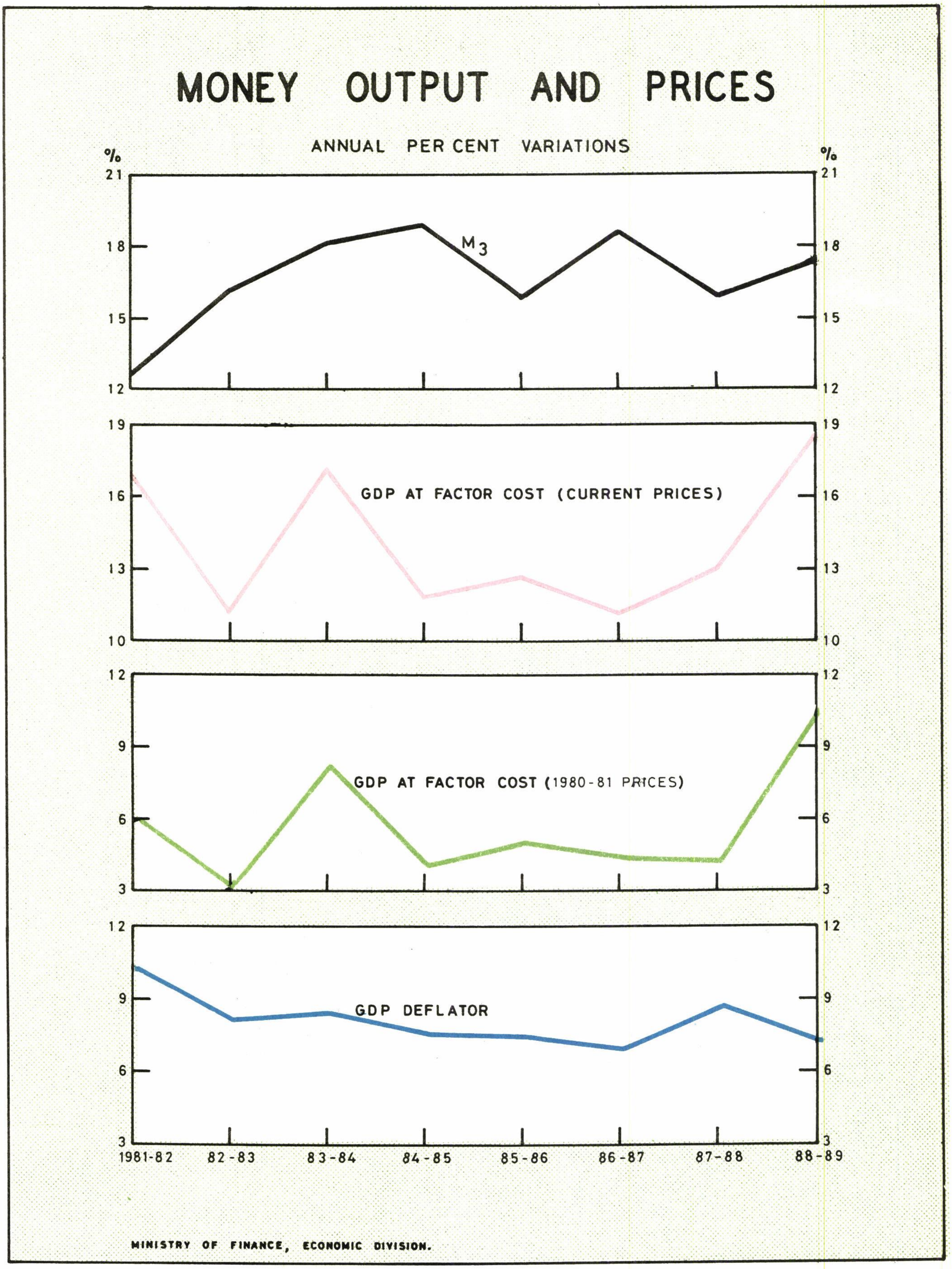
LAST FRIDAY DATA (PROVISIONAL)



MINISTRY OF FINANCE, ECONOMIC DIVISION.

† DATA RELATE TO SCHEDULED COMMERCIAL BANKS

NOTE:- BASE YEAR DATA FOR MARCH, 31.


MONEY OUTPUT AND PRICES
ANNUAL PER CENT VARIATIONS
%
21
18
15
12
M3
19
16
13
10
GDP AT FACTOR COST (CURRENT PRICES)
12
9
6
3
GDP AT FACTOR COST (1980-81 PRICES)
GDP DEFLATOR
1981-82
82-83
83-84
84-85
85-86
86-87
87-88
88-89
MINISTRY OF FINANCE, ECONOMIC DIVISION.

17.4 per cent recorded in 1987-88. However, the decline in food credit (though smaller at Rs. 1,421 crores than the decline of Rs. 2,914 crores in 1987-88) following further depletion in the stocks of foodgrains with public sector agencies, served to moderate to some extent the overall growth of gross bank credt in 1988-89

Monetary Trends During 1989-90

7.10 There has been considerable monetary expansion in the current financial year. Narrow money (M1) has grown by 15.5 per cent upto January 26, 1990 as against the growth of only 9.0 per cent in the corresponding period of the last financial year. Broad money (M3) has also recorded a higher rise of 14.9 per cent as against 14.5 per cent in the relevant period of 1988-89. Among the components, currency with the public has recorded a very high growth of 15.6 per cent compared to only 9.0 per cent in 1988-89. The faster growth in money supply (M1) than that in broad money (M3) this year so far is mainly on account of a sharp rise of 16.3 per cent in demand deposits compared with 9.7 per cent last year. The growth of time deposits decelerated from 17.6 per cent last year to 14.6 per cent this year.

7.11 On the sources side, net bank credit to Government has increased by Rs. 20,387 crores (21.1 per cent) which is much higher than the increase of Rs. 14,641 crores (17.4 per per cent) in the corresponding period of 1988-89. But bank credit to commercial sector though higher in absolute terms this year, has recorded a smaller growth of 10.9 per cent than that of 11.6 per cent last year. Net foreign exchange assets of the banking sector recorded a larger decline of Rs. 724 crores (11.3 per cent) in this year so far than the decline of Rs. 497 crores (8.8 per cent) in the relevant period of 1988-89.

7.12 In the current financial year so far, growth of net RBI credit to government has recorded a significant increase of Rs. 14,056 crores as against that of Rs 8,457 crores in the last financial year. While States' indebtedness to RBI recorded a sharper decline of Rs. 1,200 crores in the current financial year so far than that of Rs. 878 crores in the previous financial year, net RBI credit to Central Government escalated by a larger margin of Rs. 15,256 crores than the increase of Rs. 9,335 crores in the corresponding period of 1988-89. Details may please be seen in Table 7.1.

7.13 Selected indicators relating to the financial operations of the scheduled commercial banks are presented in Table 7.2. In the current year so far i.e. between March 24, 1989 and January 26, 1990, growth in aggregate deposits is larger than in the previous financial year (Rs. 21,963 crores as against Rs. 20,080 crores). The larger increase in aggregate deposits is attributable mainly to the spurt in demand deposits (Rs. 4,438 crores as against increase of Rs. 2,259 crores in 1988-89). Time deposits have recorded lower increase of Rs. 17,525 crores as against Rs. 17,821 crores in 1988-89. Non-food credit has recorded higher growth in absolute terms (Rs. 10,682 crores as against Rs. 9,759 crores), in percentage terms, however, there has been a deceleration in non-food credit growth to 12.7 per cent in the current year so far compared to 13.9 per cent in the comparable period of the previous year. At the same time, food credit has recorded a positive growth (Rs. 1,043 crores) as against a large decline in the same period in the last financial year.

Reserve Money

7.14 Net RBI credit to Government which constitutes the principal source of total reserve money stood at a very high level of 103.3 per cent of the latter at the end of financial year 1986-87 but thereafter declined to 98.5 per cent in 1987-88 and further to 94.7 per cent in the last financial year. The major component of this source is net RBI credit to Central Govrnment which accounted for 102.5 per cent and 93.9 per cent of the variations in net RBI credit to Government in 1987-88 and 1988-89, respectively.

7.15 In 1988-89 the reserve money recorded a smaller expansion of 17.7 per cent compared to 19.4 per cent expansion in the preceding year. This seems somewhat surprising in view of higher rate of money supply growth in 1988-89 than in 1987-88. This apparently contradictory trend may be explained by the fact that 17.7 per cent expansion in reserve money took place in 1988-89 on the top of continued high rates of growth in reserve money in the preceding two years i.e. 1987-88 and 1986-87 (by

19.4 per cent and 17.4 per cent, respectively). Among the important sources of reserve money, while net RBI credit to Government recorded a growth of around 13.8 per cent in 1987-88 and of 13.1 per cent in 1988-89 RBI credit to banks in these two years recorded a very high order of growth i.e. 60.9 in 1987-88 and 59.4 per cent in 1988-89. Most remarkable is the sharp rise in RBI credit to commercial sector by Rs. 1,734 crores (45.8 per cent) in 1988-89 as against only Rs. 396 crores (11.7 per cent) in 1987-88 and in net non-monetary liabilities of RBI by Rs.2,711 crores (19.1

TABLE 7.1

Sources of Change in Money Stock

(Rs. crores)

	Variations during			
	1987-88	1988-89	1988-89	1989-90
	March 31, to March 31	March 31, to March 31 (adjusted)$	March 31, 1988 to January 27, 1989 (P)	March 31, 1989 (adjusted)$ to January 26, 1990, (P)
1	2	3	4	5
I. M1 (Money Supply with the public)	7039 (13.7)	8222 (14.0)	5251 (9.0)	10349 (15.5)
II. M3 (Aggregate monetary resources)	22422 (15.9)	28950 (17.7)	23636 (14.5)	28634 (14.9)
(i) Currency with the public	5177 (18.2)	4761 (14.2)	3019 (9.0)	5977 (15.6)
(ii) Demand deposits with banks	1774 (7.8)	3164 (12.9)	2386 (9.7)	4535 (16.3)
(iii) Time deposits with banks	15383 (17.2)	20728 (19.8)	18385 (17.6)	18285 (14.6)
(iv) 'Other' deposits with RBI	88	297	—148	—163
III. Sources of change in M3 (1+2+3+4—5)				
1. Net Bank Credit to Government (a+b)	12350 (17.1)	12105 (14.3)	14641 (17.4)	20387 (21.1)
(a) RBI's net credit to Government (i+ii)	6402	6928	8457	14056£
(i) To Central Government	6559	6503	9335	15256
(ii) To State Governments	—157	425	—878	—1200
(b) Other Banks' Credit to Government	5948	5177	6184	6331
2. Bank Credit to Commercial Sector (a+b)	12746 (13.5)	20395 (19.0)	12439 (11.6)	13991 (10.9)
(a) RBI's credit to Commercial Sector*	396	1734	607	—581
(b) Other Banks' Credit to Commercial Sector	12350	18661	11832	14572
3. Net Foreign Exchange Assets of the Banking Sector	805 (16.7)	784 (14.0)	—497 (—8.8)	—724 (—11.3)
4. Government's Currency Liabilities to the Public	188 (15.8)	85 (6.2)	45 (3.3)	20 (1.4)
5. Banking Sector's Net Non-monetary Liabilities other than Time Deposits (a+b)	3667 (11.4)	4419 (12.4)	2992 (8.4)	5040 (12.6)
(a) Net Non-monetary liabilities of RBI	781	2711	2000	971
(b) Net non-monetary liabilities of other banks (residual)	2886	1708	992	4069

P—Provisional

* Excludes, since the establishment of NABARD, its refinance to banks.

£ Includes an amount of Rs. 421 crores representing the replacement of non-negotiable non-interest bearing securities issued to IMF by RBI claims on Central Government for facilitating repurchases from the Fund.

$ While variations in respect of sheduled commercial banks are worked out on the basis of their data for the last reporting Friday of March, i.e. March 24, 1989, those for the RBI and others are based on the data for March 31, 1989 after closure of the Government accounts.

Notes : 1. Figures may not add up to totals because of rounding.
2. Figures in brackets are percentage variations.
3. Reserve Bank data are on the basis of closure of Government accounts.

TABLE — 7.2

Scheduled Commercial Banks— Variations in Selected Indicators

(Rupees crores)

	Variations during			
	1987-88	1988-89	1988-89	1989-90
	(March 31, to March 31)	(March 31, 1988 to March 24, 1989)	(March 31, 1988 to January 27, 1989*)	(March 24, 1989 to January 26, 1990*)
1	2	3	4	5
1. Aggregate Deposits (a+b)	15315	21897	20080	21963
(a) Demand Deposits	1040	2569	2259	4438
(b) Time Deposits	14275	19328	17821	17525
2. Borrowings from R.B.I.	847	1303	—1400	—2194
3. Cash in hand and balances with R.B.I. (a+b)	3348	3761	2733	3772
(a) Cash in hand	4	145	169	197
(b) Balances with R.B.I.	3344	3616	2564	3575
4. Net balances with R.B.I. [3(b)-2]	2497	2313	3964	5769
5. Money at call and short notice	—865	1499	75	—1773
6. Gross Bank Credit (a+b)	7492	12470	8286	11725
(a) Public food procurement credit	—2349	—1490	—1473	—1043
(b) Non-food credit	9841	13960	9759	10682
of which : to priority sector £	4020	5137	..	..
7. Investments in Government and other approved securities (a+b)	8118	7674	8337	8933
(a) Goverment securities	5815	4954	6070	6230
(b) Other approved securities	2303	2720	2267	2703
8. Balances with other banks in current account	—266	180	136	261
9. Credit-deposit ratio@	61.1	60.4	..	..
10. Non-food credit-deposit ratio@	59.2	59.9	..	..
11. Investment-deposit ratio@	39.7	39.0	..	..

* Provisional

.. Not available.

@ Percentage at the end of the period.

£ Data relate to 50 banks which account for 95 per cent of gross bank credit. Variations are based on last reporting Friday data.

per cent) as against only Rs. 781 crores (5.8 per cent) in 1987-88. Details of changes in reserve money by sources have been presented in Table 7.3

7.16 An important trend in reserve money growth is that in 1988-89 one of its major source viz,, net RBI credit to Central Government (NRCCG) at the end of several fortnights showed much large increases over its March 31, 1988 level than the increase of Rs. 7,484 crores estimated for the full financial year in the Central Budget for 1988-89. In fact, after the sixteenth fortnight, at the end of each fortnight NRCCG showed higher increase over its March 31, 1988 level than Rs. 7,484 crores, though finally on 31st March, 1989 increase in NRCCG over its level on March 31, 1988 was to the tune of only Rs. 6,503 crores—lower than even Rs. 7,484 crores as per 1988-89 (BE). As Centre's Budget deficit is the principal factor contributing to the expansion in NRCCG it can be rightly inferred that Centre's Budget deficit also behaved in the same fashion, reaching much higher levels within the year than the final year end figure of Rs. 5,810 crores at which it stood finally on March 31, 1989 as per RBI's accounts. In fact at the end of 18th, 19th and 23rd fortnights of 1988-89,Centres Budget deficit as per RBI's accounts even exceeded Rs. 10,000 crores. The enclosed chart shows fortnightly deviations of increase in NRCCG and of Centre's Budget deficit in 1988-89 over their acutal annual figure by plotting them as percent of their actual annual level (i.e. as on March 31, 1989).

TABLE 7.3

Sources of Change in Reserve Money

(Rs. crores)

	Outstanding as on March 31, 1986	Variations during†				
		1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1988-89 March 31, 1988 to January 27, 1989@	1989-90 March 31, 1989 to January 26, 1990@
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Net RBI credit to Government .	38,678	7,607 (19.7)	6,402 (13.8)	6,928 (13.1)	8,457 (16.1)	14,056$ (23.6)
2. RBI credit to banks £ . . .	2,462	298 (12.1)	1,681 (60.9)	2,638 (59.4)	—1,007 (—22.7)	—2,679 (—37.8)
3. RBI credit to commercial sector* . .	3,052	342 (11.2)	396 (11.7)	1,734 (45.8)	607 (16.0)	—581 (—10.5)
4. Net foreign exchange assets of RBI	3,741	880 (23.5)	795 (17.2)	785 (14.5)	—497 (—9.2)	—724 (—11.7)
5. Government's currency liabilities to the public	940	252 (26.8)	188 (15.8)	85 (6.2)	45 (3.3)	20 (1.4)
6. Net non-monetary liabilities of RBI .	10,707	2,737 (25.6)	781 (5.8)	2,711 (19.1)	2,000 (14.1)	971 (5.7)
7. Reserve Money (1+2+3+4+5—6)	38,166	6,642 (17.4)	8,681 (19.4)	9,459 (17.7)	5,605 (10.5)	9,121 (14.5)

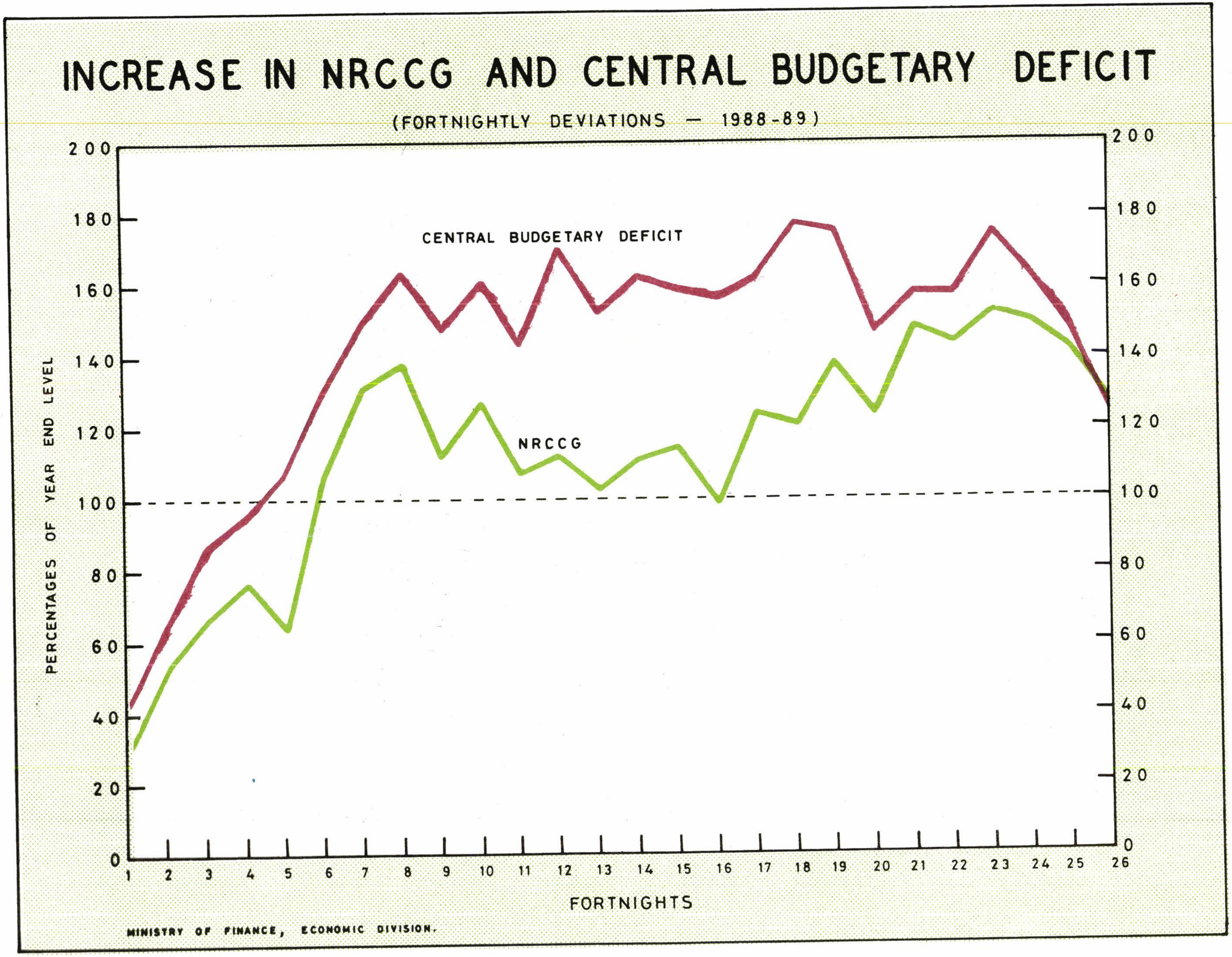
† Variations are worked out on the basis of March 31 data after closure of Government accounts.

@ Provisional.

£ Includes claims on NABARD.

* Excludes, since the establishment of NABARD, its refinance to banks.

$ Includes an amount of Rs. 421 crores representing the replacement of non-negotiable non-interest bearing securities issued to IMF by RBI claims on Central Government for facilitating repurchases from the Fund.


INCREASE IN NRCCG AND CENTRAL BUDGETARY DEFICIT
(FORTNIGHTLY DEVIATIONS — 1988-89)
CENTRAL BUDGETARY DEFICIT
NRCCG
PERCENTAGES OF YEAR END LEVEL
FORTNIGHTS
0
20
40
60
80
100
120
140
160
180
200
1
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6
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MINISTRY OF FINANCE, ECONOMIC DIVISION.

7.17 In both 1986-87 and 1987-88, Centre's Budget deficit as per RBI accounts and NRCCG remained above their budgetted/year end level in several fortnights and in 1988-89 movement in Centre's budget deficit and NRCCG over their budgetted level was very persistent. Needless to say, orderly growth in money supply throughout the year is desirable and large within year fluctuations in a key monetary variable like NRCCG should be avoided as far as possible. However, such fluctuations may also partly be attributed to various seasonal and other factors relating to the very nature of public finance. For example, the receipts of the Central Government from taxes and small savings tend to bunch in certain months/quarters of the year. Nevertheless, from the point of view of monetary management, what matters is not just the year-end budget deficit or NRCCG stock, but also the average level throughout the year.

7.18 In the current year so far (i.e. between March 31, and January 26, 1990) reserve money has recorded a much higher growth of Rs. 9,121 crores (14.5 per cent) as against an increase of Rs. 5,605 crores (10.5 per cent) in the corresponding period of 1988-89. The comparatively higher growth in reserve money in this financial year so far, has occured despite a significant decline in RBI credit to commercial sector (Rs. 581 crores) and larger decline in RBI credit to banks (Rs. 2,679 crores as against Rs. 1,007 crores in the corresponding period last year) and in net foreign exchange assets of RBI (Rs. 724 crores) only because of much larger rise in net RBI credit to Government Rs. 14,056 crores as against Rs. 8,457 crores a year ago, and a lower increase of Rs. 971 crores in net non-monetary liabilities of RBI compared to that of Rs. 2,000 crores in the similar period of the previous year.

Sectoral Deployment of Credit

7.19 It is important not only to analyse the growth of total bank credit over the years but also to review the sectoral deployment of such credit. Priority sector advances which include advances to agriculture, small scale industries, weaker sections of the community and small transport operators indicate very clearly that banks function as an important catalyst in the socio-economic growth process of the country; not only the scheduled commercial banks have to earmark 40 per cent of their total net bank credit for priority sector, they were also required to attain a target of 17 per cent of their total advances to agriculture by March, 1989. This target was further raised in the current financial year to 18 per cent to be attained by March, 1990. In the current financial year the Indian branches of the foreign banks have also been directed to earmark about 10 per cent of their total advances to the priority sector which includes small scale industries.

7.20 Table 7.4 presents the broad sectoral pattern of the incremental credit deployed by 50 scheduled commercial banks which account for about 95 per cent for bank credit in the country. It shows that credit to priority sectors as a percentage of the net bank credit in the last month of the financial year had been exceeding the 40 per cent target, though in 1988-89 the percentage of priority sector credit to net bank credit declined by one percentage point to 43.1 from 44.1 at the end of March, 1988. In the first half of the current financial year also though the percentage of priority sector credit to total net bank credit exceeded 40 per cent, it was lower at 42.4 per cent as compared with 43.9 per cent in the corresponding period of the last financial year.

7.21 As in 1987-88, in 1988-89 also agriculture and small scale industries accounted for the bulk of Rs. 5,137 crores of increase in priority sector advances. Credit to agriculture registered a higher growth rate of 16.1 per cent (Rs. 1,939 crores) as against a growth rate of 13.6 per cent (Rs. 1,439 crores) in 1987-88. Similarly, advances to small scale industries rose by 21.3 per cent (Rs. 2,307 crores) as compared with a rise of 18.8 per cent (Rs. 1,712 crores) in the previous year. Other priority sectors like retail trade, small business, rural artisans and small transport operators accounted for an increase of Rs. 891 crores (14.3 per cent) as against an increase of Rs. 869 crores or 16.2 per cent in 1987-88).

7.22 Credit to large and medium industries increased by 27.8 per cent (Rs. 7,005 crores) which is ten percentage points higher than the

growth rate of 17.8 per cent (Rs. 3,797 crores) in the previous year. The advances to wholesale trade other than food procurement registered a growth rate of 32.4 per cent which is nearly twice its growth rate of 16.8 per cent in 1987-88. Another noticeable feature of non-food bank credit expansion during 1988-89 has been the sharp increase in export credit by 56.8 per cent, which has far exceeded its rate of growth of 24.5 per cent in 1987-88.

TABLE 7.4

Sectoral Deployment of Gross Bank Credit

(Rs. crores)

On the last reporting Friday basis	Variations during									
	1986-87		1987-88		1988-89		April-September 1988		April-September 1989	
	Rs. crores	Per cent	Rs. crores	Per cent	Rs. crores	Per cent	Rs. crores	Per cent	Rs. crores	Per cent
I. Gross Bank Credit	7356	13.3	7691	12.3	15418	21.9	4135	5.9	6860	8.0
1. Public Food Procurement . .	—431	—7.8	—2914	—57.1	—1421	—64.9	—866	—39.5	60	7.8
2. Gross Non-food Credit (a+b+c+d)	7787	15.7	10605	18.4	16839	24.7	5001	7.3	6800	8.0
(a) Priority Sector (i+ii+iii) . .	3484	16.2	4020	16.0	5137	17.7	1856	6.4	2540	7.4
(i) Agriculture . . .	1512	16.7	1439	13.6	1939	16.1	770	6.4	946	6.8
(ii) Small Scale Industry . .	1292	16.5	1712	18.8	2307	21.3	782	7.2	1053	8.0
(iii) Other Priority Sectors .	680	14.5	869	16.2	891	14.3	304	4.9	541	7.6
(b) Industry (Medium & Large) .	2934	15.9	3797	17.8	7005	27.8	1784	7.1	3067	9.5
(c) Wholesale Trade (Other than food procurement) (i+ii+iii+iv)	14	0.4	518	16.8	1166	32.4	370	10.3	290	6.1
(i) Cotton Corporation of India	—51	—31.9	—18	—16.5	—54	—59.3	—91	—100.0	—37	—100.0
(ii) Food Corporation of India (Fertilizer) . . .	8	5.7	22	14.8	31	18.1	17	9.9	16	7.9
(iii) Jute Corporation of India .	71	55.9	—56	—28.3	—82	—57.7	—49	—34.5	—38	—63.3
(iv) Other Trade	—14	—0.5	570	21.7	1271	39.8	493	15.4	349	7.8
(d) Other Sectors . . .	1355	20.5	2270	28.4	3531	34.4	991	9.7	903	6.6
II. Export Credit (included under item 2)	737	30.6	771	24.5	2225	56.8	474	12.1	882	14.4
Priority Sector Advances as Percentage of Net Bank Credit (including inter-bank participations) in the last month of the period	42.2		44.1		43.1		43.9		42.4	

NOTE : Data are provisional and relate to 50 scheduled commercial banks which account for about 95 per cent of the bank credit of all scheduled commercial banks. Gross Bank Credit data include bills rediscounted with RBI, IDBI, Exim Bank and other approved financial institutions and inter-bank participations. Net Bank Credit data are exclusive of bills rediscounted with RBI, IDBI, Exim Bank and other approved financial institutions.

7.23 In the current year sectoral break-up of bank credit is available upto September, 1989 during which incremental credit to medium and large industry account for Rs. 3,067 crores (about 45 per cent) of the increase in non-food credit (Rs. 6,800 crores) and priority sector advances contributed another Rs. 2,540 crores. Increase in export credit (Rs. 882 crores) was nearly twice the increase of Rs. 474 crores in the same period of 1988-89. Credit to all the major sectors within non-food category registered higher growth rates during April-September 1989 than in April-September 1988 except credit to wholesale trade which increased at lower rate of 6.1 per cent as against 10.3 per cent recorded during similar period last year.

Structure of Interest Rates

7.24 Interest rate policy is both an important plank of the monetary and credit policy and an important tool of economic management. The interest rate instruments help the monetary authority and development planners to influence not only the volume and the rate of savings and investment but also directions of credit flows and investment to attain desired objectives of economic growth with price stability. Though interest rates in our country are to a large extent administered, they have been revised from time to time in the context of emerging trends and needs.

7.25 In 1988-89 the Reserve Bank had taken an important initiative towards imparting flexibility in the lending rates of the scheduled commercial banks when in October 1988, it introduced a minimum of 16.0 per cent per annum on all bank advances which were till then subject to a fixed (ceiling) rate of 16.5 per cent per annum. This measure gave banks greater freedom in fixing their lending rates, though they were advised by the RBI to exercise their discretion judiciously in deciding interest differentials and to ensure that the range of interest rates charged remained within reasonable limits. It also was designed to benefit disciplined bank borrowers with good track records and credit ratings. In the present financial year another step in this direction of adding flexibility to the administered structure of lending rates was taken when Reserve Bank decided under its busy season credit policy announced on October 9, 1989 to specify a floor rate of 15 per cent for term loans to road transport operators with three or more vehicles and other term loans which the banks used to grant at a fixed rate of 15 per cent effective from October 11, 1989. It is expected that flexibile interest rate on term loans by banks would promote efficiency in the use of such loans. Banks were also advised to use this discretion to charge varying rates of interest on term loans judiciously to ensure that interest rates charged remained within reasonable limits. However, the interest rates on such term loans which carried less than 15 per cent interest rate like term loans to agriculture, special programme, self-employed SC/ST persons etc. were left unaltered.

7.26 Similar floor rate of 16 per cent came to be prescribed also in the case of housing loans exceeding Rs. 3 lakhs with the withdrawal of the earlier ceiling of Rs. 3 lakhs on housing loans to individuals by commercial banks. It was felt that while the present thrust on financing smaller houses should continue there might be some genuine cases for the grant of housing loans exceeding Rs. 3 lakhs to individuals which the banks could accept but with a freedom to charge higher interest rates. It may be noted that earlier banks were to provide term loans for housing over Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 3 lakhs and charge an interest rate in the range of 14.5 to 16 per cent. These rates and the rates of interest on smaller housing loans including 4 per cent interest rate on housing loans for Scheduled Castes and Tribes upto and inclusive of Rs. 5,000 were left unaltered. Among the other lending rates, interest rate on farm loans and on post and pre-shipment export credit were revised downwards in a bid to give a boost to agricultural production and to encourage export trade. Interest rate on farm loans over Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 25,000 was reduced to 12 per cent from the range of 12.5—14 per cent, while the interest rate range of 14-15.5 per cent on short-term farm loans exceeding Rs. 25,000 was left unaltered. The exiting structure of interest rate on short-term loans to farmers (effective March 1, 1989) is indicated in Table 7.5 below :

TABLE 7.5

Existing Interest Rates on Short-term loans to farmers

(Per cent per annum)

Range of loan	Interest Rate
(i) Upto Rs. 5,000	10.00
(ii) Over Rs. 5,000 and upto Rs. 7,500	10.00
(iii) Over Rs. 7,500 and upto Rs. 10,000	11.50
(iv) Over Rs. 10,000 and upto Rs. 15,000	11.50
(v) Over Rs. 15,000 and upto Rs. 25,000	12.00
(vi) Over Rs. 25,000	14.00—15.50

7.27 As regards export credit, the interest rate on pre-shipment export credit upto 180 days was reduced to 7.5 per cent from 9.5 per cent with effect from March 1, 1989 and that on such credit from 180 days to 270 days was reduced from 11.5 per cent to 9.5 per cent. Correspondingly the interest rate on post-shipment export credit was reduced to 8.65 per cent from 9.5 per cent effective March 1, 1989.

7.28 Yet other important development in the field of interest rate policy is the removal of interest ceiling on money market rates to make them flexible and lend transparency to transactions in the money market. This ceiling on call money market rate was fixed by the Indian Banks Association (IBA) so as to prevent excessive fluctuations in these rates. Even when RBI permitted in October, 1988 the issue of inter bank participations, it was laid down that such participations without risk sharing would be issued at an interest rate to be determined between the issuing bank and the participating bank subject to the ceiling of 12.5 per cent. Simultaneously with the decision to withdraw the 10 per cent ceiling on call/notice money, the ceiling of the 10.5—11.5 per cent rate on inter-bank term money, 12.5 pr cent on rediscounting of commercial bills and on inter-bank participations without risk was also withdrawn. The new instruments viz. CD and CP were allowed to be issued at a freely determined discount rate. It may also be added here that this liberalisation of money market rates of RBI had been preceded by freeing the operations of the Discount and Finance House of India (DFHI) in call/notice money market from the interest rate ceiling set by IBA. These initiatives are in consonance with maturing of Indian money market and diversification of instruments and in the interest of greater flexibility and transparency.

7.29 As regards interest rates on term deposits of the scheduled commercial banks, a number of measures were taken in the last two financial years to bring short term interest rates on deposits in better alignment with other interest rates in the system to yield better return on the deployment of short term funds and to introduce flexibility in the deposit rate structure. In continuation of these measures, effective March 28, 1989, the rate of interest on term deposits of the scheduled commercial banks for 46 to 90 days (excluding FCNR and NRE deposits) was raised to 6 per cent from 4 per cent and the category of term deposits of 15 days to 45 days enjoying 3 per cent interest was abolished, making 46 days the minimum maturity of term deposits. The interest rate on the deposits of 46 to 90 days (excluding FCNR and NRE deposits) was further raised to 8 per cent effective October 11, 1989, thereby making the interest rate same (i.e. 8 per cent) for all term deposits from 46 days to less than a year. Interest rates on Foreign Currency (Non-Resident) Accounts which differ for four different foreign currencies viz. Pound Sterling, Dollar, Yen and Deutsche Mark were revised several times during the year in the light of changes in the interest rate on these currencies in the overseas markets. Interest rates on postal deposits, debentures, small savings schemes were left unaltered excepting that in the case of National Savings Certificate (NSC) VIth and VIIth Issues came to be discontinued in the Central Budget for 1989-90 in which it was announced that a new series of NSC (VIIIth Issue) would be marketed with an interest rate of 12 per cent which would be eligible for tax concession under Sec. 80C but not under 80L. The existing structure of interest rates for some selected categories of deposits and financial instruments is indicated in Table 7.6.

TABLE 7.6

Existing Structure of interest rates : Some Selected Categories

(Per cent per annum)

I. Scheduled Commercial Banks' Deposits :	
(i) 1—45 days	0.0
(ii) 46 days and above but less one year.	8.0
(iii) One year and above but less than two years	9.0
(iv) Two years and above . .	10.0
II. Non-Resident (External) Rupee Accounts :	
(i) 6 months and above but less than one year.	8.5
(ii) One year and above but less than two years	10.5
(iii) Two years and above but less than three years	11.0
(iv) Three years and above but less than 5 years .	12.0
(v) Five years and above . .	13.0

	Pound Sterling	US Dollar	Deutsche Mark	Japanese Yen
III. Foreign Currency (Non-Resident) Accounts :				
	(Rate effective February 21, 1990)			
(i) Six months and above but less than one year.	11.50	8.75	9.25	7.75
(ii) One year and above but less than two years	11.75	9.00	9.75	8.00
(iii) Two years and above but less than three years	12.00	9.50	9.75	8.00
(iv) Three years only	12.00	9.75	9.75	8.00
IV. Other Financial Instruments :				
(i) Convertible debentures :				
(a) FERA & MRTP Cos. . .			12.5	
(b) Non-FERA & Non-MRTP Cos.			14.0	
(ii) Non-Convertible debentures .			14.0	
V. Post Office Savings Schemes :				
(i) One year time deposits. .			9.5	
(ii) Two year time deposits. .			10.0	
(iii) Three year time deposits .			10.5	
(iv) Five year time deposits. .			11.0	
(v) Five year recurring deposits			11.0	
(vi) National Savings Certificates (VIII issue)			12.0	
VI. Bank Advances			16.0 (Minimum)	

Developments in Credit Policy

7.30 In the current financial year 1989-90 the basic thrust of the monetary policy continued to be on the controlled expansion of money and credit so that production activities in the economy would get adequate credit support while the liquidity growth in the system is moderated to contain inflationary pressures. The Reserve Bank has also sought to promote the efficiency of operation of the financial system by bringing about some structural changes, introducing new instruments and strengthening old ones.

7.31 In the very beginning of the current financial year a higher target for farm loan by the scheduled commercial banks came to be stipulated in the Central Budget for 1989-90. The target expressed as a percentage of gross bank credit was raised from 17 per cent to 18 per cent to be attained by the banks by the end of March, 1990. This would mean about additional Rs.4,000 crores of credit for farmers in the current financial year.

7.32 While the Statutory Liquidity Ratio of 25 per cent on FCNR and NRE deposit liabilities and 38 per cent on net time and demand liabilities were left unaltered, banks were asked to maintain a uniform CRR of 15 per cent on their entire net demand and time liabilities including FCNR and NRE Accounts, with effect from the fortnight beginning July 1, 1989. It may be recalled that banks used to maintain earlier a CRR of 11 per cent on their net demand and time liabilities (excluding FCNR and NRE Accounts) and 10 per cent additional CRR on increase in net demand and time liabilities over the level as on November 11, 1983 while for FCNR and NRE deposits lower CRRs of 10 per cent and 3 per cent respectively—all these subject to an overall ceiling of 15 per cent on the entire net demand and time liabilities. Most banks were already operating on an effective CRR of 15 per cent. RBI felt the need for simplyfying the multiple prescriptions into a single prescription. In the case of banks where the existing effective CRR was less than 15 per cent, Reserve Bank set out to individual banks a phased programme of adjustment for attaining a CRR of 15 per cent, beginning from July 29, 1989. Banks were advised to give priority to meeting their reserve requirements over their lending operations and to avoid mismatch of their assets and liability portfolio so that they did not have to rely on money market funds for meeting their reserve requirements.

7.33 Following the normal practice of bringing forward the base for determining export finance each year, RBI brought forward by one year the base period from 1986 (monthly average of export credit) to 1987 (monthly average of such credit) and banks' export credit refinance from RBI was limited to 100 per cent of increase

of such credit over the monthly average for 1987. Although this brought down banks' access to export refinance, it would be quickly regained as they expanded export credit, well before they needed to utilise a substantial part of their refinance limits. Again the interest rate on refinance under 182 days Refinance Facility available to banks (upto 50 per cent of their holdings of such treasury bills) was raised from 10.25 per cent to 10.75 per cent per annum with effect from March 28, 1989, in view of the rise in cut-off yields on these bills in latest auctions.

7.34 Reserve Bank's concern at risk management by banks became apparent when it directed the banks to limit exposure of a bank (including all sanctioned and non-funded limits) to an individual business concern and to business concerns of a group at 25 per cent and 50 per cent of that bank's capital funds, respectively. These stipulations were meant to be strictly followed by banks while sanctioning fresh credit limits and they were allowed tweleve months' time to rectify excess, if any. However, credit limit directly allocated by RBI such as food credit was kept out of the purview of these stipulations. Further in the case of portfolio/fund management services provided by banks in respect of medium/long term funds, effective March 28, 1989 a minimum lock-in period of one year came to be stipulated for such portfolio/long term funds. RBI also directed the banks having merchant banking subsidiaries to ensure that their subsidiaries did not do what they themselves were prohibited from doing in respect of portfolio/funds management.

7.35 While reviewing the growth of aggregate deposits, food and non-food credit in October, 1989 RBI found that between March and September, 1989 aggregate deposits registered a growth of Rs. 12,297 crores as against an estimate of Rs. 11,500 crores and the food credit had increased by only Rs. 33 crores (increase of Rs. 890 crores in April-June, 1989 offset by a decline of Rs. 857 crores in the next quarter). However, non-food credit growth surpassed the target of Rs. 3,500 crores for the six month period (April-September) by a margin of Rs. 780 crores (actual figure of growth being Rs. 4,280 crores). In percentage terms on 24th March basis the increase in non-food credit was the same (5.1 per cent) as the increase recorded in the similar period of the previous year though in all possibilities the rate of growth to be recorded by the economy in 1989-90 is definitely slower than that in 1988-89. Further, this increase came on the top of a very strong (in fact the highest in 1980's) growth in non-food credit in 1988-89. It was also found that banks were having an average excess of liquid assets (nearly Rs. 1,100 crores in the fortnight ended August 25, 1989). They had also large amount of unutilised refinance limits. Prices remained under considerable pressure from the beginning of current financial year.

7.36 Reserve Bank, therefore, came to adopt a policy of moderation and restraint in the expansion of money supply and particularly of non-food credit for the second half of the financial year 1989-90. Its busy season credit policy announced on October 9, 1989 indicated a cautious stance with regard to its refinance extended to scheduled commercial banks who were advised not only to exercise utmost caution with regard to expansion of non-food credit but also to be more self-sufficient in funds in their credit operations. Restriction on refinance from RBI to Scheduled Commercial banks was felt necessary in view of the fact that it is a major source of reserve money and has an expansionary effect on money supply.

7.37 Effective November 4, 1989 the limit of the export credit refinance available to banks came to be reduced to 75 per cent from 100 per cent of the increase in export credit over the monthly average level of such credit for 1987. It may be mentioned here that as on October 6, 1989 their export credit refinance limit amounted to Rs. 3,336 crores (or 52.9 per cent of outstanding export credit) compared to Rs. 3,002 crores (or 53 per cent of outstanding export credit) at the end of March, 1989. In spite of the reduction in the limit as stated above export credit refinance to be available to them remained at over Rs. 3,000 crores. Until a few years ago the export credit refinance limit available to banks was only 50 per cent of the increase in export credit over the base year. With CRR

reaching at the ceiling level of 15 per cent and SLR being stipulated at 38 per cent, the only potent weapon available in the hands of Reserve Bank for preventing excessive creation of credit appears to be the restriction of its refinance facility.

7.38 Again with effect from November 4, 1989 banks were asked to maintain an incremental non-food credit-deposit ratio of 60 per cent (with March 24, 1989 as the base for determining the increment), failing which they would have to pay additional 3 percentage points interest on their refinance from RBI under all facilities (export, stand-by, discretionary and 182 days' Treasury Bills) to the extent of the excess non-food credit over the stipulated ratio or the refinance drawn, whichever is lower. As is well known, the incremental non-food credit-deposit ratio also remains otherwise below 100 per cent because of banks' CRR and SLR obligations. This restriction on incremental non-food credit-deposit ratio only sought to ensure that the non-food credit growth of the scheduled commercial banks should be commensurate with the growth of their own resources.

7.39 Reserve Bank further announced its decision on October 9, 1989 that with effect from October 21, 1989 banks would have to pay additional 3 percentage points interest on refinance over the call money lending rate of the Discount and Finance House of India, if they were found to be lending in the call money market when they had already outstanding borrowings from RBI under standby/discretionary refinance facilities. Further the banks were warned that facilities of standby and discretionary finance available to them would be withdrawn if they were found to be violating the stipulation flagrantly. As a background to this decision, it may be stated here that banks were cautioned by RBI even in October, 1987 that they could not both draw refinance from RBI and lend in the money market simultaneously and that in case the stipulation was violated flagrantly, continuation of refinance facilities to them would be reconsidered.

7.40 As regards selective credit controls in respect of price-sensitive commodities, it may be recalled that with effect from February 10, 1989, minimum margins on advances against oilseeds and vegetable oils (including vanaspati) were reduced across-the-board by 15 per centage points and ceiling on such advances was raised from 85 per cent to 100 per cent of the peak level of credit to any party during any year of the three years period 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86 (November-October), following an improved out put of these commodities. There was another reduction in minimum margins by 15 percentage points for bank advances against oilseeds and vegetable oils (including vanaspati) in respect of advances to 'others' and 'against warehouse receipts' effective from March 28, 1989, as a consequence of a further review of price-output trends. On the other hand, because of the prevailing high price of wheat in the market, minimum margin in respect of bank advances to processing units/mills in Punjab against stock of wheat was brought up to 45 per cent (or to the same level prevailing in other states) from 30 cent to which minimum margin was reduced on September 19, 1988.

7.41 Again, as in earlier years, for 1989-90 also with effect from March 28, 1989 three year base period specified for the stipulation of ceilings on bank advances subject to selective credit control, was brought forward by one year from 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86 (Noveoer-October) to 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87 (November-October). However, the level of credit ceiling was left unaltered at 100 per cent for oil seeds and vegetable oils (including vanaspati) and 85 per cent for other commodities.

7.42 On a subsequent review of price-output trends with effect from April 22, 1989 the minimum margins on bank advances against wheat were raised across-the-board by 15 percentage points. However, with the improvement in price-output situation these margins were brought back to former levels on July 20, 1989. It may also be mentioned here that effective April 22, 1989 advances to roller flour mills exempt earlier from the credit ceiling stipulation, came to be subject to a credit ceiling of 85 per cent of the peak level of credit maintained by a party in any year of the three year base period noted earlier.

7.43 Minimum margins on advances against the stocks of sugar for processing units/mills were raised effective from July 20, 1989 by 7.5

percentage points in the case of unreleased stocks and by 15 percentage points across-the-board for the released stocks. In the case of gur and khandsari, minimum margins were also similarly raised across-the-board by 15 percentage points with effect from July 20, 1989.

7.44 Towards the end of 1989, following a further review of price-output trends, the credit ceilings and minimum margins came to be revised with effect from December 30, 1989 for certain commodities. Higher ceiling of 100 per cent came to be stipulated for bank advances against wheat, cotton and kapas. Minimum margin on bank advances against cotton and kapas was reduced to 30 per cent from 45 per cent. So also was the minimum margin on bank advances against unreleased stocks of sugar in the case of processing units/mills reduced to 20 per cent from 25 per cent.

7.45 Table 7.7 presents the details of existing margins on bank advances against stocks of commotities covered under selective credit controls.

TABLE 7.7

Minimum Margins on Bank Advances Against Stocks of Commodities covered under Selective Credit Control

(Percentages)

	Effective December 30, 1989		
	Against stock		Against warehouse receipts
	Processing Units/Mills	Others	
1. Paddy/Rice	45	60	45
2. Wheat	45	60	45
3. Other foodgrains (other than paddy/rice and wheat)	45	60	45
4. Pulses	45	60	45
5. Oilseeds viz., groundnut, rapeseed/mustardseed, linseed, castorseed, cottonseed and all imported oilseeds	30	45	30
6. Vegetable oils viz., Groundnut oil, rapeseed/mustard oil, linseed oil, castor oil, cottonseed oil, vanaspati and imported vegetable oils	30@	45	30
7. Cotton and kapas	×	30	30
8. Sugar			
(a) Buffer	0	—	—
(b) Unreleased stocks	20	—	—
(c) Released	75	75	60
9. Gur and Khandsari	45	75	60

× Completely exempt from all the stipulations of selective credit control.
@ Applicable to registered oil mills and vanaspati manufacturers.
— Not applicable.

Credit by Term Lending Institutions

7.46 The rising trend in the aggregate sanctions and disbursements by all term lending institutions noticed in the past several years continued in 1988-89. Aggregate assistance sanctioned by them in 1988-89 stood at Rs.14,203 crores which is 54.9 per cent higher than total assistance sanctioned in 1987-88. All India Financial Institutions like IDBI, ICICI, IFCI, LIC, GIC and UTI accounted for an overwhelming portion (83.4 per cent) of the total assistance sanctioned by all financial institutions in 1988-89. Sanctions in the form of Rupee loans recorded a significant rise of 44.1 per cent or Rs.10,973 crores as against 25.7 per cent rise in 1987-88. All India development banks account for about two-thirds of the rupee loans sanctioned in 1988-89. Higher amounts of assistance were received in 1988-89 than in 1987-88 by all industries excepting paper, basic chemicals, metal products and transport equipments. In 1988-89 credit sanctioned to backward

areas was to the tune of Rs.5,178 crores which is 56.5 per cent higher than credit of Rs.3,308 crores in the previous financial year. This order of increases in flow of credit in 1988-89 to backward areas is significant since in 1987-88 these areas were sanctioned only 8.7 per cent higher credit over 1986-87 level.

7.47 Data are available for the current financial year only for the six month period i.e. April-September, 1989. During this first half of the current financial year the total assistance sanctioned by all financial institutions was of the order of Rs.6,829 crores—7.6 per cent lower compared to Rs.7,392 crores in the first half of 1988-89. Disbursements were also lower in the first half of 1989-90 at Rs.4,084 crores i.e. 1.3 per cent lower than Rs.4,149 crores disbursed in the corresponding period of 1988-89. In this period too the All India financial institutions accounted for lion's share of sanctions and disbursements made by these all financial institutions. Institution-wise details of sanctions and disbursements are presented in Appendix Table 4.8.

Developments in the money market

7.48 Reserve Bank of India and Government have continued to take various measures to strengthen the Indian money market. In August 1989, Government of India have remitted the stamp duty on usance bills and thereby removed a major administrative constraint in the use of bill system.

7.49 A significant step towards the activation of money market taken by the Reserve Bank has been the total deregulation of money market interest rates with effect from May 1, 1989 introducing thereby greater transparency to the transactions in the money market, details of which have already been given in para 7.28 above. Earlier in March, 1989 Reserve Bank took a decision to introduce Certificates of Deposit (CD) and Commercial Paper (CP) in order to widen the range of money market instruments and give investors greater flexibility in the deployment of their short-term surplus funds. Besides CP would enable the highly rated corporate borrowers to diversify their sources of short-term borrowings.

7.50 The Certificates of Deposit (CD) can be issued only by the Scheduled Commercial Banks in multiples of Rs. 25 lakhs subject to the minimum size of an issue being Rs. 1 crore. With a maturity between three months and one year CDs will be issued at discount to face value, the discount rate to be freely determined and they would be further freely transferable by endorsement and delivery but only after 45 days from the date of issue. CDs would, however, be subject to reserve requirements. Banks would neither be allowed to grant loans against CDs nor can they buy back their own CDs. At any point of time, total outstanding of CDs issued by a bank should not exceed one per cent of its fortnightly average deposits during the financial year 1988-89.

7.51 CP would be issued by a listed company (listing on stock exchange, however, not required for public sector companies) which have a net worth of at least Rs. 10 crores and a working capital (fund based) limit of not less than Rs. 25 crores. With maturity ranging from three months to six months, they would also be issued like CDs at a discount to face value (discount rate being freely determined) in multiples of Rs. 25 lakhs subject to the minimum size of an issue being Rs. 1 crore CPs would be freely transferable by endorsement and delivery. Since it is in the nature of an unsecured promissory note not leading to any specific transaction, it would attract stamp duty and be privately placed with investors (excluding non-residents) through the agency of banks and other financial institutions.

7.52 The company issuing CP would have to obtain every six months a specified rating from an agency approved by the Reserve Bank. It can raise money through such CP upto a maximum amount equivalent to 20 per cent of its working capital (fund based) limit. Banks would not be permitted to either underwrite or co-accept the issue of CP. However, Reserve Bank would authorise the timing of issue of CP by the eligible companies in order to ensure an orderly queue and once an issue is actually placed, the concerned bank would be required to suitably adjust the working capital (fund based) limit for the company.

7.53 The Reserve Bank has since issued guidelines for the issue of CP on January 3, 1990, according to which a company will have to obtain P1+rating from Credit Rating Information Services of India Ltd. (CRISIL) and also classification under Health Code Number I from its

financing banks and it has also to maintain the current ratio of 1.33:1, to be eligible to issue CP. Non-Resident Indians can invest in CP only on a non-repatriable basis and such CP will also be non-transferable. As CP will be curved out of the working capital limit of the company, there will be no rise in its overall short-term financing facilities.

7.54 The Reserve Bank has been also urging the borrowers to moderate their reliance on money market and limit it to marginal requirements for equilibrating their sources and uses of funds. Similarly, lenders have been advised to ensure that their activities were conducive to the emergence of a stable and mature money market. In the interest of stability and depth of the money market, the participants in the market should move between lending and borrowing activities.

7.55 The Study Group which was appointed by the Rreserve Bank to examine the feasibility and mechanics of starting factoring organisations and make recommendation regarding their constitution, organisational set up and scope, etc. submitted its report in January, 1989. Most of the recommendations in the report were accepted, in principle, by the Reserve Bank which decided in March, 1989 to initiate steps to establish domestic-factoring services as a first priority and to extend it later to exports in the light of experience at home and felt needs for such services. The Reserve Bank would take steps to promote special legislative measures to introduce factoring services on a full fledged basis, as recommended by the Study Group.

7.56 Following the withdrawal of ceiling of 10 per cent per annum on call money rate from May 1, 1989, the rates grew sharply to a range of 30-34 per cent by the later part of May, 1989 but thereafter they subsided rather quickly to level as low as 5 per cent. Borrowers found it unremunerative to borrow at such high rates and alternative sources of funds at lower rates were also available. The slack season too led to easing of underlying demand for funds.

Institutional Developments in the Financial Sector

7.57 The Discount and Finance House of India Limited commenced its operations on April 25, 1988. It has been endeavouring to bring into the fold of the Indian money market the entire financial system comprising the scheduled commercial banks, public sector banks, foreign banks and private sector banks, co-operative banks, Scheduled State co-operative banks and Scheduled urban co-operative banks, all-India financial institutions and non-banks in the public and private sectors so that their short-term surpluses and deficits are equilibrated at market related rates/prices through inter-bank transactions in the case of banks and through money market instruments in the case of banks and others.

7.58 It is participating in the inter-bank call and short notice money market and inter-bank term deposit market, both as borrower and a lender. Apart from dealing in the money market instruments such as 182 Days Treasury Bills, commercial bills, Certificates of Depsoit and Commercial Paper, it is also serving as an arranger of Inter-bank Participations. The DFHI has consolidated its business by achieving significantly higher turnover in its operations in each section of its activity in the current financial year so far when compared with its turnover in the previous year. The details of its activities upto February 3, 1990 and in the whole of the financial year 1988-89 are presented in the following paragraphs:-

(a) The DFHI's turnover in the inter-bank call and short notice money market in the current financial year so far amounted to Rs. 76,686 crores as against a turnover of Rs. 20,362 crores during the preceding financial year, its daily average lendings in this market having significantly increased from Rs. 84 crores in 1988-89 to Rs. 247 crores in 1989-90 (upto February 3, 1990).

(b) The DFHI was authorised by the Reserve Bank of India to borrow and lend short-term money (15-90 days) effective 1st December, 1989. The DFHI's turnover in the current financial year so far aggregated Rs. 170 crores.

(c) The DFHI's turnover in 182 Days Treasury Bills in the current financial year so far amounted to Rs. 17,169 crores as against a turnover of Rs. 11,024 crores during the financial year 1988-89. On the basis of the fortnightly average outstanding of 182 Days Treasury Bills in the system during April 1989 to February 3, 1990, the DFHI has been able

to turnover the system's holding by 22 times. Because of its 'repose' facilitiy provided to All-India financial institutions, banks and mutual funds they are able to earn an income by investing their money for short periods and also raise money for short periods without having to divest their investment.

(d) The DFHI achieved a turnover of Rs. 8,954 crores in rediscounting commercial bills/derivative usance promissory notes in current year so far as compared to a turnover of Rs. 2,866 crores during the financial year 1988-89. The bid and offer rediscount rates were varied depending upon the cost of funds and conditions in the money market. The introduction of the derivative promissory note as an instrument for rediscounting commercial bills has greatly facilitated this acitivity.

(e) With the introduction of CDs and CPs, the DFHI has commenced its operations in the secondary market in these instruments. The DFHI has commenced quoting its prices for purchase/sale of these money market instruments.

7.59 In order to play its role in the secondary market effectively, the DFHI has raised its authorised share capital from Rs. 100 crores to Rs. 250 crores and its paid-up capital from Rs. 100 crores to Rs. 150 crores. Furthermore, it has established refinance lines from the Reserve Bank of India and lines of credit from the consortium of public sector banks and from the Unit Trust of India so as to raise sufficient resources for financing its activities.

7.60 National Housing Bank (NHB) started its operations from July, 1988 as an apex institution in the field of housing finance. The NHB endeavoured to involve the existing institutional credit system in the formulation of its policies with a view to ensuring effective co-ordination with them, it also took up the task of stipulating certain financial and management codes/norms for the new housing finance institutions (HFI) to be eligible for financial support from NHB. Further, it emphasised the need for augmentation of the supply of land and building materials in advance of creation of demand for them and accumulation of savings in advance of the decision of a person to acquire a house/flat. Under its Refinance Scheme housing loans sanctioned by the scheduled banks, housing finance companies (HFCs) and State level Apex co-operative finance societies on or after January 1, 1989 are eligible for refinance. In April, 1989 the National Hosuing Bank announced its guidelines for providing financial assistance for integrated as well as time-bound land development and shelter projects to be undertaken by public agencies such as Housing Boards and Area Development Authorities. Upto December, 1989, NHB has cleared, in principle, 40 such projects at an estimated cost of Rs. 250 crores. NHB has also formulated guidelines for financing housing projects to be undertaken by co-operative housing finance societies professional developers as also rental housing schemes. The most important initiative taken by NHB towards augmenting the flow of resources for house construction is the launching of Home Loan Account Scheme through scheduled banks on July 1, 1989 for individuals who do not own any dwelling unit.

7.61 The Credit Rating Information Services of India Limited (CRISIL) which was set up jointly by ICICI, UTI, LIC, GIC, Asian Development Bank and some other institutions as the first credit rating agency in the country, started its operations in January, 1988. CRISIL's principal objective is to rate debt obiligations of Indian companies, thereby providing a guide to investors as to the risk of timely payment of interest and principal on a particular debt instrument. It rates debentures, fixed deposit programmes, short-term instruments and preference shares on receipt of request to the effect from the company. However, the ratings of CRISIL relate to particular debt instruments and is not a rating for the company as a whole. By December, 1989 CRISIL has rated 81 debt instruments issued by 59 companies (3 belong to public sector) covering a total debt volume of Rs. 2,340 crores. Apart from Fixed Deposit programmes, convertible and non-convertible debentures, CRISIL had rated Commercial Paper programmes covering a total volume of Rs. 155 crores.

CHAPTER 8

THE EXTERNAL SECTOR

The external payments situation has remained under pressure throughout the Seventh Plan period. The strains have been particularly severe since 1988-89. Several adverse medium term factors have contributed to this situation. They include the declining self-sufficiency in production/consumption of crude oil and petroleum products from the peak attained in 1984-85, a steady erosion of the surpluses in the invisibles account in financing the trade deficit, unfavourable climate for concessional assistance and the bunching of debt service on past borrowings. The secular phenomenon of large fiscal deficits has also exerted adverse pressure on the current account external balance. These strains were further compounded by short term factors such as the drought of 1987-88, which had adverse implications for both exports and imports, and the surge in the import bill during 1988-89 associated with economic recovery and replenishment of foodstocks.

I. Balance of Payments (BOP)

BOP Trends upto 1987-88

8.2 Full balance of payments data are available for the fiscal year as a whole upto 1987-88, the third year of the Seventh Plan. Table 8.1 summarises trends in the key ratios (to GDP) for the Sixth Five Year Plan as a whole and the first three years of the Seventh Plan. The trade deficit averaged 3.4 per cent of GDP during the Sixth Plan. It increased to 3.7 per cent of GDP in 1985-86 due mainly to a lacklustre export performance, declined in 1986-87 to 3.2 per cent of GDP both on account of better export performance and deceleration in import growth and further declined to 2.8 per cent of GDP in 1987-88 mainly due to good growth in exports. Net earnings on invisibles account fell from an average of 2.1 per cent of GDP during the Sixth Plan to 1.4 per cent of GDP in 1985-86, 1.2 per cent of GDP in 1986-87 and further to 0.9 per cent of GDP in 1987-88, reflecting both a rise in interest payments on external loans and credits and the declining importance of private transfers.

8.3 As a consequence of these trends in trade and invisible accounts, the current account deficit rose sharply from an average of 1.3 per cent of GDP in the Sixth Plan to 2.3 per cent in 1985-86. The ratio declined somewhat in 1986-87 and 1987-88 to 2.0 per cent and 1.9 per cent respectively. During 1988-89, full balance of payments data for which are not available, the ratio of the current account deficit to GDP is estimated to have gone upto 2.7 per cent. Thus, in the first four years of the Seventh Plan (1985-86 to 1988-89) the current account deficit is estimated to have averaged at 2.2 per cent of GDP, as against 1.3 per cent during the Sixth Plan. These ratios underscore the current pressures on the balance of payments. A graphical presentation of trends in current account and trade deficits is given in accompanying chart.

TABLE 8.1

Balance of Payments : Key Indicators

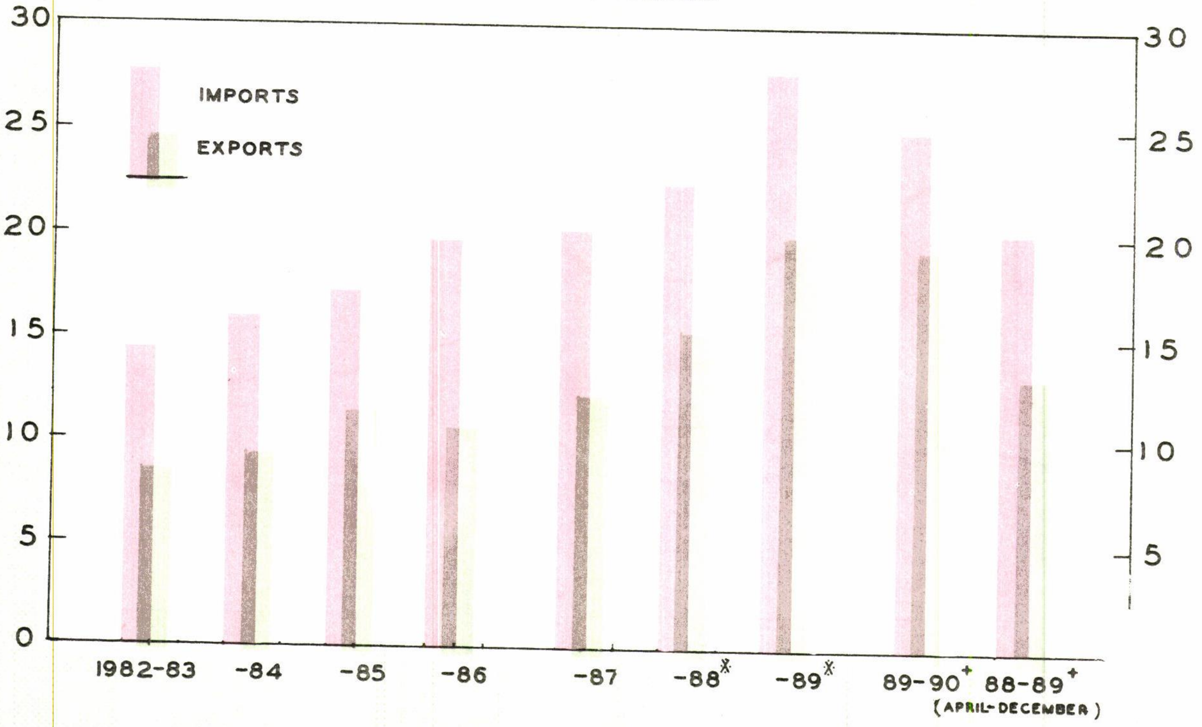
(As per cent of GDP)

Items	1980-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
1	2	3	4	5
Exports . .	5.0	4.4	4.5	5.0
Imports . .	8.4	8.1	7.7	7.8
Trade Balance .	—3.4	—3.7	—3.2	—2.8
Invisibles (Net) .	2.1	1.4	1.2	0.9
Current Account Balance .	—1.3	—2.3	—2.0	—1.9

Note—The ratios have been computed on the basis of the country's balance of payments data as given in appendix table 6.2 and the CSO estimates of GDP at current market prices. Official grant receipts and US embassy expenditure in India out of PL-480 Rupee Fund are taken as current account receipts in conformity with the balance of payments statistics published by the RBI.

FOREIGN TRADE

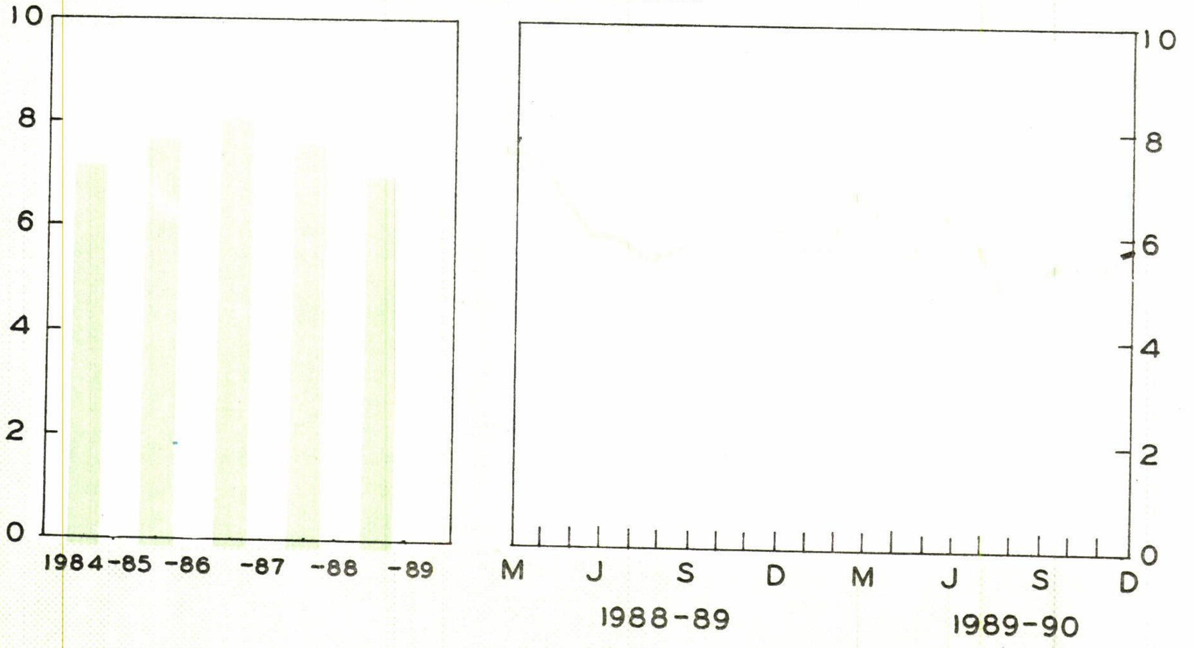
RS. IN '000 CRORES



FOREIGN EXCHANGE RESERVES

(INCLUDING GOLD & S.D.R.S.)

RS. IN '000 CRORES



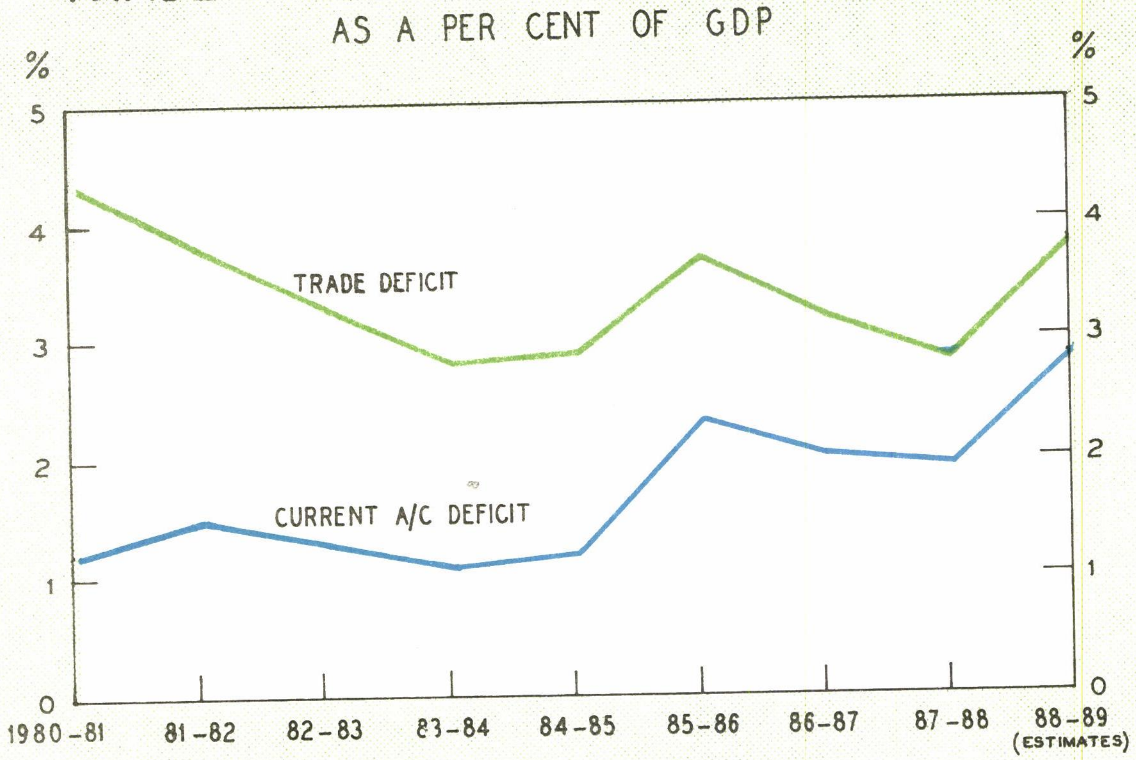
MINISTRY OF FINANCE, ECONOMIC DIVISION.

+ PROVISIONAL

* PARTIALLY REVISED

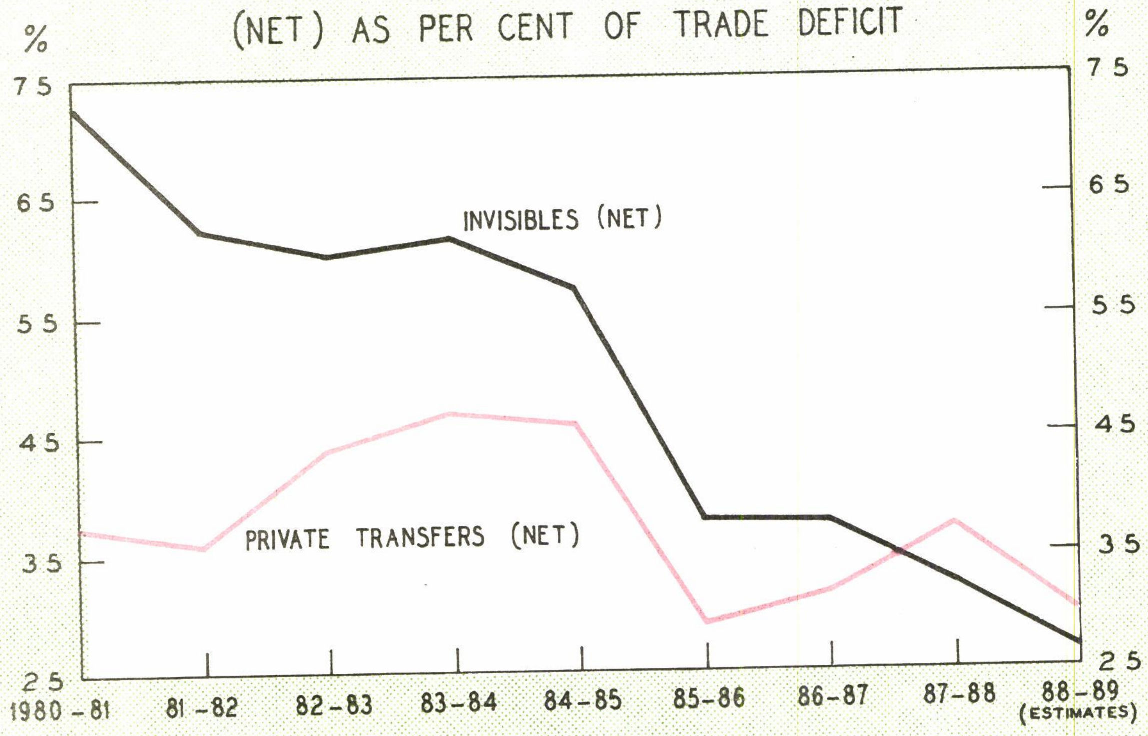
TRADE AND CURRENT A/C DEFICITS

AS A PER CENT OF GDP



INVISIBLES (NET) AND PRIVATE TRANSFERS

(NET) AS PER CENT OF TRADE DEFICIT



MINISTRY OF FINANCE, ECONOMIC DIVISION.

8.4 The balance of payments problem during the Seventh Plan is rooted in continuing high average trade deficits and a sharp decline in the role of invisibles in financing these deficits. The trade deficit averaged Rs. 6,091 crores per year during the Sixth Plan period (1980-85). During the first three years of the Seventh Plan, the average rose to Rs. 9,412 crores. Net invisibles, which on an average financed more than 60 per cent of trade deficit during the Sixth Plan, financed only 36 per cent of trade deficits during 1985-86 to 1987-88. The current pressures on balance of payments thus reflect the impact of rising imports (notwithstanding acceleration in exports) and the growth of external debt service obligations.

8.5 The pattern of financing trade and current account deficit during these years has also contributed to pressures on the balance of payments. With the decline in the role of surpluses in invisibles account and given the constraints on the disbursements of concessional aid, an increasing part of trade deficits has been financed by external commercial borrowings, non-resident deposits and drawdown in foreign exchange reserves. This has led to growing stocks of medium and long term external liabilities, higher debt service ratios and significant depletion of foreign exchange reserves. During the first four years of the Seventh Plan foreign exchange reserves have declined by SDR 2,289 million.

Services and Transfers

8.6 Invisible surpluses have traditionally financed a large part of India's trade deficits (see chart). However, the trend has been on the decline in the eighties on account of a fall in gross invisible receipts, as a per cent of GDP, from 4.3 per cent in 1980-81 to 2.8 per cent in 1987-88, coupled with an increase in invisible payments from 1.2 per cent of GDP to 1.9 per cent of GDP, respectively, during this period. The decline in gross invisible receipts relative to GDP is mainly accounted for by a levelling off of private transfer receipts. The rise in invisible payment has been chiefly contributed by cumulation of interest and service payments on foreign loans and credits. Between 1980-81 and 1987-88 gross travel receipts and gross private transfers increased at an annual compound growth rate of 6.9 per cent and 6.5 per cent respectively; during the same period interest and service payment on foreign loans and credits expanded at 31.8 per cent per annum.

8.7 Travel receipts presently account for about one fifth of gross invisible receipts. The share of these receipts in gross invisible receipts declined during the Sixth Plan from 19.8 per cent in 1980-81 to 10.9 per cent in 1984-85 mainly because of a stagnant/slow growth 'ntourist traffic. However, tourist traffic picked up in the first three years of the Seventh Plan and the share of travel receipts reached a level of 20 per cent of gross invisible receipts in 1987-88. Government has accorded considerable significance to development of tourism and initiated a number of promotional measures designed to attract tourists. These measures include diversification of tourism resources, a package of incentives for attracting private investment, liberalisation of policies relating to charter flights and air taxi services, development of special tourist circuits, strengthening of training and marketing efforts, etc. Tourism has been accorded industry status and for attracting private investment a number of fiscal and financial incentives have been announced. A Tourism Finance Corporation of India (TFCI) has also been set up to meet the loan requirements of tourism industry. A scheme called Assistance for Development of International Tourism (ADIT) has also been launched for providing marketing assistance to tourism related activities.

8.8 Gross private transfer receipts, as a per cent of GDP, have declined from 1.7 per cent in 1980-81 to 1.1 per cent in 1987-88. The share of these receipts in gross invisible receipts during both 1980-81 and 1987-88 was around 38 per cent, although the share had risen to around 42 per cent in 1982-83. Private transfer receipts, representing mainly remittances by non-resident Indians have levelled off in the last few years consequent to the oil boom in oil surplus countries having worked itself out. Other factors could perhaps be availability of more attractive schemes like the non-resident deposit accounts.

8.9 In regard to invisible payments, interest and service payments on foreign loans and credits have increased from Rs. 282 crores in 1980-81 to Rs. 1,949 crores in 1987-88. The share of interest

payments in total invisible payments thus increased from 17.9 per cent in 1980-81 to 31.1 per cent in 1987-88, reflecting larger interest payments on servicing of external debt contracted by both public and private sectors and charges on IMF borrowings. It also partly reflects the hardening of average terms on external debt because of rising proportion of non-concessional loans in the country's external debt portfolio. Another item which has recorded substantial increase in payments is the 'miscellaneous' group which covers payments on items like technical know-how, management fees, office expenses, and other professional services and technicians' fees.

BOP Trends Since 1988-89

8.10 The pressure on the external payments situation mounted in 1988-89 mainly on account of a bulging import bill and large repayments to IMF under Extended Fund Facility which peaked during the year. According to DGCI&S provisional data, exports in 1988-89 showed a robust increase of 28.9 cent as against a somewhat smaller increase of 26.4 per cent recorded in 1987-88. However, imports too rose by 25.9 per cent in 1988-89 compared to a modest increase of 11.5 per cent in 1987--88. As a result the trade deficit, according to DGCI&S data, increased from Rs. 6,658 crores in 1987-88 to Rs. 7,899 crores in 1988-89. The number of tourist arrivals in India rose by 6.2 per cent during 1988-89, lower than the rise of 7.7 per cent during 1987-88. Hence, growth in travel receipts during 1988-89 might be smaller than in 1987-88. Payments under investment income, on the other hand, have continued to rise on account of growing stocks of external debt disbursed and outstanding. Private transfer receipts are likely to be somewhat higher than in the previous year. On balance, net invisible receipts during 1988-89 might show some improvement over the previous year in rupee terms. Net disbursements of external assistance as well as inflows into non-resident deposit accounts also increased during 1988-89.

8.11 The intensification of balance of payments strains during the year was reflected in reserve movements (Table 8.2). In SDR terms, total foreign exchange reserves stood at SDR 3,715 million at the end of March, 1989 showing a fall of SDR 771 million during 1988-89 as compared to a decline of SDR 627 million during 1987-88.

TABLE 8.2

Movements in Foreign Exchange Reserves

(Rs. Crores)

Year	Foreign exchange reserves at the end of the year@	Movements in foreign exchange reserves	Net drawals on IMF
1	2	3	4
1979-80	5934	113	—55*
1980-81	5544	—390	814**
1981-82	4024	—1520	637
1982-83	4782	758	1893
1983-84	5972	1190	1342
1984-85	7243	1271	63
1985-86	7820	577	—310**
1986-87	8151	331	—772**
1987-88	7687	—464	—1388**
1988-89	7040	—647	—1749**
1989-90 (Upto Jan. 1990)	5331	—1709	—1372**

* Includes voluntary repurchase of Rs. 20 crores and sales of Rs. 35 crores by the IMF under the General Resources Account.

** Includes Trust Fund loan drawals and repayments.

@Includes foreign currency assets of RBI, gold holdings of RBI and SDR holdings of Government.

8.12 The balance of payments situation continued to be under substantial pressure during 1989-90. The provisional trade data (DGCI&S) for the first nine months of the current year display a strong growth in exports and a moderate increase in imports, leading to a decline in trade gap from Rs. 6,602 crores in April-December, 1988 to Rs. 5,518 crores in April-December, 1989. However, given the increasing divergence between DGCI&S and RBI import data (as explained later in this chapter), the fact that imports during the corresponding period in 1988-89 were high because of spillover of drought related imports, and as imports of civilian aircrafts during the the current year were not covered in DGCI&S data the underlying import growth could be higher than that reflected in the DGCI&S data. Net invisibles are unlikely to increase in 1989-90 because of uncertain trends in the net private transfers, a relatively slow growth of tourist traffic

and a steady rise in interest payments on past borrowings. Partial information on some items of capital account also confirm that balance of payments continues to be under severe pressure during the current financial year, as reflected by the decline in foreign exchange reserves of SDR 1104 million during April—January 1989-90.

8.13 The Government continues to accord high priority to resolution of imbalances in external payments by accelerating export growth, augmenting tourism receipts, promoting efficient import substitution, increasing disbursements from committed external assistance and higher direct and portfolio investments, containing the scale of fiscal deficits and encouraging economy in the utilisation of scarce foreign exchange. Strong performance in exports during the last three years and the first nine months of 1989-90 reflects the response to earlier policy measures initiated by the Government.

Non-Resident Deposits

8.14 In order to attract deposits under different non-resident accounts, interest rates offered on Non-Resident External Rupee (NRER) deposits continued to have a premium of two per cent over the rates applicable to domestic deposits of comparable maturities. To encourage deposits under the Foreign Currency Non-Resident (FCNR) accounts, the scheme was extended to two more currencies, namely Deutsche Mark and Japanese Yen, and differential interest rate scheme was introduced for different currencies with effect from August 1, 1988. The rates of interest on FCNR accounts are continuosly adjusted keeping them in line with prevailing interest rates in the international capital markets. The latest interest rates on deposits in NRER and FCNR accounts which came into effect from February 21, 1990 are given in Table. 8.3.

TABLE 8.3

Rates of Interest on Term Deposits under Non-Resident External Rupee (NRER) and Foreign Currency Non-Resident (FCNR) Accounts

(Per cent per annum)

Maturity	Current rate of interest @				
	NRER	FCNR			
		Pound Sterling	US Dollar	DM	Yen
1	2	3	4	5	6
(a) One year and above but less than two years . . .	10.50	11.75	9.00	9.75	8.00
(b) Two years and above but less than three years . . .	11.00	12.00	9.50	9.75	8.00
(c) Three years and above but less than five years . . .	12.00	12.00*	9.75*	9.75*	8.00*
(d) Five years only	13.00	..	..	..	..

@ As of February 21, 1990.
* Three years only.

8.15 The sustained inflow of funds into the non-resident accounts has provided considerable support to balance of payments during the past few years. The inflow under NRER account scheme during 1988-89 was Rs. 245 crores, as compared with Rs. 300 crores in the previous year. Net inflow under FCNR account scheme during 1988-89 was Rs. 2,075 crores as against Rs. 1,398 crores during 1987-88. Thus, at the end of March, 1989 total stock of non-resident deposits stood at Rs. 14,154 crores (Table 8.4). Inflows into FCNR accounts amounted to Rs. 2,388 crores during April-December 1989 as against Rs. 1,547 crores in the corresponding period of 1988. More than two-thirds of these inflows are accounted for by dollar deno-

minated deposits. Accretion to NRER accounts (net of interest) has not shown any significant addition during 1989-90. The ratio of NRER account deposits in total non-resident deposits has therefore declined from around 51 per cent at the end of March, 1988 to around 36 per cent at the end of December, 1989.

TABLE 8.4

Outstanding Amounts in Various Types of External Accounts

As on 31st March	Non-resident external rupee accounts* (Rs. crores)	Foreign currency non-resident accounts @					TOTAL (NRER +FCNR)
		US $	Sterling	DM @@	Yen @@	Total	
		— (million) —				(Rs. crores)	(Rs. crores)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1981	938	140	20			152	1090
1982	1186	107	28			147	1333
1983	1635	152	68			251	1886
1984	2232	374	136			615	2847
1985	2864	499	218			955	3819
1986	3461	1419	236			2188	5650
1987	4336	2360	224			3511	7847
1988	5107	3410	222			4947	10054
1989	5899	4245	203	848	31571	8255	14154
31 Dec. 1989**	6161	5341	145	952	53419	11052	17213

@ Figures do not include accrued interest.

* Figures include accrued interest.

** Provisional data.

@@ Introduced w.e.f. August 1, 1988.

Exchange Rate of Rupee

8.16 The external value of the Rupee continued to be determined in relation to weighted basket of currencies of India's major trading partners and the Pound-Sterling remained the intervention currency. During 1988-89 the Rupee-Sterling rate was adjusted 200 times. The latest adjustment for exchange rate between Rupee and Pound Sterling was made on March 1, 1990 when the middle rate was fixed at Rs. 28.55 per Pound Sterling. Exchange rates of rupee vis-a-vis major international currencies are given in Appendix table 6.5.

Exchange Risk Administration Scheme (ERAS)

8.17 Changes in the exchange rate of rupee have been quite frequent following developments in exchange rates in major international currencies. In order to provide a degree of protection against frequent changes in exchange rates there are schemes to provide exchange risk cover through forward exchange market and through Export Credit Guarantee Corporation of India. With a view to providing a measure of protection to the sub-borrowers of the three financial institutions, viz. ICICI, IDBI and IFCI, against exchange risk inherent in their medium and long term borrowings in foreign exchange, these three financial institutions have launched a scheme known as the Exchange Risk Administration Scheme (ERAS) with effect from April 1, 1989. The benefit of cover under the scheme is available to new foreign currency sub-loans disbursed on or after April 1, 1989 by the financial institutions out of their external commercial borrowings. While eligible borrowers have an option to join the scheme in respect of each loan, the option once exercised will be irrevocable during the currency of the loan. Initially the scheme will

be in operation for two years. However, all disbursements made within the two years period would be eligible for cover during the full duration of the loans.

8.18 Repayment obligations in respect of the principal amounts of sub-loans will be rupee-tied at rates prevailing on the dates of disbursement. The interest liability of the sub-borrowers, the spread of the financial institutions and exchange risk premium would be merged into a 'composite cost' with ceiling and floor rates. The actual rate within the band will be announced from time to time and be payable at quarterly intervals. The exchange risk premium in the composite cost will be credited to a fund called 'Exchange Risk Administration Fund' set up and administered by IDBI. The response to the scheme has been quite encouraging.

II. Imports

8.19 Import growth in rupee terms accelerated from 11.5 per cent in 1987-88 to 25.9 per cent in 1988-89, according to data compiled by DGCI & S. However, import growth during the first nine months (April-December) of 1989-90 slackened to 20.7 per cent. In dollar terms it was higher at 12.7 per cent in 1988-89 than in 1987-88 (9.8 per cent), but levelled off to 3.7 per cent during April-December 1989. The step up in the value of imports during 1988-89 is attributable to the marked buoyancy in the domestic economic activity, higher imports of foodgrains to replenish depleted food stocks, drought-related purchases of pulses and unusually high international prices of some key intermediate goods such as non-ferrous metals, man-made fibres, fertilisers, paper and paper board. The slackening of import growth during 1989-90 partly reflects steep fall in both the quantity and value of imports of edible oils, pulses, rubber and newsprints and, to some extent, deceleration in industrial growth.

8.20 Table 8.5 shows imports by major commodity groups during 1987-88, 1988-89 and the first half of 1988-89 and 1989-90. Also a graphic presentation of commodity composition of imports during the last three years is given in the pie chart.

TABLE 8.5

Imports by Major Commodity Groups

(Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	Commodity	1987-88 (PR)	1988-89 (PR)	%change 1988-89 / 1987-88	April–Sept. (P) 1988-89	April–Sept. (P) 1989-90	%change Apr-Sept. 1989-90 / 1988-89
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Capital goods*	6284.9	6938.9	10.4	3234.1	3655.2	13.0
2.	Cereal & cereal preparations	32.7	630.8	1829.1	156.6	224.8	43.6
3.	Chemical materials and products	173.6	204.1	17.6	89.7	94.1	4.9
4.	Edible oils	920.0	727.0	—21.0	510.0	57.5	—88.7
5.	Fertilisers crude	138.4	185.1	33.7	69.7	136.4	95.7
6.	Fertilisers finished	171.5	493.0	187.5	167.0	625.1	274.3
7.	Iron & steel	1273.2	1937.3	52.2	784.3	1104.3	40.8
8.	Medicinal & pharmaceutical products	137.1	202.1	47.4	97.7	110.3	12.9
9.	Non-metallic mineral mfrs. excl. pearls	83.7	165.8	98.1	70.4	91.9	30.5
10.	Non-ferrous metals	576.1	785.8	36.4	396.4	663.2	67.3
11.	Organic and inorganic chemicals	1050.5	1939.8	84.7	908.0	846.6	—6.8
12.	Paper, paper board & mfrs. thereof	258.1	305.7	18.4	139.8	144.9	3.6
13.	Pearls, precious & semi-precoious stones	1994.2	3175.2	59.2	1536.4	1981.7	29.0
14.	Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials (Gross)	4082.8	4374.0	7.1	2105.2	2555.1	21.4
15.	Professional, scientific controlling instruments, photographic optical goods, etc.	490.6	695.7	41.8	307.7	406.7	32.2
16.	Synthetic and regenerated fibres	28.4	37.4	31.7	16.8	42.0	150.0
17.	Others	4703.2	5359.9	14.7	2574.5	2721.5	15.7
18.	**TOTAL**	**22399.0**	**28193.6**	**25.9**	**13164.3**	**15461.3**	**17.4**

Notes : *Includes manufactures of metal, machinery (including electric machinery), transport equipments and project goods.

(P) Provisional

(PR) Partially Revised.

8.21 Import of cereal and cereal preparations showed a substantial increase in value from a level of Rs. 32.7 crores in 1987-88 to Rs. 630.8 crores in 1988-89. Concomitant with the swelling of import bill of cereals was a massive increase in volume of cereal imports from about 0.7 lakh tonnes to 23.7 lakh tonnes over the same period. It is noteworthy that the massive purchase of cereals by India during 1988-89 was availed of at unit values which were lower by about 44.8 percent over the preceding year. There has been a continued upsurge in cereal imports in 1989-90. During April-September, 1989 cereal imports at Rs. 224.8 crores were higher by 43.6 percent compared with Rs. 156.6 crores in the corresponding period of 1988.

8.22 There was a steep fall in volume of import of edible oils from about 18 lakh tonnes during 1987-88 to around 9.9 lakh tonnes during 1988-89. With the hardening of international prices of edible oils, the unit value of imports appreciated by 44.4 percent during 1988-89. In the event, the import bill for edible oils declined by about 21 percent only in spite of drastic reduction of 45 percent in the quantity of edible oil imports during 1988-89. During April-September 1989 the import bill at Rs. 57.5 crores was lower by 88.7 percent than that during the same period of 1988. The success achieved in reducing edible oil imports to a large extent reflects success of import substitution effort in this area.

8.23 Imports of fertilisers have shown considerable variation during the past few years, depending on the level of domestic consumption. The severe drought of 1987 led to a sharp fall in the fertiliser demand, which resulted in a significant reduction in fertiliser import bill during 1987-88. Following the remarkable recovery in the agricultural sector in 1988-89 demand for fertilisers picked up and imports surged. Import of fertilisers and fertiliser raw materials rose from 3.98 million tonnes valued at Rs. 486.2 crores in 1987-88 to 5.32 million tonnes valued at Rs. 927.6 crores in 1988-89. The overall increase of 90.8 percent in the fertiliser import bill during 1988-89 was contributed by a sharp spurt of 42.7 percent in unit value and a volume growth of 33.7 percent. The surge in fertiliser imports continued during April-September 1989 when fertiliser (crude) and fertiliser (finished) showed phenomenal increase of 95.7 percent and 274.3 percent respectively in value over the corresponding period of 1988. This trend is expected to remain buoyant during the remaining period of 1989-90 owing to factors conducive to higher consumption of fertilisers associated with good weather conditions in the country and due to depletion of fertiliser stocks of the previous year.

8.24 There was an increase in both value and volume of crude oil and petroleum products imported when they showed an increase of 7.1 percent each in 1988-89. During 1988-89 POL imports (gross) were 24.0 million tonnes valued at Rs. 4,374.0 crores compared with 22.4 million tonnes valued at Rs. 4,082.8 crores in 1987-88. Underlying this expansion in volume of POL imports during 1988-89 was the higher growth of 7.2 percent in the domestic consumption of petroleum products relative to a lower increase of 5.5 percent in the indigenous crude oil production. During the first six months of 1989-90 POL import bill at Rs. 2,555.1 crores was higher by 21.4 percent over the corresponding period of 1988-89. The higher value of POL imports also reflects the fact that the US dollar in which oil is billed had appreciated considerably against the rupee. The world market for crude oil and products has been relatively tranquil in recent years.

8.25 Imports of organic and inorganic chemicals showed a steep increase of 84.7 percent during 1988-89. This trend was completely reversed during first half of 1989-90 when imports dropped by 6.8 percent compared with that in the corresponding period of the previous year. Imports of medicinal and pharmaceutical products showed, in 1988-89, a substantial increase of 47.4 percent. In the first half of 1989-90 there was a further increase of 12.9 percent. The chemical material and products have shown deceleration in import growth. These imports which showed a growth of 17.6 percent in value in 1988-89 recorded considerable deceleration in growth to 4.9 percent during April-September, 1989.

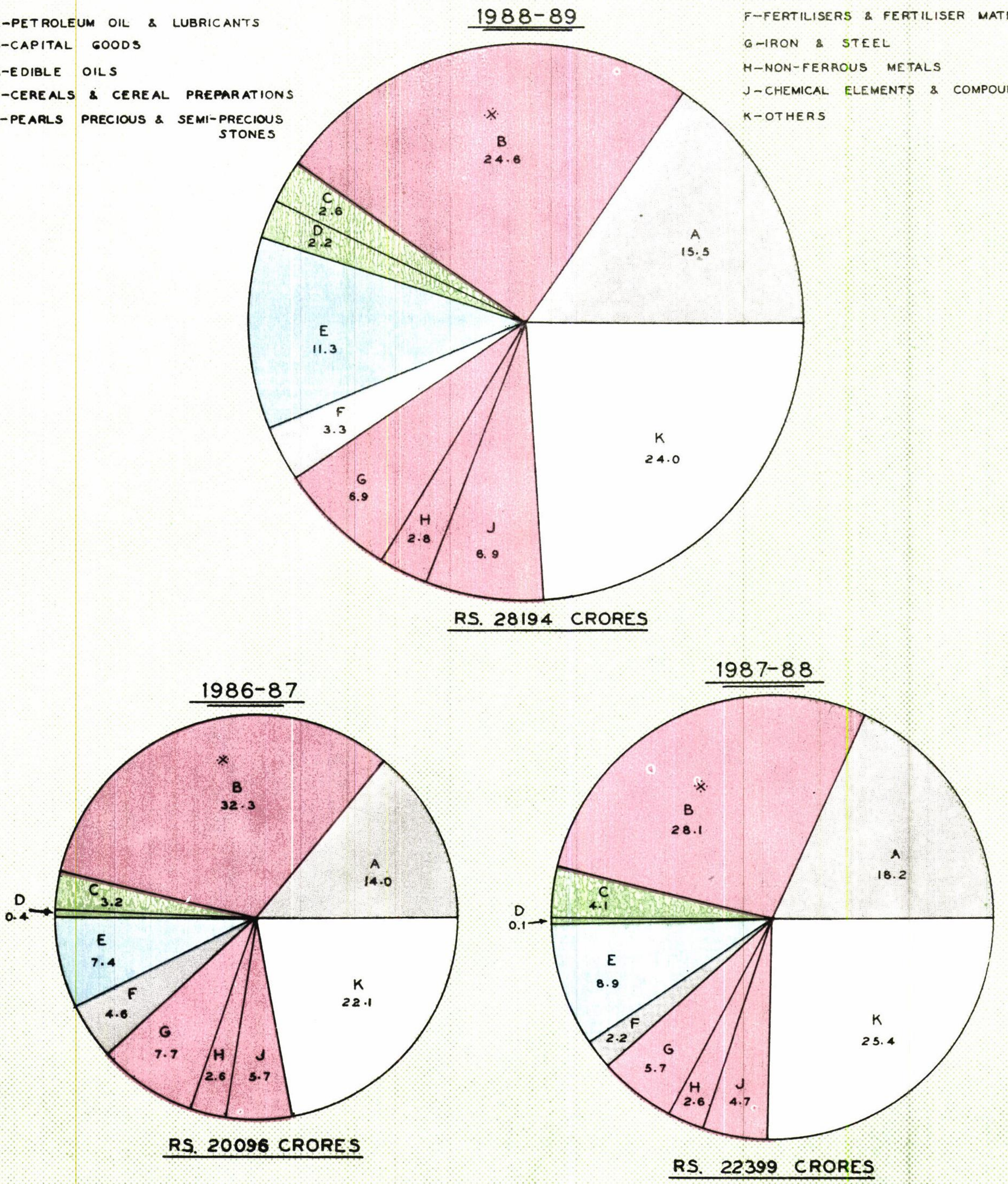
8.26 Import of synthetic and regenerated fibres rose to 20,500 tonnes valued at Rs. 37.4 crores in 1988-89 from 17,100 tonnes valued at Rs. 28.4 crores during 1987-88. This reflected

COMPOSITION OF INDIA'S IMPORTS

(IN PER CENT)

A-PETROLEUM OIL & LUBRICANTS
※ B-CAPITAL GOODS
C-EDIBLE OILS
D-CEREALS & CEREAL PREPARATIONS
E-PEARLS PRECIOUS & SEMI-PRECIOUS STONES

F-FERTILISERS & FERTILISER MATERIALS
G-IRON & STEEL
H-NON-FERROUS METALS
J-CHEMICAL ELEMENTS & COMPOUNDS
K-OTHERS

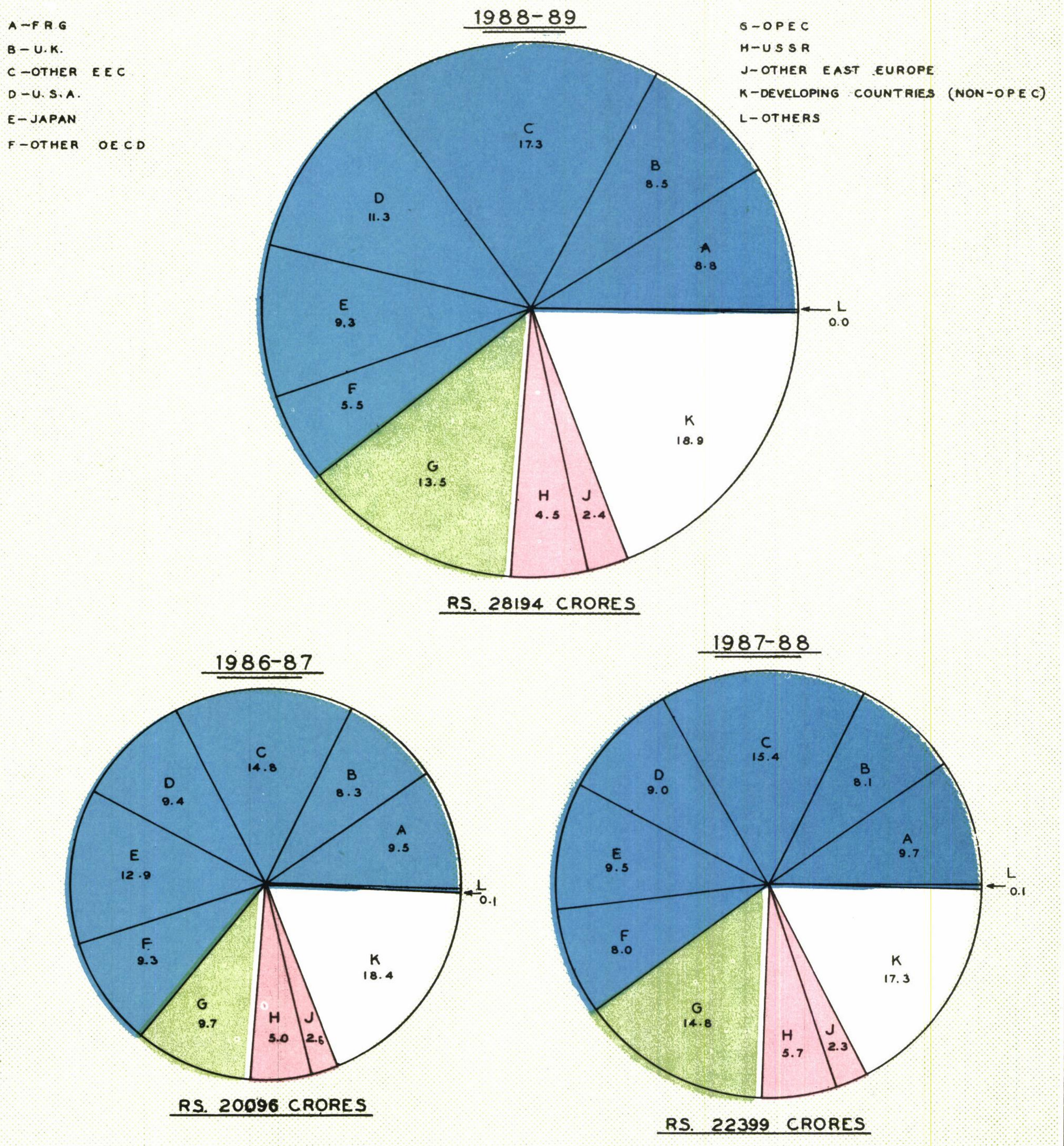


※ INCLUDES MANUFACTURES OF METALS, MACHINERY (INCLUDING ELECTRICAL MACHINERY), TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT AND PROJECT GOODS.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE, ECONOMIC DIVISION.

SOURCES OF INDIA'S IMPORTS

(IN PER CENT)



MINISTRY OF FINANCE, ECONOMIC DIVISION.

an increase of 31.7 percent in value during 1988-89 which was contributed by volume growth of about 20 percent and a unit value appreciation of 9.8 percent. The surge in imports of man-made fibres has continued when their imports showed a phenomenal increase of about 150 percent in value during the first half of 1989-90. Demand for imports of man-made fibres is often induced by high prices of similar domestic products.

8.27 Imports of paper and paper board at 256,700 tonnes valued at Rs. 305.7 crores during 1988-89 were lower by 9.5 per cent in volume but higher in value by 18.4 percent owing to sharp appreciation in unit value of around 31 percent over the preceding year. However, during April-September, 1989 these imports at Rs. 144.9 crores recorded a marginal increase of 3.6 percent over the same period of the preceding year.

8.28 Pearls and precious stones are imported by the gem and jewellery industry for processing and re-exporting. Reflecting the buoyancy on export front, their imports have surged. Imports of these items increased by 59.2 percent from Rs. 1,994.2 crores in 1987-88 to Rs. 3,175.2 crores in 1988-89. However, during the first six months of 1989-90 the increase in these imports was smaller by about 29 percent.

8.29 Iron and steel imports increased from around 2.3 million tonnes valued at Rs. 1,273.2 crores in 1987-88 to 3.4 million tonnes valued at Rs. 1,937.3 crores in 1988-89. This showed an increase in value of about 52.2 percent coupled with a volume growth of somewhat similar magnitude (47.8 percent) as import unit values showed a marginal increase during 1988-89. During April-September, 1989 iron and steel imports at Rs. 1,104.3 crores were higher by about 40.8 per cent over the corresponding period of 1988. There has been a hardening of prices of steel products in the world market during the current year. High level of iron and steel imports has been necessitated to meet the needs of growing and diversified economy and sustain exports of engineering goods. Import of non-ferrous metals increased from Rs. 576.1 crores in 1987-88 to Rs. 785.8 crores in 1988-89, showing an increase of 36.4 percent. During April-September, 1989 imports at Rs. 663.2 crores were higher by 67.3 percent over that in the same period of 1988. Available trends in the world market showed sizeable spurt of prices in the world market of copper, nickel, lead, zinc, and tin during 1988-89 in particular.

8.30 Imports of capital goods showed an increase of 10.4 percent in 1988-89, when they amounted to Rs. 6,938.9 crores. In the first half of 1989-90 imports at Rs. 3,655.2 crores were higher by 13 percent compared with imports of Rs. 3,234.1 crores in the corresponding period of the previous year. The import demand for capital goods is largely influenced by the performance of industrial sector, the pattern of public sector investment and the trade policy regime for import of capital goods. Exchange rate movements of Indian rupee vis-a-vis currencies of major sources of capital goods import appear to have exercised some restraining influence on these imports.

8.31 The import bill in rupee terms has gone up as a result of the steep escalation in unit value of certain import items coupled with the depreciation in the value of rupee. On the whole, import volume growth seems to have been constrained by these price factors. Furthermore, imports (in terms of value) have increased though at a lower rate, but from a higher base than in case of exports.

8.32 It should be noted that the balance of payments data relating to merchandise trade compiled and published by RBI are different from those compiled and published by the DGCI&S. The differences are greater in the case of imports and have been rising over the years. The differences arise on account of coverage, valuation and timing factors. Annual report of RBI for 1988-89 explains the sources of difference. Briefly, export data differ because of exclusion of a part of exports by parcel post in the DGCI&S data, different valuation procedures adopted and different data sources; import data differ because the RBI data are on a payments basis whilst the DGCI&S data are based on arrival of goods at the customs and the coverage of RBI data is more comprehensive.

Sources of Imports

8.33 The composition of imports by source is given in the pie chart. The Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development(OECD) countries as a group continued to account for the largest share in India's imports accounting for 60.7 per cent of these in 1988-89. This was followed by the developing countries (excluding members of the OPEC) whose share was 18.9 per cent. Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and East European countries accounted for 13.4 per cent and about 7 per cent respectively of the country's imports in 1988-89.

8.34 Imports from the OECD countries showed an increase of 27.8 per cent from Rs. 13,387 crores in 1987-88 to Rs. 17,115 crores in 1988-89. Within the OECD imports from the European Economic Community (EEC) showed an increase of 21.0 per cent from Rs. 7,459 crores in 1987-88 to Rs. 9,022 crores in 1988-89. Among the EEC countries, Federal Republic of Germany was the largest source of imports followed by the UK, Belgium, France, the Netherlands and Italy. There was a sharp increase in India's imports from USA when they rose by about 58 per cent to Rs. 3,197 crores in 1988-89 from Rs. 2,025 crores in 1987-88. The USA thus re-emerged as India's single largest import source accounting for 11.3 per cent of her imports in 1988-89 as against 9 per cent in 1987-88.

8.35 The share of the countries of Eastern Europe in the country's imports declined from 8 per cent in 1987-88 to about 7 per cent in 1988-89. This is mainly attributed to fall in imports from the USSR by about 1.6 per cent which accounts for a major share of trade with Eastern Europe. Also there was an erosion in share of imports from OPEC which fell from 14.8 per cent in 1987-88 to 13.4 per cent in 1988-89.

8.36 The share of developing countries (excluding members of OPEC) in India's imports increased from 17.3 per cent in 1987-88 to 18.9 per cent in 1988-89 as a result of higher growth of 37.3 per cent compared with imports from other regions. Countries of the Asia and Pacific region accounted for 70 per cent of our imports from the developing countries. Regionwise, imports from Africa, Asia and Latin America showed increases of 48 per cent, 38 per cent and 19.6 per cent respectively.

III. Exports

8.37 The combination of export promotion policies, especially since the mid-1980s, and the buoyancy in world trade has begun to have salutory effects on export growth in recent years. According to data compiled by DGCI & S exports increased in rupee terms by 26.4 per cent in 1987-88, 28.9 per cent in 1988-89 and 38.3 per cent during April—December 1989. In dollar terms also exports expanded impressively by 24.6 per cent in 1987-88, 15.4 per cent in 1988-89 and 18.8 per cent in April—December 1989. Data on volume growth of exports are not yet available beyond 1986-87. Taking into account movements in international prices and in exchange rates, the volume growth of exports is estimated over 10 per cent both during 1987-88 and 1988-89. This trend in volume growth is likely to be sustained during 1989-90 as well. It is indeed gratifying that since 1986-87 the volume growth in exports has consistently exceeded the 7 per cent annual target postulated during the Seventh Five Year Plan. The major growth impetus has come from manufactured products whose share increased by 10 percentage points over the Seventh Plan. Also, India's volume growth has more than kept pace with expansion in world trade.

8.38 Table 8.6 shows exports by major commodity groups during 1987-88, 1988-89 and the first half of 1988-89 and 1989-90. Also a graphic presentation of the commodity composition of exports during the last three years is given in the pie chart.

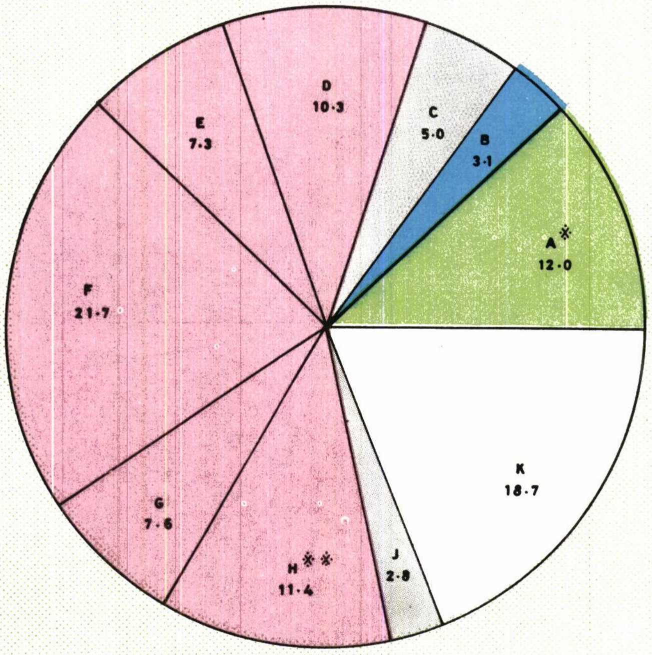
8.39 Cashew exports showed a decline of 9.6 per cent during 1988-89 in value although the volume at around 37,700 tonnes was higher by 4.4 per cent over the previous year's level. The set-back in export earnings from cashew arose from a fall in unit value realisation of 13.4 per cent, because of severe competition from other edible nuts. Export of cashew kernels during April—September, 1989 showed a substantial increase of 35.9 per cent in value. Export of spices which amounted to 93,800 tonnes valued at Rs. 250.8 crores in 1988-89 showed a drop in

COMPOSITION OF INDIA'S EXPORTS

(IN PER CENT)

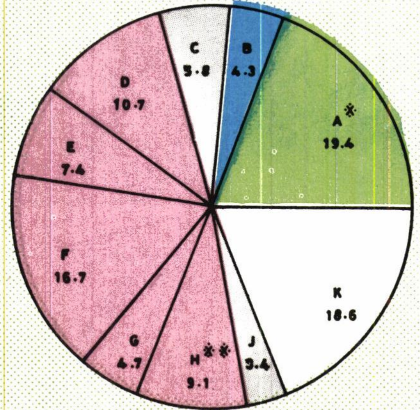
A — AGRICULTURAL BASED PRODUCTS *
B — MARINE PRODUCTS
C — ORES & MINERALS
D — READYMADE GARMENTS
E — LEATHER & LEATHER MANUFACTURES
F — GEMS & JEWELLARY
G — CHEMICALS
H — ENGINEERING GOODS **
J — MINERAL FUEL & LUBRICANTS
K — OTHERS

1988-89



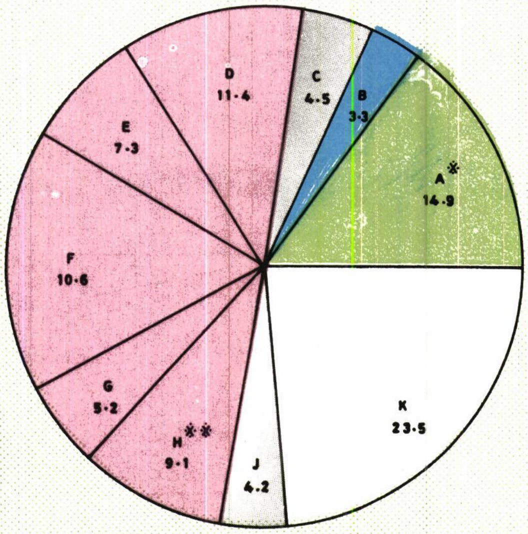
RS. 20295 CRORES

1986-87



RS. 12452 CRORES

1987-88



RS. 15741 CRORES

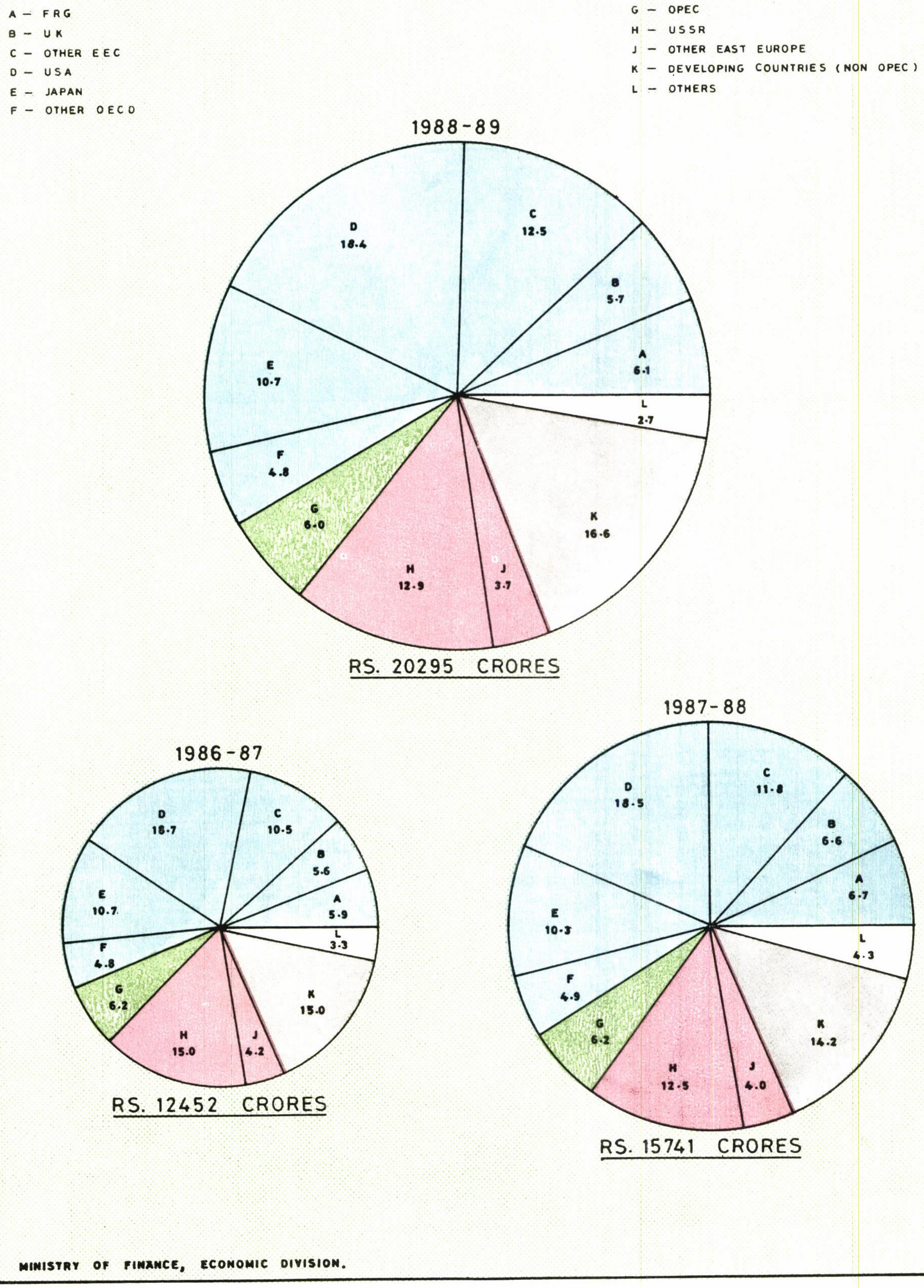
* INCLUDE COFFEE, TEA, OILCAKES, TOBACCO, CASHEW NUTS, SPICES, SUGAR, RAW COTTON, RICE AND FRUITS & VEGETABLES.

** INCLUDE MACHINERY & TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT AND METAL MANUFACTURES INCLUDING IRON & STEEL.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE, ECONOMIC DIVISION.

DESTINATION OF INDIA'S EXPORTS

(IN PER CENT)



MINISTRY OF FINANCE, ECONOMIC DIVISION.

TABLE 8.6

Exports by Major Commodity Groups

(Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	Commodity	1987-88 (P)	1988-89 (P)	%change 1988-89 / 1987-88	April – Sept. (P) 1988-89	April – Sept. (P) 1989-90	%change Apr.—Sept. 1989-90 / 1988-89
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Cashew kernels	306.7	277.2	—9.6	154.0	209.3	35.9
2.	Coffee & coffee substitutes	263.2	279.7	6.3	140.9	202.1	43.4
3.	Fish & fish preparations	525.1	632.5	20.4	290.6	295.5	1.7
4.	Oil cakes	173.3	370.4	113.7	79.8	255.7	220.4
5.	Raw cotton	95.5	28.0	—70.7	13.5	68.9	410.4
6.	Rice	324.6	331.5	2.1	155.1	297.2	91.6
7.	Spices	309.3	250.8	—18.9	155.7	145.0	—6.9
8.	Sugar	0.8	7.0	775.0	0.6	24.0	3900.0
9.	Tea & mate	592.4	599.0	1.1	280.8	383.9	36.7
10.	Tobacco	134.6	128.5	—4.5	76.2	85.2	11.8
11.	Iron ores	542.8	672.5	23.9	282.7	381.1	34.8
12.	Engineering goods*	1433.0	2321.7	62.0	961.8	1323.2	37.6
13.	Chemicals and allied products**	823.4	1534.0	86.3	687.5	898.1	30.6
14.	Cotton yarn, fabrics, made-up etc.	1063.8	1131.3	6.3	503.5	636.0	26.3
15.	Jute mfrs.	242.8	249.9	2.9	110.2	124.8	13.2
16.	Leather and leather mfrs. incl. garments & travel goods	1148.5	1489.5	29.7	695.6	833.3	19.8
17.	Readymade garments	1792.1	2097.5	17.0	879.8	1309.8	48.9
18.	Handicrafts	3253.3	5194.2	59.7	2227.4	2993.0	34.4
	Of which : Gem and jewellery	2613.5	4399.0	68.3	1845.4	2530.1	37.1
19.	Others	2716.0	2700.0	—0.6	1291.2	1864.6	44.4
	Of which : Petroleum Products	648.7	505.0	—22.2	253.6	348.6	37.5
20.	**TOTAL**	**15741.2**	**20295.2**	**28.9**	**8986.9**	**12330.7**	**37.2**

Notes : * Engineering goods figures relate to machinery, transport equipments, metal manufacturing and iron & steel.
**Chemical and allied products figures relate to basic chemicals.

(P) Provisional.

value of about 19 per cent in spite of an increase in volume of 12.9 per cent owing to fall in unit value realisation by 28.3 per cent. The declining trend in export earnings from spices continued during the first half of 1989-90 with a further fall of 6.9 per cent in value. In recent years exports of cardamom (small) have suffered because of higher prices in the domestic market and severe price competition in West Asia from Guatemala. In case of pepper which is the major item in the spices group, high standards of cleanliness required in our major markets have constrained exports. Exports of tobacco suffered setback in both volume and value. From a level of 76,400 tonnes valued at Rs. 134.6 crores in 1987-88 tobacco exports fell to 56,100 tonnes valued at Rs. 128.5 crores. During April—September, 1989 export earnings increased by 11.7 per cent to Rs. 85.2 crores. The international tobacco market is characterised by declining demand for tobacco because of anti-smoking campaigns and Government restrictions on consumption. Furthermore, stagnant yields of tobacco in India, increased cost of cultivation and failure to produce quality tobaccos which are in demand abroad are making Indian tabocco less competitive in the world market.

8.40 Export earnings from tea in 1988-89 showed a marginal increase of 1.1 per cent in value despite a 2 per cent decline in volume owing to a small increase of 3.2 per cent in unit value of tea exports. During the first six months of 1989-90 earnings from tea exports showed a substantial jump of 36.7 per cent. Tea prices in the world market have firmed up in view of the tight global demand supply balance. Export of coffee at 82.6 million kgs valued at Rs. 279.7 crores during 1988-89 compared with 88.7 million kgs valued at Rs. 263.2 crores in 1987-88. The modest increase in coffee earnings of 6.3 per cent despite a drop in export volume of 6.9 per cent during 1988-89 was attributed to increase in unit value realisation of about 14.1 per cent. During April—September, 1989 export of coffee at Rs. 202.1 crores showed a substantial increase of 43.4 per cent over that in the same period of 1988. International coffee market has been in a state of turmoil since July 1989 when the International Coffee Agreement (ICA) meeting decided to suspend the operation of the export quota system for two years from the first week of July 1989 instead of waiting until September, 1989 when ICA was due to expire. The impact of the suspension of the quota scheme on coffee export revenues would vary from one country to another. However, countries with low production costs should be able to compensate for lower world prices by increasing export quantities.

8.41 Exports of marine products touched an all time high in 1988-89 increasing from 97,900 tonnes valued at Rs. 525.1 crores in 1987-88 to 158,500 tonnes valued at Rs. 632.5 crores in 1988-89. This represented an increase of 61.9 per cent in volume and a mere 20.4 per cent in value. There was an erosion in unit value realisation when it declined by 25.6 percent during 1988-89. During the first six months of 1989-90 export earnings from marine products showed only a marginal increase of 1.7 per cent. India's export of marine products is characterised by high degree of product and market concentration which may constrain its further expansion. During the current year shrimp market has been dull in Japan which is a major export destination for our marine products. Also with the expansion of acquaculture facilities for production of shrimp in Philippines, Thailand and Indonesia competition is expected to be intense. Despite rising world demand, India's share in exports of frozen foods has been declining. There exist good prospects of frozen meat products, eggs and chicken and dairy products to West Asia.

8.42 Exports of rice showed a marginal increase from 3,71,600 tonnes valued at Rs. 324.6 crores in 1987-88 to 3,75,600 tonnes valued at Rs. 331.5 crores in 1988-89, which meant 1.1 per cent increase in volume and 2.1 per cent in value. Export earnings recovered in April—September, 1989 when they showed a phenomenal increase of 91.6 per cent over the same period of 1988. World demand for rice is expectedto remain strong with prospects of higher unit value realisation. Exports of oil cakes showed an increase of 113.7 per cent in value and 81.6 per cent in volume during 1988-89. Export earnings from this item showed up by appreciation in unit value realisation of the order of 17.8 per cent. There was a further massive increase of 220.4 per cent in export earnings during April—September, 1989.

8.43 The demand for iron ore fluctuates with the requirement of the world iron and steel industry. Demand for steel in Japan which is India's major destination for iron ore remains high. Iron ore exports during 1988-89 at 32.9 million tonnes valued at Rs. 672.5 crores showed an increase of 16.2 per cent in volume and 23.9 per cent in value with a modest appreciation of 6.6 per cent in unit value over 1987-88. This trend has been maintained when earnings from iron ore exports increased by 34.8 per cent during the first half of 1989-90.

8.44 India's exports of jute manufactures increased to 3.1 lakh tonnes valued at Rs. 249.9 crores in 1988-89 from 2.4 lakh tonnes valued at Rs. 242.8 crores in 1987-88. The marginal increase in export earning of 2.9 per cent during 1988-89 was attributed to volume expansion of 29.2 per cent in the face of a steep decline in unit value realisation of 20.3 per cent. Export earnings from jute manufactures showed an improvement in April—September, 1989 when they increased by 13.2 per cent. The increased world demand for packaging materials is being increasingly met through usage of synthetic substitutes leading to contraction of world demand for jute related products. With a view to improving the competitive position of Indian jute manufactures a number of incentives have been introduced which include cash compensatory support for all exports of jute goods at an uniform rate of 12 per cent; additional incentive at the rate of 10 per cent over and above CCS admissible on diversified jute products; and import of raw jute against export of jute goods under advance licensing scheme.

8.45 In the case of cotton yarn and fabrics, export earnings recorded a modest increase of 6.3 per cent in 1988-89, but a significant increase of 26.3 per cent during April—September, 1989. Readymade garments showed an increase of 17 per cent in 1988-89 to Rs. 2,097.5 crores. This trend continued during the first half of 1989-90 with readymade garments showing a substantial increase of 48.9 per cent over the same period of 1988-89. India's share in world trade of readymade garments is marginal. While world trade is mostly in garments made of synthetic and blended fabrics, India's exports in this sector are mainly confined to cotton garments. International trade in textiles is constrained as it is conducted through bilateral quotas under the umbrella of Multi-Fibre Arrangement (MFA). Morever, protectionism in this area has progressively increased both in intensity and coverage. Starting with cotton, the restrictions have spread to all other fibres, natural, man-made and synthetic. The present MFA expires at the end of July 1991. Negotiations are now underway in the Uruguay Round for integrating textile and clothing sector into the GATT. With the expiry of the MFA, bilateral agreements under the MFA shall also cease to have effect. MFA to some extent provides security of access to exports from sources which may not be competitive. However, quantitative restrictions in the present form hamper the growth of garment industry since a large number of restraint levels may be too low to attract investment. India's relative comparative advantage due to the availability of skilled manpower and low wages may stand in good stead in a relatively free trade regime in textiles at global level. In the short run, the only way of achieving higher exports would be through higher unit value realisation, increase in export of non-quota items to quota countries and by pushing up exports to non-quota countries.

8.46 Exports of leather and leather manufactures increased by 29.7 per cent in 1988-89 but showed an increase of 19.8 per cent during April—September 1989. This is one sector where India enjoys comparative advantage in terms of a large bovine population and the labour intensive character of the industry. The market for shoe uppers has been promising. Rising inflation in Italy has diverted import demand for shoe uppers to India. Indian exporters should take advantage of the situation by maintaining quality standards and offering products at competitive prices. The demand for sports shoes has been rising all over the world.The Indian shoe industry needs to take up the challenge of meeting a part of this demand.

8.47 Export of engineering goods have shown robust performance in recent years in spite of intensification of competition in the world market and erosion of import capacity of many developing countries which were India's important markets. In 1988-89 engineering goods showed an increase of 62 per cent. There was a further

increase of 37.6 per cent in their export value during April-September, 1989. Alongwith the growth in exports, significant shift has also taken place in the direction of export of engineering goods. In particular, share of developed market economies in our total engineering exports has grown and that of East European countries declined. Exports of chemicals and allied products rose by 86.3 percent during 1988-89 and by 30.6 percent during the first half of 1989-90. Our engineering exports have yet to realise their full potential. Some of the measures to improve the performance of this important sector include improvement in low productivity and quality of products, standardisation of components and maintaining delivery schedules.

8.48 Exports of gems and jewellery spurted by 68.3 percent to Rs. 4,399 crores in 1988-89. This upward trend slackened to 37.1 percent in the first half of 1989-90. This most dynamic non-traditional export sector faces problems of a stage of plateau having reached in international demand, increasing international competition, late recovery of export bills, etc. This happens to be the most import-intensive export sector, and its credit requirements are relatively high. India will have to continue to concentrate more on low quality roughs which require higher labour input and in which we have comparative advantage. Jewellery exports have yet to take-off; special efforts will have to be made to promote these exports.

Export Processing Zones

8.49 With a view to giving impetus to export drive, Government has set up Export Processing Zones (EPZs) which provide almost free trade environment for export production so as to make Indian export products competitive in the world market. India has six EPZs located at Kandla, Santacruz, Falta, Noida, Cochin and Madras. The seventh EPZ at Visakhapatnam was approved and notified on 15-3-1989. The one located at Santacruz is mainly devoted to production of electronic goods for export with a recently established facility for gem and jewellery complex. Other EPZs are multi-product in character. As of today there are 286 units in operation spread over these six EPZs providing employment to 20,200 persons. These units have attracted private investment of around Rs. 107 crores along with Government investment of Rs. 88 crores devoted to infrastructure and support facilities. Exports from these six EPZs in operation at Rs. 516.5 crores during 1988-89 were higher by 54.9 per cent compared with their Rs. 333.5 crores exports in 1987-88. However, the share of exports emanating from EPZs was about 2.5 per cent of India's total exports in 1988-89 compared with their higher share of about 3 per cent in 1985-86. The performance of the EPZs has been far from satisfactory.

Project Exports

8.50 Project export consists of two categories *viz* construction services and engineering design services (EDC). Construction services are those which make physical construction possible. These services are therefore ancillary to structural projects including social infrastructure, industrial or agricultural, public works, etc. Generally, construction services involve activities relating to financing, procurement of supplies, mobilisation of labour and equipment as well as management of projects. Although often requiring specialised skills, construction services also rely heavily on unskilled and semi-skilled labour. Engineering design/consultancy services (EDCs) produce different outputs such as pre-feasibility studies, preliminary and detailed engineering design, etc. Many of these services are multidisciplinary in nature and technology intensive. They require general and specialised engineering skills to produce output.

8.51 World market for construction services is marked by overwhelming dominance of industrial countries which in itself is rooted in two inter-linked factors. One is that more than 70 percent of the construction and design services market continues to be in the developing countries and the other is that industrial countries are able to offer attractive financial packages to fund such projects. In recent years the international construction market has dwindled and witnessed intense competition, resulting in fluctuating and declining construction and turnkey exports from India. Civil construction exports

which were of the order Rs. 368 crores in 1984 slumped to Rs. 178 crores in 1988 which is higher than the level of construction exports of Rs. 118 crores recorded in 1987. Exports of turnkey projects have stagnated at Rs. 144 crores. Data available for the first nine months of 1989 do not presage substantial recovery from the depressed levels at present. The fluctuating fortunes of project exports from India are to a considerable extent linked to the global slump in the construction service market mainly arising out of slow down in economic activity in oil exporting countries on account of weak crude oil prices and disturbed conditions in West Asia. However, supply side factors like delivery schedules, specifications, credit terms and price factors were also contributory factors in case of India.

8.52 With a view to promoting project exports, Government has provided a number of incentives which include market development assistance for reimbursement of 50 percent of cost of preparation and submission of bids; and project assistance to the extent of 10 percent of net foreign exchange earnings from the service portion of the contracts. With effect from May 1, 1989 powers have been delegated to authorised dealers and the Exim Bank to grant pre-bid clearance for export of management/technical/consultancy services upto the monetary limit of Rupees two crores and Rupees five crores respectively.

Direction of Exports

8.53 The destination-wise pattern of India's exports display diversification and is also depicted in the pie chart for the years 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89. In 1988-89, the share of exports going to industrial market economies as represented by OECD group was 58.2 percent, while East Europe and developing countries accounted for a share of around 16.5 per cent each. The countries of the OPEC accounted for a market share of 6 percent.

8.54 The bulk of exports from India to the OECD group went to the EEC, the USA and Japan. Exports to the EEC showed an increase of 25 percent from Rs. 3,957 crores in 1987-88 to Rs. 4,946 crores in 1988-89. Exports to USA in 1988-89 rose by 28.5 percent to Rs. 3,736 crores from Rs. 2,908 crores in 1987-88. Exports to OPEC group and East European countries showed an increase of 23.2 percent and 29.4 percent respectively.

8.55 Exports to developing countries (excluding member countries of the OPEC) showed a very substantial increase of more than 50 percent when they rose to Rs. 3,361 crores in 1988-89 from Rs. 2,238 crores in 1987-88. In particular, countries of the Asia and Pacific region which accounted for more than four-fifths of our exports going to developing countries showed an increase of 51.3 percent during 1988-89.

8.56 The preceding review of Indian export performance indicates robust trends in volume growth during the past few years. Furthermore, these have kept pace with the expansion in world trade and Seventh Plan target for export growth. However, there are some trends on export front which deserve attention. One is that overall average import intensity has increased because of shifting composition of India's exports in favour of manufactures. The other noticeable feature has been the erosion in the share of agro-based products in our total exports because of adverse weather conditions which prevailed for successive years during the Seventh Plan. However, the declining share of agro-based products was more than made up by buoyant trend in our manufactured exports. The other issue pertains to some developments related to India's regional trade matrix. There has been a high growth in exports/imports to/from India to developing countries of Asia (excluding members of the OPEC). Some of these economies (Korea, Singapore, Malaysia, Hong Kong and Taiwan) have witnessed continued economic growth along with significant trade liberalisation and economic deregulation. Therefore, these economies provide excellent opportunity for export thrust. On the other hand, India's exports may have to contend with uncertainty in East European market arising out of proposed economic reforms underway. These markets till now were sheltered and imparted a measure of stability to Indian exports. Exports from India will now have to face increasing competition in view of switch over by these economies to trading based on world prices and convertible currencies.

IV. Trade Policy Developments and Export Incentives

8.57 In recent years, import-export policy has provided a stable policy framework so as to minimise year to year uncertainties and enable entrepreneurs to plan their activities in a longer term perspective. Besides, the import-export policy has also provided a framework for a flexible and liberal response to the growing needs of the economy for increasing production and exports. The current import-export policy has been in operation since April 1988. During the course of the year some improvements were made in the policy in order to improve the quality of incentives and their administration and to simplify and rationalise policy and procedures. In particular, some modifications were made in the current import-export policy to give further impetus to export promotion. The goods manufactured and exported from customs bond against import licences (other than those issued with export obligation) were made eligible for grant of special REP equal to 10 percent of the value addition (f.o.b. value of exports minus c.i.f. value of imports) subject to a minimum value addition of 33 percent achieved in each consignment of export. The holders of advance licences for export of engineering and chemical including petroleum products were made eligible to dispose of the replenished exempt materials to any person on the basis of permission from the licensing authority. Provisions for utilisation of the flexibility available on REP/Additional licences, for certain specified non-ferrous items, were liberalised. Furthermore, exporters of engineering and steel products availing of the facility of reimbursement under the International Price Reimbursement/Protection Scheme were made eligible for the replenishment at the same level and for the same items, as permissible in normal cases. A warehouse for stocking engineering goods was opened at Rotterdam. Registered exporters shipping goods to this warehouse were permitted to claim replenishment to the extent of 80 per cent of their entitlement before realisation of the foreign exchange. The facility of duty free imports of inputs for export production against phased manufacturing programme under Duty Exemption Scheme was extended to manufacturers with large domestic turnover but without export performance to their credit. Also intermediate licence holders were provided with an alternative to supply the intermediate products to the holder of Import-Export Pass Book, besides the advance licence holders, for ultimate export. Requirements for fulfilment of the value addition criteria for obtaining a duty-free licence were tightened. The value addition is to be computed by taking into account the c.i.f. value of all imported inputs, whether imported directly by the applicant with duty exemption benefits or otherwise under any other provision of the Import Policy, also all other imported inputs procured from others, without any processing.

8.58 74 items of capital goods required for the manufacture of rubber and canvas footwear and four items of silk machinery were placed under Open General Licence (OGL).

8.59 The facility of Pass Book Scheme was extended to merchant exporters in the garment sector. The merchant exporters in this sector with a minimum annual average f. o. b. value of exports of Rs. 50 lakhs in the preceding three licensing years were made eligible for the grant of blanket Import-Export Pass Books for duty-free import of the inputs required for fabrication of the various types of garments for export. Also use of foreign brand names was allowed in the readymade garments sector subject to the condition that only indigenous fabrics were used, at least 75 per cent of the production was exported and they entailed no outgo on account of royalties on domestic sales.

8.60 Export of polyester staple fibre was allowed on decontrolled basis. Shipment of silk goods was permitted under OGL against letter of credit or documents against payment basis. Export of clinker was also allowed on merit. Furthermore, exports of nylon filament yarn, high performance viscose staple fibre and non-basmati rice were allowed within limited ceilings. Exports of vegetable seeds other than onion seeds were allowed under OGL on production of quality control certificate and certificate certifying that the seeds to be exported are not foundation and breeder seeds from recognised State Certification Agency including National Seeds Corporation.

8 .61 A Board of Trade was constituted under the chairmanship of Commerce Minister to advise the Government on programme and strategies for export promotion.

8.62 A new three-year import-export policy is likely to be announced to be effective from April 1, 1990.

Import Policy

8.63 The overall approach towards import management has been selective and geared to curtailment of inessential/low priority imports, without at the same time introducing sharp changes in our existing policies and procedures governing imports. With a view to containing high imports of components for final stage assembly of a range of consumer durables, a number of components were shifted from OGL to licensable categories. Furthermore, in the budget for 1989-90 a number of excise and customs duty revisions were carried out to moderate growth of imports. Excise duties were increased for passenger automobiles and a variety of electronic items including televisions, music systems and radios. The customs duty on specified raw materials and piece parts imported for the manufacture of specified electronic items was raised from 35 to 40 per cent and from 50 to 60 per cent respectively. Concessional import duty on specified machinery which varied between 25 per cent to 35 per cent was unified and fixed at 40 per cent ad valorem. Furthermore, import duty on wood pulp, waste paper, low ash coal, raw petroelum, coke and certain chemicals was raised by 5 percentage points over the existing rates. On benzene, the basic customs duty was hiked from the existing nil rate to 25 per cent ad valorem. Tariff adjustments pertaining to several chemical items were made during the course of the current year. These include increase in basic customs duty from 70 percent to 80 percent ad valorem on specified plasticizers. Furthermore, the basic customs duty on aluminium ingots was raised to 5 per cent ad valorem plus Rs. 2,500 per tonne in October 1989.

8.64 In order to ensure proper absorption of foreign technology and progressive indigenisation of the product, most import-intensive industries e.g. automobiles, electronics, consumer durables, etc. are required to have a Phased Manufacturing Programme (PMP). The PMPs indicate the import entitlement for components at different stages while the remainder of its input requirements are stipulated to be met from indigenous sources. In recent years import of components by units in the manufacturing sector under PMP have been of a fairly high order. Measures are being taken to tighten up on monitoring of compliance with agreed PMPs.

8.65 Although the share of bulk imports in India's total imports has fallen over the last few years they still account for a fairly large slice of total imports. Therefore, substantial savings can be effected in many of these imports through higher domestic production and economy in use. The programme for the import of bulk items was subjected to continuous monitoring and scrutiny in the course of 1989-90 with a view to effecting economies wherever appropriate.

Fiscal Incentives

8.66 The main basis of the Cash Compensatory Support (CCS) scheme is to provide compensation for unrebated indirect taxes (on both final and intermediate stages of production) which enter into export production but are not refundable through Duty Drawback system. A new CCS scheme was introduced with a validity period of three years beginning 1st April, 1989, except in respect of cotton textile items, where the CCS rates will be valid only upto 31st December, 1991. The new CCS covers product groups which includes engineering goods, chemicals and allied products, leather goods, sports goods, agricultural products and processed foods, solvent extracted oil meals, textiles, flax products and handicrafts and carpets.

8.67 The CCS rates admissible are specified in terms of f.o.b. value of relevant export product. The present policy restricts CCS to a cut-off point of 25 per cent of the net foreign exchange earned (f.o.b. realisation after deducting the import content of the product). For this purpose

import content includes import allowed under normal REP, and made against advance licences, imprest licences, special imprest licences, Import/ Export Pass Book licences and/or any other licences granted under the import policy for registered exporters.

8.68 Cash Compensatory Support which was till recently being disbursed through the office of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports (CCI&E) is being disbursed from October 1989 through all public sector banks also, as an additional facility to exporters to get their CCS claims promptly. Under this scheme, exporters have an option to collect their claims either from banks or from the office of the CCI&E.

8.69 A new duty drawback schedule of All Industry Rates for various export products was introduced with effect from June 1, 1989. The existing rates were specially looked into for items of thrust industries having significant exports/ export potential and whose inputs had suffered significant duties. Some of the basic features of the revised drawback schedule are as follows : First, it takes cognisance of the increased incidence of duties suffered by industries using imported inputs on account of variation in exchange rates and spurt in prices in the world market apart from changes in import duty on such items wherever effected as a part of budget proposals. Also where MODVAT benefit was not available, impact of increased incidence suffered by indigenous inputs due to rise in prices/duties was carefully reassessed. As a consequence, the drawback rates were revised and improved, with effect from 1st June, 1989 for a wide range of products especially those where such rates were on a specific basis. They include a wide range of engineering items, certain chemical products, various plastic products and a number of miscellaneous items. Secondly, 16 new items were added to the list of products covered by All Industry Rates. These include floppy diskettes, vacuum flasks, pickles in glass bottles, injection moulding machines, various categories of copper wound transformers, motorcycles, etc. Thirdly, the existing All Industry Rates for a number of items were retained where they were found to be realistic keeping in view the need for continued growth in exports of such items. The more important of these products include readymade garments, carpets (priced upto Rs. 1,000 per sq. metre), drugs and pharmaceuticals, dyes and dye intermediates, cotton fabrics, unembroidered man-made fabrics, most products of leather industry, most machine tools and items of textile machinery, electric motors and most items of transport sector. Fourthly, the existing facility for reduced rates in certain industries where the exporters avail of advance licence/pass book scheme benefits was not only continued but also extended for a number of new products, to obviate the need for brand rate application in individual cases.

8.70 The Government has announced significant modifications in the international price reimbursement scheme (IPRS) to streamline the existing scheme and to ensure optimal use of the funds. These have come into force from March 1, 1990. Under the scheme, exporters are reimbursed the difference between domestic and international prices of iron and steel used in export production. So far, for qualifying for reimbursement under the scheme, no positive value addition in terms of net foreign exchange earnings in export realisations was necessary. Minimum levels of value addition have now been prescribed to qualify for reimbursement under the revised scheme. For items manufactured from alloy steel, non-alloy steel and high carbon wire rod, a minimum value addition of 33 per cent over the value of steel content at international prices has been prescribed. In respect of items consuming mild steel, pig iron, cast iron and steel melting scrap, the minimum value addition prescribed is 25 per cent. For exports made out of a combination of iron and steel of the above two categories, value addition of 33 per cent has been prescribed. These modifications will encourage higher value-added exports. Furthermore, the new scheme provides for timely announcement of international prices. Domestic and international prices of all varieties of iron and steel will be notified on a monthly basis, doing away with the existing practice of announcing alloy steel, non-alloy steel and high carbon wire rod prices on a quarterly basis.

Export Credit

8.71 Interest rates on pre-shipment and post-shipment export credit were lowered by 2.0 percentage points and 0.85 percentage point per annum respectively. The new reduced rates on export credit came into effect from March 1, 1989. The rate of interest on pre-shipment credit upto 180 days was lowered from 9.5 per cent to 7.5 per cent. The rate of interest on pre-shipment credit beyond 180 days and upto 270 days was lowered to 9.5 per cent from the previous rate of 11.5 per cent. Interest rate on post-shipment credit for all categories of advances was reduced to 8.65 per cent from 9.5 per cent. However, the rate of interest on export credit under deferred payment for period beyond 180 days remained unchanged at 8.65 per cent per annum.

8.72 Since the introduction of the broad based and flexible Blanket Exchange Permit Scheme in June 1987, the scheme has been under continuous review and has been further expanded from time to time. This facility was extended to new units operating in the export processing zones even if such units do not have to their credit the required minimum export performance during the initial period of two years of operation as in the case of 100 per cent Export Oriented Units.

V. External Capital Flows

External Assistance

8.73 During 1988-89, authorisation of external assistance on Government and non-Government account registered a sharp increase to Rs. 13,200 crores from Rs. 9,046 crores in 1987-88 and Rs. 6,160 crores in 1986-87. Authorisation of assistance in the first half of 1989–90 at Rs. 6,255 crores is also considerably higher than authorisation of Rs. 2,964 crores in the same period last year. However, despite the absolute increase in aid commitments, the share of external assistance in India's total external debt has been declining over the years. Furthermore, the grant element in external assistance has also been declining making the availability of these resources costlier over time.

TABLE 8.7

Inflow of External Assistance : Gross and Net

(Rs. crores)

	Items	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90**
1.	Authorisations	4880	5650	6160	9046	13200	6255*
2.	Gross disbursements . .	2354	2938	3596	5032	5291	5869
3.	Debt servicing (including interest payments)	1176	1367	2029	2623	2946	3460
4.	Net inflow of assistance (2-3)	1178	1571	1567	2409	2345	2409

*For the period April-September 1989 only.

**Estimated.

NOTE : The data include Government and non-Government loans and grants (including food assistance grant but excluding other commodity grant assistance). These figures do not include supplier's credits, commercial borrowings and IMF credits other than Trust Fund loans.

8.74 In the India Consortium meeting in Paris which concluded on June 20, 1989, an aid commitment of $ 6.7 billion was made for 1989–90 as compared with the commitment of $ 6.3 billion in the prvious year. The world Bank group lending to India during the Bank's fiscal year 1989 was $ 3,036.6 million as against $ 2,972.2 million in the previous year. IBRD loans which are costlier than IDA credits formed the bulk of this lending (about 70 per cent). India's share in total World Bank lending to all countries in the fiscal year 1989 was 13.0 per cent in the case of IBRD loans and 18.2 per cent in the case of IDA credits. An increase in these shares along with an increase in the total loanable resources of the World Bank group could be of considerable assistance in managing India's external finances in the coming years.

8.75 Assistance from the Asian Development Bank (ADB), which commenced in 1987-88, has registered steep increase in the subsequent years. Among bilateral sources, authorisation from Japan, which now happens to be the largest bilateral donor, started showing an upward trend since

1986-87. Most of the external assistance is in the form of loans. Because of drought, authorisation of grants had increased to Rs. 1,062 crores (11.7 per cent of total assistance). It declined to Rs. 214 crores (1.6 per cent of total assistance) in 1988-89.

8.76 Though authorisation of assistance has registered a perceptible increase in recent years, gross disbursement has risen at a much slower pace as can be seen from Table 8.7. Gross disbursements in 1988-89 were Rs. 5,291 crores compared with Rs. 5,032 crores in the previous year. Gross disbursements as a percentage of authorisations amounted to 55.6 per cent in 1987-88 and as low as 40.1 per cent in 1988-89. Consequently, the backlog of outstanding unutilised aid on government and non-government account which was Rs. 22,383 crores on 1-4-87 went up to Rs. 40,444 crores on 1-4-89.

8.77 The slow pace of aid utilisation is, inter-alia, due to time lags between commitment and conclusion of specific loan/credit agreements, time-consuming procedures governing procurement of stores/equipment, delays in land acquisition for construction work and domestic budgetary constraints in providing counterpart funds. There is undoubtedly the need as also the scope for speeding up the aid utilisation process.

External Commercial Borrowings

8.78 Given the shrinking share of external assistance during the past few years and also the "tied" nature of such assistance, India has had to approach the external commercial market to finance part of its requirements. Starting initially with the conventional syndicated loans, managed by American, European and Japanese banks, India has recently started raising funds in the international bond market. Financial institutions and public sector undertakings have been the main participants in the bond market. Private sector companies have also been availing of external commercial loans to finance the foreign exchange costs of specific projects. Details of approvals of external commercial borrowings since 1980-81 are given in Table 8.8 Japan has emerged as an important creditor to India with the latter actively participating in the Japanese bond market by subscribing to public 'Samurai' bonds and private 'Shibosai' bonds.

TABLE 8.8

Approvals of External Commercial Borrowings

(Rs. crores)

Year	Public Sector	Financial institutions	Purchase of ships	Private Sector	Total
1980-81 .	810	..	90	138	1038
1981-82 .	391	151	270	392	1204
1982-83 .	1544	133	109	240	2026
1983-84 .	459	119	344	162	1086
1984-85 .	1086	159	283	379	1906
1985-86 .	951	380	74	295	1700
1986-87 .	784	250	65	297	1396
1987-88 .	1598	809	32	215	2654
1988-89 .	2413	1353	198	350	4314
1989-90 (Apr.-Sep. 89) .	2189	705	185	238	3317

NOTE: The figures have been rounded to the nearest crores. The constituents may not therefore add up to the total.

Mutual Funds

8.79 In 1986, a new development in India's participation in the global capital market was the floating of the India Fund in the United Kingdom by the Unit Trust of India (UTI) in collaboration with Merrill Lynch International Capital Managers. The India Fund was established to enable non-resident Indians and other persons or firms resident outside India to invest in the securities market in India through subsciption to the shares of the Fund. The initial funds mobilised were to the tune of 75 million Pounds equivalent to Rs. 139.5 crores. In 1988, the UTI set up the India Growth Fund in the United States and raised $ 60 million. Both these funds have been doing well and are being quoted at premiums on the London and New York stock exchanges respectively.

8.80 The State Bank of India (SBI) has also entered the foreign share market with the issue of the Magnum Fund in September-October 1989 in New York. Against a target of $ 100 million,

the Fund has attracted subscriptions to the extent of $ 157 million. Initially, the Fund was privately placed but now the sponsors hope to get it listed on the New York exchange. This is said to be the largest Country Fund in the world so far.

8.81 In October 1989 UTI, in association with Merrill Lynch, was successful in completing a rights offer of 40 million Pounds to shareholders of India Fund. The issue was made at a premium and a 100 pence share of India Fund was issued at 214 pence. The total receipts in 1989-90 under the UTI India Fund (Rights) and the SBI India Magnum Fund come to over Rs. 350 crores.

8.82 Borrowing from the external capital market at reasonable terms has been possible due to the growing confidence of the international financial community in India's ability to service its debt liabilities. Indian public sector undertakings have been obtaining good ratings from international credit rating organisations. This has helped the country to get access to capital resources at terms not always available to other developing economies.

Direct Foreign Investment

8.83 Government has in the past few years, rationalised various procedural and related matters in respect of foreign investment. These measures, inter alia, include simplification of remittance procedures, equity participation permissible upto 40 per cent (with higher limits for investment in selected areas), exemption from dilution formula, simplified visa and travel regulations, and rationalisation of taxation, exchange control, licensing and rules relating to appointment of foreign technicians, managers, etc. Specially liberal provisions have been made for investment in areas of technology upgradation and exports. A 'Fast Track Mechanism' has also been set up, from the middle of 1988, for expanding investment from Japan, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, the Federal Republic of Germany and France through speedy redressal of matters of policy, procedures and specific problems of foreign investors.

External Debt

8.84 In 1980-81, India's external debt disbursed and outstanding, inclusive of external commercial borrowings (including supplier's credit) but exclusive of non-resident deposits, stood at Rs. 18,400 crores. In 1988-89, this rose to a level of Rs. 68,831 crores. If non-resident deposits, which were of the order of Rs. 1,090 crores at the end of 1980-81 and Rs. 14,154 crores at the end of 1988-89 are also taken into account India's total external liabilities amounted to Rs. 82,985 crores at the end of 1988-89. As a result of a relatively high growth in commercial borrowings, the share of the latter in total debt disbursed and outstanding has crept up from 22.5 per cent in 1980-81 to 25.4 per cent in 1988-89. In absolute terms, during the same period, external commercial borrowings along with supplier's credit (disbursed and outstanding) have quadrupled from a level of Rs. 4,146 crores to Rs. 17,482 crores registering a compound growth of 19.7 per cent per annum.

8.85 The changing composition of the stock of external debt is also reflected in the declining share of external assistance both on Government as well as non-Government account. This formed roughly 76 per cent of total external debt disbursed and outstanding at the end of 1980-81. Its share has now come down to less than 70 per cent at the end of 1988-89. The increasing share of commercial borrowings coupled with the decline in the grant element in external assistance has raised the average cost of external debt over time.

8.86 Despite the significant growth in external debt, India's position vis-a-vis other developing countries continues to be satisfactory. According to estimates published by the World Bank, India's debt-GNP ratio* in 1988 was a little over 22 per cent compared with around 54 per cent in 19 highly indebted middle-income countries and over 111 per cent in 27 severely indebted low-income countries. India's external debt as a ratio of exports of goods and services is estimated by the same source to be about 263 per cent in 1988 in comparison with about 311

*Total external long-term and short- term debt including non-resident deposits and IMF credits as a proportion of GNP.

per cent in respect of severely indebted middle-income countries and about 488 per cent in the case of severely indebted low-income countries. The composition of India's total external debt is also relatively favourable. In 1988, short-term debt accounted for about 7 per cent of India's total external debt against about 11 per cent in the case of severely indebted middle-income countries and about 10 per cent in the case of severely indebted low-income countries; and concessional debt accounted for over 43 per cent of total external debt in the case of India against a little over 6 per cent in the case of severely indebted middle-income countries and over 33 per cent in the case of severely indebted low-income countries. This should not, however, lead to complacency since in terms of the ratio of total debt service to exports of goods and services and the ratio of interest on external debt to exports of goods and services, India's position is less favourable.

VI. International Economic Developments

World Economic Situation and Outlook

8.87 According to IMF estimates, world output registered a strong growth of 4.0 per cent in 1988, but indicators for 1989 point to a deceleration of growth to 3.1 per cent. Forecasts for 1990 show a further weakening of the growth impulses when the world output is expected to increase by only 2.9 per cent. Output growth in the industrial countries was 0.4 percentage points higher than the world average in 1988 as well as in 1989. The average growth rate in the developing countries was 4.2 per cent in 1988 and is estimated to slow down to 3.2 per cent in 1989. However, forecasts for 1990 show that developing countries will stage a recovery and register a growth of 4.0 per cent in that year.

8.88 Consumer prices in the industrial countries rose, on average, by 3.3 per cent in 1988, and further to 4.5 per cent in 1989. Major factors accounting for these increases include, inter alia, the increase in world prices for oil, food and metals. It is expected that the average rate of increase in consumer prices in these countries would moderate to slightly less than 4.0 per cent in 1990. With certain exceptions, developing countries have been far less successful than industrial countries in containing inflationary pressures. The average rate of inflation for these countries was 70.8 per cent in 1988; it rose further to 85.5 per cent in 1989. The acceleration in inflation has been particularly sharp in several countries of South America and Eastern Europe. However, it is anticipated that there will be some abatement of the rate of inflation in the developing countries in 1990.

8.89 Growth in world trade volume, according to IMF staff estimates, was exceptionally strong at 9.0 per cent in 1988, but is expected to have slowed down to nearly 7 per cent in 1989. For 1990 the growth in world trade is forecast at 5.7 per cent. Import growth in real terms has been specially strong among those developing countries that are predominantly exporters of manufactures. Export growth is expected to remain concentrated in a few countries only, with the four Asian Newly Industrialised Economies (NIEs) continuing to increase their share in the world market.

8.90 It is expected that the current account imbalances of the three largest industrial countries will remain large during 1989-90 reflecting partly the recent strength of the US dollar against the other major currencies. During the first eight months of 1989, the U.S. dollar appreciated against major world currencies; the appreciation of the dollar was most pronounced against the Japanese yen and the pound sterling.

8.91 There was a sharp rise in short-term interest rates, reflecting heightened concern against inflation. Long-term interest rates, however, have remained fairly stable in the aftermath of the global stock market decline in October 1987. Monetary policies in most industrial countries were tightened partly to resist downward pressure on exchange rates and partly to prevent overheating.

External Debt of Developing Countries

8.92 One major problem which has plagued the world economy in the eighties is that of debt overhang in several developing economies, and the problem is yet far from resolved. According to the 1989-90 issue of the World Debt

Tables published by the World Bank, total outstanding debt of developing countries which was merely $ 572 billion in 1980 rose to a level of $ 1,176 billion in 1987. In the following year, however, there was a decline of $ 20 billion in total outstanding debt which then stood at $ 1,156 billion. There are several reasons for this decline some of which include valuation changes associated with the strengthening of the US dollar and voluntary debt reduction operations. Total developing country debt at the end of 1989 is projected to be $ 1,165 billion, about $ 10 billion above the 1988 level. The increase in debt is explained by substantially higher net lending from official sources.

8.93 The total debt of developing countries is unequally distributed over various regions. The countries of Latin America and the Caribbean had an outstanding debt of $ 427 billion in 1988 constituting 37.0 per cent of total developing countries' debt. The sub-Saharan African countries with an outstanding debt of $ 140 billion in the same year accounted for 12.1 per cent of total debt of all developing countries. Countries of East Asia and the Pacific were indebted by $ 206 billion and having a share of 17.8 per cent in the total developing countries' debt. The three categories taken together account for about two thirds of the debt of all developing countries' outstanding debt. The sources of indebtedness are also very different in these regions. Whereas the Latin American countries are indebted mainly to commercial creditors (commercial banks in particular), the countries of Sub-Saharan Africa are in debt primarily to official creditors. The Asian countries have contracted debt from both these sources.

8.94 Based on four key debt ratios, the World Bank has identified four categories of developing countries faced with the external debt problem. There are 19 severely indebted middle-income countries (SIMICs), 27 severely indebted low-income countries (SILICs), 15 moderately indebted middle-income countries (MIMICs) and nine moderately indebted low-income countries (MILICs). India does not figure in any of these groups. The key ratios used for categorising countries into the above groups include stock of total external debt as a proportion of GNP, stock of total external debt as a proportion of export of goods and services, total debt service as a proportion of export of goods and services and interest on total external debt as a proportion of export of goods and services.

8.95 Given the different sources of indebtedness, basically two different strategies have evolved in recent years for attacking the debt problem: one is the market-based approach which addresses the debt problem of commercial borrowers and the other is the debt strategy aimed at alleviating the debt problem of official borrowers.

8.96 The market-based approach involves mainly debt buybacks, securitization, debt-equity swaps and contingent claims. These various instruments provide a "menu" of options from which debtors and creditors could choose. A new thrust to the debt strategy was given by the US Secretary of the Treasury, N.F. Brady when he suggested in March 1989 that debtor nations should focus their attention on the type of policies which can better encourage new investment flows, strengthen domestic savings and promote the return of flight capital. This was to be achieved by the cooperation of the entire creditor community, viz., commercial banks, international financial institutions and creditor governments. According to the proposal, the commercial banks could work with debtor nations to provide a broader range of alternatives for financial support including greater efforts to achieve both debt and debt service reduction and also new lending. The approach involved negotiations for a general waiver of the sharing and negative pledge clauses for debtors. It was also suggested in the Brady Plan that both the IMF as well as the World Bank would be involved in giving support to finance specific debt reduction plans. Certain guidelines were announced, for this purpose, by both these institutions in May 1989.

8.97 In the case of official debtors, Paris Club creditors have implemented, since October 1988, a menu of concessional operations in the rescheduling of non-concessional official debt. Thirteen countries, all in Sub-Saharan Africa, have

benefitted from this treatment to date. The following three options have been found comparable by bilateral official creditors to provide debt relief under the Paris Club reschedulings:—

(i) Partial writeoffs: Creditors choosing this option would forgive one third of the debt service due during the consolidation period and would reschedule the remainder at market rates over fourteen years with an eight year grace period on principal payments.

(ii) Longer repayment terms: Creditors would reschedule debt service due during the consolidation period at market interest rates but with a twenty five year maturity and a grace period of fourteen years.

(iii) Lower interest rates: Creditors would reschedule debt service due during the consolidation period at reduced interest rates either 3.5 percentage points below or one half of market rates, whichever gives the smallest reduction over fourteen years with eight years of grace.

8.98 The donor and creditor countries have also agreed to a variety of special initiatives to address the problems of severely-indebted-low-income-countries, specially those in Africa. The World Bank's Special Programme of Assistance (SPA) for debt distressed low-income African countries initiated in December 1987 endeavors to provide substantially increased, quick-disbursing, highly concessional assistance to adjusting countries. Twenty-two countries are currently eligible for SPA support.

8.99 The recent debt strategy has been conceived largely as a problem of the market borrowers. For instance, the Brady Plan covers the latter category of borrowers only and fails to provide a comprehensive and durable solution to the debt problem of developing countries. It is also important that the resources of multilateral financial institutions used to put the Brady Plan in place should not lead to an erosion in their ability to finance their normal lending programmes.

Resource Flows to developing Countries

8.100 Despite the many initiatives announced in the 1980's to alleviate the debt problem, trends in the flows of real resources to developing countries have been discouraging. According to the World Debt Tables (1989-90), net debt-related flows to all developing countries on account of all debt were $20 billion in 1988, down from a net flow of $ 23.9 billion in 1987. The decline in net flows becomes even more dramatic when compared with the levels in early eighties; for example, net flows in 1981 were of the tune of $ 77 billion. Net flows to developing countries are estimated to be $ 26 billion in 1989, up from their 1988 level. Nearly 90 per cent of these flows in 1989 are provided by official lenders. The increase in net official flows for 1989 is influenced by increased net disbursements from the World Bank and Japan. Because increased net official flows from official lenders will offset higher interest payments, it is estimated that net transfers from developing countries to their creditors will remain constant in 1989 at about $ 52 billion. Such negative transfers have been in evidence since 1983 and have been rising over the years.

8.101 Aggregate net resource flows to all developing countries which include investment flows besides flows on account of debt have been declining more sharply mainly because of sharply contracting private flows. In terms of 1986 exchange rates and prices, net aggregate flows to all developing countries declined from $ 134 billion in 1981 to $ 39 billion in 1988. Aggregate net transfers in real terms have also declined rapidly from $ 84.5 billion in 1981 to a negative flow of $ 9.8 billion in 1988. The reduction in aggregate net transfers since 1982 is a matter of great concern for developing countries whose income levels are still relatively low. Because of negative net transfers, these countries had fewer resources available for consumption and investment than the amount they produced.

8.102 Multilateral institutions, such as the IMF and the World Bank, despite the many schemes/programmes to alleviate the debt problem, also account for a negative net flow of real resources to developing countries. Net disbursements (purchases minus repurchases) by IMF have turned negative since 1986. Such

negative transfers from the IMF amounted to SDR 3.9 billion in 1988 and SDR 3.6 billion in 1989. The IDA resources have also been shrinking in real terms and sometimes even in nominal terms. For instance, IDA-VII replenishment (1985-87) was a mere $ 9,639 million compared to the previous IDA-VI replenishment (1981-84) of $ 12,000 million recording a decline even in nominal terms. The current IDA-VIII replenishment (1988-90) amounting to $ 12,400 million is lower in real terms to IDA-VI replenishment. Net transfer of funds from the World Bank (IBRD and IDA) which touched a peak at $ 5.3 billion in 1984 turned negative in 1988 and 1989. The negative resource transfers amounted to $ 0.5 billion and $ 1.5 billion in the above two years respectively. These trends are a cause of great concern to countries interested in pursuing development activities and seeking a meaningful attack on poverty.

IDA-Ninth Replenishment

8.103 The World Bank's "soft loan window" provided by IDA has a pivotal role in the provision of concessional finance to low income countries. IDA resources are mainly derived from grants made by donor countries, and contributions or "replenishments" are normally intended to provide resources for three year blocks. The Ninth replenishment, negotiations for which concluded in December 1989, has provided for SDR 11.68 billion ($ 15 billion) for lending to the world's poorest nations for the three-year period July 1, 1990 to June 30, 1993. In addition, the repayment of funds loaned in IDA's early years will provide additional estimated resources of SDR 1.6 billion, bringing the total resources available to SDR 13.3 billion ($ 17 billion). This will be the largest replenishment ever of IDA's lending base. The Ninth replenishment is 11 per cent higher than the eighth replenishment which totalled SDR 10.5 billion (about $ 12.4 billion) for the three-year period ending June 30, 1990. During the IDA-VIII period, SDR 1.1 billion in repayments became available for commitment, bringing IDA-VIII resources to SDR 11.6 billion (14.5 billion).

8.104 Priority areas for IDA-IX are lending related to (i) poverty reduction, (ii) support of sound macroeconomic and sectoral policies, and (iii) support of environmental issues. It was decided that IDA-IX allocations to Sub-Saharan Africa would be maintained between 45 per cent and 50 per cent while that to India and China would not exceed 30 per cent. Investment projects will remain the mainstay of IDA's work, representing 75 per cent of all lending. Lending for quick-disbursing adjustment programmes will continue to account for between 25 per cent and 30 per cent of IDA's commitments.

8.105 IDA assistance to India has been of special significance in the context of the country's development efforts. In absolute terms this appears to be large, i.e., $17 billion to date. However, in relative terms, India's access to IDA resources has been severely curtailed. Through the 1960's and the 1970's India received the bulk of IDA assistance. In 1980, India's share in IDA was 40 per cent. Since then there has been a consistent decline and in 1988 IDA lending to India was a mere 16 per cent of total lending. This is partly because regional allocations have been increasing in favour of Sub-Saharan Africa and partly because of the entry of China as a borrower of IDA resources.

8.106 Not only has the overall size of IDA resources been shrinking in real terms over the years and the share of lending been contracting for India, but the terms and conditions of IDA credits have also been hardening over time. IDA credits were originally available to all developing countries for fifty years inclusive of a ten year grace period. They carried no interest charges but only a service charge of 0.75 per cent per annum on disbursed amounts. In 1982, a commitment charge was introduced at 0.5 per cent on undisbursed balances. This has now been converted into a variable fee with a ceiling of 0.5 per cent. Moreover, from July 1988 onwards, maturity period for IDA credits was reduced to 40 years for India and 35 years for most other developing countries.

Ninth General Review of Quotas

8.107 The IMF quota is of crucial importance to member countries, especially developing countries in need of external finance, as it determines not only their voting power but also their access to the Fund's resources and their share in SDR

allocation. The Articles of Agreement enjoin the Board of Governors to conduct, at intervals of not more than five years, a general review of quotas and on that basis and if found necessary, increase the size of the Fund and also adjust the share of individual members. The last review was concluded in 1983 and therefore the current review, the ninth so far, should have been completed by March 1988. However, though discussions are in progress in the Executive Board of the IMF, there is still no agreement on either the size of the quota or the manner of its distribution. In its September 1989 meeting, the Interim Committee of the Board of Governors of the IMF re-iterated that the size and the distribution of any quota increase should take into account changes in the world economy since the last review of quotas as well as members' relative positions in the world economy and the need to maintaining a balance between different groups of countries while at the same time maintaining the Fund's effectiveness in fulfilling its systemic responsibilities.

The Uruguay Round

8.108 In Punta Del Este (Uruguay) in September 1986, Trade Ministers of member countries of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) launched a new round of multilateral trade negotiations (MTNs), which is now known as the Uruguay Round (UR). There have been seven earlier MTNs in the GATT, but the UR is the most complex so far. It goes beyond the traditional GATT issues, such as tariffs and other barriers to market access and extends to areas that in the past were largely neglected (e.g. agriculture) or maintained under derogations from GATT (e.g. textiles and clothing) and explores new areas, viz., services. In addition, negotiations covered systemic issues related to the functioning of the GATT, such as safeguards. The negotiations also seek to extend multilateral disciplines to new areas not covered so far by GATT, such as trade-related investment measures trade-related aspects of intellectual property rights and trade in services.

8.109 The inclusion of services in the UR was contentious. Most of the developing countries perceived that if services were brought within the GATT framework, the leverage of market access for trade in goods would be used to extract concessions in the area of services. Finally, as a compromise, it was agreed that negotiations on trade in services would be conducted on a separate track within the Uruguay Round but outside the framework of GATT. Accordingly, two separate bodies were established under the Trade Negotiations Committee (TNC) for the conduct of negotiations, viz. the Group of Negotiations on Goods (GNG) to deal with all matters relating to trade in goods and the Group of Negotiations on Services (GNS).

8.110 The Mid-term Review of the UR held at Ministerial level in Montreal in December 1989 to provide political impetus to the negotiations was formally concluded at Geneva in April 1989. As a result of the guidelines emerging from the Mid-term Review, the work of the Negotiating Groups was intensified in 1989 and a large number of proposals were submitted to the Negotiating Groups by the participants. In July 1989, the TNC agreed that the UR will be formally concluded at Ministerial meeting to be held at Brussels in December 1990. Meanwhile, the Negotiating Groups are engaged in the exercise of identifying the specific issues for negotiations and attempts are being made to narrow down the differences among participants. This will be followed by an exercise to draw up draft legal texts embodying the results of negotiations in each sector.

VII. Outlook

8.111 With regard to the external payments position, the Seventh Plan is closing on a weak note. The current account deficit as a ratio of GDP for the Seventh Plan as a whole is likely to be over 2 per cent in comparison with 1.3 per cent during the Sixth plan period. The Eighth Plan will thus start on a rather weak foundation of overall external payments situation.

8.112 Uncertainties cloud the medium and long term outlook of the global economic situation during the 1990's. There are no indications that global economic situation is going to be any better than during the 1980's. On the contrary, GNP growth and domestic demand in major

industrial countries is likely to decelerate. Our Eighth Plan will coincide with the first half of the new decade and may have to contend with an international economic environment which is far from satisfactory.

8.113 Against the above background, the pressures on the external payments situation during the course of the Eighth Plan are likely to continue. The problem of finding adequate external resources, particularly concessional resources, could pose growing challenge. The current account deficit should, therefore, be kept within manageable limits by encouraging exports of goods and services, avoiding inessential imports and improving the fiscal balance.

CHAPTER 9

PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS

As the final year of the Seventh Plan draws to a close, it appears that the underlying macro-economic imbalances on fiscal and external accounts, highlighted in previous Economic Surveys, have begun to exact some toll of overall economic performance. The unabated strains on public finances have continued to exacerbate a difficult balance of payments situation and fuelled high rates of liquidity growth with attendant inflationary consequences. Despite two successive good monsoon years the rate of inflation, as measured by increase in the Wholesale Price Index, has increased in the current year. Industrial growth, which averaged over 8 per cent between 1984-85 and 1988-89, is expected to decline to 6 per cent in 1989-90. Despite almost normal monsoon conditions, agricultural production is unlikely to display significant growth over and beyond the high level achieved because of the sharp increase of 20.8 per cent recorded in 1988-89.

9.2. In view of the large overhang of liquidity resulting from money supply (M3) growth averaging about 17 per cent per year during the present decade, the potential for intensification of inflationary pressures is real. Such possibilities are particularly disturbing since, in our economy, inflation hits hardest at the already low living standards of the poorer and weaker segments of our society. In combating inflation, the scope for manoeuvrability is limited on the supply side by reduced stocks of food and foreign exchange reserves. Clearly, the resolution of inflationary pressures has to be sought principally on the demand side, with particular attention being devoted to correcting the underlying fiscal imbalances. This is essential for curbing inflationary pressures in the short—run and laying the basis for sustained, equitable and non-inflationary economic development in the course of the Eighth Plan period.

9.3. Restoration of fiscal balance requires a multi-pronged approach encompassing tight budgeting and control over public expenditure, substantial broadening of the tax base and improvement in the yield of collections from existing taxes, along with much better physical and financial performance by public sector enterprises, required for the necessary enhancement of the Government's non-tax revenues and increase in investible surpluses of these enterprises.

9.4. Throughout the eighties the growth of current expenditures has outstripped the growth of current revenues, leading to widening of the Government's budgetary deficit on revenue account and growing recourse to borrowing from domestic and external sources to finance this deficit as well as the expenditures on capital account. This increasing recourse to borrowed funds has had several adverse consequences. First, to the extent this has entailed recourse to the RBI, the deficit has been the principal factor propelling high rates of monetary growth which, in turn, has fuelled inflationary pressures and expectations. Second, the greater recourse to Government borrowing from the commercial banking system as well as directly from households has claimed a high proportion of household savings for Government expenditure, leaving a lower proportion for use in directly productive sectors such as industry and agriculture. Third, the mounting stock of public debt has led to a burgeoning of interest payments on the Government's revenue account, which has exacerbated the problem of continuing revenue account deficits and preempted an increasing fraction of Government expenditure for meeting such debt service obligations.

9.5. The resolution of the Government's fiscal problems will require arduous efforts and difficult decisions on the expenditure front. Viewed realistically, solutions cannot be expected overnight. On the other hand, the difficult choices

of setting expenditure priorities cannot be postponed if inflationary pressures are to be held in check. On the whole, past experience indicates that social returns from expenditure on maintenance and on expeditious completion of on-going projects and programmes tend to be higher than from entirely new schemes. At the same time, it must be appreciated that some on-going schemes have outlived their utility and need to be terminated so that the money saved can be allocated for higher priority uses. One way of strengthening control over Government expenditure and setting effective expenditure priorities is to vigorously implement a sustained programme of zero-base expenditure budgeting. Such a system would entail in-depth assessment of the benefits and costs of all Governmental expenditure instead of the more typical practice of focussing scrutiny only on annual increments. This approach would also include serious scrutiny of the expanding bill for Government subsidies, which could well be reduced through more careful targeting and administration to ensure that leakages are checked and benefits accrue only to those who really need them.

9.6. On the revenue side, the basic approach must be to increase the yield from direct taxes. Large scale tax evasion continues to be a serious problem. This generates black money, weakens revenue buoyancy, undermines fiscal equity and has other far-reaching adverse consequences for the economy. As far as the tax system is concerned, experience suggests that the best approach to curbing tax evasion is to follow a strategy which combines reasonable tax rates with simplicity in tax laws, regulations and procedures, coupled with effective tax administration and strong provisions aimed at deterring tax evasion.

9.7. The motive for evading taxes is not the only underlying cause of black money generation. There are other powerful and diverse factors, including excessive and detailed administrative controls over economic activity as also leakages from public expenditure programmes. Large amounts of black money are believed to stem from the widespread and diverse scarcity premia spawned by comprehensive and detailed physical controls over major areas of economic activity. Such scarcity premia can be reduced by systematically shifting the approach to public policy intervention from ad hoc, discretionary, physical controls to general, non-discretionary, fiscal and financial instruments. To curb black money arising from large scale leakages from public expenditure, it is necessary to strengthen accountability and audit of public expenditure at all levels of Government.

9.8. While it is necessary to improve the yield from direct taxes, substantial reliance on indirect tax revenues is unavoidable in our economy for the foreseeable future. This being the case it is essential to rationalize and simplify the system of indirect taxes as much as possible with a view to ensuring that they promote equity and economic efficiency.

9.9. While tighter control over Government expenditure and increased buoyancy in tax revenues will greatly assist the resolution of the underlying problem of high fiscal deficits and falling ratios of public savings, a major effort is also required to improve the physical and financial performance of public sector undertakings. There has been some improvement in central public enterprises over the past few years. The proportion of plan outlay financed from internal resources has gone up from 27.5 per cent in 1980-81 to 42.3 per cent in 1989-90 (BE). However, we are still short of target. According to the Seventh Plan, Central Government public enterprises were expected to contribute 52 per cent of the financing of the Central Plan. On the basis of Revised Estimates for 1988-89 and Budget Estimates for 1989-90, it appears that their actual contribution was significantly lower at 37 per cent over the Seventh Plan period. Our nation has invested over Rs. 70,000 crores in these enterprises. To ensure the requisite momentum of public savings, investment and growth during the Eighth Plan, it is vital to increase the generation of financial surpluses by these undertakings. It is especially desirable to ensure that the growth of such surpluses comes from higher productivity and costs saving rather than from passing on the costs of inefficiency to captive buyers through higher administered prices.

9.10 The improvement in public savings and reduction in fiscal deficits sought by the policies described above, will also ease the pressures on the country's balance of payments. As anticipated in the Economic Surveys of the past several years, the balance of payments has come under severe pressure in recent years. Aside from the succession of high fiscal deficits, the principal reasons for this has included the slow growth of export volume in the Sixth Plan period; the plateauing of indigenous oil production in the face of continually rising domestic demand for petroleum products in the Seventh Plan period; the absence of significant growth in remittances from Indians working abroad in recent years; the cumulation of debt service payments stemming from earlier borrowings from diverse sources; and the hardening of terms of external capital flows to India.

9.11 In 1989-90 export growth was strong and spread across many commodity groups. The policy changes made in recent years to improve the relative profitability of exports seem to be having some effect. Because of this and, perhaps, the pressure of domestic competition, many segments of Indian industry that catered largely to the domestic market are turning to exports. On the import front, in 1989-90, the pressure came largely from a rising import bill for bulk commodities, particularly petroleum products.

9.12 Despite the strong performance of exports in the last three or four years, the pressures on the balance of payments are expected to continue over the duration of the Eighth Plan. Viability of the balance of payments in the medium-term will be critically dependent on rapid and sustained growth in export volumes and values. The policies necessary to assure such performance must command the highest priority. At the same time it is necessary to tailor tax and trade policies in a manner which discourages import-intensive industrialisation and fosters economically efficient import substitution. In a nutshell, the necessary adjustments in the balance of payments must be achieved without sacrificing the basic objectives of equitable and self-reliant economic development. The nation can ill-afford the alternatives of slower economic development or excessive reliance on foreign debt.

9.13 At the beginning of the current financial year India's medium and long-term external debt on government and non-government account, external commercial borrowing and the IMF amounted to almost Rs. 69,000 crores. While the ratio of external liabilities (inclusive of non-resident deposits) to GDP at around 21 per cent remains modest in comparison with those observed for highly indebted developing countries, India's debt service (excluding non-resident deposits) accounted for about 23 per cent of current receipts in 1988-89 and posed substantial pressure on the balance of payments. Clearly, future recourse of foreign borrowing for augmenting domestic savings must be carefully linked to the performance achieved on the current account of the balance of payments.

9.14 The management of India's external trade and payments in the Eighth Plan period must contend with major new developments in the international economy. In the near term future the growth of world output and trade is expected to slow. The global trading environment is also fraught with uncertainties arising from the final stages of negotiations on the Uruguay Round of multinational trade negotiations, the major steps towards economic integration to be taken by 1992 by the European Community, the likely restructuring of the economies of Eastern Europe and the growing importance of East Asian economies. Many of these developments will also have significant repercussions on the existing systems of international payments and finance. All these changes and uncertainties pose important challenges and opportunities for the Indian economy. To deal with them successfully, the economy must be competitive, flexible and responsive to rapid technological change.

9.15 The Eighth Five Year Plan is expected to accord high priority to the rapid expansion of productive employment. This is consistent with the fundamental challenge of poverty alleviation that confronts Indian economic planning and policy. Available evidence suggests that the acceleration of growth in the eighties has not been matched by a corresponding acceleration in

employment. Policies and programmes must be devised and effectively implemented to speed the growth of productive employment opportunities in all sectors of the economy.

9.16 Broad-based agricultural development is fundamental to the central task of poverty alleviation in our programme of planned economic development. Sustained agricultural development will require continuing attention to appropriate price incentives and growth in and effective utilisation of agricultural inputs such as irrigation, fertilizers, seeds, pesticides, extension services and credit. Efforts must also be made to overcome the disparities in agricultural yields which persist across different regions of our country. Particular attention must be devoted to improving yields in the Eastern region, which has tended to lag behind in agricultural development. Thus far, most of the technological breakthrough with regard to high yielding varieties and other advances have been confined to wheat and rice. The agricultural research and extension system must be geared to vigorously pursuing technological advances in other crops such as oilseeds and coarse cereals. This is particularly important since these crops are frequently grown by the poorest farmers and sometimes in semi-arid zones. The fruits of research and extension in these crops and areas can play a profound role in alleviating the worst forms of rural poverty in our country.

9.17 The experience from the more agriculturally advanced regions of the country suggests that sustained and broad-based agricultural development is essential for generating the increase in farm incomes, which is necessary for sustaining a growing demand for a wide range of non-agricultural products and services. The expansion of such demand, in turn, provides the basis for the growth of off-farm employment opportunities in rural areas and thus relieves the pressure on land and other agricultural resources for providing gainful employment.

9.18 During the eighties shortages and price pressures have been felt more often for non-cereal food items like sugar and edible oils than for rice or wheat. This reflects, at least partly, a change in the pattern of demand brought about by rising per capita incomes. With regard to exports the potential lies in plantation, marine and horticultural products where the gains from value-addition could be substantial. Subsidiary agricultural activities can also provide higher incomes for small farmers and landless labourers. For all of these reasons agricultural planning must pay particular attention to exports, value-addition and diversification.

9.19 The industrial sector must also play a major role in generating employment opportunities. Export growth, infrastructure development and the consumer demands generated by an employment oriented growth strategy can provide the demand stimulus for maintaining or even enhancing the momentum of industrial growth. On the supply side the potential for growth is based on the diversification of the industrial structure, the widening of the entrepreneurial base, the broadening of technological capabilities and the deepening of financial system that has taken place over the four decades of planning. To fulfil this potential effectively industry must not only grow fast; it must also be economically efficient, competitive, flexible and able to make the best use of available tehnological advances. The growth of employment opportunities has to be coupled with technical and economic efficiency. Otherwise, the growth cannot be sustained.

9.20 The framing of trade and tax policies should also accord high priority to encouraging a more labour-intensive pattern of industrial development, whether the products are for exports or domestic sales. There is reason to believe that these policies have, in the past, sometimes encouraged capital-intensive industrial development serving a protected home market at high costs. This is undersirable on grounds of both economic efficiency and equity. Labour is the most abundant resource in our economy and the only source of remunerative income for the poorest segments of our society. Therefore, it is essential to design fiscal, financial and trade policies which promote the rapid growth of productive employment and discourage inefficient forms of capital-intensive industrialisation.

9.21 A labour-intensive pattern of industrial and agricultural development, which is desirable

for both equity and efficiency reasons, will also require substantial expansion of infrastructure capacities in areas such as energy, transportation, irrigation and telecommunication. Such investments are especially necessary because much of the improvement in infrastructure output observed in the Seventh Plan period came from utilisation of existing capacities, thus limiting the scope for further gains from use of unutilized capacities. Because of scale and technological factors, some of these investments will necessarily be capital intensive. It is, therefore, especially important to ensure that the scarce capital invested in these infrastructure facilities is fully and effeciently utilised. Otherwise, the loss to the economy from any under-utilisation of these capacities can be very substantial.

9.22 The next year is the first year of the Eighth Plan. The critical tasks at this stage are to design an employment oriented development strategy that combines growth with equity, a trade policy that aims at a rapid export growth so as to reduce the external payments deficit and a fiscal policy that increases savings and contains inflationary pressures.

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APPENDIX

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SELECTED INDICATORS: 1950-51 To 1988-89

	1950-51	1960-61	1970-71	1980-81	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
ECONOMIC INDICATORS											
GDP at factor cost:											
(i) At current prices (Rs. crores).	8,979	15,254	39,708	122,226	158,851	185,991	207,869	234,159	260,442	294,408	348,896[3]
(ii) At 1980-81 Prices (Rs. crores).	42,871	6,2904	9,0426	122,226	133,469	144,310	149,966	157,348	163,924	170,716	188,481[3]
Per capita net national product at (1980-81) prices (Rupees)	1,127	1,350	1,520	1,627	1,682	1,780	1,804	1,852	1,881	1,910	2,082[3]
Index of Industrial Production (Base: 1980-81.	18.31	36.2	65.3	100.0	112.8	120.4	130.7	142.1	155.1	166.4	181.1
Index of agricultural Production (Base: Triennium ending 1969-70)	58.5	86.7	111.5	135.3	137.5	156.4	154.6	158.4	152.5	151.3	182.7
Gross domestic capital formation (As per cent of GDP).	10.2	15.7	16.6	22.7	20.8	20.8	20.1	22.8	21.7	21.7	23.9[3]
Gross domestic savings (As percent of GDP)	10.4	12.7	15.7	21.2	19.4	19.5	18.7	20.4	19.5	19.6	21.0[3]
Output											
(a) Foodgrains (Million Tonnes). .	50.8	82.0	108.4	129.6	129.5	152.4	145.5	150.4	143.4	140.4	170.2
(b) Finished steel (Million Tonnes)	1.04	2.39	4.64	6.82	8.05	6.14	7.78	9.49	9.55	10.49	10.87
(c) Cement (Million Tonnes@ . .	2.7	8.0	14.3	18.6	23.3	26.7	29.6	32.0	34.8	37.4	41.8
(d) Coal (including lignite) (Million Tonnes).	32.8	55.7	76.3	119.0	137.4	145.5	155.2	162.3	175.2	190.9	207.0
(e) Crude oil (Million Tonnes) . .	0.26[1]	0.45	6.8	10.5	21.1	26.0	29.0	30.2	30.5	30.4	32.0
(f) Electricity generated (Utilities only) (Billion kwh)	5.3	16.9	55.8	110.8	130.3	140.2	156.9	170.4	187.8	201.9	221.1
Wholesale price index (Base : 1970-71).	47.5	55.1	100.0	256.2	288.7	316.0	338.4	357.8	376.8	405.4	435.3
Consumer price index (Base : 1960) . .	83	102	186	401	486	547	582	620	674	736	803
Plan Outlay (Rs. crores).	260[2]	1,117	2,524	15,023	21,725	25,314	30,032	33,421	39,705	44,034	50,017
Centre's budgetary deficit (Rs. crores)	(-)33[2]	(-)117	285	2,576	1,655	1,417	3,745	4,937	8,261	5,816	7,940
Foreign Trade:											
(i) Exports (Rs. crores)	606	642	1,535	6,711	8,803	9,771	11,744	10,895	12,452	15,741 (P)	20,295 (P)
(ii) Imports (Rs. crores)	608	1122	1,634	12,549	14,293	15,831	17,134	19,658	20096	22,399 (PR)	28,194 (PR)
Foreign exchange reserves (excluding gold and SDRs) (Rs. crores)	911	186	438	4,822	4,265	5,498	6,817	7,384	7,645	7,287	6605
SOCIAL INDICATORS											
I. Population											
(i) Population in millions . . .	361.1	442.4	551.3	690.1	720.4	735.6	750.9	766.1	781.4	796.6	811.8
(ii) Birth Rate (per 1000)	39.9	41.7	36.9	33.9	33.7	33.9	32.9	32.6		32.2	31.3 (P)
(iii) Death Rate (per 1000) . . .	27.4	22.8	14.9	12.5	11.9	12.6	11.8	11.1	..	10.9	10.9 (P)
(iv) Life Expectancy at Birth (in years)											
(a) Male	32.45	41.89	46.40	54.1	55.6(b)	..	..	..	..	58.1(c)	..
(b) Female.	31.66	40.55	44.70	54.7	56.4(b)	..	..	..	..	59.1(c)	..
II. Education											
Literacy Rate (percentage) . . .	16.7	24.0	29.5	36.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	

	1950-51	1960-61	1970-71	1980-81	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
III. Health & Family Welfare											
(*i*) Registered Medical practitioners (RMP) (Thousand)	61.8	80.1	151.1	268.7	284.3	296.5	308.2	320.1	331.6	..	..
(*ii*) RMP Per 10,000 population	1.7	1.8	2.7	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3	..	..
(*iii*) Beds (All types)* per 10,000	3.2	5.7	6.4	8.1	8.2	8.4	8.6	9.0	9.1	9.2	..

[1] Relate to the calendar year 1950.

[2] Relates to 1951-52.

[3] Quick Estimates.

* Includes Beds in Hospitals, Dispensaries, P.H.C's Clinics, Sanitories, etc.

RE : Revised Estimate.

PR : Partially revised.

..–'Not available'.

P–Provisional.

@–Excludes white and wuyan factory.

(b) Relates to the year 1981-86.

(c) Relates to the year 1986-91.

NOTES: (i) The annual population estimates given at item I(i) are based on Medium Projection of the Expert Committee on Population Projections from 1982 onwards.

(ii) Figures relating to foreign exchange reserves after the year 1965-66 are not comparable with those of the earlier years due to devaluation of the rupee in June 1966.

1.1: GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT AND NET NATIONAL PRODUCT (i.e. National Income)

Year	Gross National Product at factor cost (Rs. Crores)		Net National Product at factor cost (Rs. Crores)		Per Capita Net National Product (Rs.)		Index Number of Net National Product (1950-51=100)		Index Number of Per Capita Net National Product (1950-51=100)	
	At Current Prices	At 1980-81 Prices	At Current Prices	At 1980-81 Prices	At Current Prices	At 1980-81 Prices	At Current Prices	At 1980-81 Prices	At Current Prices	At 1980-81 Prices
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1950-51	8938	42644	8525	40454	237.5	1126.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1951-52	9445	43730	8988	41443	246.2	1135.4	105.4	102.4	103.7	100.8
1952-53	9324	45002	8837	42613	237.6	1145.5	103.7	105.3	100.0	101.7
1953-54	10161	47768	9651	45293	254.6	1195.1	113.2	112.0	107.2	106.1
1954-55	9534	49750	8974	47111	232.5	1220.5	105.3	116.5	97.9	108.3
1955-56	9707	51119	9106	48288	231.7	1228.7	106.8	119.4	97.6	109.0
1956-57	11583	54002	10915	50955	272.2	1270.7	128.0	126.0	114.6	112.8
1957-58	11839	53304	11114	50051	271.7	1223.7	130.4	123.7	114.4	108.6
1958-59	13231	57311	12386	53869	296.3	1288.7	145.3	133.2	124.8	114.4
1959-60	13877	58434	12960	54775	304.2	1285.8	152.0	135.4	128.1	114.1
1960-61	15182	62532	14160	58602	326.3	1350.3	166.1	144.9	137.4	119.8
1961-62	15999	64359	14857	60168	334.6	1355.1	174.3	148.7	140.9	120.3
1962-63	17104	65657	15844	61165	349.0	1347.2	185.9	151.2	147.0	119.6
1963-64	19559	69006	18141	64216	391.0	1384.0	212.8	158.7	164.6	122.8
1964-65	22836	74121	21245	68942	448.2	1454.5	249.2	170.4	188.7	129.1
1965-66	23899	71338	22107	65734	455.8	1355.3	259.3	162.5	192.0	120.3
1966-67	27159	72092	25065	66089	506.4	1335.1	294.0	163.4	213.2	118.5
1967-68	31929	77845	29597	71519	584.9	1413.4	347.2	176.8	246.3	125.4
1968-69	33688	79945	31160	73285	601.5	1414.8	365.5	181.2	253.3	125.6
1969-70	37057	85149	34259	78177	647.6	1477.8	401.9	193.2	272.7	131.1
1970-71	39424	89465	36362	82211	672.1	1519.6	426.5	203.2	283.0	134.9
1971-72	41957	90281	38583	82675	696.4	1492.3	452.6	204.4	293.3	132.4
1972-73	46171	89997	42382	81991	747.5	1446.0	497.1	202.7	314.8	128.3
1973-74	56629	94395	52241	86010	900.7	1482.9	612.8	212.6	379.3	131.6
1974-75	66748	95885	61194	87116	1031.9	1469.1	717.8	215.3	434.6	130.4
1975-76	70946	104660	64531	95433	1063.1	1572.2	757.0	235.9	447.7	139.5
1976-77	76303	105996	69408	96253	1119.5	1552.5	814.2	237.9	471.4	137.8
1977-78	87118	113903	79671	103670	1256.6	1635.2	934.6	256.3	529.2	145.1
1978-79	93724	120302	85255	109466	1315.7	1689.3	1000.1	270.6	554.0	149.9
1979-80	102595	114379	92314	102937	1390.3	1550.3	1082.9	254.5	585.5	137.6
1980-81	122571	122571	110484	110484	1627.2	1627.2	1296.0	273.1	685.2	144.4
1981-82	142916	129639	128457	116851	1851.0	1683.7	1506.8	288.8	779.5	149.4
1982-83	158217	132853	141331	119258	1993.4	1682.1	1657.8	294.8	839.4	149.3
1983-84†	185047	143306	165818	128837	2290.3	1779.5	1945.1	318.5	964.5	157.9
1984-85†	206445	148789	184354	133341	2494.6	1804.3	2162.5	329.6	1050.5	160.1
1985-86†	232730	156147	206491	139805	2735.0	1851.7	2422.2	345.6	1151.7	164.3
1986-87†	258637	162188	228708	144828	2970.2	1880.9	2682.8	358.0	1250.8	166.9
1987-88†	291789	168378	257913	149967	3285.5	1910.4	3025.4	370.7	1383.6	169.5
1988-89@	346277	186143	306822	166593	3835.3	2082.4	3599.1	411.8	1615.1	184.8

†Provisional
@Quick Estimates

Source: Central Statistical Organisation

1.2: GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT AND NET NATIONAL PRODUCT (i.e. National Income) (ANNUAL GROWTH RATES)

Year	Gross National Product at factor cost		Net National Product at factor cost		Per Capita Net National Product	
	At Current Prices	At 1980-81 Prices	At Current Prices	At 1980-81 Prices	At Current Prices	At 1980-81 Prices
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1951-52	5.7	2.5	5.4	2.4	3.7	0.8
1952-53	-1.3	2.9	-1.7	2.8	-3.5	0.9
1953-54	9.0	6.1	9.2	6.3	7.2	4.3
1954-55	-6.2	4.1	-7.0	4.0	-8.7	2.1
1955-56	1.8	2.8	1.5	2.5	-0.3	0.7
1956-57	19.3	5.6	19.9	5.5	17.5	3.4
1957-58	2.2	-1.3	1.8	-1.8	-0.2	-3.7
1958-59	11.8	7.5	11.4	7.6	9.0	5.3
1959-60	4.9	2.0	4.6	1.7	2.7	-0.2
1960-61	9.4	7.0	9.3	7.0	7.2	5.0
1961-62	5.4	2.9	4.9	2.7	2.6	0.4
1962-63	6.9	2.0	6.6	1.7	4.3	-0.6
1963-64	14.4	5.1	14.5	5.0	12.0	2.7
1964-65	16.8	7.4	17.1	7.4	14.6	5.1
1965-66	4.7	-3.8	4.1	-4.7	1.7	-6.8
1966-67	13.6	1.1	13.4	0.5	11.1	-1.5
1967-68	17.6	8.0	18.1	8.2	15.5	5.9
1968-69	5.5	2.7	5.3	2.5	2.8	0.1
1969-70	10.0	6.5	9.9	6.7	7.7	4.5
1970-71	6.4	5.1	6.1	5.2	3.8	2.8
1971-72	6.4	0.9	6.1	0.6	3.6	-1.8
1972-73	10.0	-0.3	9.8	-0.8	7.3	-3.1
1973-74	22.7	4.9	23.3	4.9	20.5	2.6
1974-75	17.9	1.6	17.1	1.3	14.6	-0.9
1975-76	6.3	9.2	5.5	9.5	3.0	7.0
1976-77	7.6	1.3	7.6	0.9	5.3	-1.3
1977-78	14.2	7.5	14.8	7.7	12.3	5.3
1978-79	7.6	5.6	7.0	5.6	4.7	3.3
1979-80	9.5	-4.9	8.3	-6.0	5.7	-8.2
1980-81	19.5	7.2	19.7	7.3	17.0	5.0
1981-82	16.6	5.8	16.3	5.8	13.8	3.5
1982-83	10.7	2.5	10.0	2.1	7.7	-0.1
1983-84	17.0	7.9	17.3	8.0	14.9	5.8
1984-85	11.6	3.8	11.2	3.5	8.9	1.4
1985-86	12.7	4.9	12.0	4.8	9.6	2.6
1986-87	11.1	3.9	10.8	3.6	8.6	1.6
1987-88	12.8	3.8	12.8	3.5	10.6	1.6
1988-89	18.7	10.6	19.0	11.1	16.7	9.0
ANNUAL COMPOUND GROWTH RATES						
FIRST PLAN (1951-56)	1.7	3.7	1.3	3.6	-0.5	1.7
SECOND PLAN (1956-61)	9.4	4.1	9.2	3.9	7.1	1.9
THIRD PLAN (1961-66)	9.5	2.7	9.3	2.3	6.9	0.1
THREE ANNUAL PLANS (1966-69)	11.6	2.4	11.7	2.2	9.3	-0.1
FOURTH PLAN (1969-74)	10.9	3.4	10.9	3.3	8.4	0.9
FIFTH PLAN (1974-79)	10.6	5.0	10.3	4.9	7.9	2.6
ANNUAL PLAN (1979-80)	9.5	-4.9	8.3	-6.0	5.7	-8.2
SIXTH PLAN (1980-85)	17.8	5.4	14.8	5.3	12.4	3.1

NOTE: Based on data in Table 1.1.

1.3 GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST BY INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN

(At 1980-81 prices)

(Rs. crores)

Years	Agriculture, forestry and logging, fishing mining, and quarring	Manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas and water supply	Transport, communication and trade	Banking and insurance, real estate and ownership of dwellings and business services	Public administration and defence and other services	Gross domestic product at factor cost (2 to 6)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1950-51	24204	6451	4718	3870	3628	42871
1951-52	24615	6719	4842	3959	3737	43872
1952-53	25387	6790	5001	4125	3814	45117
1953-54	27309	7250	5188	4184	3932	47863
1954-55	28119	7839	5527	4337	4073	49895
1955-56	27890	8642	5931	4511	4199	51173
1956-57	29404	9372	6365	4585	4360	54086
1957-58	28149	9408	6560	4758	4557	53432
1958-59	30941	10025	6884	4893	4744	57487
1959-60	30670	10732	7315	5080	4948	58745
1960-61	32793	11790	7945	5185	5191	62904
1961-62	32866	12685	8462	5408	5435	64856
1962-63	32329	13532	8956	5590	5821	66228
1963-64	33091	14932	9592	5763	6203	69581
1964-65	36068	16013	10244	5921	6612	74858
1965-66	32310	16418	10420	6100	6874	72122
1966-67	31892	16874	10692	6207	7191	72856
1967-68	36501	17288	11146	6376	7474	78785
1968-69	36478	18219	11650	6687	7807	80841
1969-70	38805	19821	12280	6965	8238	86109
1970-71	41385	20209	12884	7256	8692	90426
1971-72	40661	20793	13175	7630	9080	91339
1972-73	38752	21545	13449	7925	9377	91048
1973-74	41468	21966	14014	8119	9625	95192
1974-75	40919	22361	14843	8093	10081	96297
1975-76	46183	23507	16190	8651	10437	104968
1976-77	43656	25658	16902	9337	10727	106280
1977-78	47929	27437	18044	9794	11015	114219
1978-79	49039	29959	19529	10486	11491	120504
1979-80	43005	28963	19349	10588	12331	114236
1980-81	48366	29747	20437	10841	12835	122226
1981-82	51280	32000	21684	11354	13282	129600
1982-83	50745	33369	22826	12215	14314	133469
1983-84†	55976	36541	24109	12859	14825	144310
1984-85†	56030	38844	25475	13714	15903	149966
1985-86†	56321	41619	27599	14708	17101	157348
1986-87†	55760	44625	29298	15791	18450	163924
1987-88†	56164	47121	30799	16706	19926	170716
1988-89@	65639	50734	33140	17925	21043	188481

†Provisional

@Quick Estimates

Source: Central Statistical Organisation

1.4: GROSS DOMESTIC SAVING AND GROSS

(At Current Prices)

Year	Gross Domestic Saving				Gross Fixed Capital Formation			Gross Domestic Change
	Household Sector	Private Corpo-rate Sector	Public Sector	Total (2+3+4)	Public Sector	Private Sector	Total (6+7)	Public Sector
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1950-51	718	89	168	975	224	650	874	35
1951-52	621	132	252	1005	262	702	964	41
1952-53	601	60	145	806	281	605	886	−25
1953-54	709	86	127	922	327	566	893	−35
1954-55	789	114	151	1054	394	627	1021	42
1955-56	1128	130	172	1430	533	750	1283	−34
1956-57	1217	151	231	1599	615	1006	1621	51
1957-58	1008	117	245	1370	643	1049	1692	190
1958-59	1046	136	227	1409	701	1006	1707	114
1959-60	1349	180	236	1765	884	986	1870	16
1960-61	1362	276	425	2063	1055	1101	2156	87
1961-62	1284	315	494	2093	1107	1303	2410	40
1962-63	1572	338	566	2476	1312	1352	2664	133
1963-64	1730	387	709	2826	1562	1587	3149	119
1964-65	1937	381	817	3135	1824	1835	3659	124
1965-66	2586	396	809	3791	2046	2086	4132	170
1966-67	3432	414	668	4514	2047	2554	4601	88
1967-68	3431	399	667	4497	2012	3072	5084	319
1968-69	3412	427	858	4697	2111	3265	5376	56
1969-70	4475	536	1033	6044	2190	3708	5898	69
1970-71	4873	657	1253	6783	2394	3911	6305	414
1971-72	5477	753	1278	7508	2802	4282	7084	488
1972-73	5713	788	1332	7833	3619	4511	8130	121
1973-74	8562	1063	1807	11432	4009	5060	9069	742
1974-75	8610	1440	2676	12726	4272	6731	11003	1285
1975-76	10534	1055	3339	14928	5600	7730	13330	1983
1976-77	12698	1147	4185	18030	7048	8255	15303	1536
1977-78	14686	1376	4168	20230	7697	9522	17219	149
1978-79	17747	1611	4780	24138	8376	10500	18876	1507
1979-80	17379	2352	4967	24698	9974	11333	21307	1844
1980-81	21835	2284	4654	28773	11693	14583	26276	2307
1981-82	23707	2496	7254	33457	14598	16857	31455	3137
1982-83	23711	2908	7822	34441	18586	17183	35769	1863
1983-84+	30485	3172	6781	40438	20450	19541	39991	1576
1984-85+	32631	3991	6526	43148	23396	22026	45422	3097
1985-86+	39811	5415	8457	53683	27501	26067	53568	3374
1986-87+	44212	5098	7981	57291	33226	28796	62022	2196
1987-88+	52733	5715	6861	65309	35021	32430	67451	383
1988-89@	68608	7090	6346	82044	39948	40250	80198	1177

+ Provisional
@ Quick Estimates

DOMESTIC CAPITAL FORMATION

(Rs. Crores)

Capital Formation in Stocks		Gross Domestic Capital Formation					Gross domestic product at market price	Year
Private Sector	Total (9+10)	Public Sector	Private Sector	Total (12+13)	Errors & Ommissions	Adjusted Total (14+15)		
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
125	160	259	775	1034	—80	954	9366	1950-51
157	198	303	859	1162	26	1188	9966	1951-52
-2	-27	256	603	859	—87	772	9774	1952-53
6	-29	292	572	864	45	909	10638	1953-54
25	67	436	652	1088	—18	1070	10073	1954-55
167	133	499	917	1416	53	1469	10258	1955-56
219	270	666	1225	1891	68	1959	12217	1956-57
58	248	833	1107	1940	—97	1843	12598	1957-58
-84	30	815	922	1737	48	1785	14034	1958-59
228	244	900	1214	2114	—118	1996	14793	1959-60
340	427	1142	1441	2583	—39	2544	16201	1960-61
230	270	1147	1533	2680	—242	2438	17177	1961-62
254	387	1445	1606	3051	—135	2916	18476	1962-63
261	380	1681	1848	3529	—263	3266	21237	1963-64
286	410	1948	2121	4069	—334	3735	24765	1964-65
125	295	2216	2211	4427	—37	4390	26145	1965-66
627	715	2135	3181	5316	121	5437	29571	1966-67
304	623	2331	3376	5707	—373	5334	34611	1967-68
108	164	2167	3373	5540	—427	5113	36674	1968-69
509	578	2259	4217	6476	—191	6285	40387	1969-70
660	1074	2808	4571	7379	—202	7177	43163	1970-71
974	1462	3290	5256	8546	—560	7986	46257	1971-72
472	593	3740	4983	8723	—593	8130	51005	1972-73
1518	2260	4751	6578	11329	495	11824	62007	1973-74
2187	3472	5557	8918	14475	—1096	13379	73235	1974-75
1093	3076	7583	8823	16406	—1595	14811	78761	1975-76
937	2473	8584	9192	17776	—1055	16721	84894	1976-77
1649	1798	7846	11171	19017	—252	18765	96067	1977-78
2835	4342	9883	13335	23218	1048	24266	104190	1978-79
2994	4838	11818	14327	26145	—867	25278	114356	1979-80
2433	4740	14000	17016	31016	—149	30867	135812	1980-81
6444	9581	17735	23301	41036	—4968	36068	159420	1981-82
4072	5935	20449	21255	41704	—4697	37007	177588	1982-83
4507	6083	22026	24048	46074	—3119	42955	206857	1983-84
3134	6231	26493	25160	51653	—5213	46440	230679	1984-85
9787	13161	30875	35854	66729	—6812	59917	262603	1985-86
7090	9286	35422	35886	71308	—7662	63646	293361	1986-87
8306	8689	35404	40736	76140	—4006	72134	332553	1987-88
14005	15182	41125	54255	95380	—1836	93544	391169	1988-89

Source: Central Statistical Organisation

1.5 GROSS DOMESTIC SAVING AND GROSS
(As percent of GDP at

Years	Gross Domestic Saving				Gross Domestic		
					Gross Fixed Capital Formation		
	House hold Sector	Private Corporate Sector	Public Sector	Total (2+3+4)	Public Sector	Private Sector	Total (6+7)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1950-51	7.7	1.0	1.8	10.4	2.4	6.9	9.3
1951-52	6.2	1.3	2.5	10.1	2.6	7.0	9.7
1952-53	6.1	0.6	1.5	8.2	2.9	6.2	9.1
1953-54	6.7	0.8	1.2	8.7	3.1	5.3	8.4
1954-55	7.8	1.1	1.5	10.5	3.9	6.2	10.1
1955-56	11.0	1.3	1.7	13.9	5.2	7.3	12.5
1956-57	10.0	1.2	1.9	13.1	5.0	8.2	13.3
1957-58	8.0	0.9	1.9	10.9	5.1	8.3	13.4
1958-59	7.5	1.0	1.6	10.0	5.0	7.2	12.2
1959-60	9.1	1.2	1.6	11.9	6.0	6.7	12.6
1960-61	8.4	1.7	2.6	12.7	6.5	6.8	13.3
1961-62	7.5	1.8	2.9	12.2	6.4	7.6	14.0
1962-63	8.5	1.8	3.1	13.4	7.1	7.3	14.4
1963-64	8.1	1.8	3.3	13.3	7.4	7.5	14.8
1964-65	7.8	1.5	3.3	12.7	7.4	7.4	14.8
1965-66	9.9	1.5	3.1	14.5	7.8	8.0	15.8
1966-67	11.6	1.4	2.3	15.3	6.9	8.6	15.6
1967-68	9.9	1.2	1.9	13.0	5.8	8.9	14.7
1968-69	9.3	1.2	2.3	12.8	5.8	8.9	14.7
1969-70	11.1	1.3	2.6	15.0	5.4	9.2	14.6
1970-71	11.3	1.5	2.9	15.7	5.5	9.1	14.6
1971-72	11.8	1.6	2.8	16.2	6.1	9.3	15.3
1972-73	11.2	1.5	2.6	15.4	7.1	8.8	15.9
1973-74	13.8	1.7	2.9	18.4	6.5	8.2	14.6
1974-75	11.8	2.0	3.7	17.4	5.8	9.2	15.0
1975-76	13.4	1.3	4.2	19.0	7.1	9.8	16.9
1976-77	15.0	1.4	4.9	21.2	8.3	9.7	18.0
1977-78	15.3	1.4	4.3	21.1	8.0	9.9	17.9
1978-79	17.0	1.5	4.6	23.2	8.0	10.1	18.1
1979-80	15.2	2.1	4.3	21.6	8.7	9.9	18.6
1980-81	16.1	1.7	3.4	21.2	8.6	10.7	19.3
1981-82	14.9	1.6	4.6	21.0	9.2	10.5	19.7
1982-83	13.4	1.6	4.4	19.4	10.5	9.7	20.1
1983-84	14.7	1.5	3.3	19.5	9.9	9.4	19.3
1984-85	14.1	1.7	2.8	18.7	10.1	9.5	19.7
1985-86	15.2	2.1	3.2	20.4	10.5	9.9	20.4
1986-87	15.1	1.7	2.7	19.5	11.3	9.8	21.1
1987-88	15.9	1.7	2.1	19.6	10.5	9.8	20.3
1988-89	17.5	1.8	1.6	21.0	10.2	10.3	20.5

Note:— Based on data in Table 1.5.

DOMESTIC CAPITAL FORMATION
current market prices)

Capital Formation

Change in Stocks			Gross Domestic Capital Formation					
Public Sector	Private Sector	Total (9+10)	Public Sector	Private Sector	Total (12+13)	Error & Ommissions	Adjusted Total (14+15)	Years
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
0.4	1.3	1.7	2.8	8.3	11.0	−0.9	10.2	1950-51
0.4	1.6	2.0	3.0	8.6	11.7	0.3	11.9	1951-52
−0.3	0.0	−0.3	2.6	6.2	8.8	−0.9	7.9	1952-53
−0.3	0.1	−0.3	2.7	5.4	8.1	0.4	8.5	1953-54
0.4	0.2	0.7	4.3	6.5	10.8	−0.2	10.6	1954-55
−0.3	1.6	1.3	4.9	8.9	13.8	0.5	14.3	1955-56
0.4	1.8	2.2	5.5	10.0	15.5	0.6	16.0	1956-57
1.5	0.5	2.0	6.6	8.8	15.4	−0.8	14.6	1957-58
0.8	−0.6	0.2	5.8	6.6	12.4	0.3	12.7	1958-59
0.1	1.5	1.6	6.1	8.2	14.3	−0.8	13.5	1959-60
0.5	2.1	2.6	7.0	8.9	15.9	−0.2	15.7	1960-61
0.2	1.3	1.6	6.7	8.9	15.6	−1.4	14.2	1961-62
0.7	1.4	2.1	7.8	8.7	16.5	−0.7	15.8	1962-63
0.6	1.2	1.8	7.9	8.7	16.6	−1.2	15.4	1963-64
0.5	1.2	1.7	7.9	8.6	16.4	−1.3	15.1	1964-65
0.7	0.5	1.1	8.5	8.5	16.9	−0.1	16.8	1965-66
0.3	2.1	2.4	7.2	10.8	18.0	0.4	18.4	1966-67
0.9	0.9	1.8	6.7	9.8	16.5	−1.1	15.4	1967-68
0.2	0.3	0.4	5.9	9.2	15.1	−1.2	13.9	1968-69
0.2	1.3	1.4	5.6	10.4	16.0	−0.5	15.6	1969-70
1.0	1.5	2.5	6.5	10.6	17.1	−0.5	16.6	1970-71
1.1	2.1	3.2	7.1	11.4	18.5	−1.2	17.3	1971-72
0.2	0.9	1.2	7.3	9.8	17.1	−1.2	15.9	1972-73
1.2	2.4	3.6	7.7	10.6	18.3	0.8	19.1	1973-74
1.8	3.0	4.7	7.6	12.2	19.8	−1.5	18.3	1974-75
2.5	1.4	3.9	9.6	11.2	20.8	−2.0	18.8	1975-76
1.8	1.1	2.9	10.1	10.8	20.9	−1.2	19.7	1976-77
0.2	1.7	1.9	8.2	11.6	19.8	−0.3	19.5	1977-78
1.4	2.7	4.2	9.5	12.8	22.3	1.0	23.3	1978-79
1.6	2.6	4.2	10.3	12.5	22.9	−0.8	22.1	1979-80
1.7	1.8	3.5	10.3	12.5	22.8	−0.1	22.7	1980-81
2.0	4.0	6.0	11.1	14.6	25.7	−3.1	22.6	1981-82
1.0	2.3	3.3	11.5	12.0	23.5	−2.6	20.8	1982-83
0.8	2.2	2.9	10.6	11.6	22.3	−1.5	20.8	1983-84
1.3	1.4	2.7	11.5	10.9	22.4	−2.3	20.1	1984-85
1.3	3.7	5.0	11.8	13.7	25.4	−2.6	22.8	1985-86
0.7	2.4	3.2	12.1	12.2	24.3	−2.6	21.7	1986-87
0.1	2.5	2.6	10.6	12.2	22.9	−1.2	21.7	1987-88
0.3	3.6	3.9	10.5	13.9	24.4	−0.5	23.9	1988-89

1.6 GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST BY INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN
(At 1980-81 prices)
(Annual Growth Rates)

Years	Agriculture, forestry and logging, fishing mining, and quarring	Manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas and water supply	Transport, communication and trade	Banking and insurance, real estate and ownership of dwellings and business services	Public administration and defence and other services	Gross domestic product at factor cost (2 to 6)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1951-52	1.7	4.2	2.6	2.3	3.0	2.3
1952-53	3.1	1.1	3.3	4.2	2.1	2.8
1953-54	7.6	6.8	3.7	1.4	3.1	6.1
1954-55	3.0	8.1	6.5	3.7	3.6	4.2
1955-56	−0.8	10.2	7.3	4.0	3.1	2.6
1956-57	5.4	8.4	7.3	1.6	3.8	5.7
1957-58	−4.3	0.4	3.1	3.8	4.5	−1.2
1958-59	9.9	6.6	4.9	2.8	4.1	7.6
1959-60	−0.9	7.1	6.3	3.8	4.3	2.2
1960-61	6.9	9.9	8.6	2.1	4.9	7.1
1961-62	0.2	7.6	6.5	4.3	4.7	3.1
1962-63	−1.6	6.7	5.8	3.4	7.1	2.1
1963-64	2.4	10.3	7.1	3.1	6.6	5.1
1964-65	9.0	7.2	6.8	2.7	6.6	7.6
1965-66	−10.4	2.5	1.7	3.0	4.0	−3.7
1966-67	−1.3	2.8	2.6	1.8	4.6	1.0
1967-68	14.5	2.5	4.2	2.7	3.9	8.1
1968-69	−0.1	5.4	4.5	4.9	4.5	2.6
1969-70	6.4	8.8	5.4	4.2	5.5	6.5
1970-71	6.6	2.0	4.9	4.2	5.5	5.0
1971-72	−1.7	2.9	2.3	5.2	4.5	1.0
1972-73	−4.7	3.6	2.1	3.9	3.3	−0.3
1973-74	7.0	2.0	4.2	2.4	2.6	4.6
1974-75	−1.3	1.8	5.9	−0.3	4.7	1.2
1975-76	12.9	5.1	9.1	6.9	3.5	9.0
1976-77	−5.5	9.2	4.4	7.9	2.8	1.2
1977-78	9.8	6.9	6.8	4.9	2.7	7.5
1978-79	2.3	9.2	8.2	7.1	4.3	5.5
1979-80	−12.3	−3.3	−0.9	1.0	7.3	−5.2
1980-81	12.5	2.7	5.6	2.4	4.1	7.0
1981-82	6.0	7.6	6.1	4.7	3.5	6.0
1982-83	−1.0	4.3	5.3	7.6	7.8	3.0
1983-84	10.3	9.5	5.6	5.3	3.6	8.1
1984-85	0.1	6.3	5.7	6.6	7.3	3.9
1985-86	0.5	7.1	8.3	7.2	7.5	4.9
1986-87	−1.0	7.2	6.2	7.4	7.9	4.2
1987-88	0.7	5.6	5.1	5.8	8.0	4.1
1988-89	16.9	7.7	7.6	7.3	5.6	10.4

TE: Based on data in Table 1.3

1.7: INDEX NUMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

(Base: Triennium ending 1969-70=100)

Group/Commodity	Weight	1970-71	1975-76	1980-81	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A. Foodgrains	68.1	112.9	127.2	137.5	161.1	154.3	161.9	154.0	149.8	182.7
(a) Cereals	60.1	114.1	128.8	143.1	167.1	160.5	167.5	160.4	156.5	190.6
Rice	34.0	107.4	124.7	137.2	153.7	149.2	163.7	155.3	145.8	181.2
Wheat	12.2	132.1	159.9	201.2	251.9	244.1	260.6	245.5	255.7	299.1
Coarse-Cereals	13.9	114.7	111.8	106.7	125.8	115.1	95.6	98.6	95.9	118.8
(b) Pulses	8.1	104.4	115.3	95.8	116.5	108.4	120.1	105.7	99.5	123.9
Gram	3.6	99.7	112.9	83.2	91.2	87.6	111.2	87.1	69.7	97.3
B. Non-Foodgrains	31.9	108.6	120.5	130.5	146.3	155.3	150.9	149.2	154.5	182.7*
(a) Oilseeds	11.0	116.1	123.8	113.6	138.4	144.6	126.7	125.1	139.1	190.0
Groundnut	4.8	118.4	130.9	97.0	137.4	124.8	99.3	113.9	113.5	185.0
Rapeseed and Mustard	1.7	132.3	129.6	153.8	173.9	204.9	178.7	173.6	230.3	294.1
(b) Fibres	4.0	89.3	103.4	126.3	116.2	145.1	167.3	127.0	112.7	147.1
Cotton	3.0	85.1	106.2	125.1	114.0	151.8	155.8	123.3	113.9	155.1
Jute	0.8	99.6	89.5	131.2	127.4	131.6	219.3	148.1	116.7	133.5
Mesta	0.2	113.7	127.0	142.2	120.4	108.1	151.6	109.6	84.8	92.8
(c) Plantation crops	2.3	114.8	129.9	154.3	157.1	185.1	178.1	184.3	184.1	209.1*
Tea	1.9	106.4	123.7	144.7	147.7	162.5	166.6	157.6	168.9	178.0*
Coffee	0.2	170.1	129.6	182.9	161.9	301.9	188.6	296.3	189.5	331.3*
Rubber	0.2	127.1	190.2	211.4	242.0	257.5	276.8	303.1	324.7	357.8
(d) Others										
Sugarcane	7.0	106.4	118.2	129.4	146.0	142.8	143.1	156.0	165.0	171.6
Tobacco	1.1	101.8	98.4	135.1	138.3	136.4	123.9	129.7	103.2	138.0
Potato	1.4	112.0	176.0	231.9	291.2	301.2	249.7	305.2	336.5	356.8
C. ALL COMMODITIES	100.0	111.5	125.1	135.3	156.4	154.6	158.4	152.5	151.3	182.7*

*Provisional

1.8: INDEX NUMBERS OF AREA OF PRINCIPAL CROPS

(Base: Triennium ending 1969-70=100)

Group / Commodity	1970-71	1975-76	1980-81	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A. Foodgrains	102.0	105.0	104.0	107.8	104.2	105.2	104.5	98.4	105.4
(a) Cereals	102.0	104.0	104.5	107.7	104.1	103.7	104.1	98.5	105.1
Rice	101.5	106.7	108.6	111.6	111.4	111.3	111.4	105.0	113.2
Wheat	114.9	128.8	140.3	155.4	148.4	144.8	145.0	145.2	151.7
Coarse-Cereals	98.0	93.1	88.8	88.6	83.3	83.8	84.4	77.6	83.0
(b) Pulses	102.5	111.2	103.2	108.1	104.4	112.2	106.4	97.7	106.9
Gram	101.7	108.2	85.6	93.1	89.8	101.5	90.8	75.0	89.6
B. Non-Foodgrains	104.1	108.2	111.7	111.4	108.3	109.4	104.3	103.4	115.3*
(a) Oilseeds	101.8	100.6	103.7	104.7	102.1	103.2	97.4	99.4	111.3
Groundnut	101.0	99.5	93.7	103.9	98.8	98.2	96.2	94.3	116.2
Rapeseed and Mustard	107.3	107.9	129.4	121.8	125.4	125.2	117.0	145.3	153.0
(b) Fibres	98.5	93.7	103.0	98.8	95.8	101.5	90.2	83.8	92.7
Cotton	97.8	94.5	100.5	99.2	94.8	96.7	89.2	82.9	93.7
Jute	103.3	80.6	129.8	104.8	114.9	158.6	111.1	96.5	95.7
Mesta	107.5	107.1	116.8	95.4	96.1	113.1	86.0	84.7	74.3
(c) Plantation crops	104.9	118.2	130.1	140.8	142.9	146.9	151.6	154.0	156.8*
Tea	101.8	104.4	109.8	113.9	114.6	115.0	118.4	119.1	119.1*
Coffee	105.0	133.0	162.9	180.2	181.8	186.5	188.0	187.7	187.7*
Rubber	113.3	143.2	155.7	163.9	168.7	179.0	190.0	199.7	213.2
(d) Others									
Sugarcane	107.1	114.7	110.6	128.9	122.4	118.1	127.6	135.9	139.8
Tobacco	103.0	84.9	104.0	101.3	100.6	91.5	89.7	73.3	86.5
Potato	95.0	131.3	153.5	166.6	178.1	176.8	174.4	185.6	196.8
C. ALL COMMODITIES	102.5	105.9	105.9	108.7	105.2	106.3	104.4	99.6	107.8*

*Provisional.

1.9: INDEX NUMBERS OF YIELD OF PRINCIPAL CROPS

(Base: Triennium ending 1969-70=100)

roup / Commodity	1970-71	1975-76	1980-81	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
. Foodgrains	109.4	117.1	125.7	141.1	138.5	144.8	138.2	141.5	161.4
(a) Cereals	110.4	118.8	129.3	145.1	142.5	149.6	142.8	146.0	166.9
Rice	105.8	116.9	126.3	137.7	133.9	147.1	139.4	138.9	160.1
Wheat	115.0	124.1	143.4	162.1	164.5	180.0	168.6	176.1	197.1
Coarse-Cereals . . .	117.2	118.2	118.8	141.6	136.5	112.5	115.3	121.0	141.6
(b) Pulses	102.1	105.0	95.6	109.5	105.4	108.4	101.2	103.9	117.2
Gram	98.0	104.3	97.2	98.0	97.6	109.6	95.9	92.9	108.6
. Non-Foodgrains	104.8	112.4	116.5	124.3	133.5	128.8	129.4	131.6	144.8*
(a) Oilseeds	112.8	120.8	109.0	127.8	136.1	118.1	121.1	128.3	154.2
Groundnut	117.2	131.6	103.5	132.2	126.3	101.1	118.4	120.3	159.3
Rapseed and Mustard	123.3	120.1	118.9	142.8	163.4	142.7	148.4	158.5	192.2
(b) Fibres	89.9	112.5	118.4	116.7	147.5	153.2	136.6	131.5	157.8
Cotton	87.0	112.4	124.5	114.9	160.1	161.1	138.2	137.4	165.5
Jute	96.4	111.0	101.1	121.6	114.5	138.3	133.3	120.9	139.4
Mesta	105.8	118.6	121.7	126.2	112.5	134.0	127.4	100.1	125.0
(c) Plantation crops . . .	111.3	117.4	129.4	125.6	146.7	139.3	139.9	138.4	155.9*
Tea	104.5	118.5	131.8	129.7	141.8	144.9	133.1	141.8	149.5*
Coffee	162.0	97.4	112.3	89.8	166.1	101.1	157.6	101.0	176.5*
Rubber	112.2	132.8	135.8	147.7	152.6	154.6	159.5	162.6	167.8
(d) Others									
Sugarcane	99.3	103.1	117.0	113.3	116.7	121.2	122.3	121.4	122.8
Tobacco	98.8	115.9	129.9	136.5	135.6	135.4	144.6	140.8	159.5
Potato	117.9	134.0	151.0	174.8	169.1	141.2	175.0	181.3	181.3
. ALL COMMODITIES .	107.9	115.6	122.7	135.6	136.8	139.5	135.3	138.1	155.7*

Provisional

1.10: PRODUCTION OF MAJOR CROPS

(In million Units)

Group/Commodity	Units	1970-71	1975-76	1980-81	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Kharif Foodgrains	Tonnes	68.92	73.89	77.65	89.23	84.52	85.25	80.20	74.56	96.42
Rabi Foodgrains	"	39.51	47.15	51.94	63.14	61.02	65.19	63.22	65.79	73.83
Total Foodgrains	"	108.42	121.03	129.59	152.37	145.54	150.44	143.42	140.35	170.25
Kharif Cereals.	"	65.04	69.45	73.89	83.86	79.75	80.70	76.00	70.20	90.86
Rabi Cereals	"	31.56	38.54	45.08	55.62	53.83	56.37	55.71	59.19	65.69
Total Cereals	"	96.60	107.99	118.96	139.48	133.58	137.07	131.71	129.39	156.55
Kharif Pulses	"	3.88	4.44	3.76	5.37	4.77	4.54	4.20	4.36	5.56
Rabi Pulses.	"	7.94	8.60	6.87	7.52	7.19	8.82	7.51	6.60	8.14
Total Pulses	"	11.82	13.04	10.63	12.89	11.96	13.36	11.71	10.96	13.70
Rice (Kharif)	"	39.56	44.74	50.09	55.05	53.78	59.39	53.56	49.05	63.85
Rice (Rabi)	"	2.67	4.00	3.54	5.05	4.56	4.43	7.00	7.81	6.82
Rice (Total)	"	42.23	48.74	53.63	60.10	58.34	63.82	60.56	56.86	70.67
Wheat	"	23.83	28.85	36.31	45.48	44.07	47.05	44.32	46.17	53.99
Jowar (Kharif)	"	5.82	6.99	7.50	8.66	7.75	7.27	6.47	8.56	7.36
Jowar (Rabi).	"	2.29	2.51	2.93	3.26	3.65	2.93	2.72	3.64	3.16
Jowar (Total)	"	8.11	9.50	10.43	11.92	11.40	10.20	9.19	12.20	10.52
Maize	"	7.49	7.26	6.96	7.92	8.44	6.64	7.59	5.72	8.33
Bajra	"	8.03	5.74	5.34	7.72	6.05	3.66	4.51	3.30	7.79
Gram	"	5.20	5.88	4.33	4.75	4.56	5.79	4.53	3.63	5.06
Tur	"	1.88	2.10	1.96	2.58	2.58	2.44	2.27	2.28	2.66
Kharif Oilseeds	"	7.01	7.12	5.00	7.21	7.05	5.95	6.38	6.42	10.30
Rabi Oilseeds	"	2.62	3.49	4.37	5.48	5.90	4.88	4.89	6.24	7.58
Total Oilseeds**	"	9.63	10.61	9.37	12.69	12.95	10.83	11.27	12.65	17.89
Groundnut (Kharif) . .	"	N.A	6.10	3.71	5.28	4.69	3.76	4.43	4.18	7.31
Groundnut (Rabi).......	"	N.A.	0.65	1.29	1.81	1.74	1.36	1.45	1.67	2.24
Groundnut (Total) . . .	"	6.11	6.75	5.01	7.09	6.43	5.12	5.88	5.85	9.55
Rapeseed and Mustard	"	1.98	1.94	2.30	2.61	3.07	2.68	2.60	3.45	4.41
Sugarcane	Tonnes	126.37	140.60	154.24	174.08	170.32	170.65	186.09	196.74	204.63
Cotton	Bales@	4.76	5.95	7.01	6.39	8.51	8.73	6.91	6.38	8.69
Jute and Mesta	Bales+	6.19	5.91	8.16	7.72	7.79	12.65	8.62	6.78	7.70
Jute.	Bales+	4.94	4.44	6.51	6.32	6.53	10.89	7.35	5.79	6.63
Mesta	Bales+	1.25	1.47	1.65	1.40	1.26	1.76	1.27	0.99	1.08
Potato	Tonnes	4.81	7.31	9.67	12.15	12.57	10.42	12.74	14.05	14.89

*Provisional. N.A.: Not Available

**Include groundnut, rapeseed and mustard, sesamum, linseed, castorseed, nigerseed, safflower, sunflower and soyabean.

@Bale of 170 Kgs. +Bale of 180 Kgs.

1.11: GROSS AREA UNDER MAJOR CROPS

(Million hectares)

Group/Commodity	1970-71	1975-76	1980-81	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Kharif Foodgrains	82.36	83.15	83.21	84.14	81.18	81.80	81.46	74.89	82.76
Rabi Foodgrains	41.96	45.03	43.46	47.02	45.49	46.22	45.74	44.80	45.54
Total Foodgrains	124.32	128.18	126.67	131.16	126.67	128.02	127.20	119.69	128.30
Kharif Cereals	72.90	72.55	72.79	73.02	70.64	70.79	70.74	64.86	71.51
Rabi Cereals	28.88	31.18	31.42	34.60	33.29	32.82	33.30	33.56	33.53
Total Cereals	101.78	103.73	104.21	107.62	103.93	103.61	104.04	98.42	105.04
Kharif Pulses	9.46	10.60	10.42	11.12	10.53	11.02	10.72	10.03	11.25
Rabi Pulses	13.07	13.85	12.04	12.42	12.21	13.40	12.44	11.24	12.01
Total Pulses	22.53	24.45	22.46	23.54	22.74	24.42	23.16	21.27	23.26
Rice (Kharif)	35.95	37.44	38.44	38.95	39.17	39.24	38.44	35.85	39.21
Rice (Rabi)	1.64	2.04	1.71	2.29	1.99	1.90	2.73	2.96	2.65
Rice (Total)	37.59	39.48	40.15	41.24	41.16	41.14	41.17	38.81	41.86
Wheat	18.24	20.45	22.28	24.67	23.56	23.00	23.13	23.06	24.09
Jowar (Kharif)	10.92	10.21	10.18	10.18	9.46	9.55	9.73	9.60	9.15
Jowar (Rabi)	6.45	5.88	5.63	6.25	6.48	6.55	6.22	6.40	5.70
Jowar (Total)	17.37	16.09	15.81	16.43	15.94	16.10	15.95	16.00	14.85
Maize	5.85	6.03	6.01	5.86	5.80	5.80	5.92	5.56	5.95
Bajra	12.91	11.57	11.66	11.83	10.62	10.65	11.27	8.71	12.05
Gram	7.84	8.32	6.58	7.16	6.91	7.80	6.98	5.77	6.89
Tur	2.66	2.67	2.84	3.22	3.16	3.19	3.15	3.33	3.53
Kharif Oilseeds	10.80	10.25	10.17	11.00	11.14	11.52	11.51	11.48	12.92
Rabi Oilseeds	5.84	6.67	7.43	7.69	7.78	7.50	7.12	8.65	8.72
Total Oilseeds**	16.64	16.92	17.60	18.69	18.92	19.02	18.63	20.13	21.64
Groundnut (Kharif)	N.A.	6.76	5.91	6.32	6.02	6.24	6.04	5.67	6.96
Groundnut (Rabi)	N.A.	0.46	0.89	1.22	1.15	0.88	0.94	1.17	1.47
Groundnut (Total)	7.33	7.22	6.80	7.54	7.17	7.12	6.98	6.84	8.43
Rapeseed & Mustard	3.32	3.34	4.11	3.87	3.99	3.98	3.72	4.62	4.87
Sugarcane	2.62	2.76	2.67	3.11	2.95	2.85	3.08	3.28	3.37
Cotton	7.61	7.35	7.82	7.72	7.38	7.53	6.95	6.46	7.30
Jute & Mesta	1.08	0.92	1.30	1.05	1.13	1.50	1.07	0.96	0.92
Jute	0.75	0.59	0.94	0.76	0.83	1.15	0.80	0.70	0.69
Mesta	0.33	0.33	0.36	0.29	0.30	0.35	0.27	0.26	0.23
Potato	0.48	0.62	0.73	0.79	0.85	0.84	0.83	0.89	0.94

*Provisional. N.A. Not available.

**Include groundnut, rapeseed & mustard, sesamum, linseed, castorseed, nigerseed, safflower, sunflower and soyabean.

1.12 : YIELD PER HECTARE OF MAJOR CROPS

(Kgs / Hect)

Group/Commodity	1970-71	1975-76	1980-81	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Kharif Foodgrains	837	889	933	1061	1041	1042	985	996	1165
Rabi Foodgrains	942	1047	1195	1343	1341	1410	1382	1468	1621
Total Foodgrains	872	944	1023	1162	1149	1175	1128	1173	1327
Kharif Cereals	892	957	1015	1149	1129	1140	1074	1082	1271
Rabi Cereals	1093	1236	1434	1607	1617	1718	1673	1763	1959
Total Cereals	949	1041	1142	1296	1285	1323	1266	1315	1490
Kharif Pulses	410	418	361	483	453	412	392	435	494
Rabi Pulses	607	621	571	606	589	658	604	587	677
Total Pulses	524	533	473	548	526	547	505	515	589
Rice (Kharif)	1100	1195	1303	1413	1374	1514	1393	1368	1629
Rice (Rabi)	1625	1964	2071	2203	2289	2329	2563	2640	2575
Rice (Total)	1123	1235	1336	1457	1417	1552	1471	1465	1688
Wheat	1307	1410	1630	1843	1870	2046	1916	2002	2241
Jowar (Kharif)	533	685	737	851	820	761	665	892	804
Jowar (Rabi)	354	427	520	521	563	447	437	568	555
Jowar (Total)	466	591	660	725	715	633	576	762	708
Maize	1279	1203	1159	1352	1456	1146	1282	1029	1401
Bajra	622	496	458	653	569	344	401	378	646
Gram	663	707	657	663	661	742	649	629	735
Tur	709	786	689	801	819	767	722	685	756
Kharif Oilseeds	649	695	492	656	633	516	554	559	797
Rabi Oilseeds	449	522	588	713	758	651	687	720	870
Total Oilseeds**	579	627	532	679	684	570	605	629	827
Groundnut (Kharif)	N.A.	902	629	835	779	602	733	737	1050
Groundnut (Rabi)	N.A.	1422	1444	1486	1518	1549	1540	1425	1523
Groundnut (Total)	834	935	736	940	898	719	841	855	1132
Rapeseed and Mustard	594	580	560	673	771	674	700	748	907
Sugarcane (Tonnes/hect.)	48	51	58	56	58	60	60	60	61
Cotton	106	138	152	141	196	197	169	168	202
Jute & Mesta	1032	1164	1130	1320	1242	1524	1454	1274	1507
Jute	1186	1367	1245	1498	1411	1710	1647	1496	1725
Mesta	684	805	828	858	764	910	865	680	849
Potato (Tonnes/hect.)	10	12	13	15	15	12	15	16	16

*Provisional. N.A.: Not available.

**Include groundnut, rapeseed and mustard, sesamum, linseed, castorseed, nigerseed, safflower, sunflower and soyabean.

1.13 : STATE-WISE ESTIMATES OF PRODUCTION OF FOODGRAINS
1984-85 to 1988-89

(Thousand tonnes)

State	Year	Rice	Wheat	Coarse Cereals	Total Cereals	Total Pulses	Total Foodgrains
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	1984-85	6909.1	7.9	2196.3	9113.3	501.8	9615.1
	1985-86	7613.5	7.4	2123.9	9744.8	629.0	10373.8
	1986-87	6591.5	4.8	1949.9	8546.2	616.8	9163.0
	1987-88	7087.1	4.9	2150.7	9242.7	656.9	9899.6
	1988-89*	10558.8	7.5	1753.6	12319.9	671.8	12991.7
Assam	1984-85	2438.0	154.8	18.2	2611.0	59.5	2670.5
	1985-86	2846.6	100.5	17.2	2964.3	66.2	3030.5
	1986-87	2385.3	125.8	16.4	2527.5	60.5	2588.0
	1987-88	2715.8	105.8	16.6	2838.2	60.9	2899.1
	1988-89*	2439.3	122.3	15.7	2577.3	51.1	2628.4
Bihar	1984-85	5376.5	3032.3	1121.4	9530.2	798.3	10328.5
	1985-86	6015.7	2935.6	1116.8	10068.1	887.4	10955.5
	1986-87	6044.5	2861.3	1128.6	10034.4	875.8	10910.2
	1987-88	4674.5	3257.0	909.1	8840.6	786.7	9627.3
	1988-89*	6118.8	3557.0	1241.1	10916.9	779.8	11696.7
Gujarat	1984-85	838.1	1329.3	2533.7	4701.1	555.9	5257.0
	1985-86	454.2	782.8	1160.7	2397.7	338.3	2736.0
	1986-87	446.0	661.7	1752.6	2860.3	235.3	3095.6
	1987-88	279.4	351.2	595.0	1225.6	142.7	1368.3
	1988-89*	866.0	1512.5	2463.0	4841.5	489.7	5331.2
Haryana	1984-85	1363.0	4421.0	697.0	6481.0	356.7	6837.7
	1985-86	1636.0	5257.0	570.0	7463.0	677.9	8140.9
	1986-87	1543.0	5055.0	558.0	7156.0	479.4	7635.4
	1987-88	1073.0	4861.0	256.0	6190.0	111.9	6301.9
	1988-89*	1437.0	6199.0	1170.0	8806.0	672.2	9478.2
Himachal Pradesh	1984-85	117.2	269.5	613.4	1000.1	7.4	1007.5
	1985-86	125.4	492.0	570.7	1188.1	12.8	1200.9
	1986-87	105.6	450.7	607.3	1163.6	9.2	1172.8
	1987-88	76.1	351.2	439.6	866.9	4.6	871.5
	1988-89*	89.8	512.5	525.7	1128.0	7.3	1135.3
Jammu & Kashmir	1984-85	569.0	168.4	476.4	1213.8	30.8	1244.6
	1985-86	587.1	272.1	515.9	1375.1	28.5	1403.6
	1986-87	590.5	212.0	539.8	1342.3	30.3	1372.6
	1987-88	420.8	245.6	314.8	981.2	18.0	999.2
	1988-89*	579.6	245.6	460.2	1285.4	24.8	1310.2
Karnataka	1984-85	2374.9	194.1	3724.0	6293.0	580.4	6873.4
	1985-86	1942.6	101.9	3328.4	5372.9	488.9	5861.8
	1986-87	1313.2	142.2	4579.7	7035.1	589.5	7624.6
	1987-88	1894.7	140.8	3641.4	5676.9	676.4	6353.3
	1988-89*	2410.8	161.7	3630.1	6202.6	516.4	6719.0
Kerala	1984-85	1255.9	..	3.7	1259.6	20.2	1279.8
	1985-86	1173.1	..	3.6	1176.7	25.8	1202.5
	1986-87	1133.8	..	3.3	1137.1	20.1	1157.2
	1987-88	1037.1	..	3.9	1041.0	20.0	1061.0
	1988-89*	1013.7	..	4.0	1017.7	19.7	1037.4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Madhya Pradesh	1984-85	3761.2	3935.3	3254.9	10951.4	2343.6	13295.0
	1985-86	5418.0	4202.3	3062.5	12682.8	2610.4	15293.2
	1986-87	4178.4	4264.3	2585.5	11028.2	2493.7	13521.9
	1987-88	4265.7	4546.2	3414.5	12226.4	2531.9	14758.3
	1988-89*	4880.0	4633.8	3706.0	13219.8	2680.7	15900.5
Maharashtra	1984-85	1936.2	856.5	5828.8	8621.5	1114.3	9735.8
	1985-86	2181.8	644.4	4788.7	7614.9	1164.1	8779.0
	1986-87	1751.5	536.4	3881.2	6169.1	975.0	7144.1
	1987-88	1712.8	633.4	7304.2	9650.4	1414.0	11064.4
	1988-89*	2652.1	1043.2	5652.8	9348.1	1729.7	11077.8
Manipur	1984-85	333.0	..	12.2	345.2	..	345.2
	1985-86	332.5	..	14.6	347.1	..	347.1
	1986-87	242.5	..	16.4	258.9	..	258.9
	1987-88	272.1	..	14.1	286.2	..	286.2
	1988-89*	319.7	..	12.2	331.9	..	331.9
Meghalaya	1984-85	125.2	5.2	26.7	157.1	2.8	159.9
	1985-86	132.4	6.1	25.9	164.4	2.3	166.7
	1986-87	98.7	6.7	23.2	128.6	2.7	131.3
	1987-88	110.5	5.6	23.8	139.9	2.4	142.3
	1988-89*	105.6	6.7	23.7	136.0	2.3	138.3
Nagaland	1984-85	102.4	..	14.2	116.6	7.2	123.8
	1985-86	95.1	..	14.5	109.6	8.2	117.8
	1986-87	83.9	..	7.2	91.1	2.2	93.3
	1987-88	86.0	..	9.5	95.5	3.7	99.2
	1988-89*	130.0	..	19.3	149.3	4.0	153.3
Orissa	1984-85	4172.2	96.3	439.4	4707.9	910.8	5618.7
	1985-86	5226.3	106.9	518.6	5851.8	1031.3	6883.1
	1986-87	4834.4	75.8	420.2	5330.4	1057.6	6388.0
	1987-88	3471.4	71.1	467.7	4010.2	1010.9	5021.1
	1988-89*	5264.4	69.7	509.1	5843.2	1080.4	6923.6
Punjab	1984-85	5052.0	10176.0	719.6	15947.6	151.4	16099.0
	1985-86	5448.9	10988.0	548.4	16985.3	203.7	17189.0
	1986-87	6022.0	9458.0	633.2	16113.2	178.9	16292.1
	1987-88	5442.0	11084.0	467.6	16993.6	98.3	17091.9
	1988-89*	4942.0	11576.0	430.8	16948.8	126.3	17075.1
Rajasthan	1984-85	212.8	2792.4	3526.8	6532.0	1382.5	7914.5
	1985-86	119.4	3721.2	2325.6	6166.2	1766.9	7933.1
	1986-87	129.3	3401.9	2313.8	5845.0	946.2	6791.2
	1987-88	47.3	2909.1	1351.0	4367.4	474.4	4781.8
	1988-89*	185.8	3964.1	4880.5	9030.4	1612.9	10643.3
Tamil Nadu	1984-85	5361.6	0.4	1323.1	6685.1	209.9	6895.0
	1985-86	5370.5	0.4	1480.3	6851.2	322.3	7173.5
	1986-87	5332.7	0.3	1536.5	6869.5	286.9	7156.4
	1987-88	5604.5	0.2	1662.2	7266.9	343.1	7610.0
	1988-89*	5590.0	0.1	1353.2	6943.3	344.5	7287.8
Tripura	1984-85	373.0	3.3	..	376.3	2.5	378.8
	1985-86	367.5	3.8	..	371.3	2.5	373.8
	1986-87	383.2	4.3	..	387.5	2.6	390.1
	1987-88	433.2	5.1	..	438.3	3.8	442.1
	1988-89*	457.5	6.1	..	463.6	4.2	467.8
Uttar Pradesh	1984-85	7156.9	15675.0	4367.9	27199.8	2688.9	29888.7
	1985-86	8314.5	16559.3	3738.7	28612.5	2811.6	31424.1
	1986-87	7509.3	16235.9	3876.3	27621.5	2627.9	30249.4
	1987-88	6475.0	16789.0	3059.1	26323.1	2361.8	28684.9
	1988-89*	9624.5	19691.4	3772.1	33088.0	2657.3	35745.3
West Bengal	1984-85	8092.6	812.2	130.5	9035.3	221.1	9256.4
	1985-86	7991.0	738.7	134.0	8863.7	264.1	9127.8
	1986-87	8463.0	682.6	265.6	9411.2	199.2	9610.4
	1987-88	9271.8	673.9	132.8	10078.5	226.6	10305.1
	1988-89*	10559.8	625.0	121.8	11306.6	208.0	11514.6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Sikkim	1984-85	15.6	15.3	50.7	81.6	9.3	90.9
	1985-86	16.5	16.2	53.3	86.0	10.5	96.5
	1986-87	17.3	16.5	55.1	88.9	10.1	99.0
	1987-88	19.0	17.7	56.4	93.1	5.9	99.0
	1988-89*	18.6	17.8	63.6	100.0	12.3	112.3
Arunachal Pradesh	1984-85	117.6	6.6	48.8	173.0	..	173.0
	1985-86	130.0	4.4	54.5	188.9	..	188.9
	1986-87	125.1	6.9	55.0	187.0	..	187.0
	1987-88	134.0	9.0	51.0	194.0	..	194.0
	1988-89*	134.0	9.0	51.0	194.0	..	194.0
Goa@	1984-85	129.2	..	12.9	142.1	..	142.1
	1985-86	125.2	..	10.4	135.6	..	135.6
	1986-87	72.7	..	0.9	73.6	..	73.6
	1987-88	111.1	..	0.9	112.0	..	112.0
	1988-89*	129.1	..	0.9	130.0	..	130.0
Mizoram	1984-85	40.9	..	5.8	46.7	0.3	47.0
	1985-86	43.2	..	6.4	49.6	0.3	49.9
	1986-87	45.8	..	6.5	52.3	0.5	52.8
	1987-88	49.2	..	3.9	53.1	1.0	54.1
	1988-89*	53.0	..	9.5	62.5	0.7	63.2
All India	1984-85	58336.6	44068.8	31170.7	133576.1	11962.6	145538.7
	1985-86	63825.0	47051.8	26202.1	137078.9	13361.4	150440.3
	1986-87	60556.8	44322.9	26830.9	131710.6	11707.2	143417.8
	1987-88	56862.5	46169.4	26359.5	129391.4	10962.2	140353.6
	1988-89*	70667.0	53995.0	31888.4	156550.4	13702.9	170253.3

* Provisional.
@ Include data for Daman & Diu for the year 1984-85.

1.14 PROGRESS OF SELECTED PHYSICAL AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

Programme	Unit	1970-71	1975-76	1979-80	1980-81	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89*	1989-90 (Targets)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
High Yielding Varieties												
Paddy	Million hectares	5.59	12.44	15.99	18.24	21.74	22.78	23.47	24.03	22.25	27.20	29.00
Wheat	"	6.48	13.46	15.03	16.10	19.39	19.09	19.08	19.19	19.69	20.67	21.00
Maize	"	0.46	1.13	1.35	1.60	1.91	2.02	1.80	2.19	2.15	2.19	2.50
Jowar	"	0.80	1.96	3.05	3.50	5.28	5.08	6.08	5.50	6.06	6.67	6.50
Bajra	"	2.05	2.90	2.96	3.64	5.42	5.17	4.99	5.27	3.95	5.84	6.00
Total HYV	"	15.38	31.89	38.38	43.08	53.74	54.14	55.42	56.18	54.10	62.57	65.00
Irrigated Area . . . . . (cumulative utilisation)	"	38.0	45.3	52.6	54.1	58.6	60.5	62.3	64.4	66.3	68.4	70.8
Through Major & . . . . Medium	"	17.3	20.1	22.6	22.7	24.6	25.3	25.8	26.5	27.0	27.5	28.2
Minor$	"	20.7	25.2	30.0	31.4	34.0	35.2	36.5	37.9	39.3	40.9	42.6
Soil conservation (cumulative level at the end of the year)	"	13.37	19.96	23.40	24.37	27.98	29.38	30.48	31.22	32.07	32.89	33.74
Consumption of Chemical Fertilisers												
Nitrogenous	Million tonnes	1.49	2.15	3.50	3.68	5.21	5.49	5.66	5.77	5.72	7.25	7.70
Phosphatic	"	0.46	0.46	1.15	1.21	1.73	1.88	2.00	2.11	2.19	2.72	3.10
Potassic	"	0.23	0.28	0.61	0.63	0.77	0.84	0.81	0.86	0.88	1.07	1.20
Total NPK	"	2.18	2.89	5.26	5.52	7.71	8.21	8.47	8.74	8.79	11.04	12.00

$ The figures for minor irrigation indicate the net benefit after allowing seepage.

* Provisional.

1.15 IRRIGATED AREA UNDER DIFFERENT CROPS

(Million hectares)

Group/Commodity	1970-71	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rice	14.34	14.77	16.20	16.86	16.93	16.34	17.11	17.43	17.68	17.70	17.84
	(38.4)	(38.4)	(40.2)	(41.6)	(42.8)	(40.4)	(41.5)	(42.7)	(43.8)	(42.1)	(43.4)
Jowar	0.61	0.80	0.79	0.77	0.81	0.63	0.63	0.65	0.71	0.71	0.76
	(3.7)	(5.1)	(4.9)	(4.8)	(4.9)	(3.8)	(4.2)	(4.1)	(4.3)	(4.6)	(4.8)
Bajra	0.53	0.53	0.49	0.50	0.65	0.64	0.70	0.56	0.56	0.55	0.65
	(4.0)	(4.9)	(4.4)	(4.4)	(6.0)	(5.4)	(6.0)	(4.8)	(5.2)	(5.4)	(5.7)
Maize	0.93	1.06	0.93	0.95	1.38	1.20	1.15	0.98	0.98	1.10	1.23
	(15.9)	(17.7)	(16.3)	(16.3)	(24.0)	(19.7)	(20.4)	(17.3)	(17.7)	(17.6)	(20.8)
Wheat	9.92	13.59	13.75	14.87	15.10	15.52	15.47	17.89	17.50	17.47	17.88
	(54.3)	(65.1)	(64.6)	(66.0)	(68.3)	(69.8)	(70.7)	(72.8)	(74.9)	(75.0)	(77.3)
Barley	1.33	1.26	1.08	0.95	0.90	0.91	0.82	0.66	0.63	0.69	0.67
	(52.0)	(55.9)	(53.9)	(51.7)	(50.9)	(50.4)	(47.8)	(47.2)	(50.4)	(49.0)	(54.4)
Total Cereals	28.09	32.45	33.70	35.32	36.15	35.59	36.21	38.49	38.37	38.51	39.32
	(27.6)	(32.0)	(32.5)	(33.5)	(35.0)	(33.8)	(34.4)	(36.0)	(37.3)	(36.5)	(37.8)
Total Pulses	2.03	1.77	1.71	1.89	1.96	2.02	2.08	1.72	1.75	2.11	2.29
	(8.8)	(7.5)	(7.1)	(7.9)	(8.8)	(8.9)	(8.5)	(7.4)	(7.8)	(8.1)	(9.8)
Total Foodgrains . .	30.12	34.22	35.41	37.21	38.11	37.61	38.29	40.21	40.12	40.63	41.60
	(24.1)	(27.4)	(27.7)	(28.8)	(30.3)	(29.4)	(29.6)	(30.8)	(32.0)	(31.1)	(32.7)
Oilseeds	1.09	1.10	1.59	1.70	1.93	2.28	2.51	3.06	3.48	3.40	3.46
	(7.4)	(7.6)	(10.4)	(11.0)	(12.6)	(14.3)	(14.7)	(15.9)	(18.8)	(16.0)	(18.8)
Cotton	1.36	1.76	2.10	2.22	2.22	2.13	2.20	2.27	1.91	2.21	2.15
	(17.3)	(24.6)	(26.2)	(27.2)	(27.5)	(27.0)	(27.7)	(29.7)	(27.9)	(27.9)	(30.9)
Sugarcane	1.87	2.39	2.69	2.60	2.21	2.29	2.77	2.59	2.59	2.52	2.59
	(72.4)	(77.2)	(78.1)	(77.8)	(77.3)	(80.8)	(82.4)	(80.3)	(83.1)	(87.3)	(82.1)

NOTE: 1. Figures in parenthesis represent the percentage of irrigated area to total area under the crop.
2. Irrigated area under oilseeds denotes the area under groundnut, rapeseed & mustard, linseed, sesamum and others.

1.16 NET AVAILABILITY OF CEREALS AND PULSES

Year	Cereals					Pulses	Per Capita Net Availability per day (in gms.)		
	Population (million)	Net production (million tonnes)	Net imports (million tonnes)	Change in Government stocks (million tonnes)	Net availability** (million tonnes)	Net availability (million tonnes)	Cereals	Pulses	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1951	361.2	40.09	4.80	(+)0.59	44.30	8.05	334.2	60.7	394.9
1956	397.3	50.43	1.39	(−)0.60	52.42	10.22	360.4	70.3	430.7
1961	442.4	60.89	3.49	(−)0.17	64.55	11.14	399.7	69.0	468.7
1962	452.2	61.85	3.64	(−)0.36	65.85	10.23	398.9	62.0	460.9
1963	462.0	60.19	4.55	(−)0.02	64.76	10.09	384.0	59.8	443.8
1964	472.1	61.79	6.26	(−)1.24	69.29	8.81	401.0	51.0	452.0
1965	482.5	67.33	7.45	(+)1.06	73.72	10.85	418.5	61.6	480.1
1966	493.2	54.60	10.34	(+)0.14	64.80	8.68	359.9	48.2	408.1
1967	504.2	57.65	8.66	(−)0.26	66.57	7.30	361.8	39.6	401.4
1968	515.4	72.58	5.69	(+)2.04	76.23	10.57	404.1	56.1	460.2
1969	527.0	73.14	3.85	(+)0.46	76.53	9.09	397.8	47.3	445.1
1970	538.9	76.83	3.58	(+)1.11	79.30	10.20	403.1	51.9	455.0
1971	551.3	84.53	2.03	(+)2.57	83.99	10.32	417.6	51.2	468.8
1972	563.9	82.32	(−)0.49	(−)4.69	86.52	9.70	419.1	47.0	466.1
1973	576.8	76.23	3.59	(−)0.31	80.13	8.66	380.5	41.1	421.6
1974	590.0	82.82	5.16	(−)0.40	88.38	8.76	410.4	40.8	451.2
1975	603.5	78.59	7.54	(+)5.56	80.56	8.76	365.8	39.7	405.5
1976	617.2	94.50	0.66	(+)10.74	84.42	11.42	373.8	50.5	424.3
1977	631.3	87.33	0.08	(−)1.62	89.03	9.96	386.3	43.3	429.6
1978	645.7	100.13	(−)0.82	(−)0.25	99.56	10.69	422.5	45.5	468.0
1979	660.3	104.75	(−)0.32	(+)0.36	104.07	10.79	431.8	44.7	476.5
1980	675.2	88.49	(−)0.48	(−)5.78	93.79	7.63	379.5	30.9	410.4
1981*	690.1	104.09	0.52	(−)0.24	104.85	9.44	416.2	37.5	453.7
1982*	705.2	106.56	1.58	(+)1.33	106.81	10.07	414.8	39.2	454.0
1983*	720.4	102.95	4.07	(+)2.66	104.36	10.38	396.9	39.5	436.4
1984*	735.6	122.04	2.37	(+)7.06	117.35	11.28	436.1	41.8	477.9
1985*	750.9	116.88	(−)0.35	(+)2.66	113.87	10.47	415.6	38.1	453.7
1986*	766.1	119.94	(−)0.06	(−)1.58	121.46	11.69	434.2	41.9	476.1
1987*	781.4	115.25	(−)0.37	(−)9.49	124.31	10.24	436.0	35.9	471.9
1988*	796.6	113.22	2.37	(−)4.66	120.25	9.59	413.4	33.1	446.5
1989*	811.8	136.98	0.83	(+)2.65	135.17	11.99	456.2	40.4	496.6

* Provisional.

** Net availability = Col. (3+4−5).

NOTES: 1. Mid year Population figures from 1971 to 1980 are based on the latest projections made by the office of the Registrar General of India. Estimates from 1981 onwards are based on the Expert Committee's population projections as approved by the Planning Commission.

2. Production figures relate to agricultural year July—June: 1951 figures correspond to the production of 1950-51 and so on for subsequent years.

3. Net production has been taken as 87.5% of the gross production, 12.5% being provided for feed, seed requirements and wastage.

4. Figures in respect of change in stocks with traders and producers are not known. The estimates of net availability above should not, therefore, be taken to be strictly equivalent to consumption.

5. The figures of net imports from 1981 onwards are based on imports and exports on Government of India account only.

1.17 NET AVAILABILITY, PROCUREMENT AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION OF FOODGRAINS

Year	Net production of foodgrains (million tonnes)	Net Imports (million tonnes)	Net availability of foodgrains@ (million tonnes)	Procurement (million tonnes)	Public Distribution (million tonnes)	Col. 3 as % of Col. 4	Col. 5 as % of Col. 2	Col. 6 as % of Col. 4
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1951	48.14	4.80	52.35	3.83	7.99	9.2	8.0	15.3
1956	60.67	1.37	62.64	0.04	2.08	2.2	0.1	3.3
1961	72.04	3.49	75.69	0.54	3.98	4.6	0.7	5.3
1962	72.10	3.63	76.08	0.48	4.37	4.8	0.7	5.7
1963	70.29	4.54	74.85	0.75	5.18	6.1	1.1	6.9
1964	70.61	6.25	78.11	1.43	8.67	8.0	2.0	11.1
1965	78.20	7.44	84.57	4.03	10.08	8.8	5.2	11.9
1966	63.30	10.31	73.48	4.01	14.09	14.0	6.3	19.2
1967	64.95	8.66	73.87	4.46	13.17	11.7	6.9	17.8
1968	83.17	5.67	86.81	6.81	10.22	6.5	8.2	11.8
1969	82.26	3.82	85.62	6.38	9.39	4.5	7.8	11.0
1970	87.06	3.55	89.49	6.71	8.84	4.0	7.7	9.9
1971	94.87	2.01	94.31	8.86	7.82	2.1	9.3	8.3
1972	92.02	(−)0.50	96.22	7.67	10.49	(−)0.5	8.3	10.9
1973	84.90	3.59	88.79	8.42	11.41	4.0	9.9	12.8
1974	91.58	5.16	97.14	5.65	10.79	5.3	6.2	11.1
1975	87.35	7.54	89.33	9.56	11.25	8.4	10.9	12.6
1976	105.91	0.67	95.83	12.85	9.17	0.7	12.1	9.6
1977	97.27	0.10	98.99	9.87	11.73	0.1	10.1	11.8
1978	110.61	(−)0.60	110.25	11.10	10.18†	(−)0.5	10.0	9.2
1979	115.41	(−)0.20	114.86	13.84	11.66†	(−)0.2	12.0	10.2
1980	95.99	(−)0.34	101.43	11.18	14.99†	(−)0.3	11.6	14.8
1981*	113.39	0.66	114.29	12.98	13.01†	0.6	11.4	11.4
1982*	116.63	1.58	116.88	15.42	14.76†	1.4	13.2	12.6
1983*	113.33	4.07	114.74	15.57	16.21†	3.5	13.7	14.1
1984*	133.33	2.37	128.63	18.72	13.33†	1.8	14.0	10.4
1985*	127.35	(−)0.35	124.34	20.12	15.80†	(−)0.3	15.8	12.7
1986*	131.64	(−)0.06	133.15	19.72	17.60†	neg.	15.0	13.2
1987*	125.49	(−)0.37	134.61	15.67	18.37†	0.2	12.6	13.8
1988*	122.81	2.37	129.84	14.06	18.31†	1.8	11.4	14.1
1989*	148.97	0.83	147.16	19.04	15.90†	0.6	12.8	10.8

* Provisional.

@ Net availability = Net production+Net imports—change in Government stocks.

† Includes quantities released under the Food for Work Programme.

NOTE: Production figures relate to agricultural year: 1951 figures correspond to 1950-51 and so on. Figures for procurement and public distribution relate to calendar years.

1.18 PER CAPITA AVAILABILITY OF CERTAIN IMPORTANT ARTICLES OF CONSUMPTION

Year	Edible oil@ (Kgs.)	Vanaspati (Kgs.)	Sugar (Nov.-Oct.) (Kgs.)+	Cotton Cloth@@ (Metres)	Man-made fabrics (Metres)	Tea (Gms.)	Coffee* (Gms.)	Electricity (Domestic) (KWH)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1955-56	2.5	0.7	5.0	14.4	N.A	257	67	2.4£
1960-61	3.2	0.8	4.7	13.8	1.2	287	80	3.4
1961-62	3.2	0.7	5.8	14.8	1.2	309	57	3.8
1962-63	3.1	0.8	5.4	14.4	1.2	294	72	4.2
1963-64	2.7	0.8	4.9	14.7	1.2	298	76	4.4
1964-65	3.6	0.8	5.1	15.2	1.6	309	78	4.7
1965-66	2.7	0.8	5.7	14.7	1.7	337	70	4.8
1966-67	2.7	0.7	5.1	14.0	1.7	365	85	5.2
1967-68	3.4	0.8	4.3**	13.6	1.7	351	53	5.7
1968-69	2.6	0.9	5.0	14.4	1.9	353	75	6.0
1969-70	3.0	0.9	6.1	13.6	2.0	377	59	6.5
1970-71	3.5	1.0	7.3	13.6	2.0	387	113	7.0
1971-72	3.0	1.1	6.7	12.4	2.2	392	45	7.3
1972-73	2.4	1.0	6.1	13.2	2.0	404	69	7.3
1973-74	3.4	0.8	6.1	12.0	1.9	430	65	8.1
1974-75	3.3	0.6	5.9	12.9	1.7	444	63	8.8
1975-76	3.5	0.8	6.2	12.6	2.0	455	63	9.7
1976-77	3.2	0.9	6.2	11.4	2.4	469	72	0.4
1977-78	3.8	0.9	7.3	9.5	4.0	479	72	10.9
1978-79	3.8	1.0	9.7	10.2	4.8	498	78	11.9
1979-80	3.7	1.0	8.0	10.1	4.6	518	73	12.1
1980-81	3.8	1.2	7.2	11.0	3.7	487	74	13.5
1981-82(P)	5.1	1.3	8.1	10.2	4.2	464	76	15.1
1982-83(P)	4.5	1.3	9.0	9.9	3.7	367	78	17.0
1983-84(P)	5.8	1.2	10.3	10.8	4.0	399	73	18.3
1984-85(P)	5.5	1.3	10.5	10.6	3.9	422	73	21.0
1985-86(P)	5.0	1.3	10.9	10.8	4.0	426	71	22.9
1986-87(P)	5.0	1.2	11.2	10.6	4.4	420	75	25.0
1987-88(P)	5.8	1.2	11.7	10.5	4.2	N.A.	N.A.	27.4
1988-89(P)	5.3	1.2	12.2	10.1	4.5	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

P — Provisional.

N.A. — Not Available.

@ Include groundnut oil, rapeseed and mustard oil, coconut oil, seasamum oil, nigerseed oil, Safflower oil, Soyabean oil and Sunflower oil but exclude oils used for manufacture of Vanaspati.

@@ Data relate to Calendar year: figures for 1955 are shown against 1955-56 and so on. Figures for Blended/Mixed Fabrics were not separately available prior to 1969. These have been included under man-made fibre fabrics.

* Figures upto 1971-72 relate to coffee-season and thereafter on calendar year basis. The figures for 1972-73 correspond to 1973 and so on.

** From 1967-68 Sugar Season is October—September.

£ Relates to 1956.

+ Relates to actual realeases for domestic consumption.

1.19 PRODUCTION, IMPORTS AND CONSUMPTION OF FERTILISERS

('000 tonnes of nutrients)

	Years								
	1960-61	1970-71	1980-81	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Nitrogenous Fertilisers									
Domestic Production	98	830	2164	3485	3917	4328	5410	5466	6712
Imports	399	477	1510	656	2008	1680	1104	175	219
Total	497	1307	3674	4141	5925	6008	6514	5641	6931
Consumption	210	1487	3678	5202	5486	5660	5773	5720	7246
Phosphatic Fertilisers									
Domestic Production	52	229	841	1048	1263	1428	1660	1665	2252
Imports	—	32	452	143	745	816	255	Nil.	407
Total	52	261	1293	1191	2008	2247	1917	1665	2659
Consumption	53	462	1214	1730	1886	2000	2105	2190	2722
Potassic Fertiliser*									
Imports	20	120	797	556	871	903	947	809	982
Consumption	29	228	624	775	839	810	860	880	1068
All Fertilisers (NPK)									
Domestic Production	150	1059	3005	4533	5180	5756	7070	7131	8964
Imports	419	629	2759	1355	3624	3399	2305	984	1608
Total	569	1688	5764	5888	8804	9155	9378	8115	10572
Consumption	292	2177	5516	7710	8211	8470	8738	8790	11036

*There is no domestic production.

1.20 STATEWISE PRODUCTION OF MAJOR LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS AND FISH

State	Year	Milk (000 tonnes)	Eggs (million Nos.)	Fish (000 Tonnes)
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	1983-84	2375	2370	252
	1984-85	2668	3072	237
	1985-86	2781	3136	234
	1986-87	2783	3145	246
	1987-88	2807	3241	260
	1988-89	3200	3200	213
Bihar	1983-84	2235	931	97
	1984-85	2330	1000	110
	1985-86	2702	1100	130
	1986-87	2814	1175	135
	1987-88	2648	1220	152
	1988-89	2900	1370	150
Gujarat	1983-84	3093	237	208
	1984-85	3239	261	311
	1985-86	3270	251	312
	1986-87	3246	253	333
	1987-88	2997	253	350
	1988-89	3000	250	381
Haryana	1983-84	2427	210	4
	1984-85	2441	311	10
	1985-86	2556	342	14
	1986-87	2624	343	15
	1987-88	2488	263	19
	1988-89	2880	345	18
Karnataka	1983-84	1758	928	140
	1984-85	1839	987	208
	1985-86	2013	1072	210
	1986-87	2070	1128	188
	1987-88	2189	1180	179
	1988-89	2410	1020	194
Kerala	1983-84	1150	1260	412
	1984-85	1220	1312	395
	1985-86	1282	1360	324
	1986-87	1334	1397	353
	1987-88	1426	1440	319
	1988-89	1455	1535	365
Madhya Pradesh	1983-84	2640	604	14
	1984-85	2784	700	24
	1985-86	2891	740	32
	1986-87	3530	780	47
	1987-88	3695	820	68
	1988-89	3360	860	54
Maharashtra	1983-84	2228	1350	317
	1984-85	2358	1428	360
	1985-86	2466	1509	419
	1986-87	2459	1589	373
	1987-88	2657	1716	352
	1988-89	2790	1800	384

State	Year	Milk (000Tonnes)	Eggs (million Nos.)	Fish (000 Tonnes)
1	2	3	4	5
Orissa	1983-84	344	313	98
	1984-85	386	279	98
	1985-86	394	324	101
	1986-87	401	324	114
	1987-88	423	343	117
	1988-89	415	370	130
Punjab	1983-84	3758	771	3
	1984-85	3876	825	4
	1985-86	4093	985	4
	1986-87	4355	1247	5
	1987-88	4365	1328	6
	1988-89	4670	1400	9
Rajasthan	1983-84	3544	151	14
	1984-85	3884	160	16
	1985-86	4146	197	13
	1986-87	4168	209	16
	1987-88	3911	214	16
	1988-89	4250	215	12
Tamilnadu	1983-84	2562	996	410
	1984-85	2846	1064	425
	1985-86	3118	2067	397
	1986-87	3295	2076	387
	1987-88	3109	2197	312
	1988-89	3200	2000	368
Uttar Pradesh	1983-84	7004	341	44
	1984-85	7723	374	50
	1985-86	8015	375	67
	1986-87	8417	386	84
	1987-88	8595	398	83
	1988-89	9160	450	91
West Bengal	1983-84	2107	1381	337
	1984-85	2210	1518	402
	1985-86	2400	1656	429
	1986-87	2597	2199	470
	1987-88	2664	2155	505
	1988-89	2840	2175	514
All India	1983-84	38809	12792	2507
	1984-85	41517	14252	2801
	1985-86	43979	16128	2876
	1986-87	46061	17310	2042
	1987-88	46002	17842	2959
	1988-89	48746	18238	3152

1.21 PRODUCTION OF COAL AND LIGNITE

(Mn. Tonnes)

Year	Coal				Lignite	TOTAL (5+6)
	Coking		Non-Coking	Total		
	Metallurgical	Non-Metallurgical				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1970-71	17.82	N.A.	55.13	72.95	3.39	76.34
1975-76	22.19	7.93	69.51	99.63	3.03	102.66
1976-77	23.65	8.18	69.16	100.99	4.02	105.01
1977-78	23.23	8.10	69.65	100.98	3.58	104.56
1978-79	22.54	8.67	70.74	101.95	3.30	105.25
1979-80	24.19	6.68	73.07	103.94	2.90	106.84
1980-81	24.59	8.03	81.29	113.91	5.11	119.02
1981-82	26.89	9.23	88.11	124.23	6.31	130.54
1982-83	30.10	7.47	92.93	130.50	6.93	137.43
1983-84	30.11	6.24	101.87	138.22	7.30	145.52
1984-85	30.57	6.04	110.80	147.41	7.80	155.21
1985-86	29.07	6.57	118.56	154.20	8.05	162.25
1986-87	27.91	11.63	126.23	165.77	9.43	175.20
1987-88	26.20	14.77	138.78	179.75	11.16	190.91
1988-89*	25.48	17.36	151.80	194.64	12.40	207.04

*Provisional.

N.A.—Not Available.

1.22 PROGRESS OF ELECTRICITY SUPPLY (UTILITIES AND NON-UTILITIES)
A : INSTALLED PLANT CAPACITY

(In '000' M.W.)

Year	Installed Plant Capacity					
	Utilities					
	Hydel	Thermal	Nuclear	Total	Non-Utilities	Grand Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1970-71	6.4	7.9	0.4	14.7	1.6	16.3
1975-76	8.5	11.0	0.6	20.1	2.1	22.2
1976-77	9.0	11.8	0.6	21.5	2.3	23.8
1977-78	10.0	13.0	0.6	23.7	2.5	26.2
1978-79	10.8	15.2	0.6	26.7	2.6	29.3
1979-80	11.4	16.4	0.6	28.4	2.9	31.3
1980-81	11.8	17.6	0.9	30.2	3.1	33.3
1981-82	12.2	19.3	0.9	32.3	3.4	35.8
1982-83	13.1	21.4	0.9	35.4	3.9	39.2
1983-84	13.9	24.4	1.1	39.3	4.4	43.7
1984-85	14.5	27.0	1.1	42.6	5.1	47.7
1985-86	15.5	30.0	1.3	46.8	5.5	52.3
1986-87	16.2	31.8	1.3	49.3	6.1	55.4
1987-88*	17.3	35.6	1.3	54.2	6.6	60.8
1988-89**	17.8	39.7	1.6	59.1	7.2	66.3

B. : ENERGY GENERATED (GROSS)

(In billion Kwh)

Year	Energy Generated (Gross)					
	Utilities					
	Hydel	Thermal	Nuclear	Total	Non-Utilities	Grand Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1970-71	25.2	28.2	2.4	55.8	5.4	61.2
1975-76	33.3	43.3	2.6	79.2	6.7	85.9
1976-77	34.8	50.2	3.3	88.3	7.3	95.6
1977-78	38.0	51.1	2.3	91.4	7.6	98.9
1978-79	47.1	52.6	2.8	102.5	7.6	110.1
1979-80	45.5	56.3	2.9	104.6	8.2	112.8
1980-81	46.5	61.3	3.0	110.8	8.4	119.3
1981-82	49.6	69.5	3.0	122.1	9.0	131.1
1982-83	48.4	79.9	2.0	130.3	10.0	140.3
1983-84	50.0	86.7	3.5	140.2	10.8	151.0
1984-85	53.9	98.8	4.1	156.9	12.3	169.2
1985-86	51.0	114.4	5.0	170.4	13.0	183.4
1986-87	53.9	128.9	5.0	187.8	14.3	202.1
1987-88*	47.4	149.5	5.0	201.9	15.3@	217.2
1988-89**	57.8	157.5	5.8	221.1	16.3@	237.4

*Provisional.

**Tentative.

@Quick estimate.

NOTE :- Figures may not add up to the total due to rounding off.

1.23 PATTERN OF ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION (UTILITIES ONLY) : PERCENTAGE UTILISATION

Year	Domestic	Commercial	Industry	Railways/ Tramways (Traction)	Agriculture	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1970-71	8.8	5.9	67.6	3.2	10.2	4.3
1975-76	9.7	5.8	62.4	3.1	14.5	4.5
1976-77	9.5	6.2	62.5	3.3	14.4	4.1
1977-78	9.9	6.4	61.6	3.3	14.6	4.2
1978-79	9.8	5.6	61.8	2.8	15.6	4.4
1979-80	10.8	6.0	58.9	2.9	17.2	4.2
1980-81	11.2	5.7	58.4	2.7	17.6	4.4
1981-82	11.6	5.8	58.8	2.8	16.8	4.2
1982-83	12.7	6.1	55.4	2.8	18.6	4.4
1983-84	12.9	6.4	55.8	2.6	17.8	4.5
1984-85	13.6	6.1	55.2	2.5	18.4	4.2
1985-86	14.0	5.9	54.5	2.5	19.1	4.0
1986-87*	14.2	5.9	52.5	2.4	20.7	4.3
1987-88**	14.7	6.0	48.8	2.5	23.8	4.2

*Provisional.

**Tentative.

1.24 OPERATIONS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS

Item	1970-71	1975-76	1980-81	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Route kilometres (in thousand): Electrified	3.71	4.65	5.35	5.97	6.32	6.52	7.27	8.16	8.34
Total	59.79	60.23	61.24	61.46	61.85	61.84	61.81	61.97	61.99
2. Tonnes originating (in million) : Revenue earning traffic	167.9	196.8	195.9	230.1	236.4	258.6	277.8	290.2	302.1
Total traffic	196.5	223.3	220.0	258.0	264.8	286.4	307.3	318.5	329.5
3. Net tonne-kilometres (in billion) : Revenue earning traffic	110.7	134.9	147.5	168.8	172.6	196.6	214.1	222.5	222.4
Total traffic	127.4	148.2	158.5	178.4	182.2	205.9	223.1	231.2	230.1
4. Earning from goods carried excluding wharfage and demurrage charges (Rs. crores)	600.7	1095.7	1550.9	3234.3	3465.0	4232.2	4990.7	5839.2	6196.7
5. Average lead (in kms.) (all goods traffic)	648	664	720	692	688	719	726	726	698
6. Average rate per tonne-kilometre (in paise)	5.43	8.12	10.50	19.20	20.10	21.50	23.30	26.24	27.87
7. Passengers originating (in million)	2431	2945	3613	3325	3333	3433	3594	3792	3500
8. Passenger kilometres (in million)	118.1	148.8	208.6	222.9	226.6	240.6	256.5	269.4	263.7
9. Passenger earnings (Rs. crores)	295.5	514.1	827.5	1351.9	1456.8	1719.4	1939.7	2058.1	2453.4
10. Average lead (in kms.) (passenger traffic)	48.6	50.5	57.7	67.0	68.0	70.1	71.4	71.0	75.3
11. Average rate per passenger kilometre (in paise)	2.50	3.46	3.97	6.06	6.43	7.15	7.56	7.64	9.30

*Provisional.

1.25 REVENUE EARNING GOODS TRAFFIC ON INDIAN RAILWAYS
A : TONNES ORIGINATING

(In million)

Sl. No.	Commodity	1975-76	1979-80	1980-81	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89*
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Coal	64.31	61.96	64.08	82.35	88.97	91.58	101.64	109.45	119.84	128.01
2.	Raw materials for steel plants (excl. coal)	19.97	20.75	20.17	23.46	21.74	22.59	22.99	24.05	24.86	26.97
3.	Pig iron and finished steel from steel plants	7.73	7.22	7.53	8.36	7.80	8.22	8.85	9.48	9.87	10.18
4.	Iron ore for exports	11.31	9.27	11.07	9.90	9.07	11.06	12.54	14.17	13.04	13.64
5.	Cement	11.60	10.04	9.64	12.75	15.55	16.88	17.96	19.79	22.32	25.91
6.	Foodgrains	16.18	18.35	18.33	24.71	24.57	20.78	24.11	29.00	30.13	24.88
7.	Fertilizers	7.17	8.23	8.11	8.52	8.15	12.21	13.62	14.53	13.18	16.10
8.	Mineral oils	11.66	14.27	14.95	17.34	17.95	18.17	18.63	19.85	21.69	22.60
9.	Balance (other goods)	46.89	42.97	42.06	41.40	36.32	34.94	38.22	37.43	35.28	33.76
10.	Total revenue earning traffic	196.82	193.06	195.94	228.79	230.12	236.43	258.55	277.75	290.21	302.05

B : NET TONNE-KILOMETRES

(In billion)

Sl. No.	Commodity	1975-76	1979-80	1980-81	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89*
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Coal	37.65	35.34	36.37	47.89	54.73	56.61	64.40	71.58	78.67	82.69
2.	Raw materials for steel plants (excl. coal)	3.99	4.48	4.25	5.38	4.89	5.03	5.36	6.12	6.45	6.91
3.	Pig iron and finished steel from steel plants	7.76	8.06	8.56	10.09	9.50	9.64	10.41	10.96	11.54	11.60
4.	Iron ore for exports	7.17	6.19	7.29	5.76	5.26	6.45	7.27	8.09	7.92	7.84
5.	Cement	8.63	7.44	7.19	9.16	10.55	11.08	11.73	12.88	14.54	16.89
6.	Foodgrains	15.48	23.47	24.31	30.42	30.26	25.49	32.71	39.75	41.67	33.44
7.	Fertilizers	6.16	9.24	8.92	8.25	8.31	13.29	14.90	15.59	14.36	16.27
8.	Mineral oils	7.05	10.40	11.66	11.21	10.72	10.23	10.96	11.67	13.78	14.13
9.	Balance (other goods)	40.98	39.94	39.10	39.62	34.63	34.81	38.86	37.46	33.60	32.60
10.	Total revenue earning traffic	134.87	144.56	147.65	167.78	168.85	172.63	196.60	214.10	222.53	222.37

*Provisional.

1.26: COMMODITY BALANCE OF PETROLEUM AND PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

(Million tonnes)

Items	1970-71	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
I. CRUDE													
1. Refinery Throughput	18.4	24.9	26.0	27.5	25.8	30.2	33.2	35.3	35.6	42.9	45.7	47.7	48.8
2. Domestic Production	6.8	10.8	11.6	11.8	10.5	16.2	21.1	26.0	29.0	30.2	30.5	30.4	32.0
(a) On-shore	6.8	8.7	8.3	7.3	5.5	8.2	8.2	8.6	8.9	9.4	9.9	10.2	10.9
(b) Off-shore	..	2.1	3.3	4.4	5.0	8.0	12.9	17.4	20.1	20.8	20.6	20.2	21.1
3. Imports	11.7	14.5	14.7	16.1	16.2	15.3	16.9	16.0	13.7	15.1	15.5	18.0	17.8
4. Exports	..	..	..	..	..	0.8	4.5	5.5	6.5	0.5	..	..	..
5. Net Imports (3—4)	11.7	14.5	14.7	16.1	16.2	14.5	12.4	10.5	7.2	14.6	15.5	18.0	17.8
II. PRODUCTS													
1. Domestic Consumption@	17.9	25.5	28.2	29.9	30.9	32.5	34.7	35.8	38.8	40.9	43.7	46.4	49.8
of which													
(a) Naphtha	0.9	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.3	3.0	3.0	2.8	3.1	3.1	3.2	2.9	3.3
(b) Kerosene	3.3	3.6	4.0	3.9	4.2	4.7	5.2	5.5	6.0	6.2	6.6	7.2	7.7
(c) High Speed Diesel	3.8	7.7	8.6	9.8	10.3	10.8	12.0	12.6	13.7	14.9	16.0	17.7	18.7
(d) Fuel Oils	4.7	5.8	6.7	7.1	7.5	7.2	7.3	7.6	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.4
2. Domestic Production	17.1	23.2	24.2	25.8	24.1	28.2	31.1	32.9	33.2	39.9	42.8	44.8	46.4
of which													
(a) Naphtha	1.2	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.1	3.0	3.0	3.6	3.5	5.0	5.4	5.5	5.4
(b) Kerosene	2.9	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.9	3.4	3.5	3.4	4.0	4.9	5.1	5.2
(c) High Speed Diesel	3.8	7.1	7.4	8.0	7.4	9.0	9.8	10.9	11.1	14.6	15.5	16.3	16.7
(d) Fuel Oils	4.1	5.3	5.6	6.4	6.1	6.9	8.0	8.0	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.5	8.9
3. Imports	1.1	2.9	3.9	4.7	7.3	4.9	5.0	4.3	6.1	3.9	3.1	3.9	6.3
4. Exports@@	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	neg.	0.1	0.8	1.5	0.9	2.0	2.5	3.4	2.3
5. Net Imports (3—4)	0.8	2.8	3.8	4.6	7.3	4.8	4.2	2.8	5.2	1.9	0.6	0.5	4.0

*Provisional.

neg : Negligible.

@Excluding refinery fuel consumption.

@@Excluding supplies of POL products to Nepal.

1.27 PRODUCTION OF SELECTED INDUSTRIES

Sl. No.	Industry	Unit	1970-71	1975-76	1980-81	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
I.	**MINING**										
1.	Coal (incl. lignite)	Mn. tonnes	76.3	102.7	119.0	145.5	155.2	162.3	175.2	190.9	207.0
2.	Petroleum, crude	—do—	6.8	8.4	10.5	26.0	29.0	30.2	30.5	30.4	32.0
	(i) On-shore	—do—	6.8	8.4	5.5	8.6	8.9	9.4	9.9	10.2	10.9
	(ii) Off-shore	—do—	. .	. .	5.0	17.4	20.1	20.8	20.6	20.2	21.1
3.	Iron ore		32.5	42.2	42.2	39.0	42.6	47.7	52.7	51.0	48.9
II.	**METALLURGICAL INDUSTRIES**										
4.	Hot metal	—do—	6.99	8.48	9.55	9.19	9.24	10.06	10.44	10.87	11.88
5.	Steel ingots (incl. mini plants)	—do—	6.14	8.27	10.33	10.48	10.81	12.15	12.20	12.87	13.96
6.	Semi-finished steel (main plants)	—do—	0.85	1.39	1.95	1.74	1.57	1.73	2.47	2.02	2.11
7.	Finished steel (incl. secondary producers)	—do—	4.64	5.75	6.82	6.14	7.78	9.49	9.55	10.49	10.87
8.	Steel castings	'000 tonnes	62	62	71	87	87	93	104	170	211
9.	Aluminium	—do—	168.8	187.3	199.0	220.3	276.5	264.8	257.3	277.7	357.3
10.	Blister copper	—do—	9.3	23.9	25.3	35.4	41.0	33.6	38.0	33.9	44.8
III.	**MECHANICAL ENGG. INDUSTRIES**										
11.	Machine tools	Mn. rupees	430	1137	1692	2697	3028	2914	3571	3899	5107
12.	Cottons textile machinery (incl. spares/accessories)	-do-	303†	1313	3027	3512	3505	3652	3961	4475	4841
13.	Jute mill machinery	-do-	11	N.A.	50	38	37	33	35	21	43
14.	Sugar mill machinery	-do-	139	330	242	501	438	426	382	394	325
15.	Cement machinery	-do-	42	57	336	436	582	954	980	1250	2753
16.	Railway wagons@	'000 nos.	11.1	12.2	13.6	17.4	13.0	13.1	15.2	13.4	20.2
17.	Automobiles (total)£	-do-	87.9	72.7	121.1	158.4	196.0	219.2	235.8	291.6	317.2
	(i) Commercial vehicles	-do-	41.2	43.8	71.7	88.4	96.8	103.0	106.0	119.9	115.3
	(ii) Car, jeeps & land rovers	-do-	46.7	28.9	49.4	70.0	99.3	116.2	129.8	171.7	201.9
18.	Motor cycles, scooters and mopeds/ scooterettes	-do-	97.0	216.7	447.2	778.7	918.0	1221.6	1434.7	1541.0	1674.4
19.	Power driven pumps	-do-	259	275	431	492	496	512	459	516	593
20.	Diesel engines (stat.)	-do-	65.0	135.5	173.9	156.1	170.3	183.9	187.2	198.8	247.7
21.	Earth moving equipment	-do-	N.A.	N.A.	0.1	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.2	2.0	2.1
22.	Bicycles	-do-	2042	3222	4189	5895	5893	5553	6119	6676	6703
23.	Sewing machines	-do-	235	269	335	335	331	291	377	327	238
24.	Agricultural tractors	-do-	N.A.	33.3	71.0	75.8	84.9	76.3	80.0	82.9	109.6
IV.	**ELECTRICAL ENGG. INDUSTRIES**										
25.	Power transformers	Mn k.v.a.	8.09	13.69	19.46	23.14	25.39	27.25	28.25	24.73	28.50
26.	Electric motors	Mn. h.p.	2.72	3.53	4.06	5.36	4.94	5.25	5.43	4.26	5.33
27.	Electric fans	Mn. nos.	1.72	2.14	4.18	4.67	4.81	5.20	3.94	4.75	5.22
28.	Electric lamps	-do-	119.3	132.8	198.1	275.1	276.6	270.7	283.7	256.5	247.5
29.	Radio receivers	'000 nos.	1704	1536	1734	1286	1199	1161	1249	978	1024
30.	Aluminium conductors	'000 tonnes	64.2	59.8	86.0	45.9	53.2	61.1	58.0	40.9	29.5
V.	**CHEMICAL AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES**										
31.	Nitrogen fertilizer (N)	'000 tonnes	830	1535	2164	3491	3917	4328	5410	5466	6712
32.	Phosphatic fertilizer (P_2O_5)	-do-	229	320	842	1048	1264	1428	1660	1665	2252
33.	Soda ash	-do-	449	555	563	781	817	849	912	956	1175
34.	Caustic soda	-do-	371	458	578	647	684	727	764	958	903

35. Paper & paper board	'000 tonnes	755	836	1149	1248	1376	1517	1569	1662	1726
36. Automobile tyres	Mn. nos.	3.79	5.40	7.97	10.15	11.46	12.33	12.71	14.62	15.03
37. Bicycle tyres	—do—	19.2	24.5	27.0	32.7	31.2	36.1	29.7	31.8	25.5
38. Cement@@	Mn. tonnes	14.3	17.2	18.6	26.7	29.6	32.0	34.8	37.4	41.8
39. Petroleum refinery products	—do—	17.1	20.8	24.1	32.9	33.2	39.9	42.8	44.8	46.4
40. Penicillin	MMU	190.4	251.4	336.8	316.7	221.7	236.0	266.7	304.8	330.5
41. Streptomycin	Base T	157.2	189.0	227.3	238.3	235.1	187.2	203.9	248.3	243.8
42. Chloramphenicol powder	Tonnes	30.9	65.4	85.5	52.0	78.5	82.5	60.5	94.6	92.8
43. Vitamin A	MMU	38.5	34.1	59.9	61.2	60.6	65.4	69.3	76.1	74.2
VI. TEXTILE INDUSTRIES										
44. Jute textiles	'000 tonnes	1060	1302	1392	1089	1370	1352	1394	1192	1389
45. Cloth production:										
(a) Cotton cloth	Mn. metre	7602	8091	8368	8741	9040	9178	9522	9400	9081
(i) Mill sector	—do—	4055	3961	3434	2704	2619	2587	2470	2234	2021
(ii) Decentralised sector	—do—	3547	4130	4934	6037	6421	6591	7052	7166	7060
(b) Mixed/blended cloth	—do—	170	416	1270	1264	1278	1337	1390	1339	1398
(i) Mill sector	—do—	107	257	730	779	808	783	838	788	783
(ii) Decentralised sector	—do—	63	159	540	485	470	554	552	551	615
(c) Man-made fibre fabrics	—do—	951	880	1350	1753	1696	1983	2076	2253	2803
(i) Mill sector	—do—	2	1	4	4	5	6	9	5	5
(ii) Decentralised sector	—do—	949	879	1346	1749	1691	1977	2067	2248	2798
46. Spun yarn (by Cotton Textile Mills)										
(i) Cotton	Mn. Kgs.	929	1002	1067	1112	1183	1253	1302	1321	1302
(ii) Mixed/blended	—do—	22	47	144	134	129	129	144	152	169
(iii) 100% non-cotton	—do—	65	53	87	75	70	72	80	82	91
47. Filament yarn:										
(a) Cellulosic	—do—	38	37	43	37	34	42	45	46	44
(i) Viscose	—do—	36	35	41	36	33	42	45	46	44
(ii) Acetate	—do—	2	2	2	1	1	. .	. .	. .	. .
(b) Synthetic	—do—	10	16	31	79	90	107	118	145	178
(i) Nylon	—do—	9	14	20	31	35	39	37	34	36
(ii) Polyester	—do—	1	2	11	48	55	68	81	111	142
48. Staple fibre:										
(a) Cellulosic	—do—	62	68	83	83	102	90	96	119	127
(i) Viscose	—do—	62	67	83	83	102	90	96	119	127
(ii) Acetate	—do—	Neg.	1	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	. .	. .	. .	. .
(b) Synthetic	—do—	5	16	34	43	60	65	89	101	135
(i) Polyester	—do—	5	16	24	27	39	43	66	79	110
(ii) Acrylic	—do—	. .	. .	10	16	21	22	23	22	25
VII. FOOD INDUSTRIES										
49. Sugar**	'000 tonnes	3740	4264	5148	5909	6144	7003	8502	9110	8710
50. Tea	Mn. kgs.	423	483	568	601	634	652	618	686	683
51. Coffee	'000 tonnes	71.4	90.7	139.5	113.1	140.8	160.3	139.5	164.4	166.7
52. Vanaspati	—do—	558	500	753	888	936	870	918	980	996
53. Salt	—do—	5568	5174	8409	6844	8304	10482	9570	9827	8326
VII. ELECTRICITY GENERATED* **	Bn. kwh.	55.8	79.2	110.8	140.2	156.9	170.4	187.8	201.9	221.1

*Provisional.
@Includes output in railway workshops.
@@Excludes white and wuyan factory.
†Excludes hosiery, textile testing instruments and spares/accessories.
£Includes buses, trucks and tempos 3 & 4 wheelers.
**Annual figures relate to sugar season which is October—September.
***Relates to public utilities.
Neg. Negligible.
N.A. Not available.

1.28 : INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION*
(Base : 1980-81 = 100)

Industry Group	Industry	Weight	1981-82	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
20-21	Manufacture of food products	5.33	113.5	121.1	120.0	125.6	133.1	139.0	148.5
22	Manufacture of beverages, tobacco and tobacco products	1.57	104.3	104.5	111.7	112.1	98.5	84.9	92.1
23	Manufacture of cotton textiles	12.31	99.7	100.2	102.2	110.4	112.5	111.2	107.6
25	Manufacture of jute, hemp & mesta products	2.00	95.7	78.2	99.4	97.2	101.1	91.0	102.2
26	Manufacture of textile products (including wearing apparel other than footwear)	0.82	96.7	92.1	95.6	112.8	87.1	91.7	134.2
27	Manufacture of wood & wood products, furniture and fixtures	0.45	153.2	167.5	216.5	223.2	246.1	161.7	171.7
28	Manufacture of paper, paper products and printing industries.	3.23	108.3	109.3	131.9	148.5	163.2	166.3	171.3
29	Manufacture of leather & fur products except repairs	0.49	128.1	116.3	139.7	169.2	177.7	185.5	177.3
30	Manufacture of rubber, plastic, petroleum & coal products	4.00	119.2	136.1	147.2	153.0	149.6	155.1	168.3
31	Manufacture of chemicals & chemical products except petroleum & coal products.	12.51	116.9	131.0	142.8	154.3	175.5	200.9	233.3
32	Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products	3.00	106.7	122.5	138.4	157.3	160.3	158.1	184.6
33	Basic metal and alloy products. . . .	9.80	100.0	95.1	107.3	117.0	126.8	135.6	144.9
34	Manufacture of metal products & parts except machinery & transport equipment.	2.29	94.6	88.1	105.0	114.7	124.4	129.6	133.5
35	Manufacture of machinery & machine tools & parts except electrical machinery	6.24	111.1	119.6	127.6	130.2	141.8	139.2	160.4
36	Manufacture of electrical machinery, apparatus & appliances, etc.. . . .	5.78	103.9	143.1	148.8	200.6	254.7	335.2	350.3
37	Manufacture of transport equipment and parts	6.39	108.1	123.4	131.6	135.8	144.9	151.8	171.9
38	Other manufacturing industries . . .	0.90	149.2	104.6	122.8	152.7	235.4	272.1	302.6
DIV- 2-3	Manufacturing	77.11	107.9	115.6	124.8	136.9	149.7	161.5	175.9
DIV —1	Mining & Quarrying	11.46	117.7	147.8	160.8	167.5	177.9	184.6	199.2
DIV —4	Electricity	11.43	110.2	125.4	140.4	152.4	168.1	180.9	198.2
	General Index (Crude)	100.00	109.3	120.4	130.7	142.1	155.1	166.4	181.1

*Provisional

2.1 : GROSS CAPITAL FORMATION OUT OF BUDGETARY RESOURCES OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

(Rs. crores)

	Gross Capital Formation by the Central Government				Gross Financial Assistance for Capital Formation				Gross Capital Formation out of the Budgetary Resources of the Central Govt. (Col.5+9)
	Fixed Assets	Works Stores	Increase in Stocks of Food-grains & Fertilisers	Total	To State Governments	No Non-departmental commercial under-takings £	To Other ££	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total First Plan (1951-52 to 1955-56)	593.9	9.8	8.6	612.3	815.7	81.1	95.9	992.7	1605.0
Total Second Plan (1956-57 to 1960-61)	1362.3	8.3	73.9	1444.5	1373.2	932.4	154.7	2460.3	3904.8
Total Third Plan (1961-62 to 1965-66)	2355.4	99.5	(−)9.8	2445.1	2837.4	1658.8	210.4	4706.6	7151.7
Total Annual Plans (1966-67 to 1968-69)	1410.6	12.2	(−)179.6 (−)121.6*	1243.2 (1301.2)*	2127.2	1593.5 (1403.5)**	163.6	3884.3 (3694.3)**	5127.5 (4995.5)
Total Fourth Plan (1969-70 to 1973-74)	2857.6	104.1	7.0	2968.7	4570.3	2750.8	621.1	7942.2	10910.9
Total Fifth Plan (1974-75 to 1978-79)	5222.1	68.0	661.1	5951.2	9668.9	9390.8	920.6	19980.3	25931.5
Total Sixth Plan (1980-81 to 1984-85)	14148.1	674.6		14822.7	25693.3	21288.9	2663.2	49645.4	64468.1
1950-51	79.5	9.9	(−)9.3	80.1	41.1	5.2	2.4	48.7	128.8
1955-56	177.4	5.1	(−)29.8	152.7	275.2	22.0	33.4	330.6	483.3
1960-61	302.0	(−)38.4	43.8	307.4	319.3	210.7	24.6	554.6	862.0
1965-66	549.1	1.2	(−)29.9	520.4	739.4	492.6	53.0	1285.0	1805.4
1970-71	485.0	8.3	26.0	519.3	740.2	530.7	98.3	1369.2	1888.5
1971-72	566.1	55.4	(−)24.1	597.4	884.7	545.1	133.4	1563.2	2160.6
1972-73	664.8	59.1	(−)46.8	677.1	1062.3	731.4	156.7	1950.4	2627.5
1973-74	711.4	8.8	62.1	782.3	1190.8	583.1	108.4	1882.3	2664.6
1974-75	822.6	33.3	371.5	1227.4	1188.1	1108.0	153.8	2449.9	3677.3
1975-76	949.6	17.6	237.1	1204.3	1433.3	1838.2	187.4	3458.9	4663.2
1976-77	1089.7	(−)30.4	52.5	1111.8	1523.9	2183.3	172.0	3879.2	4991.0
1977-78	1118.5	(−)11.3	..	1107.2	2221.2	2156.3	202.8	4580.3	5687.5
1978-79	1241.7	58.8	..	1300.5	3302.4	2105.0	204.6	5612.0	6912.5
1979-80	1443.3	84.3	..	1527.6	3243.6	2234.9	222.7	5701.2	7228.8
1980-81	1751.2	156.3	..	1907.5	3665.8	3166.2	272.6	7104.6	9012.1
1981-82	2411.4	140.5	..	2551.9	3927.9	3880.5	438.8	8247.2	10799.1
1982-83	2813.8	70.5	..	2884.3	4931.2	4074.2	514.3	9519.7	12404.0
1983-84	3219.1	136.6	..	3355.7	5973.6	4678.9	693.5	11346.0	14701.7
1984-85	3952.6	170.7	..	4123.3	7194.8	5489.1	744.0	13427.9	17551.2
1985-86	4451.5	106.2	..	4557.7	10053.5	6082.4	783.6	16919.5	21477.2
1986-87	5817.3	87.7	..	5905.0	10800.2	6523.4	1091.1	18414.7	24319.7
1987-88	5683.1	277.5	..	5960.6	12723.4	5667.2	1418.9	19809.5	25770.1
1988-89 (RE)	7202.4	224.0	..	7426.4	14119.0	6333.9	1754.3	22207.2	29633.6
1989-90 (BE)	8096.9	335.9	..	8432.8	14371.0	6388.5	1540.6	22300.1	30732.9

* Includes transfer of foodgrains to the Food Corporation of India.

** Includes loans to Food Corporation of India for the Stock piling of foodgrains.

£ Public undertakings operated by autonomous corporations and companies.

££ Includes loans and grants to local authorities for capital formation.

2.2: BUDGETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE CENTRAL AND
(Including extra-budgetary resources of Public
(Rs. crores)

Sl. No.	Items	1980-81	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89 (BE)	1988-89 (RE)	1989-90 (BE)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	I. TOTAL OUTLAY	**36845**	**60829**	**72825**	**83961**	**100790**	**112169**	**127780**	**132081**	**149223**
	A. DEVELOPMENT(a)	**24426**	**39274**	**48085**	**53397**	**63778**	**68801**	**78107**	**81153**	**92165**
	B. NON-DEVELOPMENT	**12419**	**21555**	**24740**	**30564**	**37012**	**43369**	**49673**	**50928**	**57058**
	1. Defence (net)	3867	6309	7136	8519	11166	13182	14100	14797	14350
	2. Interest Payments	2957	5524	6863	8006	10591	12991	16109	16331	19742
	3. Tax Collection Charges	504	793	857	986	1185	1355	1499	1568	1722
	4. Police	1163	1894	2165	2544	2955	3535	3853	4095	4460
	5. Others(b)	3928	7035	7719	10509	11115	12306	14112	14137	16784
	II. CURRENT REVENUE	**24563**	**40989**	**47098**	**56773**	**64823**	**73485**	**86036**	**84849**	**103623**
	A. TAX REVENUE	**19844**	**31525**	**35813**	**43267**	**49540**	**56976**	**64147**	**65443**	**76041**
	1. Income and Corporation Tax	2817	4192	4484	5375	6039	6626	7809	7966	9066
	2. Customs	3409	5583	7041	9526	11475	13702	15626	15812	17880
	3. Union Excise Duties	6500	10222	11151	12956	14470	16426	18172	18548	22702
	4. Sales Tax	4018	6507	7326	8742	9975	11613	13019	13419	15111
	5. Others	3100	5021	5811	6668	7581	8609	9521	9698	11282
	B. NON-TAX REVENUE(c)	**4719**	**9464**	**11285**	**13506**	**15283**	**16509**	**21889**	**19358**	**27582**
	Of which: (Internal resources of public undertakings for the the Plan)	(1374)	(4393)	(4920)	(5963)	(6388)	(7318)	(10990)	(9174)	(14030)
	III. GAP (I—II)	**12282**	**19840**	**25727**	**27188**	**35967**	**38884**	**41744**	**47280**	**45600**
	Financed by:									
	IV. CAPITAL RECEIPTS (net) (A+B)	**8831**	**17705**	**20522**	**23749**	**26817**	**33180**	**33388**	**38427**	**37394**
	A. INTERNAL (net)	**7161**	**16094**	**18765**	**21899**	**24439**	**29415**	**29653**	**35210**	**33671**
	1. Market Loans (net) (d)	3163	5148	5425	6475	7327	7986	9500	10001	10400
	2. Small Savings (net)	1121	2409	3650	92	3276	3633	3700	4600	4600
	3. State and Public Provident Funds (net)	558	1014	1213	1260	2150	2486	2755	2672	3306
	4. Special Deposits of Non-Government Provident Funds	604	1021	982	776	3688	4156	4100	4500	5000
	5. Special Borrowings from RBI against Compulsory Deposits	(−)70	90	80	125	(−)320	(−)190	(−)190	(−)190	(−)145
	6. Misc. Capital Receipts (net) (e)	1785	6412	7415	8971	8318	11344	9788	13627	10510

STATE GOVERNMENTS AND UNION TERRITORIES
sector undertakings for their plans)

(Rs. crores)

Sl. No.	Items	1980-81	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89 (BE)	1988-89 (RE)	1989-90 (BE)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
B.	**EXTERNAL (net)**	**1670**	**1611**	**1857**	**1850**	**2378**	**3765**	**3735**	**3217**	**3723**
	1. Loans (net) (excluding PL-480)	798	1437	1516	1515	2146	2923	3022	2016	2798
	(i) Gross	1190	1892	2003	2145	3040	4069	4357	3531	4585
	(ii) Less: Repayments	392	455	487	630	894	1146	1335	1515	1787
	2. Grants	436	326	475	485	436	492	592	711	735
	3. PL-480: Accounts under Indo-US Agreement 1974 (net)	(−)49	(−)49	(−)65	(−)79	(−)78	(−)61	..	..	..
	4. Special Credits (net)	(−)53	(−)103	(−)69	(−)71	(−)126	(−)107	(−)48	(−)59	(−)33
	5. Loan from IMF Trust Fund	538	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6. Revolving Fund	..	..	..	..	..	518	169	549	223
V.	**OVERALL BUDGETARY DEFICIT**	**3451**	**2135**	**5105**	**3439**	**9150**	**5504**	**8356**	**8853**	**8206**

(a) Includes plan expenditure of Railways, P&T and Non-departmental commercial undertakings financed out of their internal and extra-budgetary resources, including market borrowings and term loans from financial institutions to State Government public enterprises. Also includes developmental loans given by the Central and State Governments to non-developmental undertakings, local bodies and other parties. However, it excludes a notional amount of Rs. 45 crores in 1980-81, Rs. 2 crores in 1982-83, Rs. 17 crores in 1983-84, Rs. 461 crores in 1984-85, and Rs. 97 crores in 1985-86 on account of conversion of loan capital given to non-departmental commercial undertakings into equity capital.

(b) Includes general administration, pensions and ex-gratia payments to former rulers, famine relief (only non-plan portion), subsidies on food and controlled cloth, grants and loans to foreign countries and loans for non-developmental purposes to other parties, but excludes contingency fund transactions. It also excludes notional transactions in respect of subscriptions to International Monetary Fund of Rs. 559 crores in 1980-81, Rs. 636 crores in 1983-84, Rs. 368 crores in 1984-85, Rs. 520 crores in 1985-86, Rs. 1134 crores in 1986-87, Rs. 1029 crores in 1987-88, Rs. 147 crores in 1988-89 (B.E.), Rs. 775 crores in 1988-89 (R.E.) and Rs. 650 crores in 1989-90 (B.E).

(c) Includes internal resources of Railways, Posts and Telegraphs and non-departmental commercial undertakings for the plan. Because of the change in the concept from the Sixth Plan period, the data for 1980-81 onwards are not comparable with those of the earlier years.

(d) Includes market borrowings of State Government public enterprises.

(e) Excludes the notional receipts on account of repayments of loans by non-departmental commercial undertakings due to their conversion into equity capital. It also excludes notional transactions in respect of International Monetary Fund and contingency fund transactions.

2.3 : TOTAL EXPENDITURE OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

(Rs. crores)

	Final Outlays			Transfer payment to the rest of the economy			Financial Investments & Loans to the rest of the economy (gross)	Total expenditure (4+7+8)
	Govt. consumption expenditure	Gross capital formation	Total	Current	Capital	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total First Plan (1951-52 to 1955-56)	1241.3	612.3	1853.6	809.2	122.7	931.9	965.7	3751.2
Total Second Plan (1956-57 to 1960-61)	1961.5	1444.5	3406.0	1567.1	249.3	1816.4	2600.2	7822.6
Total Third Plan (1961-62 to 1965-66)	4256.0	2445.1	6701.1	2982.9	500.9	3483.8	5075.9	15260.8
Total Annual Plans (1966-67 to 1968-69)	3877.5	1243.2	5120.7	3214.0	406.9	3620.9	4739.8	13481.4
Total Fourth Plan (1969-70 to 1973-74)	9775.4	2969.2	12744.6	8035.8	1453.7	9489.5	10759.6	32993.7
Total Fifth Plan (1974-75 to 1978-79)	17575.6	5951.2	23526.8	19772.7	3229.9	23002.6	21144.9	67674.3
Total Sixth Plan (1980-81 to 1984-85)	35885.4	14822.7	50708.1	50604.0	9909.7	60513.7	47034.3	158256.1
1950-51	234.7	80.1	314.8	110.9	6.0	116.9	72.0	503.7
1955-56	269.1	152.7	421.8	202.8	48.5	251.3	301.4	974.5
1960-61	433.0	307.4	740.4	426.5	68.7	495.2	570.0	1805.6
1965-66	1109.1	520.4	1629.5	753.8	131.9	885.7	1425.4*	3940.6*
1970-71	1669.4	519.3	2188.7	1239.1	193.3	1432.4	1955.5	5576.6
1971-72	2054.5	597.4	2651.9	1722.7	283.8	2006.5	2051.3	6709.7
1972-73	2262-1	677.1	2939.2	1851.5	428.6	2280.1	2630.0	7849.3
1973-74	2312.5	782.3	3094.8	2059.5	356.3	2415.8	2620.2	8130.8
1974-75	2866.8	1227.4	4094.2	2449.8	375.0	2824.8	2865.9	9784.9
1975-76	3449.2	1204.3	4653.5	3017.7	535.7	3553.4	3829.6	12036.5
1976-77	3605.9	1111.8	4717.7	3944.7	501.9	4446.6	3985.8	13150.1
1977-78	3678.2	1107.2	4785.4	4677.9	754.6	5432.5	4767.7	14985.6
1978-79	3975.5	1300.5	5276.0	5682.6	1062.7	6745.3	5695.9	17717.2
1979-80	4502.4	1527.6	6030.0	6063.8	1219.6	7283.4	5190.9	18504.3
1980-81	5174.0	1907.5	7081.5	6911.6	1302.2	8213.8	7199.5	22494.8
1981-82	6096.3	2551.9	8648.2	7728.2	1524.8	9253.0	7499.8	25401.2
1982-83	7056.9	2884.3	9941.2	9589.8	1787.9	11377.7	9174.8	30493.7
1983-84	8130.0	3355.7	11485.7	11436.3	2337.1	13773.4	10728.6	35987.7
1984-85	9428.2	4123.3	13551.5	14938.1	2957.7	17895.8	12431.6	43878.9
1985-86	11210.4	4557.7	15768.1	18347.4	3825.1	22172.5	15171.8	53112.4
1986-87	14664.7	5905.0	20569.7	21242.8	4407.8	25650.6	17802.8	64023.1
1987-88	16551.2	5960.9	22512.1	25380.2	5474.1	30854.3	16938.2	70304.6
1988-89 (RE)	18832.1	7426.4	26258.5	31297.5	5909.8	37207.3	18668.7	82134.5
1989-90 (BE)	19669.1	8432.8	28101.9	35432.0	5842.4	41274.4	19129.7	88506.0

* For 1965-66 includes Rs. 53 crores as additional payments to IMF, IBRD. IDA & ADB following the change in the par value of the rupee. This is a nominal outlay as it is met by the issue of non-negotiable Government of India securities.

2.4: PLAN OUTLAY BY HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT: CENTRE, STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES, 1961—80

Heads of Development	Amount (Rs. crores)					Percentage Distribution				
	Third Plan 1961—66 (Actuals)	Annual Plans 1966—69 (Actuals)	Fourth Plan 1969—74 (Actuals)	Fifth Plan 1974—79 (Actuals)	Annual Plan 1979—80 (Actuals)	Third Plan 1961—66 (Actuals)	Annual Plans 1966—69 (Actuals)	Fourth Plan 1969—74 (Actuals)	Fifth Plan 1974—79 (Actuals)	Annual Plan 1979—80 (Actuals)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Agriculture and allied Sectors.	1088.9	1107.1*	2320.4*	4864.9	1996.5	12.7	16.7	14.7	12.3	16.4
2. Irrigation and Flood Control	664.7	471.0	1354.1	3876.5	1287.9	7.8	7.1	8.6	9.8	10.6
3. Power . .	1252.3	1212.5	2931.7	7399.5	2240.5	14.6	18.3	18.6	18.8	18.4
4. Village and Small Scale Industries	240.8	126.1	242.6	592.5	255.7	2.8	1.9	1.5	1.5	2.1
5. Industry and Minerals	1726.3	1510.4	2864.4	8988.6	2383.5	20.1	22.8	18.2	22.8	19.6
6. Transport and Communications	2111.7	1222.4	3080.4	6870.3	2044.9	24.6	18.5	19.5	17.4	16.8
7. Education .	588.7	306.8	774.3	1710.3	263.0	6.9	4.6	4.9	4.4	2.2
8. Scientific Research	71.6	47.1	130.8		91.4†	0.8	0.7	0.8		0.7
9. Health . . .	225.9	140.2	335.5	760.8	223.1	2.6	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.8
10. Family Planning	24.9	70.4	278.0	491.8	118.5	0.3	1.1	1.8	1.3	1.0
11. Water Supply and Sanitation	105.7	102.7	458.9	1091.6	387.6	1.2	1.6	2.9	2.8	3.2
12. Housing, Urban and Regional Development	127.6	73.3	270.2	1150.0	368.8	1.5	1.1	1.7	2.9	3.0
13. Welfare of Backward Classes	99.1	73.6	164.6	724.0**	247.9**	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.8	2.0
14. Social Welfare	19.4	11.2	64.4	88.2	30.7	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3
15. Labour Welfare and Craftsman Training . . .	55.8	34.8	31.1	817.2	236.5	0.7	0.5	0.2	2.1	1.9
16. Other programmes	173.1	115.8	179.8			2.0	1.7	1.2		
17. Special Schemes:										
(i) Special Welfare programmes	. .	. .	123.6	. .	. . .	. .	. .	0.8	. .	. .
(ii) Crash Scheme for Educated Unemployed	. .	. .	54.0	. .	. .	. .	. .	0.3	. .	. .
(iii) Advance Action for Fifth Plan	. .	. .	120.0	. .	. .	. .	. .	0.8	. .	. .
TOTAL	8576.5	6625.4	15778.8	39426.2	12176.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Includes Buffer Stock: Rs. 140 crores for 1968-69, Rs. 25 crores for 1969-70, Rs. 50 crores for 1971-72, Rs. 25 crores for 1972-73 and Rs. 24 crores for 1973-74. Thus the figure for buffer stocks during the Fourth Plan works out to Rs. 124 crores against the original plan provision of Rs. 255 crores.

** ncludes Hill and Tribal Areas.

† Includes new and renewable sources of energy.

2.5 : PLAN OUTLAY BY HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT : CENTRE, STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES, 1980—85

(Rs. crores)

Heads of Development	Sixth Plan Outlay 1980—85	Annual Plan 1980-81 (Actuals)	Annual Plan 1981-82 (Actuals)	Annual Plan 1982-83 (Actuals)	Annual Plan 1983-84 (Actuals)	Annual Plan 1984-85 (Actuals)	Total Sixth Plan 1980—85 (Col. 3 to 7)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. Agriculture	**5695.1**	**981.5**	**1129.4**	**1261.0**	**1427.0**	**1824.6**	**6623.5**
II. Rural Development	**5363.7**	**1040.2**	**1100.9**	**1295.8**	**1497.9**	**2062.0**	**6996.8**
III. Special Area Programme	**1480.0**	**206.4**	**258.5**	**335.1**	**356.8**	**423.5**	**1580.3**
IV. Irrigation and Flood Control	**12160.0**	**1777.3**	**1948.4**	**2105.2**	**2445.4**	**2653.6**	**10929.9**
V. Energy	**26535.4**	**3828.0**	**5064.9**	**6409.6**	**7276.6**	**8172.2**	**30751.3**
1. Power	19265.4	2656.8	3182.3	3708.5	4092.5	4658.5	18298.6
2. New and Renewable Sources of Energy	100.0	4.3	13.9	22.5	33.7	88.7	163.1
3. Petroleum	4300.0	735.2	1204.8	1823.1	2197.8	2521.2	8482.1
4. Coal	2870.0	431.7	663.9	855.5	952.6	903.8	3807.5
5. Energy Development	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VI. Industry and Minerals	**15017.6**	**2194.5**	**2777.9**	**3075.3**	**3916.4**	**4983.4***	**16947.5***
1. Village and Small Scale Industries	1780.5	273.2	322.9	326.1	402.6	620.3	1945.1
2. Large and Medium Industries	13237.1	1921.3	2360.0	2709.2	3478.8	4321.1*	14790.4*
3. Others	..	..	95.0	40.0	35.0	42.0	212.0
VII. Transport	**12412.0**	**2163.0**	**2583.1**	**2752.8**	**3075.8**	**3633.7**	**14208.4**
1. Railways	5100.0	973.0	1210.0	1319.5	1419.6	1664.6	6586.7
2. Others	7312.0	1190.0	1373.1	1433.3	1656.2	1969.1	7621.7
VIII. Communications and Information & Broadcasting	**3134.3**	**356.7**	**576.1**	**674.8**	**864.5**	**997.4**	**3469.5**
IX. Science and Technology	**865.2**	**97.4**	**148.3**	**208.1**	**228.5**	**338.1 @**	**1020.4 @**
X. Social Services	**14035.2**	**2074.6**	**2487.2**	**2950.2**	**3834.7**	**4569.9**	**15916.6**
1. Education	2523.7	339.5	435.7	538.6	697.8	965.0	2976.6
2. Health and Family Planning	2831.0	411.5	530.4	675.2	853.1	942.0	3412.2
3. Housing and Urban Development	2488.4	477.3	488.1	507.3	656.9	709.5	2839.1
4. Other Social Services	6192.1	846.3	1033.0	1229.1	1626.9	1953.4	6688.7
XI. Others	**801.5**	**112.8**	**136.2**	**215.0**	**163.9**	**219.6**	**847.5**
XII. Total (I to XI)	**97500.0**	**14832.4 (15023.4)**	**18210.9 (18372.9)**	**21282.9 (21724.9)**	**25087.5 (25313.6)**	**29878.0 (30032.5)**	**109291.7 (110467.3)**
(a) Central Plan	47250.0	7049.3	9197.0	11284.9	13644.0	16650.0	57825.2
(b) State Plans	48600.0	7527.5 (7718.5)	8666.3 (8828.3)	9587.8 (10029.8)	10994.8 (11220.9)	12681.8 (12836.6)	49458.2 (50633.8)
(c) U.T. Plans	1650.0	255.6	347.6	410.2	448.7	546.2	2008.3

NOTE : Figures in brackets are inclusive of expenditures (Rs. 191 crores in 1980-81, Rs. 162 crores in 1981-82, Rs. 442 crores in 1982-83, Rs. 226 crores in 1983-84 & Rs. 154.5 crores in 1984-85) on works financed by Central assistance for relief from natural calamities.

*Excludes Rs. 2.85 crores for National Test Houses.

@ Includes Rs. 2.85 crores for National Test Houses.

2.6 : PLAN OUTLAY BY HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT : CENTRE, STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES, 1980—85

(Percentage Distribution)

Heads of Development	Sixth Plan Outlay 1980—85	Annual Plan 1980-81 (Actuals)	Annual Plan 1981-82 (Actuals)	Annual Plan 1982-83 (Actuals)	Annual Plan 1983-84 (Actuals)	Annual Plan 1984-85 (Actuals)	Total Sixth Plan 1980—85 (Col. 3 to 7)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. Agriculture	**5.8**	**6.6**	**6.2**	**5.9**	**5.7**	**6.1**	**6.1**
II. Rural Development	**5.5**	**7.0**	**6.0**	**6.1**	**6.0**	**6.9**	**6.4**
III. Special Area Programme	**1.5**	**1.4**	**1.4**	**1.6**	**1.4**	**1.4**	**1.4**
IV. Irrigation and Flood Control	**12.5**	**12.0**	**10.7**	**9.9**	**9.7**	**8.9**	**10.0**
V. Energy	**27.2**	**25.8**	**27.8**	**30.1**	**29.0**	**27.4**	**28.1**
1. Power	19.8	17.9	17.5	17.4	16.3	15.6	16.7
2. New and Renewable Sources of Energy	0.1	. .	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1
3. Petroleum	4.4	5.0	6.6	8.6	8.8	8.5	7.8
4. Coal	2.9	2.9	3.6	4.0	3.8	3.0	3.5
VI. Industry and Minerals	**15.4**	**14.8**	**15.3**	**14.4**	**15.6**	**16.7**	**15.5**
1. Village and small scale Industries	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.6	2.1	1.8
2. Large and Medium Industries	13.6	13.0	13.5	12.7	13.9	14.5	13.5
3. Others	. .	. .	. .	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
VII. Transport	**12.7**	**14.6**	**14.2**	**12.9**	**12.3**	**12.2**	**13.0**
1. Railways	**5.2**	**6.6**	**6.7**	**6.2**	**5.7**	**5.6**	**6.1**
2. Others	**7.5**	**8.0**	**7.5**	**6.7**	**6.6**	**6.6**	**6.9**
VIII. Communications and Information & Broadcasting	**3.2**	**2.4**	**3.2**	**3.2**	**3.4**	**3.3**	**3.2**
IX. Science and Technology	**0.9**	**0.7**	**0.8**	**1.0**	**0.9**	**1.1**	**0.9**
X. Social Services	**14.4**	**14.0**	**13.7**	**13.9**	**15.3**	**15.3**	**14.6**
1. Education	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.8	3.2	2.7
2. Health and Family Planning	2.9	2.8	2.9	3.2	3.4	3.2	3.1
3. Housing and Urban Development	2.6	3.2	2.7	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.6
4. Other Social Services	6.3	5.7	5.7	5.8	6.5	6.5	6.1
XI. Others	**0.9**	**0.7**	**0.7**	**1.0**	**0.7**	**0.7**	**0.8**
XII. Total (I to XI)*	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

***Exclusive of expenditure on works financed by Central assistance for relief from natural calamities.**

2.7—A : SEVENTH PLAN OUTLAY BY HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT: CENTRE, STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

(Amount Rs. crores)

Heads of Development	Seventh Plan Outlay 1985-90	Annual Plan 1985-86 Actuals	Annual Plan 1986-87 Actuals	Annual Plan 1987-88 Actuals	Annual Plan 1988-89 (R.E.)	Annual Plan 1989-90 (Plan Outlay)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. Agriculture & Allied Activities	**10523.6**	**1825.9**	**2215.8**	**2742.9**	**2846.5**	**3054.8**
II. Rural Development . . .	**8906.1**	**2226.1**	**2667.7**	**3146.4**	**3054.8**	**3100.1**
III. Special Area Programmes	**2803.6**	**447.3**	**627.6**	**677.1**	**778.8**	**905.3**
IV. Irrigation & Flood Control	**16978.6**	**2792.2**	**3221.6**	**3346.9**	**3486.4**	**3871.5**
V. Energy*.	**55129.0**	**9679.0**	**11458.4**	**11594.5**	**13701.0**	**17181.8**
1. Power	34273.5	5615.5	6701.4	7096.3	8737.0	11422.5
2. Petroleum	12935.4	2935.7	3382.0	3019.6	3055.1	3356.0
3. Coal & Lignite . . .	7400.6	995.0	1233.0	1362.9	1775.3	2262.0
4. Non-conventional sources of Energy . .	519.5	132.8	141.8	115.2	132.9	141.3
VI. Industry and Minerals	**22107.8**	**5437.1**	**5564.0**	**5537.1**	**6482.9**	**7032.1**
1. Village & Small Scale Industries	2752.7	524.3	615.7	616.9	679.5	796.4
2. Other Industries . . .	19355.1	4912.8	4948.3	4920.2	5803.4	6235.7
VII. Transport	**22644.9**	**4072.2**	**5201.4**	**6034.6**	**6980.1**	**7851.7**
1. Railways	12334.6	1941.7	2697.1	3418.9	3850.0	4450.0
2. Others	10310.3	2130.5	2504.3	2615.7	3130.1	3401.7
VIII. Communications	**4474.5**	**942.1**	**1085.6**	**1464.0**	**2312.4**	**2859.9**
IX. Science, Technology & Environment	**2463.1**	**404.8**	**512.4**	**585.4**	**785.7**	**798.1**
X. General Economic Services	**1395.6**[1]	**179.1**	**423.1**	**386.1**	**603.9**	**1269.6**
XI. Social Services	**31545.2**	**4858.5**	**5902.0**	**7006.4**	**8107.7**	**9162.3**
1. Education	6382.6	876.8	1014.4	1610.8	1904.0	2288.6
2. Medical & Public Health	3392.9	579.9	641.8	724.3	837.5	937.8
3. Family Welfare . . .	3256.3	479.8	561.1	607.4	635.0	653.0
4. Housing.	2428.2	437.9	561.0	506.4	565.4	617.1
5. Urban Development .	1801.3	323.2	359.0	401.0	462.4	610.2
6. Other Social Services[2]	14283.9	2160.9	2764.7	3156.5	3703.4	4055.6
XII. General Services	**1028.0**	**195.6**	**269.5**	**399.2**	**302.0**	**510.3**
XIII. TOTAL (I to XII)	**180000.0**	**33059.9 (33421.1)**	**39149.1 (39705.2)**	**42920.6 (44034.1)**	**49442.2 (50017.2)**	**57592.5**
(a) Central Plan	95534.0	19115.5	22401.8	24584.7	30166.0	34446.0
(b) State Plans	80698.0	13249.5 (13610.7)	16043.0 (16599.0)	17627.5 (18741.1)	18506.2 (19081.2)	22292.7
(c) U.T. Plans	3768.0	694.9	704.4	708.3	770.0	858.9

NOTE : (*i*) Figures in Brackets are inclusive of expenditure Rs. 361.19 crores in 1985-86, Rs.556.05 crores in 1986-87, Rs. 1113.55 crores in 1987-88 & Rs. 575 crores in 1988-89 on works financed by Central assistance for relief from natural calamities.

(*ii*) Figures in this Table may differ from those given in earlier issues of Economic Survey because of change in accounting heads.

1. Includes provision for District Planning and National Saving Scheme also.
2. Provision for Special Employment Scheme is also included.

* Only Major Heads under Energy have been included.

2.7—B : SEVENTH PLAN OUTLAY BY HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT: CENTRE, STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

(Percentage Distribution)

Heads of Development	Seventh Plan Outlay 1985-90	Annual Plan 1985-86 Actuals	Annual Plan 1986-87 Actuals	Annual Plan 1987-88 Actuals	Annual Plan 1988-89 (R.E.)	Annual Plan 1989-90 (Plan Outlay)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. Agriculture & Allied Activities	**5.8**	**5.5**	**5.7**	**6.4**	**5.8**	**5.3**
II. Rural Development	**4.9**	**6.7**	**6.8**	**7.3**	**6.2**	**5.4**
III. Special Area Programmes	**1.6**	**1.4**	**1.6**	**1.6**	**1.6**	**1.6**
IV. Irrigation & Flood Control	**9.4**	**8.5**	**8.2**	**7.8**	**7.1**	**6.7**
V. Energy	**30.6**	**29.3**	**29.3**	**27.0**	**27.7**	**29.8**
1. Power	19.0	17.0	17.1	16.5	17.7	19.8
2. Petroleum	7.2	8.9	8.6	7.0	6.2	5.8
3. Coal & Lignite	4.1	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.6	3.9
4. Non-conventional Sources of Energy	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2
VI. Industry and Minerals	**12.3**	**16.5**	**14.2**	**12.9**	**13.1**	**12.2**
1. Village & Small Scale Industries	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.4
2. Other Industries	10.8	14.9	12.6	11.5	11.7	10.8
VII. Transport	**12.6**	**12.3**	**13.3**	**14.1**	**14.1**	**13.6**
1. Railways	6.9	5.9	6.9	8.0	7.8	7.7
2. Others	5.7	6.4	6.4	6.1	6.3	5.9
VIII. Communications	**2.5**	**2.8**	**2.8**	**3.4**	**4.7**	**5.0**
IX. Science, Technology & Environment	**1.4**	**1.2**	**1.3**	**1.4**	**1.6**	**1.4**
X. General Economic Services	**0.8**	**0.5**	**1.1**	**0.9**	**1.2**	**2.2**
XI. Social Services	**17.5**	**14.7**	**15.1**	**16.3**	**16.4**	**15.9**
1. Education	3.5	2.7	2.6	3.8	3.9	4.0
2. Medical & Public Health	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6
3. Family Welfare	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.1
4. Housing	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.1
5. Urban Development	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.1
6. Other Social Services	7.9	6.5	7.1	7.4	7.5	7.0
XII. General Services	**0.6**	**0.6**	**0.7**	**0.9**	**0.6**	**0.9**
XIII. Total (I to XII)	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
(a) Central Plan	53.1	57.8	57.2	57.3	61.0	59.8
(b) State Plans	44.8	40.1	41.0	41.1	37.4	38.7
(c) U.T. Plans	2.1	2.1	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.5

Note : Based on data in table 2.7 A

2.8: FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF INDIAN RAILWAYS

(Rs. crores)

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89 (RE)	1989-90 (BE)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Gross Traffic Receipts.	**2624**	**3538**	**4376**	**4986**	**5359**	**6428**	**7506**	**8435**	**9376**	**10633**
(i) Passanger coaching.	827	989	1162	1354	1459	1720	1941	2060	2470	2544
(ii) Other coaching.	116	128	160	166	179	210	293	255	299	320
(iii) Goods.	1618	2357	2972	3353	3603	4376	5133	5982	6461	7611
(iv) Sundry other earnings	82	93	108	119	125	133	142	162	171	178
(v) Suspense.	(−)19	(−)29	(−)26	(−)6	(−)7	(−)11	(−)3	(−)24	(−)25	(−)20
2. Working Expenses.	**2537**	**3182**	**3883**	**4661**	**5142**	**5823**	**6901**	**7803**	**8725**	**9788**
(i) Ordinary Working expenses.	2233	2734	3179	3629	4071	4643	5301	6003	6675	7373
(ii) Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund.	220	350	556	850	850	920	1250	1350	1500	1715
(iii) Appropriation to Pension Fund.	84	98	148	182	221	260	350	450	550	700
3. Net Traffic receipts(1−2)	**87**	**356**	**493**	**325**	**217**	**605**	**605**	**632**	**651**	**845**
4. Net miscellaneous receipts	**40**	**47**	**61**	**54**	**53**	**81**	**76**	**91**	**96**	**100**
5. Net Revenue(3+4)	**127**	**403**	**554**	**379**	**270**	**686**	**681**	**723**	**747**	**945**
6. Payments to General Revenues.	**325**	**356**	**436**	**424**	**466**	**507**	**579**	**639**	**719**	**805**
7. Surplus(+) or Deficit(−)	**(−)198**	**47**	**118**	**(−)45**	**(−)196**	**179**	**102**	**84**	**28**	**140**
8. Capital at charge.	**6096**	**6690**	**7251**	**7568**	**8286**	**9078**	**10373**	**11622**	**12912**	**14518**
9. Item 5 as %of item 8.	**2.1**	**6.0**	**7.6**	**5.0**	**3.3**	**7.6**	**6.6**	**6.2**	**5.8**	**6.5**
10. Item 7 as %of item 8.	**(−)3.2**	**0.7**	**1.6**	**(−)0.6**	**(−)2.4**	**2.0**	**1.0**	**0.7**	**0.2**	**1.0**

2.9: FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF THE DEPARTMENTS OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

(Rs. crores)

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89 (RE)	1989-90 (BE)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Gross Receipts.	**910**	**1070**	**1290**	**1463**	**1635**	**1786**	**1788**	**2344**	**3267**	**3780**
(i) Postal receipts.	278	309	378	435	444	477	558	643	774	800
(ii) Telecommunications receipts.	632	761	912	1028	1191	1309	1230	1701	2493	2980
2. Net Working Expenses	**821**	**953**	**1050**	**1189**	**1368**	**1582**	**1779**	**2081**	**2413**	**2794**
(i) Postal.	346	397	462	508	557	640	774	834	863	990
(ii) Telecommunications.	475	556	588	681	811	942	1005	1247	1550	1804
3. Net Receipts(1−2)	**89**	**117**	**240**	**274**	**267**	**204**	**9**	**263**	**854**	**986**
(i) Postal	(−)67	(−)88	(−)84	(−)73	(−)113	(−)163	(−)216	(−)191	(−)89	(−)190
(ii) Telecommunications.	156	205	324	347	380	367	225	454	943	1176
4. Dividend to General Revenues	**37**	**50**	**71**	**97**	**135**	**170**	**213**	**—**	**170**	**198**
5. Surplus/Deficit(3−4)	**52**	**67**	**169**	**177**	**132**	**34**	**(−)204**	**263**	**684**	**788**
(i) Postal.	(−)72	(−)94	(−)91	(−)82	(−)125	(−)163	(−)216	(−)191	(−)89	(−)190
(ii) Telecommunications.	124	161	260	259	257	197	12	454	773	978

3.1: EMPLOYMENT IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR-INDUSTRY

(In lakhs)

Item	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A. By Branch of Public Sector:												
1. Central Govt.	30.47	30.82	30.96	31.34	31.78	31.95	32.66	33.11	33.29	33.46	33.50	33.81
2. State Govts.	48.97	50.20	51.60	53.09	54.78	56.76	60.38	61.54	62.80	64.73	66.66	67.81
3. Quasi Govts.	33.92	36.75	39.29	41.70	43.43	45.76	50.40	52.74	54.96	56.74	57.95	59.48
4. Local bodies	19.85	19.89	20.15	20.63	20.80	20.37	21.11	21.30	21.64	21.90	22.14	22.11
TOTAL	133.22	137.66	142.00	146.76	150.78	154.84	164.56	168.69	172.69	176.83	180.25	183.20
B. By Industrial Classification Division/Brief Description:												
0. Agriculture, Hunting etc.	3.59	3.66	3.87	4.08	4.31	4.63	4.76	4.89	4.98	5.26	5.57	5.54
1. Mining and Quarrying	7.19	7.57	7.58	7.71	7.97	8.18	8.84	9.27	9.74	9.66	9.42	9.56
2 & 3. Manufacturing	11.13	12.26	13.55	14.16	14.46	15.02	16.34	17.17	17.61	18.15	18.62	18.67
4. Electricity, Gas and Water etc.	5.36	5.63	5.99	6.34	6.61	6.83	7.21	7.33	7.60	7.85	7.89	8.49
5. Construction	9.92	10.09	9.98	10.32	10.68	10.89	11.20	11.20	11.46	11.81	10.85	12.14
6. Wholesale and Retail Trade etc.	0.56	0.76	0.83	0.99	1.10	1.17	1.18	1.24	1.31	1.31	1.34	1.39
7. Transport, Storage & Communications	24.18	24.67	25.20	25.97	26.51	27.09	28.26	28.64	28.94	29.29	29.70	30.11
8. Financing, Insurance, Real Estate etc.	4.90	5.34	5.80	6.47	6.91	7.48	8.72	9.14	9.83	10.30	10.56	10.95
9. Community, Social & Personal Services	66.39	67.69	69.18	70.71	72.24	73.55	78.06	79.81	81.23	83.21	85.29	86.35
TOTAL	133.22	137.66	142.00	146.76	150.78	154.84	164.56	168.69	172.69	176.83	180.25	183.20

* Provisional

3.2: EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR-INDUSTRY†

(In lakhs)

Industry Division Brief Description	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
0. Agriculture, Hunting etc.	8.27	8.38	8.53	8.41	8.60	8.58	8.47	8.19	8.07	8.22	8.48	8.44
1. Mining and Quarrying	1.32	1.30	1.27	1.24	1.25	1.30	1.20	1.13	1.13	1.11	0.91	0.93
2 & 3. Manufacturing.	41.58	41.65	43.21	44.33	44.17	45.45	46.56	44.73	44.21	44.48	44.10	43.95
4. Electricity, Gas and Water etc.	0.35	0.35	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.35	0.37	0.39	0.39	0.40	0.40	0.41
5. Construction	0.94	0.83	0.83	0.83	0.73	0.72	0.68	0.66	0.70	0.69	0.58	0.50
6. Wholesale and Retail Trade etc.	2.87	2.75	2.74	2.81	2.74	2.77	2.75	2.76	2.77	2.77	2.77	2.83
7. Transport, Storage and Communications	0.74	0.71	0.61	0.71	0.71	0.60	0.59	0.57	0.54	0.54	0.52	0.51
8. Financing, Insurance, Real Estate. etc.	1.83	1.86	1.80	2.01	2.06	1.96	2.07	2.14	2.19	2.21	2.29	2.38
9. Community, Social and Personal Services	10.55	10.86	10.10	11.40	11.67	12.22	12.83	12.89	13.09	13.32	13.59	13.97
TOTAL	68.44	68.67	70.43	72.08	72.27	73.95	75.52	73.45	73.09	73.73	73.64	73.91

Note: Coverage in construction particularly on private account is known to be inadequate.

*Provisional

†Relate to non-Agricultural establishments in the private sector employing 10 and more persons.

3.3: PER CAPITA EMOLUMENTS OF PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYEES IN RELATION TO INCREASE IN AVERAGE ALL-INDIA CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (1960=100)

Year	Per Capita Emoluments*				Average All India Consumer Price Index (1960=100)	
	Employment (in lakhs)	Emoluments (in crores of Rs.)	Per Capita Emoluments (Rs.)	Percentage Increase over 1971-72	Average Index	Percentage Increase over 1971-72
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1971-72	7.01	415	5920	..	192	..
1972-73	9.32	541	5805	(−)1.94	207	7.81
1973-74	13.44	749	5573	(−)5.86	250	30.21
1974-75	14.32	1060	7402	25.03	317	65.10
1975-76	15.04	1352	8983	51.74	313	63.02
1976-77	15.75	1408	8940	51.01	301	56.77
1977-78	16.38	1646	10048	69.73	324	68.75
1978-79	17.03	1908	11210	89.36	331	72.40
1979-80	17.75	2214	12468	110.61	360	87.50
1980-81	18.39	2619	14239	140.52	401	108.85
1981-82	19.39	3133	16158	172.94	451	134.90
1982-83	20.24	3649	18029	204.54	486	153.13
1983-84	20.72	4465	21549	264.00	547	184.90
1984-85	21.07	5126	24328	310.95	582	203.13
1985-86	21.54	5576	25887	337.28	620	222.92
1986-87	22.11	6371	28820	386.82	674	251.04
1987-88	22.14	7193	32537	449.61	736	283.33
1988-89	22.09	8704	39513	567.45	803	318.23

**Source:* Bureau of Public Enterprises.

4.1: SOURCES OF CHANGE IN MONEY STOCK (M3)

(Rs. crores)

	Out-standing as on March 31 1984	Variations during							Out-standing as on Jan. 26 1990 (P)
		1984-85 March 31 to March 31	1985-86 March 31 to March 31	1986-87 March 31 to March 31	1987-88 March 31 to March 31	1988-89 March 31 to March 31	1988-89 March 31 to Jan. 27 (P)	1989-90 March 31 to Jan. 26 (P.)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I. M1 (Money supply with the public)	33398	6517	4180	7421	7039	12544	5251	6027	77126
II. M3 (Aggregate monetary resources) (1+2+3+4)	86089	16268	16322	22041	22422	35702	23636	21882	220726
1. Currency with the public	19603	3069	2387	3323	5177	4503	3019	6235	44297
2. Demand deposits with banks	13504	3144	2099	4078	1774	7744	2380	—45	32298
3. Time deposits with banks	52691	9751	12142	14620	15383	23158	18385	15855	143600
4. Other deposits with RBI	291	304	—306	20	88	297	—148	—163	531
III. Sources of change in money stock (M3)(1+2+3+4–5)									
1. Net bank credit to Govt. (A+B)	40642	9701	7978	13699	12350	13003	14641	19489	116862
A. RBI's net credit to Govt. (i+ii)	26810	7540	4328	7607	6402	6928	8457	14056£	73671£
(i) To Central Government	25802	6055	6190	7091	6559	6503	9335	15256	73456
(ii) To State Governments	1008	1485	—1862	516	—157	425	—878	—1200	215
B. Other banks' credit to Govt.	13832	2161	3650	6092	5948	6075	6184	5433	43191
2. Bank credit to commercial sector (A+B)	60726	10227	11850	11938	12746	25176	12439	9210	141873
A. RBI's credit to commercial sector@	2380	372	300	342	396	1734	607	—581	4943
B. Other banks' credit to commercial sector	58346	9855	11550	11596	12350	23442	11832	9791	136930
3. Net foreign exchange assets of banking sector (A+B)	1646	1488	738	943	805	784	—497	—724	5680
A. Reserve Bank's net foreign exchange assets	1624	1275	842	880	796	784	—497	—724	5477
B. Other banks' net foreign exchange assets	22	213	—104	63	9	..	..	..	203
4. Government's currency liabilities to the public	719	58	163	252	188	85	45	20	1485
5. Banking sector's net non-monetary liabilities other than time deposits (A+B)	17644	5206	4407	4791	3667	3346	2992	6113	45174
A. Net non-monetary liabilities of RBI	5311	3426	1970	2737	781	2711	2000	971	17907
B. Net non-monetary liabilities of other banks (derived)	12333	1780	2437	2054	2886	635	992	5142	27267

P=Provisional.

@ Excludes since the establishment of NABARD, its refinance to banks.

£ Includes an amount of Rs.421 crores representing the replacement of non-negotiable non-interest bearing securities issued to IMF by RBI claims on Central Government for facilitating repurchases from the fund.

NOTES : 1. Figures may not add up to totals because of rounding.

2. Data relate to March 31 after closure of Government accounts.

3. For the limitations of March 31, 1989 data, see the text in Chapter 7.

4.2 : SCHEDULED COMMERCIAL BANKS : SEASONAL FLOW OF FUNDS

(Rs. crores)

	1985–86 Busy Season	1986 Slack Season	1986–87 Busy Season	1987 Slack Season	1987–88 Busy Season	1988 Slack Season	1988–89 Busy Season (P)	1989 Slack Season (P)	1988–89 Busy Season (Oct. 28 to Jan. 27) (P)	1989–90 Busy Season (Oct. 27 to Jan. 26) (P)	Out-standing as on Jan 26 1990 (P)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Sources :											
1. Increase in Aggregate Deposits	6754	8041	8388	8506	8703	11536	11927	13362	6970	5461	162113
2. Increase in Borrowings from RBI	—164	132	—245	1855	—592	—370	2796	—94	—492	—2685	1333
3. Increase in Other Borrowings@	—25	27	20	138	—26	393	503	278	—427	128	1588
4. Increase in Other Demand and Time Liabilities	540	184	808	230	623	993	1420	1231	192	—523	11427
5. Residual (Net)	312	—45	672	52	806	—1	588	—1710	237	2778	10170
TOTAL	7417	8339	9643	10781	9514	12551	17234	13067	6480	5159	186631
Uses:											
1. Increase in Bank Credit	4595	2564	4122	3158	4874	5096	11050	5605	4640	3894	96444
2. Increase in Investments	2542	904	4092	5232	2823	4668	4107	4866	3077	2375	63595
3. Increase in Cash in hand	69	—85	87	193	—20	156	—6	157	—77	—55	1641
4. Increase in Balances with RBI	211	4956	1342	2198	1837	2631	2083	2439	—1160	—1055	24951
TOTAL	7417	8339	9643	10781	9514	12551	17234	13067	6480	5159	186631

@Excludes borrowings from RBI, IDBI, Exim Bank and NABARD.

P=Provisional.

NOTES : 1. Residual (Net) is the balance of Uses of Funds over Sources of Funds and includes by implication borrowings from IDBI, Exim Bank and NABARD.
2. The slack season is from May to October and the busy season is from November to April.

4.3 : SCHEDULED COMMERCIAL BANKS — VARIATIONS IN SELECTED ITEMS

(Rs. crores)

	Out-standing as on March 31 1984	Variations during							Out-standing as on Jan. 26 1990 (P)
		1984-85 March 31 to March 31	1985-86 March 31 to March 31	1986-87 March 31 to March 31	1987-88 March 31 to March 31	1988-89 March 31 to March 31	1988-89 March 31 to Jan. 27 (P)	1989-90 March 31 to Jan. 26 (P)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Demand deposits	11593	2743	1756	3641	1040	7148	2259	—141	27780
2. Time deposits	49139	9096	11377	13593	14275	21759	17821	15094	134333
3. Aggregate deposits	60732	11839	13133	17234	15315	28907	20080	14953	162113
4. Borrowings from RBI	1503	469	—943	348	847	1996	—1400	—2887	1333
5. Cash in hand and balances with RBI	8857	2759	864	3231	3348	4554	2733	2979	26592
6. Investments in Government securities	13426	2087	3549	5984	5815	5852	6070	5332	42045
7. Bank credit	42025	7148	7869	7715	7492	17121	8286	7074	96444
8. Bills rediscounted under the Bill Market Scheme	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
9. Gross bank credit (including bills rediscounted)	42025	7148	7869	7715	7492	17121	8286	7074	96444

P=Provisional.

Note: For the limitations of March 31, 1989 data, see the text in Chapter 7.

4.4: SCHEDULED COMMERCIAL BANKS' OUTSTANDING ADVANCES AGAINST COMMODITIES COVERED UNDER SELECTIVE CREDIT CONTROL

(Rs. crores)

Commodities	As on last Friday of				Variations during		
	March 1988	September 1988	March 1989*	September 1989*	1988–89* April-March	April—September* 1988–89	April—September* 1989–90
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Paddy and rice	275.0	192.7	431.8	303.6	156.8	−82.3	−128.2
2. Wheat	49.6	70.9	65.5	81.6	15.9	21.3	16.1
3. Pulses	31.8	57.0	38.5	56.9	6.7	25.2	18.4
4. Other foodgrains	41.1	39.6	53.2	51.4	12.1	−1.5	−1.8
5. Sugar	553.0	365.7	572.5	263.2	19.5	−187.3	−309.3
6. Khandsari	17.2	17.9	24.8	21.6	7.6	0.7	−3.2
7. Gur	2.2	1.8	3.0	2.7	0.8	−0.4	−0.3
8. Groundnut	13.0	30.4	33.4	26.0	20.4	17.4	−7.4
9. Rape seed/mustard seed	10.1	20.8	16.0	20.3	5.9	10.7	4.3
10. Linseed	0.6	0.5	1.9	0.6	1.3	−0.1	−1.3
11. Castor seed	2.2	2.0	2.4	2.4	0.2	−0.2	. .
12. Cotton seed	. .	13.0	. .	9.3	. .	13.0	9.3
13. Soyabean	. .	26.6	. .	25.0	. .	26.6	25.0
14. Other oil seeds	. .	7.2	. .	11.6	. .	7.2	11.6
15. Groundnut oil	16.4	19.1	23.6	21.8	7.2	2.7	−1.8
16. Rape seed/mustard oil	19.3	21.1	22.6	29.0	3.3	1.8	6.4
17. Castor oil	9.2	12.2	14.6	20.5	5.4	3.0	5.9
18. Linseed oil	0.9	2.1	1.6	1.6	0.7	1.2	. .
19. Cotton seeds oil	. .	7.6	. .	8.9	. .	7.6	8.9
20. Soyabean oil	. .	11.7	. .	20.9	. .	11.7	20.9
21. Other Veg. oil	. .	20.4	. .	22.8	. .	20.4	22.8
22. Vanaspati	61.2	53.7	66.1	70.1	4.9	−7.5	4.0
23. Cotton & Kapas	465.4	422.5	512.9	446.2	47.5	−42.9	−66.7
24. Raw Jute	65.7	60.2	110.4	120.7	44.7	−5.5	10.3
25. Total	1633.9	1476.7	1994.8	1638.7	360.9	−157.2	−356.1

*Data are provisional.

. . Not available

NOTE: Total advances at row 25 are exclusive of advances for (*i*) food procurement to Food Corporation of India and State Governments/their agencies; (*ii*) raw cotton to Cotton Corporation of India; and (*iii*) raw jute to Jute Corporation of India.

4.5: BRANCH EXPANSION OF PUBLIC SECTOR BANKS AND OTHER COMMERCIAL BANKS

Banks	Number of offices as on						Increase between 30-6-69 and 30-6-89	Increase in the number of offices in Rural Centres*	% age of Col.(9) to (8)
	30-6-69	30-6-85	30-6-86	30-6-87	30-6-88	30-6-89			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A. State Bank of India . .	1559	7189	7450	7474	7643	7988	6429	3724	57.9
B. Subsidiaries of SBI . .	893	3323	3365	3362	3445	3571	2678	1280	47.8
C. Fourteen Nationalised banks .	4134	20941	21694	22009	22729	23753	19619	11118	56.7
D. Regional rural banks .	. .	11652	12729	13053	13568	14136	14136	13083	92.6
Total of public sector banks (A+B+C+D) .	6586	43105	45238	45898	47385	49448	42862	29205	68.1
E. Six banks nationalised on 15-4-80	419	3493	3554	3609	3675	3821	3402	1598	47.0
Total of A+B+C+D+E .	7005	46598	48792	49507	51060	53269	46264	30803	66.6
F. Other Indian scheduled commercial banks . .	900	4614	4298	4158	4175	4254	3354	1286	38.3
G. Foreign banks . . .	130	136	136	136	136	136	6	. .	. .
H. Non-scheduled banks**	217	37	39	39	39	39	—178**	. .	. .
Total of all commercial banks	8252	51385	53265	53840	55410	57698	49446	32089	64.9

* Rural Centres—Places with a population upto 9,999.

** The reduction in the number of offices of the non-scheduled banks is due to:—

(i) The inclusion of some of them in the second schedule to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934; and

(ii) taking over certain non-scheduled banks by the State Bank of India and other scheduled banks.

NOTE:- The increase in the number of offices in Rural Centres represents the difference between the number of offices at such centres as on 30th June, 1969 (classified on the basis of 1961 census) and the number of offices at Rural Centres as on 30th June, 1988 (classified on the basis of 1981 census).

4.6: ADVANCES TO AGRICULTURE AND OTHER HITHERTO NEGLECTED SECTORS BY PUBLIC SECTOR BANKS

(Accounts in '000s)

(Amount in Rs. crores)

	June 1969		June 1985		June 1986		June 1987		June 1988†	
	No. of Accts.	Amount out-standing	No. of Accts.	Amount out-standing	No. of Accts.	Amount out-standing	No. of Accts.	Amount out-standing	No. of Accts.	Amount out-standing
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Agriculture:										
(*a*) Direct finance* . . .	160	40.31 (1.3)	13869	6437	15619	7918	16903	9300	18225	10660
(*b*) Indirect finance . . .	4	122.12 (4.1)	995	1416	961	1313	741	1366	734	1510
2. Small-scale industries** . . .	51	251.07 (8.3)	1510	6766	1762	7836	2041	9309	2315	10798
3. Setting up of industrial estate .	. .	. .	2	72	1	79	3	75	1	87
4. Road and water transport operators	2	5.49 (0.2)	583	1855	594	1895	642	1967	691	2101
5. Retail trade	33$	19.37$ (0.6)	2054	1020	2442	1208	3011	1458	3638	1754
6. Small-business	. .	. .	1611	570	1833	667	2341	899	2747	1075
7. Professional and self-employed persons	8	1.91 (0.1)	1545	605	1686	728	1951	898	2137	1037
8. Education	1	0.80 (neg)	58	26	58	31	68	38	72	49
9. Consumption loans . . .	. .	. .	166	17	133	16	143	22	167	34
10. S.S.C.'s Organisations for on-lending to other priority sectors mentioned at 4 to 9 above	. .	. .	6	4	7	10	11	19	4	11
11. S.S. Organisations for SC/ST for purchase and supply of inputs and marketing of outputs	. .	. .	2	2	3	2	5	7	9	5
12. Housing Loans	. .	. .	154	50	178	83	166	53	226	210
13. Total Priority Sector Advances (1 to 12) .	260	440.97 (14.6)	22555	18840	25277	21786	28076	25500	30965	29332
14. Total Bank Credit	. .	3017.00	. .	45434	. .	50820	. .	56732	. .	66856

† Provisional.

* Excludes advances to plantations other than development finance.

** Number of units.

$ Includes small business.

NOTES: 1. Figures may not add up to totals because of rounding.

2. Figures within brackets indicate the percentage to total advances of these banks.

4.7: STATE-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF BANK OFFICES, AGGREGATE DEPOSITS AND TOTAL CREDIT OF PUBLIC SECTOR BANKS[1] AND PERCENTAGE SHARE OF ADVANCES TO PRIORITY SECTORS

State/Union Territory	No. of offices at the end of		Deposits (Rs. crores)		Bank credit (Rs. crores)		Share of priority sectors in bank credit (per cent)	
	June 1969	June 1989*	June 1969	June 1989*	June 1969	June 1989*	June 1969	June 1988*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Andhra Pradesh . . .	444	3138	121.11	7396	122.09	6460	24.4	53.8
2. Assam	67	687	33.20	1492	12.85	858	10.3	52.9
3. Bihar	269	2658	168.67	6508	52.05	2480	9.1	65.4
4. Gujarat	750	2858	401.31	8891	194.89	5287	15.9	45.9
5. Haryana	140	951	48.78	2853	23.15	1663	28.2	69.7
6. Himachal Pradesh . . .	41	540	12.38	990	3.49	350	2.7	65.9
7. Jammu & Kashmir . . .	17	245	17.95	732	0.86	242	30.3	62.4
8. Karnataka	510	2674	187.79	6239	143.04	5810	24.8	49.2
9. Kerala	331	1543	116.79	4408	76.95	2884	27.6	53.9
10. Madhya Pradesh . . .	332	2575	107.43	5269	63.14	3645	22.3	56.9
11. Maharashtra	946	4292	902.67	21909	911.79	17804	12.4	26.6
12. Manipur	2	40	1.06	83	0.15	50	...	77.8
13. Meghalaya	7	93	8.87	231	2.52	53	50.0	61.4
14. Nagaland	2	60	1.07	150	0.06	67	40.0	64.7
15. Orissa	96	1071	29.49	1761	14.60	1455	11.2	58.1
16. Punjab	290	1905	185.41	7744	50.29	3196	27.9	66.7
17. Rajasthan	311	1631	73.73	3400	38.20	2087	16.8	61.1
18. Tamil Nadu	721	2867	233.48	8011	311.32	8106	25.5	43.3
19. Tripura	5	72	3.76	170	0.16	84	9.5	75.6
20. Uttar Pradesh	639	4843	337.15	13843	153.74	6253	16.9	54.5
21. West Bengal	428	2837	456.45	12539	525.80	6310	4.4	31.5
22. Chandigarh	19	105	34.55	1134	64.13	1036	4.2	37.5
23. Delhi	207	1014	359.80	13546	244.90	6948	10.2	23.3
24. Goa, Daman & Diu . .	83	256	48.68	1201	19.68	387	12.6	39.2
25. Pondicherry	11	55	5.06	217	4.74	122	12.9	48.0
26. All others**	1	123	0.33	297	0.01	77	...	54.5
TOTAL	6669	39133	3896.97	131016	3034.60	83715	14.9	43.9

[1]Include State Bank of India and its subsidiaries and 20 Nationalised Banks.

*Data are provisional.

**Include Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Lakshadweep, Mizoram and Sikkim.

NOTES: 1. Deposits exclude inter-bank deposits.

2. Bank credit excludes dues from banks but includes amount of bills rediscounted with RBI/IDBI/other financial institutions.

3. The data relating to deposits and bank credit relate to the last Friday of the month and are based on quarterly return on aggregate deposits and gross bank credit.

4. State-wise and All India percentages have been worked out with reference to gross bank credit (inclusive of food credit).

5. Figures may not add up to totals because of rounding.

4.8 FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE SANCTIONED AND DISBURSED BY FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

(Rs. crores)

Institutions	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1988† April-September	1989† April-September
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Industrial Finance Corporation of India							
(i) Sanctioned	415.4	499.2	798.0	1025.1	1905.6	891.3	829.8
(ii) Disbursed	272.9	403.9	451.6	660.0	1005.3	413.1	423.1
2. Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India Ltd.							
(i) Sanctioned	620.7	708.2	1118.3	1283.3	2056.1	1177.3	1614.5
(ii) Disbursed	392.7	482.2	695.5	771.2	1085.6	401.6	518.5
3. Industrial Development Bank of India							
(i) Sanctioned	2558.4	2561.2	3151.2	3286.9	5129.3	2927.1	2449.5
(ii) Disbursed	1477.7	2099.8	2257.6	2673.2	3611.2	1486.6	1470.5
4. Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India							
(i) Sanctioned	110.8	75.2	148.9	186.5	208.8	99.2	60.7
(ii) Disbursed	54.8	67.8	94.7	101.9	116.5	51.7	59.2
5. State Financial Corporations*							
(i) Sanctioned	743.1	1009.1	1210.8	1284.7	1404.6	637.3	569.6
(ii) Disbursed	497.7	608.5	791.9	938.0	1053.1	832.7	517.0
6. State Industrial Development Corporations*							
(i) Sanctioned	477.9	527.0	570.3	619.4	742.3	154.1	217.5
(ii) Disbursed	297.6	364.0	425.5	449.1	530.7	218.6	272.6
7. Unit Trust of India							
(i) Sanctioned	357.3	696.6	465.0	1024.8	1973.1	1053.4	641.9
(ii) Disbursed	236.2	528.8	417.6	749.1	1091.2	568.6	567.8
8. Life Insurance Corporation of India							
(i) Sanctioned	219.9	383.6	363.8	362.7	660.2	391.4	310.9
(ii) Disbursed	161.5	261.9	389.8	342.3	442.0	133.5	181.6
9. General Insurance Corporation of India							
(i) Sanctioned	144.1	153.0	153.3	98.3	122.6	60.8	133.9
(ii) Disbursed	110.5	107.3	131.6	103.5	115.4	42.7	84.0

†Data are provisional.

*April—September data for SFCs/SIDCs are estimated.

NOTE : 1. IDBI figures exclude refinance assistance to SFCs and SIDCs and banks seed capital assistance as also resource support to other financial institutions.

2. ICICI figures include assistance under suppliers' credit from 1982-83 and equipment leasing scheme from 1983-84 and venture capital from 1986-87.

3. IRBI figures include assistance under hire-purchase and equipment leasings schemes and assistance to Textiles Processing Corporation of India Ltd. (TPCI) and State-level institutions.

4. Guarantees are included, if any.

5. IFCI's figures include resource support to other financial institutions.

5.1: INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES

	Primary Articles						Manufactured Products						
	Total	Food Articles Total	Food Articles Food-grains	Non-Food Articles	Minerals	Fuel, Power, Light & Lubricants	Total	Food Products	Textiles	Chemicals & Chemical Products	Basic Metals, Alloys & Metal Products	Machinery & Transport Equipment	All Commodities
Average of weeks													
Base: 1970-71=100													
Weight	41.67	29.80	12.92	10.62	1.25	8.46	49.87	13.32	11.03	5.55	5.97	6.72	100.00
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1972-73	111	111	120	108	124	110	122	150	113	105	114	112	116.2
1973-74	142	137	142	147	225	131	140	171	185	116	139	123	139.7
1974-75	178	172	196	164	424	198	169	187	160	169	173	156	174.9
1975-76	166	164	174	140	440	219	171	181	147	176	185	173	173.0
1976-77	167	155	153	167	449	231	175	189	155	171	190	170	176.6
1977-78	184	174	170	178	477	234	179	184	173	173	194	173	185.8
1978-79	181	172	173	170	491	245	180	157	179	177	211	184	185.8
1979-80	207	187	185	195	780	283	216	215	203	199	252	216	217.6
1980-81	238	208	217	218	1110	354	257	309	213	241	272	239	256.2
1981-82	264	235	237	241	1169	428	271	299	224	260	317	265	281.3
1982-83	274	250	249	245	1106	460	272	260	233	269	355	278	288.7
1983-84	304	283	274	282	994	495	296	299	250	282	381	290	316.0
1984-85	325	297	276	320	1015	518	320	324	280	292	420	304	338.4
1985-86	331	318	296	247	1030	580	343	346	276	311	477	338	357.8
1986-87	349	339	299	305	949	619	359	382	271	329	479	356	376.8
1987-88	383	367	332	386	721	642	384	413	298	353	512	372	405.4
1988-89	411	408	390	380	749	677	414	419	330	374	599	413	435.3
Base: 1981-82=100													
Weight	32.30	17.39	7.92	10.08	4.83	10.66	57.04	10.14	11.55	7.63	7.36	6.27£	100.00
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Last Week of													
1982-83	110	117	118	102	100	110	105	97	108	106	107	104	107.2
1983-84	119	124	115	118	104	116	112	110	113	109	114	108	114.9
1984-85	123	130	118	121	106	123	121	112	123	114	133	115	121.8
1985-86	129	137	129	126	107	137	126	118	115	121	140	124	127.7
1986-87	136	144	130	138	101	140	132	130	120	128	144	129	134.2
1987-88	157	168	151	167	98	148	144	142	135	133	161	139	148.5
1988-89	157	174	166	156	99	155	157	149	144	137	192	158	156.9
Average of weeks													
1982-83	107	111	109	101	103	107	104	97	105	104	105	103	104.9
1983-84	118	127	119	112	100	113	110	108	110	107	112	107	112.8
1984-85	126	132	117	125	105	117	118	114	120	112	123	112	120.1
1985-86	126	134	125	120	107	130	124	117	120	118	140	121	125.4
1986-87	137	148	129	134	104	139	129	129	116	125	141	127	132.7
1987-88	153	161	141	163	101	143	139	141	127	132	150	132	143.6
1988-89	160	177	162	160	99	151	152	148	140	136	176	151	154.3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1988-89													
April	155	165	151	165	99	150	147	143	135	134	166	145	150.0
May	156	167	152	165	99	150	148	143	136	134	167	147	150.7
June	159	172	155	166	98	150	149	146	136	135	169	148	152.2
July	163	180	160	165	99	150	150	150	138	135	172	148	154.4
August	162	180	162	161	98	150	151	150	140	136	173	150	154.5
September	159	179	163	155	98	150	152	153	140	136	175	150	154.3
October	164	184	165	161	98	150	153	154	140	137	175	151	156.0
November	165	185	166	162	98	150	152	149	141	136	177	149	155.7
December	162	181	166	160	98	151	152	146	141	136	178	150	154.9
January	160	180	168	153	99	154	154	146	142	137	185	156	155.8
February	159	178	169	155	99	154	155	145	143	137	187	157	155.9
March	157	174	166	155	99	155	157	148	144	137	192	158	156.6
1989-90													
April	156	170	162	157	99	155	161	155	149	137	198	160	158.4
May	159	176	162	157	99	155	162	159	150	137	199	160	160.3
June	161	180	167	156	99	156	163	160	150	137	201	161	161.6
July	163	184	168	158	100	156	165	164	152	137	152	163	163.6
August	167	189	172	162	100	156	168	172	154	139	206	166	166.7
September	168	188	173	166	101	156	171	177	157	140	208	168	168.3
October	167	183	169	171	101	156	171	173	159	141	208	168	168.3
November	165	181	168	170	101	157	171	169	160	140	208	168	167.3
December	163	177	165	170	101	157	170	163	161	141	208	168	166.3

Note — Provisional from April, 1989.
£ Machinery & Machine tools.

5.2: INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES—SELECTED COMMODITIES/COMMODITY GROUPS

	Rice	Wheat	Pulses	Tea	Raw cotton	Raw jute	Ground nuts	Coal	Mineral oils	Sugar, Khandsari & gur	Edible oils	Cotton yarn	Cotton cloth (Mills)	Jute, hemp & mesta	Fertilizers	Cement	Iron, steel & ferro-alloys
Average of weeks																	
Base: 1970-71 = 100																	
Weight	5.13	3.42	2.18	1.15	2.25	0.43	1.82	1.04	4.91	7.24	3.72	1.38	3.80	1.22	1.25	0.70	3.47
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1973-74	140	108	177	111	138	99	166	122	142	192	148	152	134	120	114	112	143
1974-75	183	183	216	162	169	104	173	144	240	200	172	178	173	158	203	148	171
1975-76	179	160	182	175	136	117	129	184	257	214	135	141	162	131	215	171	184
1976-77	157	152	146	214	198	127	142	198	268	218	143	178	166	125	187	174	187
1977-78	162	157	215	252	193	149	172	199	268	185	176	197	179	142	177	177	188
1978-79	161	154	247	212	169	147	146	212	270	147	159	200	184	161	175	197	213
1979-80	184	161	244	233	164	139	185	300	309	231	193	222	193	232	167	229	259
1980-81	206	176	323	227	183	129	225	348	414	377	228	237	209	195	243	233	272
1981-82	226	192	339	243	227	137	271	432	501	336	261	251	231	172	274	270	332
1982-83	257	214	302	288	199	163	265	493	518	259	263	254	244	193	278	365	397
1983-84	292	218	347	441	222	235	302	542	538	302	304	263	253	247	268	422	416
1984-85	273	210	431	494	261	520	323	642	542	335	321	296	258	405	263	464	463
1985-86	284	226	463	413	216	273	308	662	609	393	288	292	270	303	267	494	539
1986-87	302	239	408	424	185	175	372	731	623	401	379	257	273	242	289	471	543
1987-88	326	259	494	421	299	204	459	766	628	393	473	337	279	268	289	477	567
1988-89	364	282	670	439	306	259	428	888	645	430	423	394	288	336	288	483	652
(Base: 1981-82=100)																	
Weight	3.69	2.25	1.09	0.56	1.34	0.16	1.30	1.26	6.67	4.06	2.45	1.23	3.16	0.69	1.75	0.86	2.64
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Last week of																	
1982-83	125	126	93	148	93	155	96	120	106	78	107	103	110	121	105	130	103
1983-84	121	111	117	185	115	199	113	155	106	93	121	106	112	191	98	148	109
1984-85	121	115	133	169	105	418	110	155	115	101	119	117	114	233	98	172	125
1985-86	128	130	134	125	83	114	111	175	126	114	122	102	121	133	107	140	139
1986-87	134	129	131	154	109	139	131	175	125	108	156	113	122	148	108	139	138
1987-88	153	147	169	154	151	157	171	206	128	115	175	157	129	171	105	127	150
1988-89	162	165	195	217	150	251	232	232	129	127	163	169	135	209	99	139	176
Average of weeks																	
1982-83	115	111	94	120	87	120	97	116	103	83	105	101	108	113	105	125	102
1983-84	129	114	110	178	100	173	111	128	106	92	117	104	111	145	99	145	107
1984-85	121	111	131	199	116	383	118	155	107	100	126	116	113	234	98	159	117
1985-86	127	119	138	155	95	197	112	159	120	116	117	113	120	180	101	154	141
1986-87	134	127	128	169	87	125	138	175	126	118	144	102	121	142	108	139	139
1987-88	146	135	153	173	133	147	169	183	126	117	176	137	125	157	108	139	144
1988-89	161	154	200	183	141	198	155	212	129	127	170	164	136	197	99	133	165

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1988-89																	
April	154	139	178	153	144	171	176	206	129	118	174	157	130	179	98	131	160
May	157	135	183	186	146	175	182	206	129	121	170	161	130	180	98	134	161
June	161	138	184	190	146	178	183	206	129	127	169	162	130	179	98	137	162
July	165	142	199	181	146	185	175	206	129	134	174	165	131	185	98	136	162
August	168	144	198	169	146	211	157	206	129	134	170	165	131	211	98	135	162
September	168	150	202	171	137	199	142	206	129	139	172	165	134	214	98	136	163
October	164	159	218	173	140	193	148	206	129	139	173	165	134	203	98	136	163
November	161	162	221	174	131	189	151	206	129	125	173	165	134	202	98	131	163
December	158	167	210	179	132	189	144	206	129	119	172	165	134	193	98	129	164
January	158	174	204	201	136	201	133	232	129	120	169	168	135	198	99	129	169
February	159	175	206	200	137	234	130	232	129	120	165	165	135	208	99	128	172
March	162	165	195	217	150	281	134	232	129	127	163	168	135	211	99	139	176
1989-90																	
April	164	151	187	207	159	246	140	232	129	136	168	181	141	216	99	144	182
May	168	140	195	234	156	244	144	232	129	146	172	182	142	214	99	150	182
June	171	146	206	241	155	257	145	232	129	148	171	183	143	218	99	151	183
July	171	150	205	254	153	261	145	232	129	156	171	182	143	228	99	141	188
August	174	151	214	273	161	234	152	232	129	168	177	191	146	226	99	137	193
September	175	152	225	337	158	218	162	232	129	175	184	192	149	233	99	147	193
October	172	150	219	319	145	238	155	232	129	167	182	192	149	242	99	149	192
November	172	151	213	301	138	238	157	232	129	157	179	191	149	249	99	148	193
December	168	151	206	289	136	255	156	232	129	145	177	190	150	248	99	152	192

5.3: ALL INDIA CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS

(1960=100)

	Industrial Workers		Urban Non-manual Employees General Index
	Food Index	General Index	
1	2	3	4
Average of months			
1971-72	205	192	180
1972-73	223	207	192
1973-74	279	250	221
1974-75	358	317	270
1975-76	342	313	277
1976-77	317	301	277
1977-78	345	324	296
1978-79	346	331	306
1979-80	373	360	330
1980-81	419	401	369
1981-82	476	451	413
1982-83	508	486	446
1983-84	581	547	492
1984-85	607	582	532
1985-86	638	620	568
1986-87	700	674	613
1987-88	759	736	668
1988-89	839	803	136£
Last month of			
1971-72	205	194	184
1972-73	236	216	199
1973-74	305	275	238
1974-75	359	321	277
1975-76	296	286	265
1976-77	332	312	285
1977-78	336	321	297
1978-79	341	332	308
1979-80	385	373	343
1980-81	437	420	385
1981-82	475	457	423
1982-83	522	502	462
1983-84	583	588	505
1984-85	600	586	540
1985-86	655	638	584
1986-87	707	686	625
1987-88	779	753	686
1988-89	169*	166*	138£

1	2	3	4
1988-89			
April	791	763	131
May	800	771	131
June	814	782	133
July	833	795	135
August	839	800	136
September	845	806	136
October	175	167	138
November	176	168	138
December	173	166	137
January	170	165	138
February	170	165	138
March	169	166	138
1989-90			
April	170	167	139
May	173	169	140
June	175	170	142
July	176	172	144
August	179	174	146
September	182	176	147
October	182	176	148
November	181	176	147
December	177	175	146

NOTE : * The new series of CPI for Industrial Workers with 1982 base has been introduced w.e.f. October, 1988. The earlier series on base 1960 = 100 has been simultaneously discontinued. The Conversion Factor from the new to the old series is 4.93 in regard to the General Index, and 4.98 in regard to the Food Index.

£ The new series of CPI for Urban Non-manual Employees with 1984-85 base was introduced w.e.f. November, 1987. The earlier series on base 1960 = 100 has been simultaneously discontinued. The Conversion Factor from the new to the old series is 5.32.

5.4: INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES—RELATIVE PRICES OF MANUFACTURED AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

	General Index of Wholesale Prices	Index for Manufactured Products	*Index for Agricultural Products	Prices of Manufactured Products as percent of prices of Agricultural Products Col. (3) over Col. (4)
1	2	3	4	5
Average of months				
(Base : 1970-71=100)				
Weight	100.00	49.87	40.42	—
1972-73	116.2	121.9	110.3	110.5
1973-74	139.7	139.5	139.2	100.2
1974-75	174.9	168.8	169.9	99.4
1975-76	173.0	171.2	157.3	108.8
1976-77	176.6	175.2	158.5	110.5
1977-78	185.8	179.2	174.8	102.5
1978-79	185.8	179.5	171.9	104.4
1979-80	217.6	215.8	188.7	114.4
1980-81	256.2	257.3	210.5	122.2
1981-82	281.3	270.6	236.5	114.4
1982-83	288.7	272.1	247.9	109.8
1983-84	316.0	295.8	282.7	104.6
1984-85	338.4	319.5	303.2	105.4
1985-86	357.8	342.6	309.6	110.7
1986-87	376.8	359.4	330.1	108.9
1987-88	405.4	393.8	372.3	103.1
1988-89	435.3	414.4	400.7	103.4
(Base : 1981-82=100)				
Weight	100.00	57.04	27.47	—
1982-83	104.9	103.5	107.3	96.4
1983-84	112.8	109.8	121.4	90.5
1984-85	120.1	117.5	129.2	91.0
1985-86	125.4	124.4	129.1	96.4
1986-87	132.7	129.2	142.8	90.5
1987-88	143.6	138.5	161.8	85.6
1988-89	154.3	151.6	170.9	88.7
1988-89				
April	150.0	147.0	165.2	89.0
May	150.8	147.8	166.4	88.8
June	152.2	148.5	169.9	87.4
July	154.4	150.4	174.3	86.3
August	154.5	151.3	173.0	87.4
September	154.3	152.2	170.0	89.5
October	156.0	152.6	175.6	86.9
November	155.8	151.8	176.3	86.1
December	154.9	151.5	173.4	87.4
January	155.8	154.1	170.2	90.5
February	155.9	154.7	169.3	91.4
March	156.6	156.7	167.0	93.8

1	2	3	4	5
1989-90				
April	158.4	160.6	165.5	97.0
May	160.3	162.3	169.1	96.0
June	161.6	163.2	171.6	95.1
July	163.6	165.2	174.6	94.6
August	166.7	168.4	179.0	94.1
September	168.3	170.9	179.7	95.1
October	168.3	171.3	178.6	95.9
November	167.3	170.5	176.6	96.5
December	166.3	169.9	174.1	97.6

Figures from April, 1989 are provisional.

* Composite index for the sub-groups Food Articles and Non-food Articles of the major group Primary Articles.

6.1 : FOREIGN EXCHANGE RESERVES

(Rs. Crores)

End of	Reserves			Transactions with IMF		
	Gold*	SDRs (in millions of SDRs)	Foreign Exchange***	Drawings	Repurchases#	Outstanding Repurchase Obligations
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1950-51	117.8	—	911.4	—	—	47.6
1951-52	117.8	—	746.6	—	—	47.6
1952-53	117.8	—	763.3	—	—	47.6
1953-54	117.8	—	792.2	—	17.3	30.4
1954-55	117.8	—	774.1	—	17.2	13.1
1955-56	117.8	—	784.6	—	7.1	6.0
1956-57	117.8	—	563.3	60.71	6.0	60.7
1957-58	117.8	—	303.4	34.52	—	95.2
1958-59	117.8	—	261.1	—	—	95.2
1959-60	117.8	—	245.1	—	23.8	71.4
1960-61	117.8	—	185.8	—	10.7	60.7
1961-62	117.8	—	179.5	119.05	60.7	119.1
1962-63	117.8	—	177.3	11.90	—	131.0
1963-64	117.8	—	188.0	—	23.8	107.1
1964-65	133.8	—	115.9	47.62	47.6	107.1
1965-66	115.9	—	182.1	65.47	35.7	136.9
1966-67	182.5	—	295.9	89.29	43.1	313.1
1967-68	182.5	—	356.1	67.50	43.1	337.5
1968-69	182.5	—	391.2	—	58.5	279.0
1969-70	182.5	122.7	546.4	—	125.3	153.8
1970-71	182.5	148.9	438.1	—	153.8	—
1971-72	182.5	247.7	480.4	—	—	—
1972-73	182.5	246.5	478.9	—	—	—
1973-74	182.5	244.9	580.8	62.00	—	58.8
1974-75	182.5	234.9	610.5	484.70	—	557.3
1975-76	182.5	202.8	1491.7	207.10	—	804.0
1976-77	187.8	187.4	2863.0	—	302.8	492.1
1977-78	193.1	161.6	4499.8	—	248.6	210.0
1978-79	219.5	364.9	5219.9	—	206.9	—
1979-80	224.7	529.1	5163.7	—	55.1$	—
1980-81	225.6	490.5	4822.1	274.4@	5.1$$	267.7
1981-82	225.6	425.1	3354.5	636.8@@	—	901.0
1982-83	225.6	270.2	4265.3	1892.8@@	—	2867.0
1983-84	225.6	216.4	5497.9	1413.7@@	72.1(A)	4443.7
1984-85	254.8	146.5	6816.8	218.8@@	155.9(B)	4887.7
1985-86	274.3	115.1	7384.4	—	253.0(C)	5271.3
1986-87	274.3	139.4	7645.2	—	672.2(D)	5548.1
1987-88	274.3	69.7	7287.1	—	1208.9(E)	4731.6
1988-89	274.3	79.5	6604.6	—	1547.3(F)	3696.0
June	274.3	81.0	5819.5	—	289.9	4573.5
September	274.3	102.9	5460.6	—	443.3	4200.7
December	274.3	71.1	6218.1	—	334.6	4162.2
March	274.3	79.5	6604.6	—	479.5	3696.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1989-90 (G)						
April	274.3	149.1	5895.8	—	124.2	3641.5
May	274.3	77.6	5412.0	—	179.4	3408.2
June	274.3	102.6	6075.2	—	—	3480.3
July	274.3	131.7	5685.1	—	280.6	3269.4
August	274.3	89.0	4760.2	—	183.8	3034.7
September**	274.3	89.0	4895.6	—	—	3126.1
October**	274.3	139.3	5158.4	—	89.9	3061.7
November**	274.3	86.2	5044.5	—	189.3	2903.0
December**	274.3	86.2	5277.3	—	—	2967.2
January**	274.3	82.5	4871.0	—	214.9	2778.4

* Gold is valued at Rs. 53.58 per 10 grams upto May 1966 and at Rs. 84.39 per 10 grams thereafter.

** Provisional

*** Include (a) Foreign assets of the Reserve Bank of India and (b) Government balances held abroad upto 1955-56.

@ Excludes Rs. 544.53 crores drawn under Trust Fund.

@@ Drawals under Extended Fund Facility (EFF).

$ Includes voluntary repurchases of rupees (Rs. 19.9 crores) and sales of rupees by the IMF under its General Resources Account (Rs. 35.2 crores).

$$ Sales of rupees by the Fund.

\# Additionally, SDRs 59.9 million in May 1979, SDRs 7.3 million in July 1980 and SDRs 34.5 million in March 1982 were used for voluntary repurchases of rupees.

(A) SDRs 66.50 million were used for repurchases of drawals under Compensatory Financing Facility (CFF).

(B) SDRs 33.25 million and Rs. 117.85 crores in foreign currencies were used for repurchases of drawals under CFF.

(C) SDRs 66.5 million and SDRs 131.25 million were used for repurchases of drawals under CFF and EFF, respectively.

(D) SDRs 431.25 million were used for repurchases of drawals under EFF.

(E) SDRs 704.17 million were used for repurchases of drawals under EFF.

(F) SDRs 804.18 million were used for repurchases of drawals under EFF.

(G) SDRs 593.75 million were used for repurchases of drawals under EFF during April-January 1989-90.

Note: 1. Figures after 1965-66 are not comparable with those of the earlier years due to devaluation of the Rupee in June 1966.

2 The outstanding repurchase obligations are calculated at the ruling rates of exchange.

6.2: BALANCE

Item	1960-61		1970-71		1980-81		1983-84	
	Rs. Crores	U.S.$ Million	Rs. Crores	U.S.$ Million	Rs. Crores	U.S.$ Million	Rs. Crores	U.S.$ Million
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Imports– (c.i.f)	1105.7	2322.9	1826.1	2434.8	12543.6	15862.3	16039.3	15511.9
a) PL 480 Title I	185.1	388.9	49.9	66.5	—	—	—	—
b) Others	920.6	1934.0	1776.2	2368.3	12543.6	15862.3	16039.3	15511.9
2. Exports– (f.o.b.)	630.5	1324.6	1404.5	1872.7	6576.4	8316.3	10168.5	9834.1
3. Trade Balance (2–1)	–475.2	–998.3	–421.6	–562.1	–5967.2	–7546.0	–5870.8	–5677.8
4. Non–monetary Gold movement (Net)	–	–	13.1	17.5	–	–	–	–
5. Invisibles								
a) Receipts	259.9	546.0	496.1	661.5	5890.2	7448.6	6892.7	6666.1
b) Payments	177.1	372.1	533.0	710.7	1579.6	1997.5	3284.3	3176.3
(Of which interest & service payments on loans and credits)	(33.8)	(71.0)	(203.8)	(271.7)	(282.4)	(357.1)	(869.5)	(840.9)
c) Net	82.8	173.9	–36.9	–49.2	4310.6	5451.1	3608.4	3489.8
6. Current Account (Net)	–392.4	–824.4	–445.4	–593.8	–1656.6	–2094.9	–2262.4	–2188.0
7. Capital Transactions								
a) Private								
i) Receipts	51.5	108.2	79.9	106.5	162.6	205.6	888.8	859.6
ii) Payments	35.0	73.5	59.6	79.5	65.5	83.0	150.2	145.3
iii) Net	16.5	34.7	20.3	27.0	97.1	122.6	738.6	714.3
b) Government Misc.								
i) Receipts	147.0	308.8	323.7	431.6	1010.9	1278.4	1802.8	1743.5
ii) Payments	42.0	88.2	353.3	471.0	1246.8	1576.7	1596.4	1543.9
iii) Net	105.0	220.6	–29.6	–39.4	–235.9	–298.3	206.4	199.6
c) Amortisation Payments (Gross)	–37.6	–79.0	–231.8	–309.1	–691.3	–874.1	–810.1	–783.5
d) Repurchases from IMF	–10.7	–22.5	–154.0	–205.3	–7.5	–9.5	–72.0	–69.6
e) Banking Capital (Net)	9.7	20.4	0.1	0.1	12.7	16.1	181.6	175.6
8. Errors & Omissions	–6.3	–13.2	–66.9	–89.2	–158.0	–199.7	–490.0	–473.8
9. Total Surplus (+)/ Deficit (–) (6 to 8)	–315.8	–663.4	–907.3	–1209.7	–2639.5	–3337.8	–2507.9	–2425.4
FINANCED BY :								
10. External Assistance: Loans	256.6@	539.1	743.3@	991.1	1728.7**	2186.0	1870.3	1808.8
11. Drawings from IMF (Gross)	–	–	–	–	274.3	346.9	1410.5	1364.1
12. Allocation of SDRs	–	–	75.4	100.5	120.5	152.4	–	–
13. Decline in Reserves (+)/ Increase(–)	59.2	124.3	88.6	118.1	516.0	652.5	–772.9	–747.5
TOTAL (10 TO 13)	**315.8**	**663.4**	**907.3**	**1209.7**	**2639.5**	**3337.8**	**2507.9**	**2425.4**

NOTES:

1. Figures given in this table for some items of capital account do not correspond to the similar statistics published by the Reserve Bank of India. The difference is due to the adjustments made in respect of loan drawings under extertnal assistance and repayment thereof.
2. The rupee equivalent of all foreign currency transactions has been arrived at by applying the par/central rates upto June 1972 and thereafter on the basis of the average of RBI's spot buying and selling rate for sterling and the monthly averages of cross-rates based on London market for non-sterling currencies.
3. Grants received are covered under item 5(a).
4. U.S. Embassy expenditures out of PL-480 counterpart funds are included under item 5(a).

1984-85		1985-86		1986-87		1987-88		
Rs. Crores	U.S. $ Million	Rs. Crores	U.S. $ Million	Rs. Crores	U.S. $ Million	Rs. Crores	U.S. $ Million	Item
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
18680.3	15712.8	21163.6	17297.7	22668.9	17740.3	25692.5	19815.6	1. Imports– (c.i.f.)
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	a) PL 480 Title I
18680.3	15712.8	21163.6	17297.7	22668.9	17740.3	25692.5	19815.6	b) Others
11959.2	10059.4	11577.6	9462.7	13315.0	10420.1	16396.4	12645.9	2. Exports– (f.o.b.)
—6721.1	—5653.4	—9586.0	—7835.0	—9353.9	—7320.2	—9296.1	—7169.7	3. Trade Balance (2-1)
20.2	17.0	28.5	23.3	—	—	—	—	4. Non-monetary Gold movement (Net)
								5. Invisibles
8242.9	6933.4	7875.2	6436.7	8274.4	6475.4	9278.5	7156.1	a) Receipts
4394.4	3696.3	4245.0	3469.6	4750.5	3717.7	6275.0	4839.6	b) Payments
(1312.5)	(1104.0)	(1371.5)	(1120.9)	(1533.3)	(1199.9)	(1948.8)	(1503.0)	(Of which interest & service payments on loans and credits)
3848.5	3237.1	3630.2	2967.1	3523.9	2757.7	3003.5	2316.5	c) Net
—2852.4	—2399.3	—5927.3	—4844.6	—5830.0	—4562.5	—6292.6	—4853.2	6. Current Account (Net)
								7. Capital Transactions
								a) Private
1406.7	1183.2	2566.9	2098.0	3141.4	2458.4	3880.5	2992.9	i) Receipts
193.9	163.1	212.6	173.7	514.2	402.4	966.3	745.3	ii) Payments
1212.8	1020.1	2354.3	1924.3	2627.2	2056.0	2914.2	2247.6	iii) Net
								b) Government Misc.
2173.2	1828.0	2233.2	1825.3	5386.9	4215.7	8499.1	6555.0	i) Receipts
847.5	712.9	895.8	732.2	2060.9	1612.8	4837.9	3731.3	ii) Payments
1325.7	1115.1	1337.4	1093.1	3326.0	2602.9	3661.2	2823.7	iii) Net
—907.8	—763.6	—1465.3	—1197.6	—3039.9	—2378.9	—3611.0	—2785.0	c) Amortisation Payments (Gross)
—152.4	—128.2	—253.0	—206.8	—672.3	—526.1	—1209.0	—932.5	d) Repurchases from IMF
—193.4	—162.7	186.1	152.1	—70.1	—54.9	74.8	57.7	e) Banking Capital (Net)
323.6	272.2	580.1	474.1	—129.3	—101.2	—947.7	—730.9	8. Errors & Omissions
—1243.9	—1046.4	—3187.7	—2605.4	—3788.4	—2964.7	—5410.1	—4172.6	9. Total Surpus (+)/ Deficit (–) (6 to 8)
								FINANCED BY:
1953.0	1642.7	2481.2	2028.0	3056.2	2391.7	4453.9	3435.1	10. External Assistance: Loans
216.8	182.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	11. Drawing from IMF (Gross)
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12. Allocation of SDRs
—925.9	—778.8	706.5	577.4	732.2	573.0	956.2	737.5	13. Decline in Reserves (+)/ Increase (–)
1243.9	**1046.3**	**3187.7**	**2605.4**	**3788.4**	**2964.7**	**5410.1**	**4172.6**	**TOTAL (10 TO 13)**

5. Receipts by way of 'loans' by the private sector including loans out of Cooley Fund and amortisation payments thereof are excluded from items 7(a) (i) and 7(a) (ii) and included under item 10 and 7(c) respectively.

6. Receipts by way of 'loans' received by the official sector under the External Assistance Programmes including rupee loans out of PL-480 Title-I and corresponding amortisation payments are excluded from item 7(b)(i) and 7(b)(ii) and are shown under item 10 and 7(c) respectively.

7. The movements in PL-480 rupee balances are included under item 7(b).

8. Since October-December 1986, data on credits under private long term capital and official loans include borrowings made to prepay earlier loans; debits against private long-term capital and official amortisation cover such prepayments.

** Includes loans of Rs. 544.5 crores from the IMF Trust Fund.

@ Includes rupee loans under PL-480 Title-I.

Figures from 1980-81 onwards are preliminary.

6.3: BALANCE OF PAYMENTS — INVISIBLES ON CURRENT ACCOUNT

(Including Grants)

(Rs. Crores)

Item	1960-61	1970-71	1980-81	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Foreign Travel								
Receipts	15.3	36.4	1166.3	1075.3	898.0	1189.1	1606.6	1856.1
Payments	12.1	17.8	90.3	241.5	409.3	411.6	370.6	487.8
Net	3.2	18.6	1076.0	833.8	488.7	777.5	1236.0	1368.3
2. Transporation								
Receipts	44.6	108.5	361.6	439.6	643.7	603.9	688.0	881.6
Payments	24.6	78.4	355.1	715.2	917.7	816.1	747.9	1127.9
Net	20.0	30.1	6.5	−275.6	−274.0	−212.2	−59.9	−246.3
3. Insurance								
Receipts	8.1	12.3	48.4	113.8	88.8	78.6	83.1	105.5
Payments	5.8	12.3	34.0	75.2	84.1	83.3	101.6	106.9
Net	2.3	–	14.4	38.6	4.7	−4.7	−18.5	−1.4
4. Investment Income								
Receipts	14.2	49.1	855.1	462.5	585.9	669.1	640.5	578.6
Payments	61.9	303.3	371.2	1006.3	1582.0	1619.0	1890.0	2312.2
Of which: Interest & service payments on foreign loans and credits	33.8	203.8	282.4	869.5	1312.5	1371.5	1533.3	1948.8
Net	−47.7	−254.2	483.9	−543.8	−996.1	−949.9	−1249.5	−1733.6
5. Government not included elsewhere:								
Receipts	51.0	29.8	87.5	138.7	104.7	116.4	132.8	120.8
Payments	21.3	23.1	47.1	118.4	84.2	123.8	135.8	182.1
Net	29.7	6.7	40.4	20.3	20.5	−7.4	−3.0	−61.3
6. Miscellaneous								
Receipts	36.6	31.3	664.0	1615.2	2361.8	2062.7	1602.8	1667.5
Payments	34.6	78.5	669.8	1109.8	1298.1	1163.8	1485.1	2020.5
Net	2.0	−47.2	−5.8	505.4	1063.7	898.9	117.7	−353.0
7. Transfer Payments								
a) Official								
Receipts	45.2	72.2	438.5	262.5	443.8	320.0	530.0	535.7
Payments	–	6.5	0.5	7.3	3.8	12.6	4.7	3.3
Net	45.2	65.7	438.0	255.2	440.0	307.4	525.3	532.4
b) Private								
Receipts	44.9	156.5	2268.8	2785.1	3116.2	2835.4	2990.6	3532.7
Payments	16.8	13.1	11.6	10.6	15.2	14.8	14.8	34.3
Net	28.1	143.3	2257.2	2774.5	3101.0	2820.6	2975.8	3498.4
8. TOTAL (1 to 7)								
RECEIPTS	**259.9**	**496.1**	**5890.2**	**6892.7**	**8242.9**	**7875.2**	**8274.4**	**9278.5**
PAYMENTS	**177.1**	**533.0**	**1579.6**	**3284.3**	**4394.4**	**4245.0**	**4750.5**	**6275.0**
NET	**82.8**	**−36.9**	**4310.6**	**3608.4**	**3848.5**	**3630.2**	**3523.9**	**3003.5**

Note: 1) This table is a breakdown of item 5 in Table 6.2.
2) Receipts include U.S. Embassy expenditure in India out of PL-480 counter part funds.
3) Figures from 1980-81 are preliminary.

6.4: BALANCE OF PAYMENTS — SELECTED ITEMS OF CAPITAL ACCOUNT

(Rs. Crores)

Item	1960-61	1970-71	1980-81	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Private (Non-Banking)								
Receipts	51.5	79.9	162.6	888.8	1406.7	2566.9	3141.4	3880.5
Payments	35.0	59.6	65.5	150.2	193.9	212.6	514.2	966.3
Net	16.5	20.3	97.1	738.6	1212.8	2354.3	2627.2	2914.2
(a) Long-term								
Receipts	46.0	78.7	160.9	888.0	1406.4	2561.2	3126.7	3851.8
Payments	26.6	57.3	64.3	149.6	192.7	205.8	508.9	947.7
Net	19.4	21.4	96.6	738.4	1213.7	2355.4	2617.8	2904.1
(b) Short-term								
Receipts	5.5	1.2	1.7	0.8	0.3	5.7	14.7	28.7
Payments	8.4	2.3	1.2	0.6	1.2	6.8	5.3	18.6
Net	-2.9	-1.1	0.5	0.2	-0.9	-1.1	9.4	10.1
2. Banking (Excluding RBI)								
Receipts	44.1	47.1	430.3	396.0	366.6	754.5	375.6	315.2
Payments	34.4	47.0	417.6	214.4	560.0	568.4	445.7	240.4
Net	9.7	0.1	12.7	181.6	-193.4	186.1	-70.1	74.8
3. Government miscellaneous								
Receipts*	147.0	323.7	1010.9	1802.8	2173.2	2233.2	5386.9	8499.1
Payments	42.0	353.3	1246.8	1596.4	847.5	895.8	2060.9	4837.9
Net	105.0	-29.6	-235.9	206.4	1325.7	1337.4	3326.0	3661.2
4. TOTAL (1 to 3)								
RECEIPTS	**242.6**	**450.7**	**1603.8**	**3087.6**	**3946.5**	**5554.6**	**8903.9**	**12694.8**
PAYMENTS	**111.4**	**459.9**	**1729.9**	**1961.0**	**1601.4**	**1676.8**	**3020.8**	**6044.6**
NET	**131.2**	**-9.2**	**-126.1**	**1126.6**	**2345.1**	**3877.8**	**5883.1**	**6650.2**

* Including Amortisation receipts

NOTE: This table is a breakdown of items 7(a), 7(b) and 7(e) of Table 6.2.

Data from 1980-81 are provisional.

6.5: EXCHANGE RATE OF RUPEE VIS-A-VIS SELECTED CURRENCIES OF THE WORLD

(Rupees per unit of foreign currency)

Year/ Month	US Dollar	Pound Sterling	Deutshe Mark	Yen	French France	Canadian Dollar	Italian Lira	SDR	Turkish Lira	Indonesian rupiah	Brazilian Cruzados	Mexican Pesos	Korean Won	Pakistani Rupee	Thailand Baht
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1980-81	7.908	18.500	4.188	0.037	1.800	6.720	0.009	10.178	0.096	0.012	0.137	0.343	0.011	0.805	0.388
1981-82	8.968	17.110	3.861	0.039	1.570	7.457	0.008	10.335	0.074	0.014	0.085	0.340	0.013	0.899	0.403
1982-83	9.666	16.136	3.960	0.039	1.425	7.810	0.007	10.563	0.056	0.014	0.046	0.152	0.013	0.792	0.422
1983-84	10.340	15.417	3.940	0.044	1.299	8.343	0.007	10.941	0.042	0.011	0.015	0.076	0.013	0.788	0.452
1984-85	11.889	14.867	3.988	0.049	1.301	9.007	0.007	11.933	0.030	0.011	0.005	0.061	0.015	0.830	0.485
1985-86	12.235	16.847	4.555	0.056	1.491	8.889	0.007	12.923	0.022	0.011	0.002	0.038	0.014	0.777	0.461
1986-87	12.778	19.072	6.297	0.080	1.929	9.309	0.009	15.447	0.018	0.009	0.874*	0.018	0.015	0.764	0.494
1987-88	12.966	22.087	7.400	0.094	2.203	9.914	0.010	17.121	0.014	0.008	0.270	0.008	0.016	0.752	0.515
1988-89	14.482	25.596	8.049	0.113	2.370	11.960	0.011	19.262	0.009	0.009	1.292	0.006	0.021	0.791	0.575
1989-90															
April	15.712	26.724	8.406	0.119	2.486	13.215	0.012	20.458	0.008	0.009	15.666	0.007	0.024	0.795	0.620
May	16.096	26.215	8.269	0.118	2.445	13.503	0.012	20.416	0.008	0.009	14.743	0.007	0.024	0.774	0.617
June	16.435	25.528	8.308	0.116	2.449	13.709	0.012	20.408	0.008	0.009	13.591	0.007	0.025	0.797	0.643
July	16.389	26.630	8.664	0.117	2.555	13.784	0.012	20.918	0.008	0.009	9.065	0.007	0.025	0.795	0.644
August	16.640	26.555	8.643	0.118	2.554	14.154	0.012	20.978	0.008	0.009	6.908	0.007	0.025	0.812	0.655
September	16.746	26.302	8.586	0.116	2.543	14.163	0.012	20.903	0.008	0.009	5.341	0.007	0.025	0.796	0.656
October	16.856	26.759	9.033	0.119	2.663	14.351	0.012	20.452	0.007	0.009	3.818	0.007	0.025	0.801	0.653
November	16.921	26.612	9.255	0.118	2.718	14.470	0.013	21.623	0.007	0.009	2.795	0.006	0.025	0.810	0.666
December	16.962	27.061	9.752	0.118	2.854	14.606	0.013	22.042	0.007	0.009	1.905	0.006	0.025	0.807	0.663
January	16.923	27.989	10.010	0.117	2.943	14.445	0.013	22.370	0.007	0.009	1.288	0.006	0.025	0.800	0.664

*On February 28, 1986 the Cruzado, equal to 1000 Cruzerios, was introduced. On January 15, 1989, the New Cruzado, equal to 1000 old Cruzados was introduced.

Note: Annual / Monthly Averages.

7.1 EXPORTS-IMPORTS AND TRADE BALANCE

(Rs. Crores)

Year	Exports (incl. Re-exports)	Growth rate in percent	Imports	Growth rate in percent	Trade Balance
1	2	3	4	5	6
1949-50	485		617		—132
1950-51	606	24.9	608	—1.5	—2
1951-52	716	18.1	890	46.4	—174
1952-53	578	—19.3	702	—21.1	—124
1953-54	531	—8.2	610	—13.1	—79
1954-55	593	11.7	700	14.8	—107
1955-56	609	2.7	774	10.6	—165
1956-57	605	—0.7	841	8.7	—236
1957-58	561	—7.3	1035	23.1	—474
1958-59	581	3.6	906	—12.5	—325
1959-60	640	10.2	961	6.1	—321
1960-61	642	0.3	1122	16.8	—480
1961-62	660	2.8	1090	—2.9	—430
1962-63	685	3.8	1131	3.8	—446
1963-64	793	15.8	1223	8.1	—430
1964-65	816	2.9	1349	10.3	—533
1965-66	810	—0.7	1409	4.4	—599
1966-67	1157	42.8	2078	47.5	—921
1967-68	1199	3.6	2008	—3.4	—809
1968-69	1358	13.3	1909	—4.9	—551
1969-70	1413	4.1	1582	—17.1	—169
1970-71	1535	8.6	1634	3.3	—99
1971-72	1608	4.8	1825	11.7	—217
1972-73	1971	22.6	1867	2.3	104
1973-74	2523	28.0	2955	58.3	—432
1974-75	3329	31.9	4519	52.9	—1190
1975-76	4036	21.2	5265	16.5	—1229
1976-77	5142	27.4	5074	—3.6	68
1977-78	5408	5.2	6020	18.6	—612
1978-79	5726	5.9	6811	13.1	—1085
1979-80	6418	12.1	9143	34.2	—2725
1980-81	6711	4.6	12549	37.3	—5838
1981-82	7806	16.3	13608	8.4	—5802
1982-83	8803	12.8	14293	5.0	—5490
1983-84	9771	11.0	15831	10.8	—6060
1984-85	11744	20.2	17134	8.2	—5390
1985-86	10895	—7.2	19658	14.7	—8763
1986-87	12452	14.3	20096	2.2	—7644
1987-88	15741(P)	26.4	22399(PR)	11.5	—6658
1988-89	20295(P)	28.9	28194(PR)	25.9	—7899

Note : (i) For the year 1956-57, 1957-58, 1958-59 and 1959-60 the data is as per the Fourteenth Report of the Estimates Committee (1971-72) on the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

(P) Provisional; (PR) Partially Revised.

Source: DGCI&S.

7.2 PRINCIPAL

Sl. No.	Commodity	Unit of Quantity	1970-71		1980-81		1983-84	
			Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I.	**Food and Live Animals chiefly for Food (excl. cashew raw).....**		—	**242**	—	**380**	—	**1018**
	Of which:							
I.1	Cereals and cereal preparations:	'000 T	3343.2	213	400.8	100	3642.6	809
II.	**Raw Materials and Intermediate Manufactures**		—	**889**	—	**9760**	—	**11095**
II.1	Cashew nuts (unprocessed)	'000 T	169.4	29	25.0	9	26.9	22
II.2	Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed)	'000 T	7.8	4	26.2	32	62.8	83
II.3	Fibres:		—	127	—	164	—	251
	Of which:							
II.3.1	Synthetic and regenerated fibres (man-made fibres)	'000 T	15.8	9	68.8	97	71.1	105
II.3.2	Raw wool	'000 T	19.0	15	18.8	43	22.4	63
II.3.3	Raw cotton	'000 T	139.1	99	..	..	..	..
II.3.4	Raw jute	'000 T	0.7	..	8.0	1	23.1	5
II.4	Petroleum oil and lubricants	Mill.T	12.8	136	23.5	5264	20.3	4832
II.5	Animal and vegetable oils and fats		—	39	—	709	—	798
	Of which:							
II.5.1	Edible oils	'000 T	84.7	23	1633.3	677	1372.9	728
II.6	Fertilizers and chemicals products		—	217	—	1490	—	1626
	Of which:							
II.6.1	Fertilizers and fertilizer material	'000 T	2392.7	86	5560.2	818	2255.8	424
II.6.2	Chemical elements and compounds		—	68	—	358	—	660
II.6.3	Dyeing, tanning and colouring material		—	9	—	21	—	32
II.6.4	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products		—	24	—	85	—	147
II.6.5	Plastic material, regenerated cellulose and artificial resins		—	8	—	121	—	199
II.7	Pulp and waste paper	'000 T	71.7	12	36.9	18	263.5	95
II.8	Paper, paper board and manufactures thereof	'000 T	159.0	25	371.4	187	245.0	157
II.9	Non-metallic mineral manufactures		—	33	—	555	—	1227
	Of which:							
II.9.1	Pearls, precious and semi-precious stones, unworked or worked		—	25	—	417	—	1098
II.10	Iron and steel	'000 T	683.4	147	2031.1	852	2583.4	1949
II.11	Non-ferrous metals		—	119	—	477	—	391
III.	**Capital Goods**		—	**404**	—	**1910**	—	**3322**
III.1	Manufactures of metals		—	9	—	89	—	149
III.2	Non-electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances		—	258	—	1089	—	2051
III.3	Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances		—	70	—	260	—	675
III.4	Transport Equipment		—	67	—	472	—	447
IV.	**Others (Unclassified)**		—	99	—	499	—	397
V.	TOTAL (I to IV)			**1634**		**12549**		**15832**

Note: Figures for the years 1987-88 and 1988-89 are partially revised;
Value figures rounded off to the nearest Rs crores.

(Value: Rs. Crores)

IMPORTS

1984-85		1985-86		1986-87		1987-88		1988-89		Sl. No.
Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
—	695	—	854	—	679	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	I.
977.4	242	297.2	110	212.3	87	67.8	33	2371.0	631	I.1
—	12896	—	13966	—	12169	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	II.
56.1	39	21.9	24	49.1	71	44.9	64	45.9	61	II.1
60.3	87	76.0	101	80.2	107	69.0	108	88.3	173	II.2
—	234	—	259	—	224	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	II.3
39.3	60	43.3	69	37.8	59	17.1	28	20.5	37	II.3.1
22.3	71	32.5	98	27.9	82	18.9	79	22.6	158	II.3.2
..	..	10.9	13	*	*	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	II.3.3
71.0	32	19.8	6	8.3	3	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	II.3.4
19.7	5409	19.0	4989	18.5	2811	22.4	4083	24.0	4374	II.4
—	1008	—	770	—	656	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	II.5
1141.2	921	1036.4	735	1473.9	626	1800.6	920	985.3	727	II.5.1
—	2771	—	3256	—	2982	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	II.6
7653.0	1346	8066.0	1436	6958.8	921	3981.4	486	5315.0	928	II.6.1
—	857	—	1089	—	1145	—	1051	—	1940	II.6.2
—	42	—	56	—	66	—	80	—	95	II.6.3
—	137	—	177	—	214	—	137	—	202	II.6.4
—	223	—	322	—	434	—	548	—	810	II.6.5
402.9	176	551.2	246	569.7	244	431.0	228	394.1	252	II.7
271.3	196	237.2	226	270.6	217	283.8	258	256.7	306	II.8
—	1114	—	1201	—	1618	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	II.9
—	1032	—	1100	—	1489	—	1994	—	3175	II.9.1
1971.8	941	2417.7	1395	3136.5	1556	2253.6	1273	3352.0	1937	II.10
—	412	—	542	—	517	—	576	—	786	II.11
—	3168	—	4285	—	6488	—	6285@	—	6939@	III.
—	141	—	201	—	209	—	177	—	194	III.1
—	1928	—	2593	—	4263	—	2888		2941	III.2
—	730	—	922	—	1212	—	1115	—	1608	III.3
—	369	—	569	—	804	—	741		767	III.4
—	375	—	553	—	760	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	IV.
	17134		19658		20096		22399		28194	

N.A. = Not Available

* Negligible

@ Includes project goods.

7.3 PRINCIPAL

Sl. No.	Commodity	Unit of Quantity	1970-71		1980-81		1983-84	
			Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I.	**Agriculture and Allied Products** Of which:		...	**487**	...	**2057**	...	**2622**
I. 1	Coffee	Mill. Kgs	32.2	25	87.3	214	71.0	182
I. 2	Tea and mate	Mill. Kgs	199.1	148	229.2	426	188.0	515
I. 3	Oil cakes	'000 Tonnes	878.5	55	886.0	125	978.8	152
I. 4	Tobacco	Mill. Kgs	49.8	33	91.3	141	93.8	178
I. 5	Cashew kernels	'000 Tonnes	60.6	57	32.3	140	36.9	151
I. 6	Spices	'000 Tonnes	46.9	39	84.2	11	94.2	117
I. 7	Sugar and molasses	'000 Tonnes	473.0	29	97.0	40	983.0	174
I. 8	Raw cotton	'000 Tonnes	32.1	14	131.6	165	115.1	157
I. 9	Rice	'000 Tonnes	32.8	5	726.7	224	175.6	114
I. 10	Fish and fish preparations	'000 Tonnes	32.6	31	69.4	217	93.5	364
I. 11	Meat and meat preparations	Value	...	3	...	56	...	72
I. 12	Fruits and vegetables and pulses (excl. cashew kernels & processed fruits & juices)	Value	...	12	...	80	...	105
I. 13	Miscellaneous processed foods (incl. processed fruits and juices)	Value	...	4	...	36	...	63
II.	**Ores and Minerals (excl. Coal)** Of which:	Value	...	**164**	...	**414**	...	**506**
II. 1	Mica	Mill. Kgs	26.7	16	16.7	18	12.4	18
II. 2	Iron ore	Mill. Tonnes	21.2	117	22.4	303	22.1	402
III.	**Manufactured Goods** Of which:	Value	...	**772**	...	**3747**	...	**4969**
III. 1	Textile fabric & manufactures (excl. carpet hand-made) Of which:	Value	...	145	...	933	...	1481
III. 1.1	Cotton yarn, fabrics made-ups etc.	Value	...	142	...	408	...	429
III. 1.2	Readymade garments of all textile materials	Value	...	29	...	550	...	726
III. 2	Coir yarn and manufactures	Value	...	13	...	17	...	25
III. 3	Jute manufactures incl. twist & yarn	Lakh Tonnes	5.6	190	6.6	330	3.1	171
III. 4	Leather&leathermanufacturesincl.leather footwear, leather travel goods & leather garments	Value	...	80	...	390	..	493
III. 5	Handicrafts (incl. carpet hand-made) of which	Value	...	73	...	952	...	1599
III. 5.1	Gems and jewellery	Value	...	45	...	618	...	1294
III. 6	Chemicals and allied products	Value	...	29	...	225	...	328
III. 7	Machinery, transport equipment and metal manufactures including iron and steel	Value	...	198	...	827	...	807
IV.	**Mineral Fuels and Lubricants (incl. Coal)**	Value	...	**13**	...	**28**	...	**1590**
V.	**Others**	Value	...	**99**	...	**465**	...	**84**
VI.	**Total........................**			**1535**	...	**6711**	..	**9771**

Note: (i) Exports of crude petroleum because of swapping of Bombay High Crude Oil were 5.5 million tonnes valued at Rs. 1231 crores in 1983-84, 6.5 million tonnes valued at Rs. 1563 crores in 1984-85, and 0.5 million tonnes valued at Rs. 135 crores in 1985-86. For the subsequent years there were no crude oil exports.

EXPORTS

(Value : Rs. Crores)

1984-85		1985-86		1986-87		1987-88 (P)		1988-89 (P)		Sl. No.
Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
—	**2997**	—	**3018**	—	**3422**	—	**N.A.**	—	**N.A.**	I.
67.5	210	98.9	265	73.4	297	88.7	263	82.6	280	I.1
213.9	767	205.6	626	192.4	577	197.3	592	193.4	599	I.2
828.9	137	806.9	134	1044.6	190	684.2	173	1242.6	370	I.3
93.7	178	80.5	170	89.3	185	76.4	135	56.1	128	I.4
32.4	180	37.1	225	43.0	328	36.1	307	37.7	277	I.5
103.0	207	89.0	278	97.0	279	83.1	309	93.8	251	I.6
278.0	35	37.9	16	3.1	1	2.3	1	52.4	7	I.7
40.7	60	35.7	68	202.3	205	73.0	95	13.5	28	I.8
247.7	169	245.0	196	248.3	197	371.6	325	375.6	331	I.9
90.4	381	87.5	409	110.6	539	97.9	525	158.5	633	I.10
—	83	—	74	—	76	—	86	—	94	I.11
—	138	—	124	—	156	—	151	—	164	I.12
—	77	—	82	—	76	—	66	—	121	I.13
—	**638**	—	**785**	—	**717**	—	**703**	—	**1015**	II.
16.4	20	18.1	21	19.9	20	33.9	23	47	29	II.1
25.5	459	30.1	579	28.7	547	28.3	543	33	673	II.2
—	**6210**	—	**6374**	—	**7808**	—	**N.A.**	—	**N.A.**	III.
—	1718	—	1795	—	2179	—	3089	—	3608	III.1
—	620	—	574	—	637	—	1064	—	1131	III.1.1
—	953	—	1067	—	1331	—	1792	—	2098	III.1.2
—	28	—	34	—	34	—	29	—	31	III.2
3.0	341	2.5	262	2.9	244	2.4	243	3.1	250	III.3
—	724	—	770	—	922	—	1149	—	1490	III.4
—	1751	—	1881	—	2548	—	3253	—	5194	III.5
—	1237	—	1503	—	2074	—	2614	—	4399	III.5.1
—	483	—	498	—	583	—	823	—	1534	III.6
—	956	—	954	—	1133	—	1433	—	2322	III.7
—	**1823**	—	**655**	—	**418**	—	**657**	—	**518**	IV.
—	**76**	—	**63**	—	**87**	—	**N.A.**	—	**N.A.**	V.
—	**11744**	—	**10895**	—	**12452**	—	**15741**	—	**20295**	VI.

P — Provisional.
N.A. — Not available.
Value figures rounded off to the nearest Rs. crores.

7.4 DIRECTION

	COUNTRY	1970-71 EXPORTS	1970-71 IMPORTS	1980-81 EXPORTS	1980-81 IMPORTS	1983-84 EXPORTS	1983-84 IMPORTS
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I	**OECD**	**769**	**1042**	**3126**	**5740**	**4367**	**8186**
	Of which:						
I.1	EEC	282	320	1447	2639	1756	3962
	Of which:						
I.1.1	Belgium	20	12	145	296	207	649
I.1.2	France	18	21	147	280	157	289
I.1.3	F.R.G.	32	108	385	694	375	1123
I.1.4.	Netherlands	14	19	152	215	195	279
I.1.5	U.K.	170	127	395	731	556	1153
I.2	North America	235	570	806	1851	1487	2174
I.2.1	Canada	28	117	62	332	92	333
I.2.2	U.S.A.	207	453	743	1619	1396	1842
I.3	Asia and Oceania	234	122	708	932	938	1625
	Of which:						
I.3.1	Australia	25	37	92	170	95	154
I.3.2	Japan	204	83	598	749	826	1447
II.	**OPEC**	**98**	**125**	**745**	**3488**	**882**	**3225**
	Of which:						
II.1	Iran	27	92	123	1339	119	746
II.2	Iraq	10	3	52	753	56	793
II.3	Kuwait	16	6	97	338	117	262
II.4	Saudi Arabia	15	24	165	540	245	1069
III	**EASTERN EUROPE**	**323**	**220**	**1486**	**1296**	**1610**	**1965**
	Of which:						
III.1	G.D.R.	25	19	49	44	64	61
III.2	Romania	14	17	58	97	65	91
III.3	U.S.S.R.	210	106	1226	1014	1306	1646
IV.	**DEVELOPING COUNTRIES***	**305**	**239**	**1286**	**1966**	**1563**	**2414**
	Of which:						
IV.1	Africa	129	169	350	205	315	396
IV.2	Asia	166	54	900	1431	1228	1631
IV.3	Latin America and Carribean	10	16	36	313	20	387
V.	**OTHERS**	**40**	**8**	**68**	**59**	**1349**	**42**
VI.	**TOTAL**	**1535**	**1634**	**6711**	**12549**	**9771**	**15832**

*Excluding members of OPEC

OF TRADE

(Rs. Crores)

1984-1985		1985-86		1986-87		1987-88		1988-89		
EXPORTS	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	IMPORTS	Sl.No.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
5272	**8344**	**5532**	**10527**	**7004**	**12903**	**9256**	**13387**	**11813**	**17115**	**I**
2002	4221	1929	5234	2736	6549	3957	7459	4946	9022	I.1
193	794	225	951	343	1096	484	1404	886	2038	I.1.1
191	357	203	583	271	685	375	809	432	822	I.1.2
488	1289	513	1544	733	1918	1061	2178	1237	2472	I.1.3
195	365	158	296	226	389	282	445	404	536	I.1.4
613	933	524	1251	700	1661	1033	1811	1165	2401	I.1.5
1897	2200	2106	2515	2469	2258	3078	2331	3934	3623	I.2
131	499	132	451	137	372	170	306	197	427	I.2.1
1766	1701	1974	2064	2332	1886	2908	2025	3736	3197	I.2.2
1190	1471	1304	2257	1501	3041	1823	2668	2459	3384	I.3
138	201	123	442	146	406	181	497	266	702	I.3.1
1029	1240	1164	1774	1334	2592	1615	2120	2162	2634	I.3.2
944	**3326**	**835**	**3420**	**774**	**1950**	**981**	**3321**	**1209**	**3793**	**II.**
134	485	95	885	47	140	139	120	89	129	II.1
49	675	34	547	18	126	17	373	53	194	II.2
107	370	121	340	93	290	106	483	155	522	II.3
272	1263	221	794	214	863	296	1387	326	1895	II.4
2242	**2152**	**2294**	**2169**	**2389**	**1537**	**2593**	**1796**	**3356**	**1947**	**III**
80	71	95	85	88	84	106	95	183	133	III.1
70	117	98	144	80	101	69	57	38	72	III.2
1880	1788	2006	1678	1867	1006	1971	1279	2609	1258	III.3
1441	**3243**	**1463**	**3466**	**1871**	**3696**	**2238**	**3877**	**3361**	**5325**	**IV.**
305	389	289	593	278	881	320	672	407	994	IV.1
1115	2397	1156	2344	1562	2469	1874	2705	2836	3732	IV.2
21	457	18	529	31	406	44	500	117	598	IV.3
1845	**69**	**771**	**76**	**414**	**10**	**673**	**18**	**556**	**14**	**V.**
11744	**17134**	**10895**	**19658**	**12452**	**20096**	**15741**	**22399**	**20295**	**28194**	**VI.**

7.5 INDIA'S SHARE IN WORLD

Sl. No.	CODE DIV.	CODE GROUP	COMMODITY DIVISION/ GROUP	1970 WORLD	1970 INDIA	INDIA'S SHARE (%)	1973 WORLD	1973 INDIA	INDIA'S SHARE (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	01		Meat and meat preparations	3584	4	0.1	7378	9	0.1
2	03		Fish, crustaceans and molluses and preparations thereof	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	04		Cereals and cereal preparations	6775	9	0.1	25133	16	0.1
4		042	Rice	925	6	0.6	1984	12	0.6
5	05		Vegetables and fruits	1471	17	1.2	10104	154	1.5
6	06		Sugar, sugar preparations and honey	2700	26	1.0	11663	554	4.8
7	07		Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manuf. thereof	5437	280	5.1	9133	438	4.8
8		071	Coffee and coffee substitutes	3205	31	1.0	4580	73	1.6
9		074	Tea and mate	587	196	33.4	933	292	31.3
10		075	Spices	255	52	20.5	548	73	13.3
11	08		Feeding stuff for animals	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	12		Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	1713	43	2.5	3827	124	3.2
13		121	Tobacco unmanufactured, tobacco refuse	1058	42	4.0	2357	119	5.0
14		122	Tobacco manufacuted	655	1	0.2	1470	5	0.4
15	22		Oilseed and oleaginous fruit	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	28		Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	7357	193	2.6	13446	253	1.9
17		281	Iron ore and concentrates	2373	158	6.7	4601	247	5.4
18	51		Organic chemicals	6648	9	0.1	20219	22	0.1
19	52		Inorganic chemicals	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	53		Dying, tanning and colouring materials	1615	8	0.5	3642	23	0.6
21	54		Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	2687	11	0.4	6503	29	0.4
22	55		Essential oils and perfume materials toilets, polishing and cleaning preparations	916	10	1.1	3059	18	0.6
23	57		Explosive and pyrotechnic products	—	—	—	—	—	—
24	58		Artificial resins & plastic materials & cellulose esters & ethers	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	59		Chemical materials and products n.e.s.	—	—	—	—	—	—
26	61		Leather, leather manufactures, n.e.s. & dressed furskins	1047	95	9.1	2380	200	8.4
27		611	Leather	701	94	13.4	1540	189	12.3
28		612	Manufactures of leather or of composition leather n.e.s. etc.	132	1	0.6	355	4	1.0
29		613	Furskins, tanned or dressed etc.	214	—	—	486	8	1.6
30	65		Textiles yarn, fabrics, made up articles n.e.s. and related products	11371	461	4.1	23798	599	2.5
31		652	Cotton fabrics woven	1436	98	6.8	3149	161	5.1
32		653	Fabrics, woven of man made fibres	3967	189	4.8	8038	191	2.4
33		654	Textiles, fabrics woven, other than of cotton or man made fibres	270	2	0.8	547	5	0.9
34		667	Pearls, precious and semi-precious stones	2431	53	2.2	5707	128	2.2
35	67		Iron and steel	14540	132	0.9	40789	116	0.3
36	69		Manufactures of metals n.e.s.	4328	27	0.6	12053	74	0.6
37	71		Power generating machinery & equipment	20884	25	0.1	54327	97	0.2
38	72		Machinery specialised for particular industries	10670	17	0.2	67016	102	0.2
39	73		Metal working machinery	—	—	—	—	—	—

EXPORTS BY COMMODITY DIVISION

(Value in Million US Dollars)

1980 WORLD	1980 INDIA	INDIA'S SHARE (%)	1985 WORLD	1985 INDIA	INDIA'S SHARE (%)	1986 WORLD	1986 INDIA	INDIA'S SHARE (%)	1987 WORLD	1987 INDIA	INDIA'S SHARE (%)	Sl. No.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
17832	67	0.4	15694	52	0.3	19071	50	0.3	22845	40	0.2	1
12258	242	2.0	14059	383	2.7	18940	471	2.5	23573	516	2.2	2
41989	201	0.5	32414	50	0.2	28749	68	0.2	28709	60	0.2	3
4355	160	3.7	2772	40	1.4	2645	51	1.9	2106	43	2.0	4
24018	259	1.1	13418	87	0.7	16484	92	0.6	20773	92	0.4	5
16183	46	0.3	9984	24	0.2	11131	23	0.2	11225	14	0.1	6
22121	879	4.0	19597	464	2.4	25395	684	2.7	22222	518	2.3	7
12979	271	2.1	11169	153	1.4	15822	231	1.5	11838	146	1.2	8
1631	452	27.7	1664	220	13.2	1445	223	15.4	1534	221	14.4	9
1072	156	14.5	1059	92	8.7	1349	229	17.0	1504	151	10.0	10
10322	164	1.6	8508	112	1.3	10655	151	1.4	11644	149	1.3	11
3423	151	4.4	7752	74	0.9	8396	59	0.7	10045	64	0.6	12
3423	151	4.4	3767	69	1.8	3563	53	1.5	3773	58	1.5	13
..	..	..	3985	5	0.1	4833	6	0.1	6272	6	0.1	14
9487	30	0.3	7803	7	0.1	7892	6	0.1	8936	7	0.1	15
30239	465	1.5	22481	645	2.9	22359	642	2.9	25307	639	2.5	16
6515	411	6.3	6205	583	9.4	6418	599	9.3	6791	600	8.8	17
31841	17	0.1	36611	29	0.1	40943	48	0.1	50064	342	0.7	18
15491	26	0.2	16435	18	0.1	17962	20	0.1	19950	24	0.1	19
7986	65	0.8	7966	35	0.4	10614	57	0.5	13325	87	0.7	20
13918	109	0.8	15787	50	0.3	20865	54	0.3	24354	57	0.2	21
7647	86	1.1	8089	35	0.4	9920	34	0.3	12382	37	0.3	22
630	1	0.1	840	1	0.2	893	1	0.1	1308	1	0.1	23
27223	3	..	28409	9	0.0	35755	8	0.0	45868	10	0.0	24
15960	8	..	16572	12	0.1	19646	12	0.1	23757	14	0.1	25
5967	405	6.8	6356	431	6.8	7727	428	5.5	10204	603	5.9	26
3415	342	10.0	4204	334	7.9	5007	333	6.7	6670	460	6.9	27
975	62	6.3	1127	97	8.6	1341	95	7.1	1763	143	8.1	28
1577	1	0.1	1026	0	0.0	1379	0	0.0	1771	0	0.0	29
48884	1145	2.3	47965	933	1.9	58548	1011	1.7	71772	1490	2.1	30
6632	351	5.3	6677	238	3.6	8383	218	2.6	10443	360	3.4	31
9325	44	0.5	9701	25	0.3	11975	17	0.1	13700	22	0.2	32
3188	204	6.4	3450	148	4.3	4029	159	4.0	4926	185	3.8	33
18563	579	3.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34
68231	87	0.1	61133	80	0.1	64158	49	0.1	71340	92	0.1	35
36840	221	0.6	32832	189	0.6	39107	187	0.5	45718	242	0.5	36
35722	88	0.2	38436	47	0.1	44573	52	0.1	53098	58	0.1	37
58495	65	0.1	54685	49	0.1	66298	58	0.1	78754	79	0.1	38
15671	32	0.2	12660	16	0.1	17411	18	0.1	19902	14	0.1	39

Sl. No.	CODE DIV.	GROUP	COMMODITY DIVISION/ GROUP	1970 WORLD	1970 INDIA	INDIA'S SHARE (%)	1973 WORLD	1973 INDIA	INDIA'S SHARE (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
40	74		General industrial machinery & equipment n.e.s & machine parts thereof	—	—	—	—	—	—
41	75		Office machinery and ADP equip ment	—	—	—	—	—	—
42	76		Telecommunication and sound re cording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	—	—	—	—	—	—
43	77		Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances n.e.s.	—	—	—	—	—	—
44	78		Road vehicles (including air cushion vehicles)	—	—	—	—	—	—
45	79		Other transport equipment	—	—	—	—	—	—
46	84		Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	109	—	—	308	—	—
47			Total Exports (including others)	313706	2026	0.6	875500	4355	0.5

N.A. Not Available.
Source: International Trade Statistics Year Book: United Nations 1987.

1980 WORLD	1980 INDIA	INDIA'S SHARE (%)	1985 WORLD	1985 INDIA	INDIA'S SHARE (%)	1986 WORLD	1986 INDIA	INDIA'S SHARE (%)	1987 WORLD	1987 INDIA	INDIA'S SHARE (%)	Sl. No.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
59443	67	0.1	53924	66	0.1	66139	65	0.1	78790	81	0.1	40
24750	2	0.0	53623	43	0.1	65077	48	0.1	83342	46	0.1	41
26799	11	0.0	47304	7	0.0	57078	11	0.0	141359	15	0.0	42
60947	114	0.2	75665	63	0.1	93432	63	0.1	117819	78	0.1	43
127347	208	0.2	157289	80	0.1	194278	86	0.0	261480	97	0.0	44
41291	32	0.1	32755	115	0.4	48565	10	0.0	55047	3	0.0	45
32365	590	1.8	38712	908	2.3	50212	1165	2.3	56425	1463	2.6	46
1989867	8378	0.4	1926536	8750	0.5	2117343	9187	0.4	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	47

7.6: INDEX NUMBERS OF FOREIGN TRADE

(Base: 1978—79=100)

Year	Exports		Imports		Terms of Trade		
	U.V.I.	Q.I.	U.V.I.	Q.I.	Gross	Net	Income
*1969-70	44.0	55.7	35.2	64.9	116.5	125.0	69.6
*1970-71	45.0	59.0	35.3	67.2	113.9	127.4	75.2
*1971-72	46.0	59.2	32.8	80.6	136.1	140.2	83.0
*1972-73	51.2	66.5	34.2	76.7	115.3	149.7	99.6
*1973-74	62.2	69.5	48.9	87.2	125.4	127.2	88.4
*1974-75	78.0	73.7	84.5	77.2	104.7	92.3	68.4
*1975-76	83.9	81.7	99.1	76.0	93.0	84.7	69.2
*1976-77	89.4	96.8	96.3	76.1	78.6	92.9	89.9
*1977-78	100.3	93.2	88.0	100.0	107.3	114.0	106.2
1978-79	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1979-80	105.4	106.2	114.1	116.4	109.7	92.4	98.1
1980-81	108.5	108.1	134.2	137.9	127.6	80.8	87.3
1981-82	124.1	110.1	133.1	150.6	136.8	93.2	102.6
1982-83	132.0	116.7	136.3	154.6	132.4	96.8	113.0
1983-84	151.0	113.0	125.8	185.4	164.1	120.0	135.6
1984-85	169.8	120.8	161.7	156.1	129.2	105.0	126.8
1985-86	170.8	111.3	159.8	181.2	162.8	106.9	119.0
1986-87	179.0	121.0	139.0	212.0	175.0	129.0	156.0

*Converted from the original base with the help of linking factors.
U.V.I.=Unit Value Index.
Q.I.=Quantum Index.
Source: DGCI&S.

8.1: OVERALL EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE

(Rs. crores)

	Loans	Grants	Total (2+3)	PL 480/665 etc. assistance: Repayable in rupees	PL 480/665 etc. assistance: Repayable in convertible currency	Grand Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A. AUTHORISATIONS:						
Upto the end of Fourth Plan	9665.3	753.1	10418.4	2307.1	330.4	13055.9
1974-75	1481.4	189.8	1671.2	..	..	1671.2
1975-76	2192.8	440.7	2633.5	..	20.0	2653.5
1976-77	806.7	386.1	1192.8	..	93.6	1286.4
1977-78	1536.6	337.6	1874.2	..	22.8	1897.0
1978-79	1894.6	441.1	2335.7	..	..	2335.7
1979-80	1295.1	564.4	1859.5	..	..	1859.5
1980-81	3771.2	75.7	3846.9	..	..	3846.9
1981-82	2633.0	207.4	2840.4	..	..	2840.4
1982-83	2525.5	423.3	2948.8	..	..	2948.8
1983-84	1692.2	386.9	2079.1	..	..	2079.1
1984-85	4409.3	470.7	4880.0	..	..	4880.0
1985-86	5337.0	313.4	5650.4	..	..	5650.4
1986-87	5730.0	429.5	6159.5	..	..	6159.5
1987-88	7984.1	1062.2	9046.3	..	..	9046.3
1988-89	12985.3	214.3	13199.6	..	..	13199.6
B. UTILISATION:						
Upto the end of Fourth Plan	8572.6	712.7	9285.3	2312.2	324.6	11922.1
1974-75	1220.4	93.9	1314.3	..	..	1314.3
1975-76	1464.9	283.3	1748.2	..	92.3	1840.5
1976-77	1285.3	245.8	1531.1	..	67.8	1598.9
1977-78	1007.5	260.6	1268.1	..	21.9	1290.0
1978-79	942.3	273.3	1215.6	..	..	1215.6
1979-80	1048.6	304.5	1353.1	..	..	1353.1
1980-81	1765.3	396.4	2161.7	..	..	2161.7
1981-82	1519.3	350.6	1869.9	..	..	1869.9
1982-83	1910.4	339.4	2249.8	..	..	2249.8
1983-84	1964.2	303.4	2267.6	..	..	2267.6
1984-85	1963.3	390.4	2353.7	..	..	2353.7
1985-86	2495.2	442.9	2938.1	..	..	2938.1
1986-87	3175.9	420.0	3595.9	..	..	3595.9
1987-88	4575.2	456.8	5032.0	..	..	5032.0
1988-89	4738.4	552.9	5291.3	..	..	5291.3

NOTES: 1. Figures of authorisation from 1974-75 onwards have been arrived at by applying the annual average exchange rate of the rupee with individual donor currencies. Figures of utilisation for 1974-75 are at average exchange rate for the respective month, and for subsequent years at current rates applicable to the dates of transactions.

2. Loan amounts are net of surrenders, de-obligations and cancellations, etc. In case of PL-480, amounts are net of lapsed agreement.

3. Figures for utilisation are inclusive of suppliers' credits, and non-government loans upto 1977-78 which may not be fully reflected in authorisation figures. Subsequent data are exclusive of suppliers' credits, but inclusive of non-government loans.

4. Constituent items may not add up to totals because of rounding.

8.2 AUTHORISATIONS OF EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE

Source and type of assistance	1980-81	1982-83@	1983-84@	1984-85@	1985-86@	1986-87@	1987-88@	1988-89@	1989-90@ (April–Sept.)
I. Consortium Members									
(a) **Loans**	**2614.9**	**2471.7**	**1356.1**	**4221.3**	**3866.9**	**3116.8**	**6252.5**	**5244.7**	**3577.3**
(b) **Grants**	**68.8**	**363.8**	**330.6**	**302.2**	**313.4**	**378.0**	**888.0**	**177.1**	**262.4**
Total	**2683.7**	**2835.5**	**1686.7**	**4523.5**	**4180.3**	**3994.8**	**7140.5**	**5421.8**	**3839.7**
Country-wise Distribution									
(i) Austria									
(a) Loans	1.7	..	5.6	..	..	9.0	..	..	..
(b) Grants	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1.7	..	5.6	..	..	9.0	..	..	..
(ii) Belgium									
(a) Loans	..	7.4	6.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Grants	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	7.4	6.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iii) Canada									
(a) Loans	65.8	..	37.0	196.8	2.7	..	..	..	..
(b) Grants	4.9	..	..	1.8	..	5.6	399.1	4.2	..
Total	70.7	..	37.0	198.6	2.7	5.6	399.1	4.2	..
(iv) Denmark									
(a) Loans	..	17.7	22.0	26.6	..	30.4	..	..	..
(b) Grants	..	..	3.8	..	..	..	48.7	..	31.0
Total	..	17.7	25.8	26.6	..	30.4	48.7	..	31.0
(v) France									
(a) Loans	182.0	243.3	..	32.8	143.7	87.3	166.5	269.0	247.6
(b) Grants	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47.7
Total	182.0	243.3	..	32.8	143.7	87.3	166.5	269.0	295.3
(vi) Federal Republic of Germany									
(a) Loans	215.2	203.5	81.1	188.3	153.5	181.3	389.9	426.5	234.5
(b) Grants	..	..	2.8	..	..	..	1.1	2.2	..
Total	215.2	203.5	83.9	188.3	153.5	181.3	391.0	428.7	234.5
(vii) Italy									
(a) Loans	..	..	..	..	77.3	51.4	110.9	..	..
(b) Grants	..	39.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	39.1	..	..	77.3	51.4	110.9	..	..
(viii) Japan									
(a) Loans	46.6	83.3	..	451.2	223.6	635.4	895.3	1120.6	..
(b) Grants	15.0	15.8	8.6	16.1	16.1	32.3	24.8	57.5	14.2
Total	61.6	99.1	8.6	467.3	239.7	667.7	920.1	1178.1	14.2
(ix) Netherlands									
(a) Loans	67.7	..	..	20.3	4.9	37.1	168.8	6.1	..
(b) Grants	22.1	..	77.7	..	..	36.5	5.2	..	..
Total	89.8	..	77.7	20.3	4.9	73.6	174.0	6.1	..
(x) Sweden									
(a) Loans	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Grants	..	..	45.6	..	106.4	..	159.6	..	..
Total	..	..	45.6	..	106.4	..	159.6	..	..
(xi) U.K.									
(a) Loans	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Grants	..	285.9	152.7	260.3	171.4	265.9	219.2	78.7	103.9
Total	..	285.9	152.7	260.3	171.4	265.9	219.2	78.7	103.9
(xii) U.S.A.									
(a) Loans	135.0	67.4	77.0	93.9	47.0	57.9	25.4	..	..
(b) Grants	26.8	23.0	39.4	24.0	19.5	37.7	30.3	34.5	65.6
Total	161.8	90.4	116.4	117.9	66.5	95.6	55.7	34.5	65.6
(xiii) I.B.R.D.	362.2	1087.0	520.6	2058.8	2122.2	1679.8	3231.3	2567.5	1770.1
(xiv) I.D.A.	1538.7	762.1	605.9	1152.6	1092.0	347.2	1264.4	855.0	1325.1
. U.S.S.R. and East European Countries									
Loans	**485.7**	..	**144.6**	..	**1134.0**	**2055.5**	**1162.7**	**6210.0**	**2138.9**
ountry-wise Distribution									
(i) U.S.S.R.									
Loans	485.7	..	144.6	..	1134.0	2055.5	1162.7	6210.0	1811.8
(ii) Hungary									
Loans	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	327.1

CLASSIFIED BY SOURCE

(Rs. Crores)

Source and type of assistance	1980-81	1982-83@	1983-84@	1984-85@	1985-86@	1986-87@	1987-88@	1988-89@	1989-90@ (April–Sept.)
III. Others									
(a) Loans	**670.6**	**53.8**	**191.5**	..	**84.6**	**201.9**	**438.5**	**940.3**	**103.0**
***(b)* Grants**	**7.0**	**59.5**	**56.3**	**168.5**	..	**51.5**	**174.2**	**37.1**	**67.9**
Total	**677.6**	**113.3**	**247.8**	**168.5**	**84.6**	**253.4**	**612.7**	**977.4**	**170.9**
Country-wise Distribution									
(i) Switzerland									
(a) Loans	..	..	48.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Grants	..	12.5	14.6	..	..	..	27.1	..	10.0
Total	..	12.5	63.2	..	..	..	27.1	..	10.0
(ii) European Economic Community-United Nations Emergency Operations									
(a) Loans	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Grants	..	47.0	41.7	168.5	..	51.5	147.1	37.1	57.9
Total	..	47.0	41.7	168.5	..	51.5	147.1	37.1	57.9
(iii) O.P.E.C. Fund									
(a) Loans	39.8	29.3	23.4	..	..	9.0	10.4	14.6	..
(iv) Saudi Arab Fund for Development									
(a) Loans	..	..	30.7*	..	51.6	..	50.2	..	..
(v) Kuwait Funds for Arab Economic Development									
(a) Loans	..	..	52.1	..	30.8	..	..	36.1	..
(b) Grants	7.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	7.0	..	52.1	..	30.8	..	..	36.1	..
(vi) International Fund for Agricultural Development									
(a) Loans	13.9	24.5	36.7	..	..	..	15.9	..	27.8
(vii) Iraq									
Loans	82.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(viii) IMF Trust Fund									
Loans	534.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ix) International Sugar Organisation									
Loans	..	..	..	..	2.2	..	..	..	..
(x) ADB									
Loans	..	..	..	..	..	192.9	462.0	889.6	..
(xi) Spain									
(a) Loans	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75.2
(b) Grants	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75.2
GRAND TOTAL	**3846.9**	**2948.8**	**2079.1**	**4692.0**	**5398.9**	**5803.7**	**8915.9**	**12609.2**	**6149.5**
***(a)* Loans**	**3771.2**	**2525.5**	**1692.2**	**4221.3**	**5085.5**	**5374.2**	**7853.7**	**12395.0**	**5819.2**
***(b)* Grants**	**75.7**	**423.3**	**386.9**	**470.7**	**313.4**	**429.5**	**1062.2**	**214.2**	**330.3**

Notes: Constituent items may not add up to total because of rounding.
@Government account only.
* Saudi Riyal converted at end September 1983 exchange rates.

8.3 UTILISATION OF EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE

Source and type of assistance	1980-81	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90**
Consortium Members									
(a) Loans	**1687.1**	**1793.9**	**1860.8**	**1765.0**	**2270.2**	**2957.6**	**4291.6**	**4375.1**	**4431.7**
(b) Grants	**311.8**	**228.2**	**201.1**	**308.8**	**281.6**	**336.8**	**299.1**	**352.0**	**468.9**
Total	**1998.9**	**2022.1**	**2061.9**	**2073.8**	**2551.8**	**3294.4**	**4590.7**	**4727.1**	**4900.6**
Country-wise Distribution									
(i) Austria									
(a) Loans	2.0	2.8	2.2	2.3	3.6	1.7	..	..	7.4
(b) Grants	0.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	2.6	2.8	2.2	2.3	3.6	1.7	..	..	7.4
(ii) Belgium									
(a) Loans	5.5	4.4	6.0	6.1	3.0	5.8	6.1	1.2	2.7
(b) Grants	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	5.5	4.4	6.0	6.1	3.0	5.8	6.1	1.2	2.7
(iii) Canada									
(a) Loans	21.3	31.4	30.7	48.9	40.2	27.3	9.7	..	..
(b) Grants	..	..	..	..	..	..	16.9	19.8	80.7
Total	21.3	31.4	30.7	48.9	40.2	27.3	26.6	19.8	80.7
(iv) Denmark									
(a) Loans	2.9	21.6	11.5	17.4	10.8	17.6	21.8	9.5	7.9
(b) Grants	..	..	8.3	14.9	10.1	20.8	28.2	16.2	31.5
Total	2.9	21.6	19.8	32.3	20.9	38.4	50.0	25.7	39.4
(v) France									
(a) Loans	70.1	39.6	49.4	102.7	170.0	233.0	247.7	129.4	186.1
(b) Grants	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	70.1	39.6	49.4	102.7	170.0	233.0	247.7	129.4	186.1
(vi) Federal Republic of Germany									
(a) Loans	142.3	135.4	115.0	125.6	145.4	260.2	256.4	274.5	249.5
(b) Grants	1.2	1.8	0.3	1.3	1.5	0.1	0.5	0.7	2.3
Total	143.5	137.2	115.3	126.9	146.9	260.3	256.9	275.2	251.8
(vii) Italy									
(a) Loans	..	..	..	8.7	11.9	31.3	93.4	42.5	46.9
(b) Grants	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	8.7	11.9	31.3	93.4	42.5	46.9
(viii) Japan									
(a) Loans	62.0	111.9	129.3	52.4	157.8	384.9	607.7	318.3	681.9
(b) Grants	28.2	16.3	10.1	15.8	17.3	24.4	20.5	70.9	16.3
Total	90.2	128.2	139.4	68.2	175.1	409.3	628.2	389.2	698.2
(ix) Netherlands									
(a) Loans	72.5	32.0	38.9	16.6	45.8	49.9	79.4	89.8	42.4
(b) Grants	33.8	17.6	31.8	51.4	34.7	57.7	46.2	45.9	34.7
Total	106.3	49.6	70.7	68.0	80.5	107.6	125.6	135.7	77.1
(x) Sweden									
(a) Loans	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Grants	52.9	32.3	27.0	27.1	12.8	20.8	16.0	36.4	25.0
Total	52.9	32.3	27.0	27.1	12.8	20.8	16.0	36.4	25.0
(xi) U.K.									
(a) Loans	1.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Grants	195.2	159.9	121.6	187.5	194.8	199.7	131.2	154.7	232.1
Total	196.7	159.9	121.6	187.5	194.8	199.7	131.2	154.7	232.1
(xii) U.S.A.									
(a) Loans	82.4	29.2	74.1	41.8	59.9	113.4	83.3	40.1	50.4
(b) Grants	..	0.3	2.0	10.8	10.4	13.3	39.6	7.4	46.3
Total	82.4	29.5	76.1	52.6	70.3	126.7	122.9	47.5	96.7

CLASSIFIED BY SOURCE

(Rs. crores)

Source and type of assistance	1980-81	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90**
(xiii) I.B.R.D.	138.8	286.5	485.7	344.0	394.6	800.7	1658.7	2360.8	2230.2
(xiv) I.D.A.	522.0	1085.1	899.7	979.9	1198.0*	1011.0	1206.6	1079.7	915.0
(xv) EEC (Special Action Credit)	19.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(xvi) IFAD	7.3	14.0	18.3	18.6	29.2	20.8	20.8	29.3	11.3
(xvii) IMF Trust Fund	537.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II. USSR and East European Countries									
Loans	**32.9**	**40.0**	**74.7**	**108.0**	**161.2**	**175.5**	**222.1**	**218.8**	**536.6**
Country-wise Distribution									
(i) U.S.S.R.									
Loans	32.9	40.0	74.7	108.0	161.2	175.5	222.1	207.2	494.8
(ii) Czechoslovakia									
Loans	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.6	41.8
III. Others									
(a) Loans	**45.3**	**76.5**	**28.7**	**90.3**	**63.8**	**42.8**	**61.4**	**144.5**	**244.6**
(b) Grants	**84.6**	**111.2**	**102.3**	**81.6**	**161.3**	**83.1**	**157.7**	**200.9**	**187.0**
Total	**129.9**	**187.7**	**131.0**	**171.9**	**225.1**	**125.9**	**219.1**	**345.4**	**431.6**
Country-wise Distribution									
(i) Abu Dhabi Fund									
Loans	2.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Switzerland									
(a) Loans	0.3	..	..	..	3.4	5.0	3.7	4.4	20.7
(b) Grants	13.9	9.9	21.4	11.3	12.8	4.1	15.9	17.2	13.5
Total	14.2	9.9	21.4	11.3	16.2	9.1	19.6	21.6	34.2
(iii) Other International Institutions@@									
Grants	..	..	21.6	21.0	41.9	18.5	67.7	89.6	98.3
(iv) European Economic Community/United Nations Emergency Operations									
Grants	63.7	101.3	59.3	49.3	106.6	60.5	79.1	94.1	75.2
(v) Oil Producing Exporting Countries									
Loans	3.4	37.4	6.5	6.2	4.7	7.4	24.5	29.0	15.9
(vi) Saudi Arab Fund for Development									
Loans	13.0	12.4	2.4	3.0	0.2	7.4	0.9	5.6	36.3
(vii) Iraq									
Loans	0.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(viii) Iran									
Loans	17.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ix) Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development									
Loans	8.6 7.0@	25.5	18.0	80.0	53.4	23.0	10.8	1.8	5.4
(x) International Sugar Organisation									
Loans	..	1.2	1.8	1.1	2.1	..	..	..	..
(xi) ADB Loans	..	..	..	..	..	..	21.5	103.7	166.3
GRAND TOTAL	**2161.7**	**2249.8**	**2267.6**	**2353.7**	**2938.1**	**3595.9**	**5032.0**	**5291.3**	**5868.8**
(a) Loans	**1765.3**	**1910.4**	**1964.2**	**1963.3**	**2495.2**	**3175.9**	**4575.2**	**4738.4**	**5212.9**
(b) Grants	**396.4**	**339.4**	**303.4**	**390.4**	**442.9**	**420.0**	**456.8**	**552.9**	**655.9**

NOTES : 1. Constituent items may not add up to totals because of rounding.
2. Utilisation figures are exclusive of suppliers' credit and commercial borrowings.
@Grants received from Kuwait for the construction of Indoor Stadium for Asiad Games 1982.
@@Other International Institutions includes UNICEF, UNDP, IOL, WHO, UNFPA and UNESCO.
*Revolving Fund Receipt of Rs.309.27 crores included against IDA credits.
**Estimated.

8.4: EXTERNAL DEBT (MEDIUM AND LONG-TERM) AND DEBT SERVICE

(Rs. Crores)

	External Debt Disbursed and Outstanding	Amortisation	Interest Payments	Total Debt Servicing
A. EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE				
(i) On Government Account*				
1984-85	24004	555	470	1025
1985-86	26638	698	544	1242
1986-87	32312	1029	772	1801
1987-88	36578	1249	981	2229
1988-89	46838	1554	1244	2798
(ii) On Non-Government Account				
1984-85	758	93	59	152
1985-86	741	78	47	125
1986-87	889	147	81	228
1987-88	848	332	62	394
1988-89	1164	92	57	149
(iii) Total Assistance (i+ii)				
1984-85	24762	647	529	1176
1985-86	27379	776	591	1367
1986-87	33201	1176	853	2029
1987-88	33426	1581	1043	2623
1988-89	48002	1646	1301	2946
B. EXTERNAL COMMERCIAL BORROWINGS				
1984-85	6413	392	290	682
1985-86	7647	565	610	1175
1986-87	10321	796	769	1565
1987-88	12635	925	888	1813
1988-89	17482	1056	1079	2135
C. I.M.F**				
1984-85	4550	156	509	665
1985-86	4665	253	499	752
1986-87	4826	672	465	1137
1987-88	4348	1209	444	1653
1988-89	3347	1547	408	1955
D Total (A+B+C)				
1984-85	35725	1195	1328	2523
1985-86	39691	1594	1700	3294
1986-87	48348	2644	2087	4731
1987-88	54409	3715	2375	6089
1988-89	68831	4249	2788	7036

* Includes Trust Fund loan.

** Excludes Trust Fund loan. Data on debt outstanding on account of IMF is based on representative rates. Data on interest payments to IMF relate to changes paid on the use of SDRs under EFF and on net cumulative allocation of SDRs.

Note: Medium and long term loans cover loans with maturity over one year.

Sources: Controller of Aid Accounts & Audit for external assistance (Govt. & Non-Govt. account), RBI for IMF debt service, FB Division and ECB Division, DEA for the debt outstanding information.

The Finance Bill, 1990

BILL NO. 37 OF 1990

THE FINANCE BILL, 1990

(AS INTRODUCED IN LOK SABHA)

THE FINANCE BILL, 1990

ARRANGEMENT OF CLAUSES

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY

CLAUSES

1. Short title and commencement.

CHAPTER II

RATES OF INCOME-TAX

2. Income-tax.

CHAPTER III

DIRECT TAXES

Income-tax

3. Amendment of section 2.
4. Amendment of section 10.
5. Amendment of section 28.
6. Amendment of section 32A.
7. Amendment of section 32AB.
8. Amendment of section 33A.
9. Amendment of section 34.
10. Amendment of section 35CCB.
11. Amendment of section 43B.
12. Amendment of section 44AC.
13. Amendment of section 45.
14. Amendment of section 80CCA.
15. Insertion of new section 80CCB.
16. Insertion of new section 80DD.
17. Amendment of section 80GGA.
18. Amendment of section 80HH.
19. Amendment of section 80HHA.
20. Amendment of section 80HHC.
21. Amendment of section 80HHD.
22. Amendment of section 80-I.
23. Amendment of section 80L.
24. Substitution of new section for section 80M.
25. Amendment of section 80R.
26. Amendment of section 80RR.
27. Amendment of section 80RRA.
28. Amendment of Chapter VIII.
29. Amendment of section 115-I
30. Amendment of section 115J.
31. Amendment of section 119.
32. Amendment of section 139.
33. Amendment of section 139A.
34. Amendment of section 142.
35. Amendment of section 143.
36. Amendment of section 145.
37. Amendment of section 151.
38. Insertion of new section 194F.
39. Amendment of section 246.

CLAUSES

40. Amendment of section 268.
41. Insertion of new section 271BB.
42. Amendment of section 271C.
43. Amendment of section 271D.
44. Amendment of section 271E.
45. Amendment of section 275A.
46. Omission of Chapter XXII-B.
47. Amendment of section 288.
48. Consequential amendments.

Wealth-tax

49. Amendment of section 2.
50. Amendment of section 5.
51. Amendment of section 10.
52. Amendment of section 16.
53. Amendment of section 17.
54. Insertion of new section 35EEE.
55. Amendment of section 35K.
56. Amendment of Schedule III.

Gift-tax

57. Amendment of section 9.
58. Amendment of section 15.
59. Amendment of section 16.

CHAPTER IV

INDIRECT TAXES

Customs

60. Amendment of Act 52 of 1962.
61. Amendment of Act 51 of 1975.
62. Auxiliary duties of customs.

Excise

63. Amendment of Act 1 of 1944.
64. Amendment of Act 5 of 1986.
65. Special duties of excise.
66. Amendment of Act 58 of 1957.
67. Amendment of Act 40 of 1978.
68. Repeal of Act 12 of 1953.

CHAPTER V

INLAND AIR TRAVEL TAX

69. Amendment of Act 13 of 1989.

CHAPTER VI

MISCELLANEOUS

70. Amendment of Act 6 of 1898.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.
THE SECOND SCHEDULE.
THE THIRD SCHEDULE.
THE FOURTH SCHEDULE.

AS INTRODUCED IN LOK SABHA
ON 19TH MARCH, 1990.

Bill No. 37 of 1990

THE FINANCE BILL, 1990

A

BILL

to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1990-91.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Forty-first Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY

1. *(1)* This Act may be called the Finance Act, 1990. **Short title and commencement.**

(2) Save as otherwise provided in this Act, sections 2 to 59 shall be deemed to have come into force on the 1st day of April, 1990.

CHAPTER II

RATES OF INCOME-TAX

2. *(1)* Subject to the provisions of sub-sections *(2)* and *(3)*, for the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1990, income-tax shall be charged at the rates specified in Part I of the First Schedule and shall be increased,— Income-tax.

(a) in the cases to which Paragraphs A, B, C and D of that Part apply, by a surcharge for purposes of the Union; and

(b) in the cases to which Paragraph E of that Part applies, by a surcharge,

calculated in each case in the manner provided therein.

(2) In the cases to which Sub-Paragraph I or Sub-Paragraph II of Paragraph A of Part I of the First Schedule applies, where the assessee has, in the previous year, any net agricultural income exceeding six hundred rupees, in addition to total income, and the total income exceeds,—

(i) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph I applies, eighteen thousand rupees, and

(ii) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph II applies, twelve thousand rupees,

then,—

(a) the net agricultural income shall be taken into account, in the manner provided in clause *(b)* [that is to say, as if the net agricultural income were comprised in the total income after,—

(i) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph I applies, the first eighteen thousand rupees, and

(ii) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph II applies, the first twelve thousand rupees,

of the total income but without being liable to tax], only for the purpose of charging income-tax in respect of the total income; and

(b) the income-tax chargeable shall be calculated as follows:—

(i) the total income and the net agricultural income shall be aggregated and the amount of income-tax shall be determined in respect of the aggregate income at the rates specified in Sub-Paragraph I or, as the case may be, Sub-Paragraph II of the said Paragraph A, as if such aggregate income were the total income;

(ii) the net agricultural income shall be increased,—

(A) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph I applies, by a sum of eighteen thousand rupees; and

(B) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph II applies, by a sum of twelve thousand rupees,

and the amount of income-tax shall be determined in respect of the net agricultural income as so increased at the rates specified in Sub-Paragraph I or, as the case may be, Sub-Paragraph II of the said Paragraph A, as if the net agricultural income as so increased were the total income;

(iii) the amount of income-tax determined in accordance with sub-clause *(i)* shall be reduced by the amount of income-tax determined in accordance with sub-clause *(ii)* and the sum so arrived at shall be the income-tax in respect of the total income:

Provided that the amount of income-tax so arrived at shall, in the case of every person having a total income exceeding fifty thousand rupees, be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of eight per cent. of such income-tax and the sum so arrived at shall be the income-tax in respect of the total income.

(3) In cases to which the provisions of Chapter XII or Chapter XII-A or sub-section *(1A)* of section 161 or section 164 or section 164A or section 167B of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (hereinafter referred to as the Income-tax Act) apply, the tax chargeable shall be determined as provided in that Chapter or that section, and with reference to the rates imposed by sub-section *(1)* or the rates as specified in that Chapter or section, as the case may be: 43 of 1961.

Provided that in respect of any income chargeable to tax under section 115B or section 115BB of the Income-tax Act, the income-tax computed under section 115B or section 115BB shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of eight per cent. of such income-tax.

(4) In cases in which tax has to be deducted under sections 193, 194, 194A, 194B, 194BB, 194D and 195 of the Income-tax Act at the rates in force, the deduction shall be made at the rates specified in Part II of the First Schedule and shall be increased,—

(a) in the cases to which the provisions of sub-item *(a)* of item 1 of that Part apply, by a surcharge for purposes of the Union; and

(b) in the cases to which the provisions of sub-item *(a)* of item 2 of that Part apply, by a surcharge,

calculated in each case in the manner provided therein.

(5) In cases in which tax has to be deducted under section 194C of the Income-tax Act, the deduction shall be made at the rates specified in that section and shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of eight per cent. of such deduction.

(6) In cases in which tax has to be collected under section 206C of the Income-tax Act, the collection shall be made at the rate specified in that section and shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of eight per cent. of such collection.

(7) Subject to the provisions of sub-section *(8)*, in cases in which income-tax has to be calculated under the first proviso to sub-section *(5)* of section 132 of the Income-tax Act or charged under sub-section *(4)* of section 172 or sub-section *(2)* of section 174 or section 175 or sub-section *(2)* of section 176 of the said Act or deducted under section 192 of the said Act from income chargeable under the head "Salaries" or in which the "advance tax" payable under Chapter XVII-C of the said Act has to be computed, at the rate or rates in force, such income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" shall be so calculated, charged, deducted or computed at the rate or rates specified in Part III of the First Schedule and such tax as reduced by the rebate of income-tax calculated under Chapter VIII-A shall be increased,—

(a) in the cases to which Paragraphs A, B, C and D of that Part apply, by a surcharge for purposes of the Union; and

(b) in the cases to which Paragraph E of that Part applies, by a surcharge,

calculated in each case in the manner provided therein:

Provided that in cases to which the provisions of Chapter XII or Chapter XII-A or sub-section *(1A)* of section 161 or section 164 or section 164A or section 167B of the Income-tax Act apply, "advance tax" shall be computed with reference to the rates imposed by this sub-section or the rates as specified in that Chapter or section, as the case may be:

Provided further that in respect of any income chargeable to tax under section 115B of the Income-tax Act, the "advance tax" computed under the first proviso shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of eight per cent. of such "advance tax".

(8) In the cases to which Sub-Paragraph I or Sub-Paragraph II of Paragraph A of Part III of the First Schedule applies, where the assessee has, in the previous year or, if by virtue of any provision of the Income-tax Act, income-tax is to be charged in respect of the income of a period other than the previous year, in such other period, any net agricultural income exceeding six hundred rupees, in addition to total income and the total income exceeds,—

(i) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph I applies, twenty-two thousand rupees, and

(ii) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph II applies, twelve thousand rupees,

then, in calculating income-tax under the first proviso to sub-section *(5)* of section 132 of the Income-tax Act or in charging income-tax under sub-section *(2)* of section 174 or section 175 or sub-section *(2)* of section 176 of the said Act or in computing the "advance tax" payable under Chapter XVII-C of the said Act, at the rate or rates in force,—

(a) the net agricultural income shall be taken into account, in the manner provided in clause *(b)* [that is to say, as if the net agricultural income were comprised in the total income after,—

(i) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph I applies, the first twenty-two thousand rupees, and

(ii) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph II applies, the first twelve thousand rupees,

of the total income but without being liable to tax], only for the purpose of calculating, charging or computing such income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" in respect of the total income; and

(b) such income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" shall be so calculated, charged or computed as follows:—

(i) the total income and the net agricultural income shall be aggregated and the amount of income-tax or "advance tax" shall be determined in respect of the aggregate income at the rates specified in Sub-Paragraph I or, as the case may be, Sub-Paragraph II of the said Paragraph A, as if such aggregate income were the total income;

(ii) the net agricultural income shall be increased,—

(A) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph I applies, by a sum of twenty- two thousand rupees; and

(B) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph II applies, by a sum of twelve thousand rupees,

and the amount of income-tax or "advance tax" shall be determined in respect of the net agricultural income as so increased at the rates specified in the said Sub-Paragraph I or, as the case may be, the said Sub-Paragraph II as if the net agricultural income as so increased were the total income;

(iii) the amount of income-tax or "advance tax" determined in accordance with sub-clause *(i)* shall be reduced by the amount of income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" determined in accordance with sub-clause *(ii)* and the sum so arrived at shall be the income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" in respect of the total income:

Provided that the amount of income-tax or "advance tax" so arrived at shall, in the case of every person having a total income exceeding seventy-five thousand rupees, be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of eight per cent. of such income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" and the sum so arrived at shall be the income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" in respect of the total income.

(9) For the purposes of this section and the First Schedule,—

(a) "company in which the public are substantially interested" means a company within the meaning of clause *(18)* of section 2 of the Income-tax Act, and includes a subsidiary of such company if the whole of the share capital of such subsidiary company has been held by the parent company or by its nominees throughout the previous year;

(b) "domestic company" means an Indian company, or any other company which, in respect of its income liable to income-tax under the Income-tax Act for the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1990, has made the prescribed arrangements for the declaration and payment within India of the dividends (including dividends on preference shares) payable out of such income in accordance with the provisions of section 194 of the Act;

(c) "insurance commission" means any remuneration or reward, whether by way of commission or otherwise, for soliciting or procuring insurance business (including business relating to the continuance, renewal or revival of policies of insurance);

(d) "investment company" means a company whose gross total income (as defined in section 80B of the Income-tax Act) consists mainly of income which is chargeable under the heads "Income from house property", "Capital gains" and "Income from other sources" or of income by way of interest on securities;

(e) "net agricultural income", in relation to a person, means the total amount of agricultural income, from whatever source derived, of that person computed in accordance with the rules contained in Part IV of the First Schedule;

(f) "tax-free security" means any security of the Central Government issued or declared to be income-tax free, or any security of a State Government issued income-tax free, the income-tax whereon is payable by the State Government;

(g) "trading company" means a company whose business consists mainly in dealing in goods or merchandise manufactured, produced or processed by a person other than that company and whose income attributable to such business included in its gross total income (as defined in section 80B of the Income-tax Act) is not less than fifty-one per cent. of the amount of such gross total income;

(h) all other words and expressions used in this section or in the First Schedule but not defined in this sub-section and defined in the Income-tax Act shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in that Act.

CHAPTER III

DIRECT TAXES

Income-tax

Amendment of section 2.

3. In section 2 of the Income-tax Act,—

(i) in clause *(24)*,—

(a) after sub-clause *(v)*, the following sub-clause shall be inserted and shall be deemed to have been inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1962, namely:—

"*(va)* any sum chargeable to income-tax under clause *(iiia)* of section 28;";

(b) for the existing clause *(va)*, the following clauses shall be substituted and shall be deemed to have been substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1967, namely:—

" *(vb)* any sum chargeable to income-tax under clause *(iiib)* of section 28;

(vc) the value of any benefit or perquisite taxable under clause *(iv)* of section 28;";

(c) after sub-clause *(vc)*, the following sub-clause shall be inserted and shall be deemed to have been inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1972, namely:—

"*(vd)* any sum chargeable to income-tax under clause *(iiic)* of section 28;";

(ii) in clause *(40)*, for the word and figures "section 143", the words, brackets and figures "sub-section *(3)* of section 143" shall be substituted and shall be deemed to have been substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989;

(iii) clause *(42C)* [as inserted by clause *(ii)* of section 2 of the Direct Tax Laws (Second Amendment) Act, 1989] shall be omitted. 36 of 1989.

Amendment of section 10.

4. In section 10 of the Income-tax Act, in clause *(15)*,—

(i) in sub-clause *(iv)*, in item *(i)*, after the words "State Government", the words "or a public sector company" shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1991;

(ii) after sub-clause *(iv)*, the following sub-clause shall be inserted and shall be deemed to have been inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989, namely:—

"*(v)* interest on securities held by the Registrar, Supreme Court, in Reserve Bank's SGL Account No. SL/DH 048;".

Amendment of section 28.

5. In section 28 of the Income-tax Act,—

(a) after clause *(iii)*, the following clause shall be inserted and shall be deemed to have been inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1962, namely:—

"*(iiia)* profits on sale of a licence granted under the Imports (Control) Order, 1955, made under the Imports and Exports (Control) Act, 1947;"; 18 of 1947.

(b) after clause *(iiia)*, the following clause shall be inserted and shall be deemed to have been inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1967, namely:—

"*(iiib)* cash assistance (by whatever name called) received or receivable by any person against exports under any scheme of the Government of India;";

(c) after clause *(iiib)*, the following clause shall be inserted and shall be deemed to have been inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1972, namely:—

"*(iiic)* any duty of customs or excise re-paid or re-payable as drawback to any person against exports under the Customs and Central Excise Duties Drawback Rules, 1971;".

Amendment of section 32A.

6. In section 32A of the Income-tax Act,—

(i) in sub-section *(4)*, in clause *(ii)*, in the opening portion, for the words "the previous year in respect of which the deduction is to be allowed", the words, brackets and figure "any previous year in respect of which the deduction is to be allowed under sub-section *(3)* or any earlier previous year (being a previous year not earlier than the year in which the ship or aircraft was acquired or the machinery or plant was installed or the ship, aircraft, machinery or plant was first put to use)" shall be substituted and shall be deemed to have been substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1976;

(ii) sub-section *(9)* shall be omitted and shall be deemed to have been omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1976.

Amendment of section 32AB.

7. In section 32AB of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section *(1)*, after the first proviso, the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:—

"Provided further that no such deduction shall be allowed in relation to the assessment year

commencing on the 1st day of April, 1991, or any subsequent assessment year.".

8. In section 33A of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section *(1)*, for the proviso, the following provisos shall be substituted, namely:— Amendment of section 33A.

"Provided that no deduction under clause *(i)* shall be allowed unless the planting has commenced after the 31st day of March, 1965, and been completed before the 1st day of April, 1990:

Provided further that no deduction shall be allowed under clause *(ii)* unless the planting has commenced after the 31st day of March, 1965, and been completed before the 1st day of April, 1970.".

9. In section 34 of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section *(3)*, in clause *(a)*,— Amendment of section 34.

(i) for the words "the relevant previous year", the words, brackets and figure "any previous year in respect of which the deduction is to be allowed under sub-section *(2)* of that section or any earlier previous year (being a previous year not earlier than the year in which the ship was acquired or the machinery or plant was installed or the ship, machinery or plant was first put to use)" shall be substituted and shall be deemed to have been substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1962;

(ii) the *Explanation* shall be omitted and shall be deemed to have been omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1962.

10. In section 35CCB of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1991,— Amendment of section 35CCB.

(i) for sub-section *(1)*, the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

"*(1)* Where an assessee incurs any expenditure by way of payment of any sum—

(a) to an association or institution, which has as its object the undertaking of any programme of conservation of natural resources or of afforestation, to be used for carrying out any programme of conservation of natural resources or afforestation approved by the prescribed authority; or

(b) to such fund for afforestation as may be notified by the Central Government,

the assessee shall, subject to the provisions of sub-section *(2)*, be allowed a deduction of the amount of such expenditure incurred during the previous year.";

(ii) in sub-section *(2)*, in the opening portion, after the words "deduction under", the words, brackets and letter "clause *(a)* of" shall be inserted.

11. In section 43B of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1991,— Amendment of section 43B.

(a) in clause *(d)*, after the words "any public financial institution", the words "or a State financial corporation or a State industrial investment corporation" shall be inserted;

(b) for *Explanation* 4, the following *Explanation* shall be substituted, namely:—

'*Explanation* 4.—For the purposes of this section,—

(a) "public financial institution" shall have the meaning assigned to it in section 4A of the Companies Act, 1956; 1 of 1956.

(b) "State financial corporation" means a financial corporation established under section 3 or section 3A or an institution notified under section 46 of the State Financial Corporations Act, 1951; 63 of 1951.

(c) "State industrial investment corporation" means a Government company within the meaning of section 617 of the Companies Act, 1956, engaged in the business of providing long-term finance for industrial projects and approved by the Central Government under clause *(viii)* of sub-section *(1)* of section 36.'. 1 of 1956.

12. In section 44AC of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1991,— Amendment of section 44AC.

(a) in sub-section *(1)*, in clause *(a)*, the following *Explanation* shall be inserted at the end, namely:—

'*Explanation*.—For the purposes of this clause, "purchase price" means any amount (by whatever name called) paid or payable by the buyer to obtain the goods referred to in this clause, but shall not include the amount paid or payable by him towards the bid money in an auction, or, as the case may be, the highest accepted offer in case of tender or any other mode;';

(b) in the *Explanation*, after the word "firm", the words "or co-operative society" shall be inserted.

13. In section 45 of the Income-tax Act, after sub-section *(5)* and the *Explanation* thereto, the following sub-section shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1991, namely:— Amendment of section 45.

'*(6)* Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section *(1)*, the difference between the repurchase price of the units referred to in sub-section *(2)* of section 80CCB and the capital value of such units shall be deemed to be the capital gains arising to the assessee in the previous year in which such repurchase takes place or the plan referred to in that section is terminated and shall be taxed accordingly.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this sub-section, "capital value of such units" means any amount invested by the assessee in the units referred to in sub-section *(2)* of section 80CCB.'.

Amendment of section 80CCA.

14. In section 80CCA of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1991,—

(a) in sub-section *(1),* for the proviso, the following proviso shall be substituted, namely:—

'Provided that in relation to—

(a) the assessment years commencing on the 1st day of April, 1989 and the 1st day of April, 1990, this sub-section shall have effect as if for the words "twenty thousand rupees", the words "thirty thousand rupees" had been substituted;

(b) the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1991 and subsequent assessment years, this sub-section shall have effect as if for the words "twenty thousand rupees", the words "forty thousand rupees" had been substituted.';

(b) after sub-section *(2),* and before *Explanation* I, the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

"*(3)* Notwithstanding anything contained in any other provision of this Act, where a partition has taken place among the members of a Hindu undivided family or where an association of persons has been dissolved after a deduction has been allowed under sub-section *(1),* the provisions of sub-section *(2)* shall apply as if the person in receipt of income referred to therein is the assessee.".

Insertion of new section 80CCB.

15. After section 80CCA of the Income-tax Act, the following section shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1991, namely:—

Deduction in respect of investment made under Equity Linked Savings Scheme.

"80CCB. *(1)* Where an assessee, being—

(a) an individual, or

(b) a Hindu undivided family, or

(c) an association of persons or a body of individuals consisting, in either case, only of husband and wife governed by the system of community of property in force in the State of Goa and the Union territories of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu,

has acquired in the previous year, out of his income chargeable to tax, units of any Mutual Fund specified under clause *(23D)* of section 10 or of the Unit Trust of India established under the Unit Trust of India Act, 1963, under any plan formulated in accordance with such scheme as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf (hereafter in this section referred to as the Equity Linked Savings Scheme), he shall, in accordance with, and subject to, the provisions of this section, be allowed a deduction in the computation of his total income of so much of the amount invested as does not exceed the amount of ten thousand rupees in the previous year.

52 of 1963.

(2) Where any amount invested by the assessee in the units issued under a plan formulated under the Equity Linked Savings Scheme in respect of which a deduction has been allowed under sub-section *(1)* is returned to him in whole or in part either by way of repurchase of such units or on the termination of the plan, by the Fund or the Trust, as the case may be, in any previous year, it shall be deemed to be the income of the assessee of that previous year and chargeable to tax accordingly.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in any other provision of this Act, where a partition has taken place among the members of a Hindu undivided family or where an association of persons has been dissolved after a deduction has been allowed under sub-section *(1),* the provisions of sub-section *(2)* shall apply as if the person in receipt of income referred to therein is the assessee.".

Insertion of new section 80DD.

16. In the Income-tax Act, after section 80D, the following section shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1991, namely:—

Deduction in respect of medical treatment, etc., of handicapped dependents.

"80DD. *(1)* Where an assessee who is resident in India, being an individual or a Hindu undivided family has, during the previous year, incurred any expenditure for the medical treatment (including nursing), training and rehabilitation of a person who—

(a) is a relative of the individual or, as the case may be, is a member of the Hindu undivided family and is not dependent on any person other than such individual or Hindu undivided family for his support or maintenance, and

(b) is suffering from a permanent physical disability (including blindness) or is subject to mental retardation, being a permanent physical disability or mental retardation specified in the rules made in this behalf by the Board, which is certified by a physician, a surgeon, an oculist or a psychiatrist, as the case may be, working in a Government hospital or a Government dispensary, and which has the effect of reducing considerably such person's capacity for normal work or engaging in a gainful employment or occupation,

the assessee shall, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this section, be allowed a deduction of a sum of six thousand rupees as reduced by an amount equal to the income, if any, of such person (hereafter in this section referred to as handicapped dependent) in respect of the previous year:

Provided that where the assessee has, during the previous year, incurred expenditure on more than one handicapped dependent, the deduction shall be allowed only with reference to one such handicapped dependent as may be chosen by the assessee.

(2) Nothing contained in this section shall apply in a case, where the assessee's total income in respect of the previous year as computed before making any deduction under this section exceeds sixty thousand rupees.".

Amendment of section 80GGA.

17. In section 80GGA of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section *(2)*, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1991,—

(i) in clause *(c)*, after the words "natural resources", at both the places where they occur, the words "or of afforestation" shall be inserted;

(ii) after clause *(c)*, the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"*(cc)* any sum paid by the assessee in the previous year to such fund for afforestation as is notified by the Central Government under clause *(b)* of sub-section *(1)* of section 35CCB;".

Amendment of section 80HH.

18. In section 80HH of the Income-tax Act,—

(a) in sub-section *(2)*, in clause *(i)*, after the words, figures and letters "the 31st day of December, 1970", the words, figures and letters "but before the 1st day of April, 1990" shall be inserted;

(b) in sub-section *(3)*, in clause *(i)*, after the words, figures and letters "the 31st day of December, 1970", the words, figures and letters "but before the 1st day of April, 1990" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 80HHA.

19. In section 80HHA of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section *(2)*, in clause *(i)*, after the words, figures and letters "the 30th day of September, 1977", the words, figures and letters "but before the 1st day of April, 1990" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 80HHC.

20. In section 80HHC of the Income-tax Act,—

(a) in sub-section *(2)*, in clause *(a)*,—

(i) for the word "receivable", the words "received in, or brought into, India" shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1991;

(ii) after the word "assessee", the brackets and words "(other than the supporting manufacturer)" shall be inserted and shall be deemed to have been inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989;

(iii) after the words "convertible foreign exchange", the words and brackets ", within a period of six months from the end of the previous year or, where the Chief Commissioner or Commissioner is satisfied (for reasons to be recorded in writing) that the assessee is, for reasons beyond his control, unable to do so within the said period of six months, within such further period as the Chief Commissioner or Commissioner may allow in this behalf" shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1991;

(b) for sub-section *(3)*, the following sub-section shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1991, namely:—

'*(3)* For the purposes of sub-section *(1)*, profits derived from the export of goods or merchandise out of India shall be the amount which bears to the profits of the business (as computed under the head "Profits and gains of business or profession"), the same proportion as the export turnover bears to the total turnover of the business carried on by the assessee.';

(c) in the *Explanation*, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1991,—

(i) in clause *(b)*,—

(1) for the word "receivable", the words ", received in, or brought into, India" shall be substituted;

(2) after the words "foreign exchange", the words, brackets and figure "in accordance with clause *(a)* of sub-section *(2)*" shall be inserted;

(ii) after clause *(b)*, the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

'*(bb)* "total turnover" shall not include any sum referred to in clauses *(iiia)*, *(iiib)* and *(iiic)* of section 28;';

(iii) in clause *(d)*, for the words "manufacturing goods", the words and brackets "manufacturing (including processing) goods" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 80HHD.

21. In section 80HHD of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1991,—

(a) in sub-section *(2)*, for the words "by the assessee in convertible foreign exchange", the words and brackets "in, or brought into, India by the assessee in convertible foreign exchange within a period of six months from the end of the previous year or, where the Chief Commissioner or Commissioner is satisfied (for reasons to be recorded in writing) that the assessee is, for reasons beyond his control, unable to do so within the said period of six months, within such further period as the Chief Commissioner or Commissioner may allow in this behalf" shall be substituted;

(b) for sub-section *(3)*, the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

'*(3)* For the purposes of sub-section *(1)*, profits derived from services provided to foreign tourists shall be the amount which bears to the profits of the business (as computed under the head "Profits and gains of business or profession") the same proportion as the receipts specified in sub-section *(2)* bear to the total receipts of the business carried on by the assessee.'.

Amendment of section 80-I.

22. In section 80-I of the Income-tax Act,—

(a) after sub-section *(1)*, the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

'*(1A)* Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section *(1)*, in relation to any profits and gains derived by an assessee from—

(i) an industrial undertaking which begins to manufacture or produce articles or things or to operate its cold storage plant or plants; or

(ii) a ship which is first brought into use; or

(iii) the business of a hotel which starts functioning,

on or after the 1st day of April, 1990, there shall, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this section, be allowed in computing the total income of the assessee, a deduction from such profits and gains of an amount equal to twenty-five per cent. thereof:

Provided that in the case of an assessee, being a company, the provisions of this sub-section shall have effect in relation to profits and gains derived from an industrial undertaking or a ship or the business of a hotel as if for the words "twenty-five per cent.", the words "thirty per cent." had been substituted.';

(b) in sub-section *(2)*, in clause *(iii)*, for the words "nine years", the words "fourteen years" shall be substituted;

(c) in sub-section *(3)*, in clause *(iii)*, for the words "nine years", the words "fourteen years" shall be substituted;

(d) in sub-section *(4)*, in clause *(iv)*, for the words, figures and letters "before the 1st day of April, 1990", the words, figures and letters "before the 1st day of April, 1995" shall be substituted;

(e) in sub-section *(5)*, after the second proviso, the following provisos shall be inserted, namely:—

'Provided that in the case of—

(i) an industrial undertaking which begins to manufacture or produce articles or things or to operate its cold storage plant or plants; or

(ii) a ship which is first brought into use; or

(iii) the business of a hotel which starts functioning,

on or after the 1st day of April, 1990, provisions of this sub-section shall have effect as if for the words "seven assessment years", the words "nine assessmant years" had been substituted:

Provided also that in the case of an assessee, being a co-operative society, deriving profits and gains from an industrial undertaking or a ship or a hotel referred to in the third proviso, the provisions of that proviso shall have effect as if for the words "nine assessment years", the words "eleven assessment years" had been substituted.'.

Amendment of section 80L.

23. In section 80L of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section *(1)*, the following *Explanation* shall be inserted at the end, namely:—

'*Explanation.*—For the purposes of this sub-section, the expression "security" means a Government security as defined in clause *(2)* of section 2 of the Public Debt Act, 1944.'.

18 of 1944.

Substitution of new section for section 80M.

24. For section 80M of the Income-tax Act, the following section shall be substituted, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1991, namely:—

Deduction in respect of certain inter-corporate dividends.

'80M. *(1)* Where the gross total income of a domestic company, in any previous year, includes any income by way of dividends from another domestic company, there shall, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this section, be allowed, in computing the total income of such domestic company, a deduction of an amount equal to,—

(i) in the case of a scheduled bank or a public financial institution, sixty per cent. of the income by way of dividends from another domestic company;

(ii) in the case of other domestic companies, so much of the amount of income by way of dividends referred to in clause *(i)* as does not exceed the amount of dividend distributed by such domestic company on or before the due date.

(2) Where any deduction, in respect of the amount of dividend distributed by the domestic company, has been allowed under clause *(ii)* of sub-section *(1)* in any previous year, no deduction shall be allowed in respect of such amount in any other previous year.

(3) Where the dividend distributed is in respect of any period comprised in the previous year ending on the 31st day of March, 1990, no deduction shall be allowed in respect of such dividend.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section, the expressions—

(i) "scheduled bank" means the State Bank of India constituted under the State Bank of India Act, 1955, a subsidiary bank as defined in the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959, a corresponding new bank constituted under section 3 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970, or under section 3 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1980, or any other bank included in the Second Schedule to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and which is a domestic company;

23 of 1955.
38 of 1959.
5 of 1970.
40 of 1980.
2 of 1934.

(ii) "public financial institution" shall have the meaning assigned to it in section 4A of the Companies Act, 1956;

1 of 1956.

(iii) "due date" means the date for furnishing the return of income under sub-section *(1)* of section 139.'.

Amendment of section 80R.

25. In section 80R of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1991,—

(a) for the words "allowed a deduction from such remuneration of an amount equal to fifty per cent. thereof, in computing the total income of the individual:", the words and figures "allowed, in computing the total income of the individual, a deduction from such remuneration of an amount equal to,—

(i) fifty per cent. of the remuneration; or

(ii) seventy-five per cent. of such remuneration as is brought into India by, or on behalf of, the assessee in accordance with the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973, and any rules made thereunder,

46 of 1973.

whichever is higher." shall be substituted;

(b) the proviso shall be omitted.

Amendment of section 80RR.

26. In section 80RR of the Income-tax Act, for the words and figures "and such income is received in, or brought into, India by him or on his behalf in accordance with the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947, and any rules made thereunder, there shall be allowed a deduction from such income of an amount equal to twenty-five per cent. of the income so received or brought, in computing the total income of the individual", the words and figures "there shall be allowed, in computing the total income of the individual, a deduction from such income of an amount equal to,—

7 of 1947.

(i) fifty per cent. of the income; or

(ii) seventy-five per cent. of such income as is brought into India by, or on behalf of, the assessee in accordance with the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 and any rules made thereunder,

46 of 1973.

whichever is higher" shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1991.

Amendment of section 80RRA.

27. In section 80RRA of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section *(1)*, the proviso shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1991.

Amendment of Chapter VIII.

28. In the Income-tax Act, in Chapter VIII, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1991,—

(a) for the heading, the following heading shall be substituted, namely:—

"REBATES AND RELIEFS";

(b) before section 89, the following sub-headings and sections shall be inserted, namely:—

'*A.— Rebate of income-tax*

Rebate to be allowed in computing income-tax.

87. *(1)* In computing the amount of income-tax on the total income of an assessee with which he is chargeable for any assessment year, there shall be allowed from the amount of income-tax (as computed before allowing the deductions under this Chapter), in accordance with and subject to the provisions of sections 88 and 88A, the deductions specified in those sections.

(2) The aggregate amount of the deductions under section 88 or section 88A shall not, in any case, exceed the amount of income-tax (as computed before allowing the deductions under this Chapter) on the total income of the assessee with which he is chargeable for any assessment year.

Rebate on life insurance premia, contribution to provident fund, etc.

88. *(1)* Subject to the provisions of this section, an assessee, being—

(a) an individual, or

(b) a Hindu undivided family, or

(c) an association of persons or a body of individuals consisting, in either case, only of husband and wife governed by the system of community of property in force in the State of Goa and the Union territories of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu,

shall be entitled to a deduction, from the amount of income-tax (as computed before allowing the deductions under this Chapter) on his total income with which he is chargeable for any assessment year, of an amount equal to twenty per cent. of the aggregate of the sums referred to in sub-section *(2)*.

(2) The sums referred to in sub-section *(1)* shall be any sums paid or deposited in the previous year by the assessee out of his income chargeable to tax—

(i) to effect or to keep in force an insurance on the life of persons specified in sub-section *(4)*;

(ii) to effect or to keep in force a contract for a deferred annuity, not being an annuity plan referred to in clause *(ii)* of sub-section *(1)* of section 80CCA, on the life of persons specified in sub-section *(4)*:

Provided that such contract does not contain a provision for the exercise by the insured of an option to receive a cash payment in lieu of the payment of the annuity;

(iii) by way of deduction from the salary payable by or on behalf of the Government to any individual being a sum deducted in accordance with the conditions of his service, for the purpose of securing to him a deferred annuity or making provision for his wife or children, in so far as the sum so deducted does not exceed one-fifth of the salary;

(iv) as a contribution by an individual to any provident fund to which the Provident Funds Act, 1925 applies; 19 of 1925.

(v) as a contribution to any provident fund set up by the Central Government and notified by it in this behalf in the Official Gazette, where such contribution is to an account standing in the name of any person specified in sub-section *(4)*;

(vi) as a contribution by an employee to a recognised provident fund;

(vii) as a contribution by an employee to an approved superannuation fund;

(viii) in a ten-year account or a fifteen-year account under the Post Office Savings Bank (Cumulative Time Deposits) Rules, 1959, as amended from time to time, where such sums are deposited in an account standing in the name of the persons specified in sub-section *(4)*;

(ix) as subscription to any such security of the Central Government as that Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf;

(x) as subscription to the National Savings Certificates (VI Issue) and National Savings Certificates (VII Issue) issued under the Government Savings Certificates Act, 1959; 46 of 1959.

(xi) as subscription to any such savings certificate as defined in clause *(c)* of section 2 of the Government Savings Certificates Act, 1959, as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf; 46 of 1959.

(xii) as a contribution, by any person specified in sub-section *(4)*, for participation in the Unit-linked Insurance Plan, 1971 (hereafter in this section referred to as the Unit-linked Insurance Plan) deemed to have been made under sub-clause *(a)* of clause *(8)* of section 19 of the Unit Trust of India Act, 1963; 52 of 1963.

(xiii) as a contribution by an individual for participation in any such unit-linked insurance plan of the LIC Mutual Fund notified under clause *(23D)* of section 10, as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf;

(xiv) as subscription to any such deposit scheme of the National Housing Bank established under section 3 of the National Housing Bank Act, 1987 (hereafter in this section referred to as the National Housing Bank), as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf; 53 of 1987.

(xv) for the purposes of purchase or construction of a residential house property the construction of which is completed after the 31st day of March, 1987, and the income from which is chargeable to tax under the head "Income from house property" (or which would, if it had not been used for the assessee's own residence, have been chargeable to tax under that head), where such payments are made towards or by way of—

(a) any instalment or part payment of the amount due under any self-financing or other scheme of any development authority, housing board or other authority engaged in the construction and sale of house property on ownership basis; or

(b) any instalment or part payment of the amount due to any company or co-operative society of which the assessee is a shareholder or member towards the cost of the house property allotted to him; or

(c) repayment of the amount borrowed by the assessee from—

(1) the Central Government or any State Government, or

(2) any bank, including a co-operative bank, or

(3) the Life Insurance Corporation, or

(4) the National Housing Bank, or

(5) any public company formed and registered in India with the main object of carrying on the business of providing long-term finance for construction or purchase of houses in

India for residential purposes which is approved for the purposes of clause *(viii)* of sub-section *(1)* of section 36, or

(6) any company in which the public are substantially interested or any co-operative society, where such company or co-operative society is engaged in the business of financing the construction of houses, or

(7) the assessee's employer where such employer is a public company or a public sector company or a university established by law or a college affiliated to such university or a local authority;

(d) stamp duty, registration fee and other expenses for the purpose of transfer of such house property to the assessee,

but shall not include any payment towards or by way of—

(A) the admission fee, cost of share and initial deposit which a shareholder of a company or a member of a co-operative society has to pay for becoming such shareholder or member; or

(B) the cost of the land, except where the consideration for the purchase of the house property is a composite amount and the cost of the land alone cannot be separately ascertained; or

(C) the cost of any addition or alteration to, or renovation or repair of, the house property which is carried out after the issue of the completion certificate in respect of the house property by the authority competent to issue such certificate or after the house property or any part thereof has either been occupied by the assessee or any other person on his behalf or been let out; or

(D) any expenditure in respect of which deduction is allowable under the provisions of section 24.

(3) The provisions of sub-section *(2)* shall apply only to so much of any premium or other payment made on a policy other than a contract for a deferred annuity as is not in excess of ten per cent. of the actual capital sum assured.

Explanation.—In calculating any such capital sum, no account shall be taken—

(i) of the value of any premiums agreed to be returned, or

(ii) of any benefit by way of bonus or otherwise over and above the sum actually assured, which is to be or may be received under the policy by any person.

(4) The persons referred to in sub-section *(2)* shall be the following, namely:—

(a) for the purposes of clause *(i)* of that sub-section,—

(i) in the case of an individual, the individual, the wife or husband and any child of such individual, and

(ii) in any other case, any member of the Hindu undivided family or association of persons or body of individuals and any child of any of the members of such association or body;

(b) for the purposes of clause *(ii)* of that sub-section,—

(i) in the case of an individual, the individual, the wife or husband and any child of such individual, and

(ii) in the case of an association of persons or body of individuals, any member and any child of any of the members of such association or body;

(c) for the purposes of clauses *(v)* and *(viii)* of that sub-section,—

(i) in the case of an individual, such individual;

(ii) in the case of a Hindu undivided family, any member of the family;

(iii) in the case of an association of persons or body of individuals, such association or body;

(d) for the purposes of clause *(xii)* of that sub-section,—

(i) in the case of an individual, such individual;

(ii) in the case of an association of persons or body of individuals, any one member of such association or body.

(5) Where the aggregate of any sums specified in clause *(xv)* of sub-section *(2)* exceeds an amount of ten thousand rupees, a deduction under sub-section *(1)* shall be allowed with reference to so much of the aggregate as does not exceed an amount of ten thousand rupees.

(6) The deduction from the amount of income-tax under sub-section *(1)* shall not exceed—

(i) in the case of an individual, being an author, playwright, artist, musician, actor or sportsman (including an athlete), fourteen thousand rupees;

(ii) in any other case, ten thousand rupees.

(7) Where, in any previous year, an assessee—

(i) terminates his contract of insurance referred to in clause *(i)* of sub-section *(2)*, by notice to that effect or where the contract ceases to be in force by reason of failure to pay any premium, by not reviving contract of insurance, before premiums have been paid for two years; or

(ii) terminates his participation in any unit-linked insurance plan referred to in clause *(xii)* or clause *(xiii)* of sub-section *(2)*, by notice to that effect or where he ceases to participate by reason of failure to pay any contribution, by not reviving his participation, before contributions in respect of such participation have been paid for five years; or

(iii) transfers the house property referred to in clause *(xv)* of sub-section *(2)* before the expiry of five years from the end of the financial year in which possession of such property is obtained by him, or receives back, whether by way of refund or otherwise, any sum specified in that clause,

then,—

(a) no deduction shall be allowed to the assessee under sub-section *(1)* with reference to any of the sums, referred to in clauses *(i)*, *(xii)*, *(xiii)* and *(xv)* of sub-section *(2)*, paid in such previous year; and

(b) the aggregate amount of the deductions of income-tax so allowed in respect of the previous year or years preceding such previous year, shall be deemed to be tax payable by the assessee in the assessment year relevant to such previous year and shall be added to the tax on the total income of the assessee with which he is chargeable for such assessment year.

(8) In this section,—

(i) "contribution" to any fund shall not include any sums in repayment of loan;

(ii) "insurance" shall include—

(a) a policy of insurance on the life of an individual or the spouse or the child of such individual or a member of a Hindu undivided family securing the payment of specified sum on the stipulated date of maturity, if such person is alive on such date notwithstanding that the policy of insurance provides only for the return of premiums paid (with or without any interest thereon) in the event of such person dying before the said stipulated date;

(b) a policy of insurance effected by an individual or a member of a Hindu undivided family for the benefit of a minor with the object of enabling the minor, after he has attained majority to secure insurance on his own life by adopting the policy and on his being alive on a date (after such adoption) specified in the policy in this behalf;

(iii) "Life Insurance Corporation" means the Life Insurance Corporation of India established under the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956; 31 of 1956.

(iv) "public company" shall have the same meaning as in section 3 of the Companies Act, 1956; 1 of 1956.

(v) "security" means a Government security as defined in clause *(2)* of section 2 of the Public Debt Act, 1944; 18 of 1944.

(vi) "transfer" shall be deemed to include also the transactions referred to in clause *(f)* of section 269UA.

Rebate in respect of investment in certain new shares or units.

88A. *(1)* Where an assessee being—

(a) an individual; or

(b) a Hindu undivided family; or

(c) an association of persons or a body of individuals consisting, in either case, only of husband and wife governed by the system of community of property in force in the State of Goa and the Union territories of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu,

has acquired, in the previous year, out of his income chargeable to tax,—

(i) equity shares forming part of any eligible issue of capital; or

(ii) units issued under any scheme of any Mutual Fund specified under clause *(23D)* of section 10 or of the Unit Trust of India, established under section 3 of the Unit Trust of India Act, 1963, if the amount of subscription to such units is subscribed, within a period of six months from the close of subscription under such scheme, only to eligible issue of capital, 52 of 1963.

he shall be entitled to a deduction, from the amount of income-tax (as computed before allowing the deductions under this Chapter) on his total income with which he is chargeable for any assessment year, of an amount equal to twenty per cent. of the cost of such shares or units to such assessee:

Provided that the amount of subscription to such units may be subscribed, for a period not exceeding six months from the close of subscription under any scheme referred to in clause *(ii)* in such securities of the Central Government, as may be approved by the Board in this behalf:

Provided further that no deduction shall be allowed in respect of units issued under any scheme referred to in clause *(ii)* where the subscription under such scheme closes after the 30th day of September, 1990.

Explanation.—Where in any previous year, the assessee has acquired any shares or units referred to in this sub-section and has, within a period of six months from the end of that previous year paid the whole or a part of the amount, if any, remaining unpaid on such shares or units, the amount so paid shall be deemed to have been paid by the assessee towards the cost of such shares or units in the previous year.

(2) Where the aggregate cost to the assessee of the shares or units referred to in sub-section *(1)* which are acquired by him in the previous year exceeds twenty-five thousand rupees, the deduction under that sub-section shall be allowed only with reference to such of those shares or units (being shares or units the aggregate cost whereof to the assessee does not exceed twenty-five thousand rupees) as are specified by him in this behalf.

(3) For the purposes of this section, "eligible issue of capital" means an issue of equity shares which satisfies the following conditions, namely:—

(a) the issue is made by a public company formed and registered in India and the issue is wholly and exclusively for the purposes of carrying on the business of—

(i) construction, manufacture or production of any article or thing, not being an article or thing specified in the list in the Eleventh Schedule; or

(ii) providing long-term finance for construction or purchase of houses in India for residential purposes:

Provided that in the case of a public company carrying on the business referred to in this sub-clause, such company is approved by the Central Government for the purposes of this section; or

(iii) a hospital; or

(iv) a hotel approved by the prescribed authority; or

(v) operation of ships;

(b) the issue is an issue of capital made by the company for the first time:

Provided that this clause shall not apply in the case of an issue of equity shares made by a public company formed and registered in India with the main object of carrying on the business of operation of ships;

(c) the shares forming part of the issue are offered for subscription to the public and such offer for subscription is made by the company before the 1st day of April, 1991;

(d) such other conditions as may be prescribed:

1 of 1956.

Provided that in the case of a company which had originally been incorporated as a private company but has become a public company under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956, an issue of equity shares made by it for the first time after it has become a public company shall not be regarded as an eligible issue of capital, if—

(i) such company had declared, distributed or paid any dividend when it was a private company; or

(ii) any of the shares forming part of such issue is offered for subscription at a premium.

Explanation 1.—If any question arises as to whether any issue of equity shares would constitute an eligible issue of capital for the purposes of this section, the question shall be referred to the Central Government whose decision thereon shall be final.

1 of 1956.

Explanation 2.—In this sub-section and sub-section *(4)*, "public company" shall have the meaning assigned to it in section 3 of the Companies Act, 1956.

(4) The deduction under sub-section *(1)* shall not be allowed unless the assessee has—

(i) subscribed to the shares in pursuance of an offer for subscription to the public made by the public company or in pursuance of a reservation or an option in his favour by reason of his being a promoter of the company; or

1 of 1956.

(ii) purchased the shares from a person who is specified as an underwriter in respect of the issue of such shares in pursuance of clause 11 of Part I of Schedule II to the Companies Act, 1956 and who has acquired such shares by virute of his obligation as such underwriter.

(5) If any equity shares or units, with reference to the cost of which a deduction is allowed

under sub-section *(1),* are sold or otherwise transferred by the assessee to any person at any time within a period of three years from the date of their acquisition, the aggregate amount of the deductions of income-tax so allowed in respect of such equity shares or units in the previous year or years preceding the previous year in which such sale or transfer has taken place shall be deemed to be tax payable by the assessee for the assessment year relevant to such previous year and shall be added to the amount of income-tax on the total income of the assessee with which he is chargeable for such assessment year.

Explanation.—A person shall be treated as having acquired any shares or units on the date on which his name is entered in relation to those shares or units in the register of members of the company or in the relevant records of any Mutual Fund or Unit Trust of India, referred to in sub-section *(1).*

(6) Where a deduction is claimed and allowed under sub-section *(1)* with reference to the cost of any equity shares, the cost of such shares shall not be taken into account for the purposes of section 54E.

B.—Relief for income-tax'.

Amendment of section 115-I.

29. In section 115-I of the Income-tax Act, for the words and figures "to the Assessing Officer his return of income for that assessment year under section 139 together with a declaration in writing to the effect", the words and figures "his return of income for that assessment year under section 139 declaring therein" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 115J.

30. In section 115J of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section *(1),* after the words, figures and letters "on or after the 1st day of April, 1988", the words, figures and letters "but before the 1st day of April, 1991" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 119.

31. In section 119 of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section *(2),* in clause *(a),*—

(i) before the figures "143", the figures "139," shall be inserted;

(ii) after the figures "210,", the figures and letters "234A, 234B," shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 139.

32. In section 139 of the Income-tax Act,—

(a) in sub-section *(1),* in the *Explanation,* in clause *(b),* in sub-clause *(i),* after the words "to be so audited", the words, figures and letters "or where the report of an accountant is required to be furnished under section 80HHC or section 80HHD" shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1991;

(b) in sub-section *(10),* in the proviso, for clause *(b),* the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

"*(b)* a return of a firm or a partner of a firm;".

Amendment of section 139A.

33. In section 139A of the Income-tax Act, for sub-section *(2),* the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

"*(2)* Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section *(1),* every person not falling under that sub-section, but—

(i) carrying on any business whose total sales, turnover or gross receipts are or is likely to exceed fifty thousand rupees in any previous year; or

(ii) who is required to furnish a return of income under sub-section *(4A)* of section 139,

and who has not been allotted any permanent account number, shall, within such time as may be prescribed, apply to the Assessing Officer for the allotment of a permanent account number.".

Amendment of section 142.

34. In section 142 of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section *(1),* in clause *(i),* for the words "before the end of the relevant assessment year", the words, brackets and figures "within the time allowed under sub-section *(1)* of section 139" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 143.

35. In section 143 of the Income-tax Act, after sub-section *(1A),* the following sub-section shall be inserted and shall be deemed to have been inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989, namely :—

"*(1B)* Where an assessee furnishes a revised return under sub-section *(5)* of section 139 after the issue of an intimation, or the grant of refund, if any, under sub-section *(1)* of this section, the provisions of sub-sections *(1)* and *(1A)* of this section shall apply in relation to such revised return and—

(i) the intimation already sent for any income-tax, additional income-tax or interest shall be amended on the basis of the said revised return and where any amount payable by way of income-tax, additional income-tax or interest specified in the said intimation has already been paid by the assessee then, if any such amendment has the effect of—

(a) enhancing the amount already paid, the intimation amended under this clause shall be sent to the assessee specifying the excess amount payable by him and such intimation shall be deemed to be a notice of demand issued under section 156 and all the provisions of this Act shall apply accordingly;

(b) reducing the amount already paid, the excess amount paid shall be refunded to the assessee;

(ii) the amount of the refund already granted shall be enhanced or reduced on the basis of the said revised return and where the amount of refund already granted is—

(a) enhanced, only the excess amount of refund due to the assessee shall be paid to him;

(b) reduced, the excess amount so refunded shall be deemed to be the tax payable by the assessee and an intimation shall be sent to the assessee specifying the amount so payable, and such intimation shall be deemed to be a notice of demand issued under section 156 and all the provisions of this Act shall apply accordingly:

Provided that an assessee, who has furnished a revised return under sub-section (5) of section 139 after the service upon him of the intimation under sub-section (1) of this section, shall be liable to pay additional income-tax in relation to the adjustments made under the first proviso to clause (a) of sub-section (1) and specified in the said intimation, whether or not he has made the said adjustments in the revised return.".

Amendment of section 145.

4 of 1988.

36. In section 145 of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (1), after the second proviso [as inserted by section 52 of the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Act, 1987], the following proviso shall be inserted and shall be deemed to have been inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989, namely:—

"Provided also that nothing contained in this sub-section shall preclude an assessee from being charged to income-tax in respect of any interest on securities received by him in a previous year if such interest had not been charged to income-tax for any earlier previous year.".

Amendment of section 151.

37. In section 151 of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (1), for the words "except by an Assessing Officer of the rank of Assistant Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner", the words "by an Assessing Officer, who is below the rank of Assistant Commissioner, unless the Deputy Commissioner is satisfied on the reasons recorded by such Assessing Officer that it is a fit case for the issue of such notice" shall be substituted.

Insertion of new section 194F.

38. After section 194E of the Income-tax Act, the following section shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1991, namely:—

Payments on account of repurchase of units by Mutual Fund or Unit Trust of India.

"194F. The person responsible for paying to any person any amount referred to in sub-section (2) of section 80CCB shall, at the time of payment thereof, deduct income-tax thereon at the rate of twenty per cent.".

Amendment of section 246.

39. In section 246 of the Income-tax Act,—

(a) in sub-section (1), in clause (l), in sub-clause (ii), the words, figures and letters "section 271C, section 271D, section 271E," shall be omitted;

(b) in sub-section (2), after caluse (e), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"(ee) an order made by a Deputy Commissioner imposing a penalty under section 271C, section 271D or section 271E;".

Amendment of section 268.

40. In section 268 of the Income-tax Act, after the words "an appeal", the words "or an application" shall be inserted.

Insertion of new section 271BB.

41. After section 271B of the Income-tax Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

Failure to subscribe to the eligible issue of capital.

"271BB. Whoever fails to subscribe any amount of subscription to the units issued under any scheme referred to in sub-section (1) of section 88A to the eligible issue of capital under that sub-section within the period of six months specified therein, may be directed by the Deputy Commissioner to pay, by way of penalty, a sum equal to twenty per cent. of such amount.".

Amendment of section 271C.

42. Section 271C of the Income-tax Act shall be renumbered as sub-section (1) thereof and after sub-section (1) as so renumbered, the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

"(2) Any penalty imposable under sub-section (1) shall be imposed by the Deputy Commissioner.".

Amendment of section 271D.

43. Section 271D of the Income-tax Act shall be renumbered as sub-section (1) thereof and after sub-section (1) as so renumbered, the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

"(2) Any penalty imposable under sub-section (1) shall be imposed by the Deputy Commissioner.".

Amendment of section 271E.

44. Section 271E of the Income-tax Act shall be renumbered as sub-section (1) thereof and after sub-section (1) as so renumbered, the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

"(2) Any penalty imposable under sub-section (1) shall be imposed by the Deputy Commissioner.".

Amendment of section 275A.

45. In section 275A of the Income-tax Act, after the words "referred to in", the words, brackets and figure "the second proviso to sub-section *(1)* or" shall be inserted.

Omission of Chapter XXII-B.

46. *(1)* No tax credit certificate granted under section 280Z or section 280ZC shall be produced before the Assessing Officer after the 31st day of March, 1991 for the purposes of sub-section *(6)* of section 280Z or, as the case may be, sub-section *(4)* of section 280ZC.

(2) Save as otherwise provided in sub-section *(1)*, Chapter XXII-B shall be omitted.

Amendment of section 288.

47. In section 288 of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section *(4)*, in clause *(b)*, after the words "on him under", the words, brackets and figures "clause *(ii)* of sub-section *(1)* of" shall be inserted.

Consequential amendments.

48. The following amendments (being amendments of a consequential nature) shall be made in the Income-tax Act, namely:—

(i) section 80C shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1991;

(ii) in section 246,—

(a) in sub-section *(1)*, in clause *(l)*, in sub-clause *(ii)*, after the word, figures and letter "section 271B,", the word, figures and letters "section 271BB," shall be inserted;

(b) in sub-section *(2)*, in clause *(e)*, after the word, figures and letter "section 271B", the words, figures and letters "or section 271BB" shall be inserted;

(iii) in section 273B, after the word, figures and letter "section 271B,", the word, figures and letters "section 271BB," shall be inserted;

(iv) in the Eleventh Schedule, for the words, figures, letter and brackets "and section 80J*(4)*", the words, figures, letters and brackets ", section 80J*(4)* and section 88A*(3)(a)(i)*" shall be substituted.

Wealth-tax

Amendment of section 2.

49. In section 2 of the Wealth-tax Act, 1957 (hereinafter referred to as the Wealth-tax Act), in clause *(ob)*, for the word and figures "section 16", the words, brackets and figures "sub-section *(3)* or sub-section *(5)* of section 16" shall be substituted and shall be deemed to have been substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989. 27 of 1957.

Amendment of section 5.

50. In section 5 of the Wealth-tax Act, in sub-section *(1)*, in clause *(xxviic)*, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1991,—

(i) after the word "State Government", the words "or a public sector company" shall be inserted;

(ii) the following *Explanation* shall be inserted at the end, namely:—

'*Explanation.*—For the purposes of this clause, "public sector company" means any corporation established by or under any Central, State or Provincial Act or a Government company as defined in section 617 of the Companies Act, 1956;'. 1 of 1956.

Amendment of section 10.

51. In section 10 of the Wealth-tax Act, in sub-section *(2)*, in clause *(a)*, for the figures "16, 17", the figures and letter "14, 15, 16, 17, 17B," shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 16.

52. In section 16 of the Wealth-tax Act,—

(a) after sub-section *(1A)*, the following sub-section shall be inserted and shall be deemed to have been inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989, namely:—

"*(1B)* Where an assessee furnishes a revised return under section 15 after the issue of an intimation, or the grant of refund, if any, under sub-section *(1)* of this section, the provisions of sub-sections *(1)* and *(1A)* of this section shall apply in relation to such revised return and—

(i) the intimation already sent for any wealth-tax, additional wealth-tax or interest shall be amended on the basis of the said revised return and where any amount payable by way of wealth-tax, additional wealth-tax or interest specified in the said intimation has already been paid by the assessee then, if any such amendment has the effect of—

(a) enhancing the amount already paid, the intimation amended under this clause shall be sent to the assessee specifying the excess amount payable by him and such intimation shall be deemed to be a notice of demand issued under section 30 and all the provisions of this Act shall apply accordingly;

(b) reducing the amount already paid, the excess amount paid shall be refunded to the assessee;

(ii) the amount of the refund already granted shall be enhanced or reduced on the basis of the said revised return and where the amount of refund already granted is—

(a) enhanced, only the excess amount of refund due to the assessee shall be paid to him;

(b) reduced, the excess amount so refunded shall be deemed to be the tax payable by the assessee and an intimation shall be sent to the assessee specifying the amount so payable, and such intimation shall be deemed to be a notice of demand issued under section 30 and all the provisions of this Act shall apply accordingly:

Provided that an assessee, who has furnished a revised return under section 15 after the service upon him of the intimation under sub-section *(1)* of this section, shall be liable to pay additional wealth-tax in relation to the adjustments made under the first proviso to clause *(a)* of sub-section *(1)* and specified in the said intimation, whether or not he has made the said adjustments in the revised return.";

(b) in sub-section *(4)*, in clause *(i)*, for the words "before the end of the relevant assessment year", the words, brackets and figures "within the time allowed under sub-section *(1)* of section 14" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 17.

53. In section 17 of the Wealth-tax Act, in sub-section *(1B)*, in clause *(a)*, for the words "except by an Assessing Officer of the rank of Assistant Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner", the words "by an Assessing Officer, who is below the rank of Assistant Commissioner, unless the Deputy Commissioner is satisfied on the reasons recorded by such Assessing Officer that it is a fit case for the issue of such notice" shall be substituted.

Insertion of new section 35EEE.

54. After section 35EE of the Wealth-tax Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

Contravention of order made under second proviso to sub-section *(1)* or sub-section *(3A)* of section 37A.

"35EEE. If a person contravenes any order referred to in the second proviso to sub-section *(1)* or sub-section *(3A)* of section 37A, he shall be punishable with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years and with fine.".

Amendment of section 35K.

55. In section 35K of the Wealth-tax Act, in sub-section *(1)*, for the words, figures and letters "the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1988, or any earlier assessment year", the words "an assessment year" shall be substituted and shall be deemed to have been substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989.

Amendment of Schedule III.

56. In the Wealth-tax Act, in Schedule III, in Part G,—

(a) for rule 18, the following rule shall be substituted, namely:—

Valuation of jewellery.

"18. *(1)* The value of the jewellery shall be estimated to be the price which it would fetch if sold in the open market on the valuation date (hereafter in this rule referred to as fair market value).

(2) The return of net wealth furnished by the assessee shall be supported by,—

(i) a statement in the prescribed form, where the value of the jewellery on the valuation date does not exceed rupees five lakhs;

(ii) a report of a registered valuer in the prescribed form, where the value of the jewellery on the valuation date exceeds rupees five lakhs.

(3) Notwithstanding anything mentioned in sub-rule *(2)*, the Assessing Officer may, if he is of opinion, that the value of the jewellery declared in the return,—

(a) is less than its fair market value by such percentage or such amount as is prescribed under sub-clause *(i)* of clause *(b)* of sub-section *(1)* of section 16A;

(b) is less than its fair market value as referred to in clause *(a)* of sub-section *(1)* of section 16A,

he may refer the valuation of such jewellery to a Valuation Officer under sub-section *(1)* of the said section and the value of such jewellery shall be the fair market value as estimated by the Valuation Officer.";

(b) in rule 19, in the opening portion, for the words, brackets and letter "clause *(b)* of", the words, brackets and figure "sub-rule *(3)* of" shall be substituted.

Gift-tax

18 of 1958.

Amendment of section 9.

57. In section 9 of the Gift-tax Act, 1958 (hereinafter referred to as the Gift-tax Act), in sub-section *(2)*, in clause *(a)*, for the figures "15,16", the figures and letter "13,14,15,16, 16B," shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 15.

58. In section 15 of the Gift-tax Act,—

(a) after sub-section *(1A)*, the following sub-section shall be inserted and shall be deemed to have been inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989, namely:—

"*(1B)* Where an assessee furnishes a revised return under section 14 after the issue of an intimation, or the grant of refund, if any, under sub-section *(1)* of this section, the provisions of sub-sections *(1)* and *(1A)* of this section shall apply in relation to such revised return and—

(i) the intimation already sent for any gift-tax, additional gift-tax or interest shall be amended on the basis of the said revised return and where any amount payable by way of gift-tax, additional gift-tax or interest specified in the said intimation has already been paid by the assessee then, if any such amendment has the effect of—

(a) enhancing the amount already paid, the intimation amended under this clause shall be sent to the assessee specifying the excess amount payable by him and such intimation shall be deemed to be a notice of demand issued under section 31 and all the provisions of this Act shall apply accordingly;

(b) reducing the amount already paid, the excess amount paid shall be refunded to the assessee;

(ii) the amount of the refund already granted shall be enhanced or reduced on the basis of the said revised return and where the amount of refund already granted is—

(a) enhanced, only the excess amount of refund due to the assessee shall be paid to him;

(b) reduced, the excess amount so refunded shall be deemed to be the tax payable by the assessee and an intimation shall be sent to the assessee specifying the amount so payable, and such intimation shall be deemed to be a notice of demand issued under section 31 and all the provisions of this Act shall apply accordingly:

Provided that an assessee, who has furnished a revised return under section 14 after the service upon him of the intimation under sub-section *(1)* of this section, shall be liable to pay additional gift-tax in relation to the adjustments made under the first proviso to clause *(a)* of sub-section *(1)* and specified in the said intimation, whether or not he has made the said adjustments in the revised return.";

(b) in sub-section *(4)*, in clause *(i)*, for the words "before the end of the relevant assessment year", the words, brackets and figures "within the time allowed under sub-section *(1)* of section 13" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 16.

59. In section 16 of the Gift-tax Act, in sub-section *(1B)*, in clause *(a)*, for the words "except by an Assessing Officer of the rank of Assistant Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner", the words "by an Assessing Officer, who is below the rank of Assistant Commissioner, unless the Deputy Commissioner is satisfied on the reasons recorded by such Assessing Officer that it is a fit case for the issue of such notice" shall be substituted.

CHAPTER IV

INDIRECT TAXES

Customs

Amendment of Act 52 of 1962.

60. In the Customs Act, 1962 (hereinafter referred to as the Customs Act),—

(a) in section 129C, for sub-section *(5)*, the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

"*(5)* If the members of a Bench differ in opinion on any point, the point shall be decided according to the opinion of the majority, if there is a majority; but if the members are equally divided, they shall state the point or points on which they differ and make a reference to the President who shall either hear the point or points himself or refer the case for hearing on such point or points by one or more of the other members of the Appellate Tribunal and such point or points shall be decided according to the opinion of the majority of these members of the Appellate Tribunal who have heard the case, including those who first heard it.";

(b) after section 154, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

Rounding off of duty, etc.

"154A. The amount of duty, interest, penalty, fine or any other sum payable, and the amount of refund, drawback or any other sum due, under the provisions of this Act shall be rounded off to the nearest rupee and, for this purpose, where such amount contains a part of a rupee consisting of *paise* then, if such part is fifty *paise* or more, it shall be increased to one rupee and if such part is less than fifty *paise* it shall be ignored.".

Amendment of Act 51 of 1975.

61. The Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (hereinafter referred to as the Customs Tariff Act), shall be amended in the manner specified in the Second Schedule.

Auxiliary duties of customs.

62. *(1)* In the case of goods mentioned in the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, or in that Schedule, as amended from time to time, there shall be levied and collected as an auxiliary duty of customs an amount equal to fifty per cent. of the value of the goods as determined in accordance with the provisions of section 14 of the Customs Act.

(2) Sub-section *(1)* shall cease to have effect after the 31st day of March, 1991, and upon such cesser section 6 of the General Clauses Act, 1897, shall apply as if the said sub-section had been repealed by a Central Act. 10 of 1897.

(3) The auxiliary duties of customs referred to in sub-section *(1)* shall be in addition to any duties of customs chargeable on such goods under the Customs Act, or any other law for the time being in force.

(4) The provisions of the Customs Act and the rules and regulations made thereunder, including those relating to refunds and exemptions from duties, shall, as far as may be, apply in relation to the levy and collection of the auxiliary duties of customs leviable under this section in respect of any goods as they

apply in relation to the levy and collection of the duties of customs on such goods under that Act or those rules and regulations, as the case may be.

Excise

Amendment of Act 1 of 1944.

63. In the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 (hereinafter referred to as the Central Excises Act), after section 37C, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

Rounding off of duty, etc.

"37D. The amount of duty, interest, penalty, fine or any other sum payable, and the amount of refund or any other sum due, under the provisions of this Act shall be rounded off to the nearest rupee and, for this purpose, where such amount contains a part of a rupee consisting of *paise* then, if such part is fifty *paise* or more, it shall be increased to one rupee and if such part is less than fifty *paise* it shall be ignored.".

Amendment of Act 5 of 1986.

64. The Central Excise Tariff Act, 1985 (hereinafter referred to as the Central Excise Tariff Act), shall be amended in the manner specified in the Third Schedule.

Special duties of excise.

65. *(1)* In the case of goods chargeable with a duty of excise under the Central Excises Act, as amended from time to time, read with any notification for the time being in force issued by the Central Government in relation to the duty so chargeable (not being a notification providing for any exemption for giving credit with respect to, or reduction of duty of excise under the said Act on such goods equal to, any duty of excise under the said Act, or the additional duty under section 3 of the Customs Tariff Act, already paid on the raw material or component parts used in the production or manufacture of such goods), there shall be levied and collected a special duty of excise equal to ten per cent. of the amount so chargeable on such goods.

10 of 1897.

(2) Sub-section *(1)* shall cease to have effect after the 31st day of March, 1991, and upon such cesser section 6 of the General Clauses Act, 1897, shall apply as if the said sub-section had been repealed by a Central Act.

(3) The special duties of excise referred to in sub-section *(1)* shall be in addition to any duties of excise chargeable on such goods under the Central Excises Act or any other law for the time being in force.

(4) The provisions of the Central Excises Act and the rules made thereunder, including those relating to refunds and exemptions from duties, shall, as far as may be, apply in relation to the levy and collection of the special duties of excise leviable under this section in respect of any goods as they apply in relation to the levy and collection of the duties of excise on such goods under that Act or those rules, as the case may be.

Amendment of Act 58 of 1957.

66. The Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957 (hereinafter referred to as the Additional Duties of Excise Act), shall be amended in the manner specified in the Fourth Schedule.

Amendment of Act 40 of 1978.

67. In section 3 of the Additional Duties of Excise (Textiles and Textile Articles) Act, 1978, in sub-section *(1)*, for the words "fifteen per cent.", the words "twenty per cent." shall be substituted.

Repeal of Act 12 of 1953.

68. The Khadi and other Handloom Industries Development (Additional Excise Duty on Cloth) Act, 1953, is hereby repealed.

CHAPTER V

INLAND AIR TRAVEL TAX

Amendment of Act 13 of 1989.

69. In the Finance Act, 1989, with effect from such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint,—

(a) in section 41, for clause *(d)*, the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

'*(d)* "fare" means the total amount of all charges of whatever nature (including charges, if any, for provision of food or accommodation) payable to the carrier by or on behalf of a passenger in respect of his inland journey;';

(b) in section 42, in sub-section *(1)*, the words ", where the fare for such journey is paid in Indian currency," shall be omitted.

CHAPTER VI

MISCELLANEOUS

Amendment of Act 6 of 1898.

70. In the Indian Post Office Act, 1898, for the First Schedule, the following Schedule shall be substituted, namely:—

"THE FIRST SCHEDULE

(See section 7)

INLAND POSTAGE RATES

Letters

For a weight not exceeding twenty grams	Re. 1.00
For every twenty grams, or fraction thereof, exceeding twenty grams	Re. 1.00

Letter-cards

For a letter-card	75 Paise

Post cards (not being post cards containing printed communication)

Single	15 paise
Reply	30 paise

Post cards containing printed communication

For a post card	60 paise.

Explanation.—A post card shall be deemed to contain a printed communication, if any matter (except the name and address of, and other particulars relating to, the sender and the place and date of despatch) is recorded by printing or by cyclostyling or by any other mechanical process, not being type-writing, on any part of the post card except the righthand half of the address-side thereof.

Book, pattern and sample packets

For the first fifty grams or fraction thereof	Re. 1.00
For every additional one hundred grams, or fraction thereof, in excess of fifty grams	Re. 1.00

Registered newspapers

For a weight not exceeding fifty grams	15 paise
For a weight exceeding fifty grams but not exceeding one hundred grams	25 paise
For every additional one hundred grams or fraction thereof, exceeding one hundred grams	10 paise

In the case of more than one copy of the same issue of a registered newspaper being carried in the same packet—

For a weight not exceeding one hundred grams	25 paise
For every additional one hundred grams, or fraction thereof, exceeding one hundred grams	10 paise:

Provided that such packet shall not be delivered at any addressee's residence but shall be given to a recognised agent at the Post Office.

Parcels

For a weight not exceeding five hundred grams	Rs. 6.00
For every five hundred grams, or fraction thereof, exceeding five hundred grams	Rs.6.00."

Declaration under the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act, 1931

It is hereby declared that it is expedient in the public interest that the provisions of clauses 61, 62, 64, 65, 66 and 67 of this Bill shall have immediate effect under the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act, 1931. 16 of 1931.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE

(*See* section 2)

PART I

INCOME-TAX

Paragraph A

Sub-Paragraph I

In the case of every individual or Hindu undivided family or unregistered firm or other association of persons or body of individuals, whether incorporated or not, or every artificial juridical person referred to in sub-clause *(vii)* of clause *(31)* of section 2 of the Income-tax Act, not being a case to which Sub-Paragraph II of this Paragraph or any other Paragraph of this Part applies,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 18,000	*Nil;*
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 18,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000	20 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 18,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000	Rs. 1,400 *plus* 30 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 8,900 *plus* 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000;
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 28,900 *plus* 50 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Sub-Paragraph shall, in the case of every person having a total income exceeding fifty thousand rupees, be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of eight per cent. of such income-tax:

Provided that no such surcharge shall be payable by a non-resident.

Sub-Paragraph II

In the case of every Hindu undivided family which at any time during the previous year has at least one member whose total income of the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April,1990 exceeds Rs.18,000,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs.12,000	*Nil;*
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 12,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000	25 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 12,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000 but does not exceed Rs. 40,000	Rs. 2,000 *plus* 30 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 40,000 but does not exceed Rs. 60,000	Rs. 8,000 *plus* 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 40,000;
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 60,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 16,000 *plus* 50 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 60,000;
(6) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 36,000 *plus* 55 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Sub-Paragraph shall, in the case of every person having a total income exceeding fifty thousand rupees, be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of eight per cent. of such income-tax:

Provided that no such surcharge shall be payable by a non-resident.

Paragraph B

In the case of every co-operative society,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000	15 per cent. of the total income;
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000	Rs. 1,500 *plus* 25 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000	Rs. 4,000 *plus* 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Paragraph shall, in the case of every person having a total income exceeding fifty thousand rupees, be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of eight per cent. of such income-tax.

Paragraph C

Sub-Paragraph I

In the case of every registered firm, not being a case to which Sub-Paragraph II of this Paragraph applies,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000	*Nil;*
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000	5 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000	Rs. 750 *plus* 7 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 2,500 *plus* 15 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000;
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 10,000 *plus* 24 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Sub-Paragraph shall, in the case of every person having a total income exceeding fifty thousand rupees, be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of eight per cent. of such income-tax.

Sub-Paragraph II

In the case of every registered firm whose total income includes income derived from a profession carried on by it and the income so included is not less than fifty-one per cent. of such total income,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000	*Nil;*
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000	4 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000	Rs. 600 *plus* 7 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 2,350 *plus* 13 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000;
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 8,850 *plus* 22 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Sub-Paragraph shall, in the case of every person having a total income exceeding fifty thousand rupees, be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of eight per cent. of such income-tax.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this Paragraph, "registered firm" includes an unregistered firm assessed as a registered firm under clause *(b)* of section 183 of the Income-tax Act.

Paragraph D

In the case of every local authority,—

Rate of income-tax

On the whole of the total income	50 per cent.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified shall, in the case of every person having a total income exceeding fifty thousand rupees, be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of eight per cent. of such income-tax.

Paragraph E

In the case of a company,—

Rates of income-tax

I. In the case of a domestic company,—	
(1) where the company is a company in which the public are substantially interested	50 per cent. of the total income;
(2) where the company is not a company in which the public are substantially interested—	
(i) in the case of a trading company or an investment company	60 per cent. of the total income;
(ii) in any other case	55 per cent. of the total income.
II. In the case of a company other than a domestic company,—	
(i) on so much of the total income as consists of—	
(a) royalties received from Government or an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Government or the Indian concern after the 31st day of March, 1961 but before the 1st day of April, 1976, or	
(b) fees for rendering technical services received from Government or an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Government or the Indian concern after the 29th day of February, 1964 but before the 1st day of April, 1976,	
and where such agreement has, in either case, been approved by the Central Government	50 per cent.;
(ii) on the balance, if any, of the total income	65 per cent.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the provisions of item I of this Paragraph shall, in the case of every person having a total income exceeding fifty thousand rupees, be increased by a surcharge calculated at the rate of eight per cent. of such income-tax.

PART II

RATES FOR DEDUCTION OF TAX AT SOURCE IN CERTAIN CASES

In every case in which under the provisions of sections 193, 194, 194A, 194B, 194BB, 194D and 195 of the Income-tax Act, tax is to be deducted at the rates in force, deduction shall be made from the income subject to deduction at the following rates:—

	Rate of income-tax
1. In the case of a person other than a company—	
(a) where the person is resident in India—	
(i) on income by way of interest other than "Interest on securities"	10 per cent.;
(ii) on income by way of winnings from lotteries and crossword puzzles	40 per cent.;
(iii) on income by way of winnings from horse races	40 per cent.;
(iv) on income by way of insurance commission	10 per cent.;
(v) on income by way of interest payable on—	10 per cent.;
(A) any security, other than a tax-free security, of the Central or a State Government;	
(B) any debentures or other securities for money issued by or on behalf of any local authority or a corporation established by a Central, State or Provincial Act;	
(C) any debentures issued by a company where such debentures are listed on a recognised stock exchange in India in accordance with the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 and any rules made thereunder;	
(vi) on any other income (excluding interest payable on a tax-free security)	20 per cent.;
(b) where the person is not resident in India—	
(i) in the case of a non-resident Indian—	
(A) on investment income and long-term capital gains	20 per cent.;
(B) on income by way of interest payable on a tax-free security	15 per cent.;
(C) on income by way of winnings from lotteries and crossword puzzles	40 per cent.;

(D) on income by way of winnings from horse races	40 per cent.;
(E) on the whole of other income	income-tax at 30 per cent. of the amount of income or income-tax in respect of the income at the rates prescribed in Sub-Paragraph I of Paragraph A of Part III of this Schedule, if such income had been the total income, whichever is higher;
(ii) in the case of any other person—	
(A) on income by way of interest payable on a tax-free security	15 per cent.;
(B) on income by way of winnings from lotteries and crossword puzzles	40 per cent.;
(C) on income by way of winnings from horse races	40 per cent.;
(D) on the whole of the other income	income-tax at 30 per cent. of the amount of income or income-tax in respect of the income at the rates prescribed in Sub-Paragraph I of Paragraph A of Part III of this Schedule, if such income had been the total income, whichever is higher.
2. In the case of a company—	
(a) where the company is a domestic company—	
(i) on income by way of interest other than "Interest on securities"	20 per cent.;
(ii) on income by way of winnings from lotteries and crossword puzzles	40 per cent.;
(iii) on income by way of winnings from horse races	40 per cent.;
(iv) on any other income (excluding interest payable on tax-free security)	21.5 per cent.;
(b) where the company is not a domestic company—	
(i) on income by way of dividends payable by any domestic company	25 per cent.;
(ii) on income by way of winnings from lotteries and crossword puzzles	40 per cent.;
(iii) on income by way of winnings from horse races	40 per cent.;
(iv) on income by way of interest payable by Government or an Indian concern on moneys borrowed or debt incurred by Government or the Indian concern in foreign currency	25 per cent.;
(v) on income by way of royalty payable by Government or an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Government or the Indian concern after the 31st day of March, 1976, where such royalty is in consideration for the transfer of all or any rights (including the granting of a licence) in respect of copyright in any book on a subject referred to in the proviso to sub-section *(1A)* of section 115A of the Income-tax Act, to the Indian concern	30 per cent.;
(vi) on income by way of royalty [not being royalty of the nature referred to in sub-item *(b)(v)*] payable by Government or an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Government or the Indian concern and which has been approved by the Central Government,—	
(A) where the agreement is made after the 31st day of March, 1961 but before the 1st day of April, 1976	50 per cent.;
(B) where the agreement is made after the 31st day of March, 1976	30 per cent.;
(vii) on income by way of fees for technical services payable by Government or an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Government or the Indian concern and which has been approved by the Central Govenment,—	
(A) where the agreement is made after the 29th day of February, 1964 but before the 1st day of April, 1976	50 per cent.;

(B) where the agreement is made after the 31st day of March, 1976	30 per cent.;
(viii) on income by way of interest payable on a tax-free security	44 per cent.;
(ix) on any other income	65 per cent.

Explanation.–For the purposes of this Part, "investment income", "long-term capital gains" and "non-resident Indian" shall have the meanings assigned to them in Chapter XII-A of the Income-tax Act.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax deducted in accordance with the provisions of—

(a) sub-item *(a)* of item 1 of this Part shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union, and

(b) sub-item *(a)* of item 2 of this Part shall be increased by a surcharge,

calculated at the rate of eight per cent. of such income-tax.

PART III

RATES FOR CALCULATING OR CHARGING INCOME-TAX IN CERTAIN CASES, DEDUCTING INCOME-TAX FROM INCOME CHARGEABLE UNDER THE HEAD "SALARIES" AND COMPUTING "ADVANCE TAX"

In cases in which income-tax has to be calculated under the first proviso to sub-section *(5)* of section 132 of the Income-tax Act or charged under sub-section *(4)* of section 172 or sub-section *(2)* of section 174 or section 175 or sub-section *(2)* of section 176 of the said Act or deducted under section 192 of the said Act from income chargeable under the head "Salaries" or in which the "advance tax" payable under Chapter XVII-C of the said Act has to be computed at the rate or rates in force, such income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" [not being "advance tax" in respect of any income chargeable to tax under Chapter XII or Chapter XII-A or sub-section *(1A)* of section 161 or section 164 or section 164A or section 167B of the Income-tax Act at the rates as specified in that Chapter or section or surcharge on such "advance tax" in respect of any income chargeable to tax under section 115B], shall be calculated, charged, deducted or computed at the following rate or rates:—

Paragraph A

Sub-Paragraph I

In the case of every individual or Hindu undivided family or unregistered firm or other association of persons or body of individuals, whether incorporated or not, or every artificial juridical person referred to in sub-clause *(vii)* of clause *(31)* of section 2 of the Income-tax Act, not being a case to which Sub-Paragraph II of this Paragraph or any other Paragraph of this Part applies,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 22,000	*Nil;*
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 22,000 but does not exceed Rs. 30,000	20 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 22,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000	Rs. 1,600 *plus* 30 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 7,600 *plus* 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000;
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 27,600 *plus* 50 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Sub-Paragraph shall,—

(i) in the case of every individual, Hindu undivided family or association of persons or body of individuals referred to in sections 88 and 88A having a total income exceeding seventy-five thousand rupees, be reduced by the amount of rebate of income-tax calculated under Chapter VIII-A, and the income- tax as so reduced,

(ii) in the case of every person, other than those mentioned in item *(i)*, having a total income exceeding seventy-five thousand rupees,

be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of eight per cent. of such income-tax:

Provided that no such surcharge shall be payable by a non-resident.

Sub-Paragraph II

In the case of every Hindu undivided family which at any time during the previous year has at least one member whose total income of the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1991 exceeds Rs. 22,000,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 12,000	*Nil;*
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 12,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000	25 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 12,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000 but does not exceed Rs. 40,000	Rs. 2,000 *plus* 30 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 40,000 but does not exceed Rs. 60,000	Rs. 8,000 *plus* 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 40,000;

(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 60,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 16,000 *plus* 50 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 60,000;
(6) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 36,000 *plus* 55 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Sub-Paragraph shall, in the case of every person having a total income exceeding seventy-five thousand rupees, be reduced by the amount of rebate of income-tax calculated under Chapter VIII-A and the income-tax as so reduced be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of eight per cent. of such income-tax:

Provided that no such surcharge shall be payable by a non-resident.

Paragraph B

In the case of every co-operative society,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000	15 per cent. of the total income;
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000	Rs. 1,500 *plus* 25 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000	Rs. 4,000 *plus* 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Paragraph shall, in the case of every person having a total income exceeding seventy-five thousand rupees, be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of eight per cent. of such income-tax.

Paragraph C

Sub-Paragraph I

In the case of every registered firm, not being a case to which Sub-Paragraph II of this Paragraph applies,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 15,000	*Nil;*
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000	6 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 2,100 *plus* 12 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 8,100 *plus* 18 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs.1,00,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Sub-Paragraph shall, in the case of every person having a total income exceeding seventy-five thousand rupees, be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of eight per cent. of such income-tax.

Sub-Paragraph II

In the case of every registered firm whose total income includes income derived from a profession carried on by it and the income so included is not less than fifty-one per cent. of such total income,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 15,000	*Nil;*
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000	5 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 1,750 *plus* 10 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 6,750 *plus* 15 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Sub-Paragraph shall, in the case of every person having a total income exceeding seventy-five thousand rupees, be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of eight per cent. of such income-tax.

Explanation.— For the purposes of this Paragraph, "registered firm" includes an unregistered firm assessed as a registered firm under clause *(b)* of section 183 of the Income-tax Act.

Paragraph D

In the case of every local authority,—

Rate of income-tax

On the whole of the total income	50 per cent.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified shall, in the case of every person having a total income exceeding seventy-five thousand rupees, be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of eight per cent. of such income-tax.

Paragraph E

In the case of a company,–

Rates of income-tax

I. In the case of a domestic company,–

(1) where the company is a company in which the public are substantially interested	40 per cent. of the total income;
(2) where the company is not a company in which the public are substantially interested—	
(i) in the case of a trading company or an investment company	50 per cent. of the total income;
(ii) in any other case	45 per cent. of the total income.

II. In the case of a company other than a domestic company,—

(i) on so much of the total income as consists of—

(a) royalties received from Government or an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Government or the Indian concern after the 31st day of March, 1961 but before the 1st day of April, 1976, or

(b) fees for rendering technical services received from Government or an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Government or the Indian concern after the 29th day of February, 1964 but before the 1st day of April, 1976,

and where such agreement has, in either case, been approved by the Central Government	50 per cent.;
(ii) on the balance, if any, of the total income	65 per cent.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the provisions of item I of this Paragraph shall, in the case of every person having a total income exceeding seventy-five thousand rupees, be increased by a surcharge calculated at the rate of eight per cent. of such income-tax.

PART IV

[*See* section 2 *(9) (e)*]

RULES FOR COMPUTATION OF NET AGRICULTURAL INCOME

Rule 1.–Agricultural income of the nature referred to in sub-clause *(a)* of clause *(1A)* of section 2 of the Income-tax Act shall be computed as if it were income chargeable to income-tax under that Act under the head "Income from other sources" and the provisions of sections 57 to 59 of that Act shall, so far as may be, apply accordingly:

Provided that sub-section *(2)* of section 58 shall apply subject to the modification that the reference to section 40A therein shall be construed as not including a reference to sub-sections *(3)* and *(4)* of section 40A.

Rule 2.–Agricultural income of the nature referred to in sub-clause *(b)* or sub-clause *(c)* of clause *(1A)* of section 2 of the Income-tax Act [other than income derived from any building required as a dwelling house by the receiver of the rent or revenue or the cultivator or the receiver of rent-in-kind referred to in the said sub-clause *(c)*] shall be computed as if it were income chargeable

to income-tax under that Act under the head "Profits and gains of business or profession" and the provisions of sections 30, 31, 32, 36, 37, 38, 40, 40A [other than sub-sections *(3)* and *(4)* thereof], 41, 43, 43A, 43B and 43C of the Income-tax Act shall, so far as may be, apply accordingly.

Rule 3.–Agricultural income of the nature referred to in sub-clause *(c)* of clause *(1A)* of section 2 of the Income-tax Act, being income derived from any building required as a dwelling house by the receiver of the rent or revenue or the cultivator or the receiver of rent-in-kind referred to in the said sub-clause *(c)* shall be computed as if it were income chargeable to income-tax under that Act under the head "Income from house property" and the provisions of sections 23 to 27 of that Act shall, so far as may be, apply accordingly.

Rule 4.–Notwithstanding anything contained in any other provisions of these rules, in a case where the assessee derives income from sale of tea grown and manufactured by him in India, such income shall be computed in accordance with rule 8 of the Income-tax Rules, 1962, and sixty per cent. of such income shall be regarded as the agricultural income of the assessee.

Rule 5.–Where the assessee is a partner of a registered firm or an unregistered firm assessed as a registered firm under clause *(b)* of section 183 of the Income-tax Act, which in the previous year has any agricultural income, or is a partner of an unregistered firm which has not been assessed as a registered firm under clause *(b)* of the said section 183 and which in the previous year has either no income chargeable to tax under the Income-tax Act or has total income not exceeding the maximum amount not chargeable to tax in the case of an unregistered firm but has any agricultural income, then, the agricultural income or loss of the firm shall be computed in accordance with these rules and his share in the agricultural income or loss of the firm shall be computed in the manner laid down in sub-section *(1)*, sub-section *(2)* and sub-section *(3)* of section 67 of the Income-tax Act and the share so computed shall be regarded as the agricultural income or loss of the assessee.

Rule 6.–Where the assessee is a member of an association of persons or a body of individuals (other than a Hindu undivided family, a company or a firm) which in the previous year has either no income chargeable to tax under the Income-tax Act or has total income not exceeding the maximum amount not chargeable to tax in the case of an association of persons or a body of individuals (other than a Hindu undivided family, a company or a firm) but has any agricultural income, then, the agricultural income or loss of the association or body shall be computed in accordance with these rules and the share of the assessee in the agricultural income or loss so computed shall be regarded as the agricultural income or loss of the assessee.

Rule 7.–Where the result of the computation for the previous year in respect of any source of agricultural income is a loss, such loss shall be set off against the income of the assessee, if any, for that previous year from any other source of agricultural income:

Provided that where the assessee is a partner of an unregistered firm which has not been assessed as a registered firm under clause *(b)* of section 183 of the Income-tax Act or is a member of an association of persons or a body of individuals and the share of the assessee in the agricultural income of the firm, association or body, as the case may be, is a loss, such loss shall not be set off against any income of the assessee from any other source of agricultural income.

Rule 8.–Any sum payable by the assessee on account of any tax levied by the State Government on the agricultural income shall be deducted in computing the agricultural income.

Rule 9.–*(1)* Where the assessee has, in the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1990, any agricultural income and the net result of the computation of the agricultural income of the assessee for any one or more of the previous years relevant to the assessment years commencing on the 1st day of April, 1982 or the 1st day of April, 1983 or the 1st day of April, 1984 or the 1st day of April, 1985 or the 1st day of April, 1986 or the 1st day of April, 1987 or the 1st day of April, 1988 or the 1st day of April, 1989, is a loss, then, for the purposes of sub-section *(2)* of section 2 of this Act,—

(i) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1982 to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1983 or the 1st day of April, 1984 or the 1st day of April, 1985 or the 1st day of April, 1986 or the 1st day of April, 1987 or the 1st day of April, 1988 or the 1st day of April, 1989,

(ii) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1983, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1984 or the 1st day of April, 1985 or the 1st day of April, 1986 or the 1st day of April, 1987 or the 1st day of April, 1988 or the 1st day of April, 1989,

(iii) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1984, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1985 or the 1st day of April, 1986 or the 1st day of April, 1987 or the 1st day of April, 1988 or the 1st day of April, 1989,

(iv) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1985, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1986 or the 1st day of April, 1987 or the 1st day of April, 1988 or the 1st day of April, 1989,

(v) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1986, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1987 or the 1st day of April, 1988 or the 1st day of April, 1989,

(vi) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1987, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1988 or the 1st day of April, 1989,

(vii) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1988, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1989, and

(viii) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1989,

shall be set off against the agricultural income of the assessee for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1990.

(2) Where the assessee has, in the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1991 or, if by virtue of any provision of the Income-tax Act, income-tax is to be charged in respect of the income of a period other than that previous year, in such other period, any agricultural income and the net result of the computation of the agricultural income of the assessee for any one or more of the previous years relevant to the assessment years commencing on the 1st day of April, 1983 or the 1st day of April, 1984 or the 1st day of April, 1985 or the 1st day of April, 1986 or the 1st day of April, 1987 or the 1st day of April, 1988 or the 1st day of April, 1989 or the 1st day of April, 1990, is a loss, then, for the purposes of sub-section *(8)* of section 2 of this Act,—

(i) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1983, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1984 or the 1st day of April, 1985 or the 1st day of April, 1986 or the 1st day of April, 1987 or the 1st day of April, 1988 or the 1st day of April, 1989 or the 1st day of April, 1990,

(ii) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1984, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1985 or the 1st day of April, 1986 or the 1st day of April, 1987 or the 1st day of April, 1988 or the 1st day of April, 1989 or the 1st day of April, 1990,

(iii) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1985, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1986 or the 1st day of April, 1987 or the 1st day of April, 1988 or the 1st day of April, 1989 or the 1st day of April, 1990,

(iv) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1986, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1987 or the 1st day of April, 1988 or the 1st day of April, 1989 or the 1st day of April, 1990,

(v) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1987, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1988 or the 1st day of April, 1989 or the 1st day of April, 1990,

(vi) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1988, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1989 or the 1st day of April, 1990,

(vii) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1989, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1990, and

(viii) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1990,

shall be set off against the agricultural income of the assessee for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1991.

(3) Where a change has occurred in the constitution of a firm, nothing in sub-rule *(1)* or sub-rule *(2)* shall entitle the firm to set off so much of the loss proportionate to the share of a retired or deceased partner computed in the manner laid down in sub-section *(1)*, sub-section *(2)* and sub-section *(3)* of section 67 of the Income-tax Act as exceeds his share of profits, if any, of the previous year in the firm, or entitle any partner to the benefit of any portion of the said loss (computed in the manner aforesaid) which is not apportionable to him.

(4) Where any person deriving any agricultural income from any source has been succeeded in such capacity by another person, otherwise than by inheritance, nothing in sub-rule *(1)* or sub-rule *(2)* shall entitle any person, other than the person incurring the loss, to have it set off under sub-rule *(1)* or, as the case may be, sub-rule *(2)*.

14 of 1982.
11 of 1983.
21 of 1984.
32 of 1985.
23 of 1986.
11 of 1987.
26 of 1988.
13 of 1989.

(5) Notwithstanding anything contained in this rule, no loss which has not been determined by the Assessing Officer under the provisions of these rules or the rules contained in Part IV of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1982, or of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1983, or of the First Schedule to the Finance Act,1984, or of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1985, or of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1986, or of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1987, or of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1988, or of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1989, shall be set off under sub-rule *(1)* or, as the case may be, sub-rule *(2)*.

Rule 10.–Where the net result of the computation made in accordance with these rules is a loss, the loss so computed shall be ignored and the net agricultural income shall be deemed to be *nil*.

Rule 11.–The provisions of the Income-tax Act relating to procedure for assessment (including the provisions of section 288A relating to rounding off of income) shall, with the necessary modifications, apply in relation to the computation of the net agricultural income of the assessee as they apply in relation to the assessment of the total income.

Rule 12.–For the purposes of computing the net agricultural income of the assessee, the Assessing Officer shall have the same powers as he has under the Income-tax Act for the purposes of assessment of the total income.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE

(*See* section 61)

In the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act,—

(1) in Chapter 26, in sub-heading No. 2620.30, for the entry in column (4), the entry "150%" shall be substituted;

(2) in Chapter 29, in sub-heading No. 2925.11, for the entry in column (4), the entry "100% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." shall be substituted;

(3) in Chapter 85, in sub-heading No. 8511.10, for the entry in column (4), the entry "100% *plus* Rs. 10 per piece" shall be substituted;

(4) in Chapter 96, in sub-heading Nos. 9607.11 and 9607.19, for the entry in column (4), the entry "150% *plus* Rs. 5 per metre" shall be substituted.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE

(*See* section 64)

PART I

In the Schedule to the Central Excise Tariff Act,—

(1) in Chapter 4, in sub-heading No. 0401.13, for the entry in column (3), the entry "--Milk powder, other than powder specially prepared for feeding infants, put up in unit containers and ordinarily intended for sale" shall be substituted;

(2) in Chapter 9, in sub-heading Nos. 0901.20 and 0901.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "15%" shall be substituted;

(3) in Chapter 11, in sub-heading Nos. 1102.00 and 1104.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "15%" shall be substituted;

(4) in Chapter 13, in sub-heading No. 1301.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "15%" shall be substituted;

(5) in Chapter 14, in sub-heading No. 1401.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "15%" shall be substituted;

(6) in Chapter 15, in sub-heading Nos. 1501.00, 1505.00 and 1507.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "15%" shall be substituted;

(7) in Chapter 17, in sub-heading Nos. 1701.90, 1702.29, 1702.30 and 1704.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "10%" shall be substituted;

(8) in Chapter 18, in sub-heading Nos. 1801.00, 1802.00, 1803.00 and 1804.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "15%" shall be substituted;

(9) in Chapter 21,—

(a) in sub-heading Nos. 2101.30, 2102.10 and 2102.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "15%" shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-heading No. 2105.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "15% *plus* Rs. 2 per litre" shall be substituted;

(c) in heading No. 21.06, in column (3), for the entry "-Containing lime or katha *(catechu)* or both, whether or not containing tobacco:", the entry "-Containing lime, katha *(catechu)* or tobacco or any one or more of these ingredients:" shall be substituted;

(d) in sub-heading Nos. 2106.11 and 2106.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "40% *plus* Rs. 50 per kilogram" shall be substituted;

(10) in Chapter 22, in sub-heading No. 2203.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "15%" shall be substituted;

(11) in Chapter 23, in sub-heading No. 2301.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Nil" shall be substituted;

(12) in Chapter 24,—

(a) in sub-heading Nos. 2403.11, 2403.12, 2403.21 and 2403.22, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 500 per thousand or 300% *plus* Rs. 20 per thousand, whichever is higher" shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-heading Nos. 2404.60 and 2404.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "15%" shall be substituted;

(13) in Chapter 25,—

(a) for NOTE 2, the following NOTE shall be substituted, namely :—

"2. Except where their context otherwise requires, heading Nos. 25.01, 25.03 and 25.05 cover only products which have been washed (even with chemical substances, eliminating the impurities without changing the structure of the product), crushed, ground, powdered, levigated, sifted, screened, or concentrated by flotation, magnetic separation or other mechanical or physical processes (except crystallisation), but not products that have been roasted, calcined, obtained by mixing or subjected to processing beyond that mentioned in each heading or sub-heading.".

(b) in sub-heading Nos. 2502.10, 2502.30 and 2504.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "10%" shall be substituted;

(14) in Chapter 26, in sub-heading Nos. 2601.00, 2602.00, 2603.00, 2604.00, 2605.00, 2606.00, 2607.00, 2608.00, 2609.00, 2610.00, 2611.00, 2612.00, 2613.00, 2614.00, 2615.00, 2616.00, 2617.00, 2618.00, 2619.00, 2620.00 and 2621.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "10%" shall be substituted;

(15) in Chapter 28,—

(a) in sub-heading No. 2815.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "15% *plus* Rs.1,000 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-heading No. 2818.10, for the entry in column (4), the entry " 10%" shall be substituted;

(16) in Chapter 29, in sub-heading Nos. 2917.10 and 2917.20, for the entry in column (4), the entry "15% *plus* Rs. 5 per kilogram" shall be substituted;

(17) in Chapter 30, in sub-heading No. 3001.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "15%" shall be substituted;

(18) in Chapter 34, in sub-heading No. 3402.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "25% *plus* Rs. 2,000 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(19) in Chapter 40,—

(a) in NOTE 9,—

(i) after the word and figures "and 40.08,", the words "except as otherwise provided," shall be inserted;

(ii) the following paragraph shall be inserted at the end, namely:—

'Sub-heading No. 4008.21 shall also apply to "plates", "sheets" and "strips", whether or not cut to shape, and surface-worked or further worked so as to render them fit for resoling or repairing or re-treading of rubber tyres.';

(b) in sub-heading No. 4011.20, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 35 per tyre" shall be substituted;

(c) in sub-heading No. 4011.50, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 2,600 per tyre" shall be substituted;

(d) in sub-heading No. 4011.91, for the entry in column (4), the entry "60%" shall be substituted;

(e) in sub-heading No. 4011.99, for the entry in column (4), the entry "30%" shall be substituted;

(f) in sub-heading No. 4012.19, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 23 per flap" shall be substituted;

(20) in Chapter 41, in sub-heading No. 4101.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "10%" shall be substituted;

(21) in Chapter 42, in sub-heading No. 4201.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "15%" shall be substituted;

(22) in Chapter 43, in sub-heading No. 4301.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "15%" shall be substituted;

(23) in Chapter 44,—

(a) NOTES 5 and 6 shall be renumbered as NOTES 6 and 7 respectively and before NOTE 6 as so renumbered, the following NOTE shall be inserted, namely:—

'5. For the purposes of heading No. 44.08, the expression "similar laminated wood" includes blockboard, laminboard and battenboard, in which the core is thick and composed of blocks, laths or battens of wood glued together and surfaced with the outer plies and also panels in which the wooden core is replaced by other materials such as a layer or layers of particle board, fibre board, wood waste glued together, asbestos or cork.';

(b) in sub-heading Nos. 4401.00, 4402.00, 4403.00, 4404.00, 4405.00 and 4410.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "15%" shall be substituted;

(24) in Chapter 46, in sub-heading No. 4601.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "10%" shall be substituted;

(25) in Chapter 47, in sub-heading No. 4701.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "10%" shall be substituted;

(26) in Chapter 48,—

(a) NOTES 8, 9 and 10 shall be renumbered as NOTES 9, 10 and 11 respectively and before NOTE 9 as so renumbered, the following NOTE shall be inserted, namely:—

'8. For the purposes of heading No. 48.14, the expression "wallpaper and similar wall coverings" applies only to:

(a) Paper in rolls, of a width of not less than 45 cms. and not more than 160 cms., suitable for wall or ceiling decoration:

(i) Grained, embossed, surface-coloured, design-printed or otherwise surface-decorated (e.g., with textile flock), whether or not coated or covered with transparent protective plastics;

(ii) With an uneven surface resulting from the incorporation of particles of wood, straw, etc.;

(iii) Coated or covered on the face side with plastics, the layer of plastics being grained, embossed, coloured, design-printed or otherwise decorated; or

(iv) Covered on the face side with plaiting material, whether or not bound together in parallel strands or woven;

(b) Borders and friezes, of paper, treated as above, whether or not in rolls, suitable for wall or ceiling decoration;

(c) Wall coverings of paper made up of several panels, in rolls or sheets, printed so as to make up a scene, design or motif when applied to a wall.

Products on a base of paper or paperboard suitable for use both as floor coverings and as wall coverings, are to be classified in heading No. 48.15.';

(b) in sub-heading No. 4815.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "30%" shall be substituted;

(c) in sub-heading Nos. 4817.00, 4818.00, 4819.90, 4820.00, 4821.00 and 4822.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "15%" shall be substituted;

(27) in Chapter 49, in sub-heading No. 4901.10, for the entry in column (4), the entry "15%" shall be substituted;

(28) in Chapter 53, in sub-heading Nos. 5302.20 and 5306.29, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 700 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(29) in Chapter 56, in sub-heading No. 5607.19, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 700 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(30) in Chapter 57, in sub-heading No. 5702.20, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 700 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(31) in Chapter 59,—

(a) in NOTE 2, in clause (*c*), the words "by dot printing process" shall be omitted;

(b) NOTES 4, 5 and 6 shall be renumbered as NOTES 5, 6 and 7 respectively and before NOTE 5 as so renumbered, the following NOTE shall be inserted, namely:—

'4. For the purposes of heading No. 59.04, the expression "textile wall coverings" applies to products in rolls, of a width of not less than 45 cms., suitable for wall or ceiling decoration, consisting of a textile surface which has been fixed on a backing or has been treated on the back (impregnated or coated to permit pasting).

This heading does not, however, apply to wall coverings consisting of textile flock or dust fixed directly on a backing of paper (heading No. 48.14).';

(c) in sub-heading Nos. 5903.19, 5903.29 and 5903.99, for the entry in column (4), the entry "30% *plus* Rs.15 per square metre *plus* the duty for the time being leviable on base fabrics, if not already paid" shall be substituted;

(32) in Chapter 64, in sub-heading Nos. 6401.19 and 6401.99, for the entry in column (4), the entry "10%" shall be substituted;

(33) in Chapter 65, in sub-heading Nos. 6501.80 and 6501.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "10%" shall be substituted;

(34) in Chapter 66, in sub-heading No. 6602.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "10%" shall be substituted;

(35) in Chapter 67, in sub-heading Nos. 6701.00 and 6702.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "10%" shall be substituted;

(36) in Chapter 68,—

(a) in sub-heading No. 6801.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "15%" shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-heading No. 6807.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "30%" shall be substituted;

(37) in Chapter 70, in sub-heading No. 7009.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "10%" shall be substituted;

(38) in Chapter 71, in sub-heading Nos. 7101.39, 7101.40, 7101.60, 7101.70, 7101.80 and 7101.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "15%" shall be substituted;

(39) in Chapter 72,—

(a) in sub-heading Nos. 7201.00, 7203.00 and 7204.10, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 400 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-heading No. 7204.20, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 2,000 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(c) in sub-heading Nos.7205.10 and 7206.10, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 400 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(40) in Chapter 73,—

(a) in sub-heading Nos. 7303.00 and 7304.10, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 400 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-heading No. 7304.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 3,000 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(c) in sub-heading No. 7305.10, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 400 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(d) in sub-heading No. 7305.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 3,000 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(e) in sub-heading No. 7306.10, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 400 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(f) in sub-heading No. 7306.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 3,000 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(g) in sub-heading Nos. 7321.10 and 7321.20, for the entry in column (4), the entry "25%" shall be substituted;

(h) in sub-heading No. 7325.10, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 400 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(41) in Chapter 78,—

(a) in sub-heading Nos. 7801.10, 7801.90 and 7802.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 4,000 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-heading No. 7803.10, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 5,000 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(c) in sub-heading No. 7803.21, for the entry in column (4), the entry "20%" shall be substituted;

(d) in sub-heading No. 7803.29, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 5,000 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(e) in sub-heading No. 7803.30, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 4,000 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(f) in sub-heading No. 7804.10, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 5,000 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(g) in sub-heading Nos. 7804.20, 7805.10, 7805.20 and 7806.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "20%" shall be substituted;

(42) in Chapter 79,—

(a) in sub-heading Nos. 7903.10 and 7903.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "20%" shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-heading Nos. 7904.21 and 7906.10, for the entry in column (4), the entry "30%" shall be substituted;

(c) in sub-heading Nos. 7906.20, 7907.10 and 7907.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "20%" shall be substituted;

(43) in Chapter 85,—

(a) in sub-heading No. 8521.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "40%" shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-heading No. 8543.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "25%" shall be substituted;

(44) in Chapter 87,—

(a) in sub-heading No. 8703.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "40%" shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-heading Nos. 8706.20 and 8706.40, for the entry in column (4), the entry "25% *plus* Rs. 6,000 per chassis" shall be substituted;

(c) in sub-heading No. 8706.30, for the entry in column (4), the entry "40%" shall be substituted; and

(45) in Chapter 96, in sub-heading No. 9617.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "10%" shall be substituted.

PART II

Heading No.	Sub-heading No.	Description of goods	Rate of duty
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)

In the Schedule to the Central Excise Tariff Act,—

(1) in Chapter 22, after heading No. 22.03 and the entries relating thereto, the following shall be inserted, namely:—

"22.04	2204.00	ETHYL ALCOHOL OF ANY STRENGTH WHETHER DENATURED OR NOT, BUT NOT INCLUDING ALCOHOLIC LIQUOR FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION	Rs. 8 per tonne for each percentage point strength of alcohol";

(2) in Chapter 25, for heading No. 25.05 and the entries relating thereto, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"25.05		MINERAL SUBSTANCES NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED (INCLUDING CLAY, EARTH COLOURS, NATURAL ABRASIVES, SULPHURS, SLATE AND STONE), LIME; PLASTERS WITH A BASIS OF CALCIUM SULPHATE, WHETHER OR NOT COLOURED, BUT NOT INCLUDING PLASTERS SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR USE IN DENTISTRY	
	2505.10	-Kaolin and other kaolinic clays, whether or not calcined; other clays, andalusite, kyanite and sillimanite, whether or not calcined; mullite; chamotte or dinas earths	15%
	2505.20	-Natural barium sulphate (barytes); natural barium carbonate (witherite), whether or not calcined, other than barium oxide of heading No. 28.16	15%
	2505.30	-Silicious fossil meals and similar silicious earths, whether or not calcined, of an apparent specific gravity of 1 or less	15%
	2505.40	-Dolomite, whether or not calcined; natural magnesium carbonate (magnesite); fused magnesia; dead burned (sintered) magnesia, whether or not containing small quantities of other oxides added before sintering; other magnesium oxide, whether or not pure	15%
	2505.50	-Gypsum; anhydrite; plasters (consisting of calcined gypsum or calcium sulphate) whether or not coloured, with or without small quantities of accelerators or retarders	15%
	2505.60	-Quick lime, slaked lime and hydraulic lime, other than calcium oxide and hydroxide of heading No. 28.25	15%
	2505.70	-Natural borates and concentrates thereof (whether or not calcined), but not including borates separated from natural brine; natural boric acid containing not more than 85% of H3 BO3 calculated on the dry weight; earth colours, strontianite (whether or not calcined), other than strontium oxide	15%
	2505.90	-Other	15%";

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)

(3) in Chapter 40, after sub-heading No. 4011.70 and the entries relating thereto, the following shall be inserted, namely:—

	"4011.80	-Of a kind used on animal drawn vehicles or hand carts, bearing prominent markings of the letters ADV thereon	60%";

(4) in Chapter 52,—

(a) for heading No. 52.03 and the entries relating thereto, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"52.03	5203.00	COTTON YARN INCLUDING SEWING THREAD, NOT CONTAINING SYNTHETIC STAPLE FIBRES	20 *paise* per count per kilogram";

(b) for heading Nos. 52.06, 52.07, 52.08, 52.09, 52.10 and 52.11 and the entries relating thereto, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"52.06	5206.00	COTTON FABRICS (EXCLUDING FABRICS COVERED UNDER HEADING NOS. 52.09, 52.10 AND 52.11),— *(a)* WOVEN ON LOOMS OTHER THAN HANDLOOMS, AND *(b)* SUBJECTED TO THE PROCESS OF BLEACHING, MERCERISING, DYEING, PRINTING, WATER-PROOFING, SHRINK-PROOFING, ORGANDIE PROCESSING OR ANY OTHER PROCESS OR ANY TWO OR MORE OF THESE PROCESSES WITH THE AID OF POWER OR STEAM	20%
52.07	5207.00	COTTON FABRICS (EXCLUDING FABRICS COVERED UNDER HEADING NOS. 52.09, 52.10 AND 52.11),— *(a)* WOVEN ON LOOMS OTHER THAN HANDLOOMS, AND *(b)* SUBJECTED TO THE PROCESS OF BLEACHING, MERCERISING, DYEING, PRINTING, WATER-PROOFING, SHRINK-PROOFING, ORGANDIE PROCESSING OR ANY OTHER PROCESS OR ANY TWO OR MORE OF THESE PROCESSES WITHOUT THE AID OF POWER OR STEAM	20%
52.08	5208.00	COTTON FABRICS (EXCLUDING FABRICS COVERED UNDER HEADING NOS. 52.09, 52.10, 52.11 AND 52.12),— *(a)* WOVEN ON HANDLOOMS, AND *(b)* SUBJECTED TO THE PROCESS OF BLEACHING, MERCERISING, DYEING, PRINTING, WATER-PROOFING, SHRINK-PROOFING, ORGANDIE PROCESSING OR ANY OTHER PROCESS OR ANY TWO OR MORE OF THESE PROCESSES	20%
52.09	5209.00	COTTON FABRICS,— *(a)* WOVEN, *(b)* SUBJECTED TO THE PROCESS OF BLEACHING, MERCERISING, DYEING, PRINTING, WATER-PROOFING, SHRINK-PROOFING, ORGANDIE PROCESSING OR ANY OTHER PROCESS OR ANY TWO OR MORE OF THESE PROCESSES, *(c)* CONTAINING (i) COTTON, AND (ii) POLYESTER STAPLE FIBRE OR POLYESTER FILAMENT YARN OR BOTH (BUT NOT CONTAINING ANY OTHER TEXTILE MATERIAL), AND *(d)* IN WHICH THE PROPORTION OF POLYESTER STAPLE FIBRE OR FILAMENT YARN OR BOTH IS MORE THAN 40% BY WEIGHT OF THE TOTAL FIBRE CONTENT	20%
52.10	5210.00	COTTON FABRICS,— *(a)* WOVEN, *(b)* SUBJECTED TO THE PROCESS OF BLEACHING, MERCERISING, DYEING, PRINTING, WATER-PROOFING, SHRINK-PROOFING, ORGANDIE PROCESSING OR ANY OTHER PROCESS OR ANY TWO OR MORE OF THESE PROCESSES, *(c)* CONTAINING (i) COTTON, (ii) POLYESTER STAPLE FIBRE, AND (iii) RAMIE OR ANY ONE OR MORE ARTIFICIAL STAPLE FIBRES (NOT CONTAINING ANY OTHER TEXTILE MATERIAL), AND *(d)* IN WHICH THE PROPORTION OF POLYESTER STAPLE FIBRE IS MORE THAN 40% BY WEIGHT OF THE TOTAL FIBRE CONTENT	20%
52.11	5211.00	COTTON FABRICS,— *(a)* WOVEN, *(b)* SUBJECTED TO THE PROCESS OF BLEACHING, MERCERISING, DYEING, PRINTING, WATER-PROOFING, SHRINK-PROOFING, ORGANDIE PROCESSING OR ANY OTHER PROCESS OR ANY TWO OR MORE OF THESE PROCESSES,	20%";

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		(c) CONTAINING (i) COTTON, AND (ii) POLYESTER STAPLE FIBRE, AND *(d)* OF VALUE EXCEEDING RUPEES TWENTY-FIVE PER SQUARE METRE	

(5) in Chapter 54,—

(a) for heading Nos. 54.02, 54.03 and 54.04 and the entries relating thereto, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"54.02	5402.00	SYNTHETIC FILAMENT YARN AND SEWING THREAD INCLUDING SYNTHETIC MONOFILAMENT OF LESS THAN 60 DENIERS, NOT TEXTURED	Rs. 100 per kilogram
54.03	5403.00	SYNTHETIC FILAMENT YARN, INCLUDING SYNTHETIC MONOFILAMENT OF LESS THAN 60 DENIERS, TEXTURED	Rs. 100 per kilogram
54.04	5404.00	ARTIFICIAL FILAMENT YARN AND SEWING THREAD, INCLUDING ARTIFICIAL MONOFILAMENT OF LESS THAN 60 DENIERS, NOT TEXTURED	Rs. 25 per kilogram";

(b) for heading Nos. 54.09, 54.10, 54.11 and 54.12 and the entries relating thereto, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"54.09	5409.00	FABRICS OF MAN-MADE FILAMENT YARN (INCLUDING FABRICS OBTAINED FROM MATERIALS OF HEADING NOS. 54.06 AND 54.07 BUT EXCLUDING FABRICS COVERED UNDER HEADING NO. 54.12),— *(a)* WOVEN ON LOOMS OTHER THAN HANDLOOMS, AND *(b)* SUBJECTED TO THE PROCESS OF BLEACHING, DYEING, PRINTING, SHRINK-PROOFING, TENTERING, HEAT-SETTING, CREASE RESISTANT PROCESSING OR ANY OTHER PROCESS OR ANY TWO OR MORE OF THESE PROCESSES WITH THE AID OF POWER OR STEAM	20%
54.10	5410.00	FABRICS OF MAN-MADE FILAMENT YARN (INCLUDING FABRICS OBTAINED FROM MATERIALS OF HEADING NOS. 54.06 AND 54.07 BUT EXCLUDING FABRICS COVERED UNDER HEADING NO. 54.12),— *(a)* WOVEN ON LOOMS OTHER THAN HANDLOOMS, AND *(b)* SUBJECTED TO THE PROCESS OF BLEACHING, DYEING, PRINTING, SHRINK-PROOFING, TENTERING, HEAT-SETTING, CREASE RESISTANT PROCESSING OR ANY OTHER PROCESS OR ANY TWO OR MORE OF THESE PROCESSES WITHOUT THE AID OF POWER OR STEAM	20%
54.11	5411.00	FABRICS OF MAN-MADE FILAMENT YARN (INCLUDING FABRICS OBTAINED FROM MATERIALS OF HEADING NOS. 54.06 AND 54.07 BUT EXCLUDING FABRICS COVERED UNDER HEADING NO. 54.12),— *(a)* WOVEN ON HANDLOOMS, AND *(b)* SUBJECTED TO THE PROCESS OF BLEACHING, DYEING, PRINTING, SHRINK-PROOFING, TENTERING, HEAT-SETTING, CREASE RESISTANT PROCESSING OR ANY OTHER PROCESS OR ANY TWO OR MORE OF THESE PROCESSES	20%
54.12	5412.00	FABRICS OF POLYESTER FILAMENT YARN,— *(a)* WOVEN, *(b)* SUBJECTED TO THE PROCESS OF BLEACHING, DYEING, PRINTING, SHRINK-PROOFING, TENTERING, HEAT-SETTING, CREASE RESISTANT PROCESSING OR ANY OTHER PROCESS OR ANY TWO OR MORE OF THESE PROCESSES, *(c)* CONTAINING (i) COTTON, AND (ii) POLYESTER STAPLE FIBRE (NOT CONTAINING ANY OTHER TEXTILE MATERIAL), AND *(d)* IN WHICH THE PROPORTION OF POLYESTER STAPLE FIBRE AND YARN IS LESS THAN 70% BY WEIGHT OF THE TOTAL FIBRE CONTENT	20%";

(6) in Chapter 55,—

(a) for heading No. 55.05 and the entries relating thereto, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"55.05	5505.00	YARN (INCLUDING SEWING THREAD) OF ARTIFICIAL STAPLE FIBRES, NOT CONTAINING SYNTHETIC STAPLE FIBRES	20 *paise* per count per kilogram";

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		(b) for heading Nos. 55.08, 55.09, 55.10, 55.11 and 55.12 and the entries relating thereto, the following shall be substituted, namely:—	
"55.08	5508.00	FABRICS OF MAN-MADE STAPLE FIBRES (EXCLUDING FABRICS COVERED UNDER HEADING NOS. 55.11 AND 55.12),— *(a)* WOVEN ON LOOMS OTHER THAN HANDLOOMS, AND *(b)* SUBJECTED TO THE PROCESS OF BLEACHING, DYEING, PRINTING, SHRINK-PROOFING, TENTERING, HEAT-SETTING, CREASE RESISTANT PROCESSING OR ANY OTHER PROCESS OR ANY TWO OR MORE OF THESE PROCESSES WITH THE AID OF POWER OR STEAM	20%
55.09	5509.00	FABRICS OF MAN-MADE STAPLE FIBRES (EXCLUDING FABRICS COVERED UNDER HEADING NOS. 55.11 AND 55.12),— *(a)* WOVEN ON LOOMS OTHER THAN HANDLOOMS, AND *(b)* SUBJECTED TO THE PROCESS OF BLEACHING, DYEING, PRINTING, SHRINK-PROOFING, TENTERING, HEAT-SETTING, CREASE RESISTANT PROCESSING OR ANY OTHER PROCESS OR ANY TWO OR MORE OF THESE PROCESSES WITHOUT THE AID OF POWER OR STEAM	20%
55.10	5510.00	FABRICS OF MAN-MADE STAPLE FIBRES (EXCLUDING FABRICS COVERED UNDER HEADING NOS. 55.11 AND 55.12),— *(a)* WOVEN ON HANDLOOMS, AND *(b)* SUBJECTED TO THE PROCESS OF BLEACHING, DYEING, PRINTING, SHRINK-PROOFING, TENTERING, HEAT-SETTING, CREASE RESISTANT PROCESSING OR ANY OTHER PROCESS OR ANY TWO OR MORE OF THESE PROCESSES	20%
55.11	5511.00	FABRICS OF POLYESTER STAPLE FIBRE,— *(a)* WOVEN, *(b)* SUBJECTED TO THE PROCESS OF BLEACHING, DYEING, PRINTING, SHRINK-PROOFING, TENTERING, HEAT-SETTING, CREASE RESISTANT PROCESSING OR ANY OTHER PROCESS OR ANY TWO OR MORE OF THESE PROCESSES, *(c)* CONTAINING COTTON (NOT CONTAINING ANY OTHER TEXTILE MATERIAL), AND *(d)* IN WHICH THE PROPORTION OF POLYESTER STAPLE FIBRE IS LESS THAN 70% BY WEIGHT OF THE TOTAL FIBRE CONTENT	20%
55.12	5512.00	FABRICS OF MAN-MADE STAPLE FIBRES,— *(a)* WOVEN, *(b)* SUBJECTED TO THE PROCESS OF BLEACHING, DYEING, PRINTING, SHRINK-PROOFING, TENTERING, HEAT-SETTING, CREASE RESISTANT PROCESSING OR ANY OTHER PROCESS OR ANY TWO OR MORE OF THESE PROCESSES, *(c)* CONTAINING (i) POLYESTER STAPLE FIBRE, AND (ii) ANY ONE OR MORE OF THE FOLLOWING FIBRES, NAMELY, COTTON, RAMIE AND ARTIFICIAL STAPLE FIBRES (NOT CONTAINING ANY OTHER TEXTILE MATERIAL), AND *(d)* IN WHICH THE PROPORTION OF POLYESTER STAPLE FIBRE IS MORE THAN 40% BUT LESS THAN 70% BY WEIGHT OF THE TOTAL FIBRE CONTENT	20%";
		(7) in Chapter 59, for heading No. 59.04 and the entries relating thereto, the following shall be substituted, namely:—	
"59.04		LINOLEUM, WHETHER OR NOT CUT TO SHAPE; FLOOR COVERINGS CONSISTING OF A COATING OR COVERING APPLIED ON A TEXTILE BACKING, WHETHER OR NOT CUT TO SHAPE; TEXTILE WALL COVERINGS	
	5904.10	-Linoleum	30%
	5904.20	-Textile wall coverings	10% *plus* Rs. 2,850 per tonne
	5904.90	-Other	30%".

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE

(*See* section 66)

PART I

In the First Schedule to the Additional Duties of Excise Act,—

(1) in sub-heading Nos. 2403.11 and 2403.21, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 300 per thousand, or 175% *plus* Rs. 12 per thousand, whichever is higher" shall be substituted;

(2) in heading No. 51.06, in column (3), for the words "WOVEN FABRICS OF WOOL", the words, brackets and figures "WOVEN FABRICS OF WOOL (EXCLUDING HAIR BELTING, BLANKETS AND FABRICS OF WIDTH NOT EXCEEDING 15 CMS.)" shall be substituted;

(3) in heading No. 51.07,—

(a) in column (3), for the words "WOVEN FABRICS OF WOOL", the words, brackets and figures "WOVEN FABRICS OF WOOL (EXCLUDING HAIR BELTING, BLANKETS AND FABRICS OF WIDTH NOT EXCEEDING 15 CMS.)" shall be substituted;

(b) sub-heading No. 5107.10 and the entries relating thereto shall be omitted;

(4) in sub-heading Nos. 5903.19 and 5903.29, for the entry in column (4), the entry "5% *plus* Rs. 3 per square metre *plus* the duty for the time being leviable on base fabrics, if not already paid" shall be substituted;

(5) heading No. 59.05 and the entries relating thereto shall be omitted.

PART II

Heading No.	Sub-heading No.	Description of goods	Rate of additional duty
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		In the First Schedule to the Additional Duties of Excise Act,— *(a)* for heading Nos. 52.06, 52.07, 52.08, 52.09, 52.10 and 52.11 and the entries relating thereto, the following shall be substituted, namely:—	
"52.06	5206.00	COTTON FABRICS (EXCLUDING FABRICS COVERED UNDER HEADING NOS. 52.09, 52.10 AND 52.11),— *(a)* WOVEN ON LOOMS OTHER THAN HANDLOOMS, AND *(b)* SUBJECTED TO THE PROCESS OF BLEACHING, MERCERISING, DYEING, PRINTING, WATER-PROOFING, SHRINK-PROOFING, ORGANDIE PROCESSING OR ANY OTHER PROCESS OR ANY TWO OR MORE OF THESE PROCESSES WITH THE AID OF POWER OR STEAM	20% *plus* Rs. 5 per square metre
52.07	5207.00	COTTON FABRICS (EXCLUDING FABRICS COVERED UNDER HEADING NOS. 52.09, 52.10 AND 52.11),— *(a)* WOVEN ON LOOMS OTHER THAN HANDLOOMS, AND *(b)* SUBJECTED TO THE PROCESS OF BLEACHING, MERCERISING, DYEING, PRINTING, WATER-PROOFING, SHRINK-PROOFING, ORGANDIE PROCESSING OR ANY OTHER PROCESS OR ANY TWO OR MORE OF THESE PROCESSES WITHOUT THE AID OF POWER OR STEAM	20% *plus* Rs. 5 per square metre
52.08	5208.00	COTTON FABRICS (EXCLUDING FABRICS COVERED UNDER HEADING NOS. 52.09, 52.10, 52.11 AND 52.12),— *(a)* WOVEN ON HANDLOOMS, AND *(b)* SUBJECTED TO THE PROCESS OF BLEACHING, MERCERISING, DYEING, PRINTING, WATER-PROOFING, SHRINK-PROOFING, ORGANDIE PROCESSING OR ANY OTHER PROCESS OR ANY TWO OR MORE OF THESE PROCESSES	20% *plus* Rs. 5 per square metre

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
52.09	5209.00	COTTON FABRICS,— *(a)* WOVEN, *(b)* SUBJECTED TO THE PROCESS OF BLEACHING, MERCERISING, DYEING, PRINTING, WATER-PROOFING, SHRINK-PROOFING, ORGANDIE PROCESSING OR ANY OTHER PROCESS OR ANY TWO OR MORE OF THESE PROCESSES, *(c)* CONTAINING (i) COTTON, AND (ii) POLYESTER STAPLE FIBRE OR POLYESTER FILAMENT YARN, OR BOTH (BUT NOT CONTAINING ANY OTHER TEXTILE MATERIAL), AND *(d)* IN WHICH THE PROPORTION OF POLYESTER STAPLE FIBRE OR FILAMENT YARN OR BOTH IS MORE THAN 40% BY WEIGHT OF THE TOTAL FIBRE CONTENT	20% *plus* Rs. 5 per square metre
52.10	5210.00	COTTON FABRICS,— *(a)* WOVEN, *(b)* SUBJECTED TO THE PROCESS OF BLEACHING, MERCERISING, DYEING, PRINTING, WATER-PROOFING, SHRINK-PROOFING, ORGANDIE PROCESSING OR ANY OTHER PROCESS OR ANY TWO OR MORE OF THESE PROCESSES, *(c)* CONTAINING (i) COTTON, (ii) POLYESTER STAPLE FIBRE, AND (iii) RAMIE OR ANY ONE OR MORE ARTIFICIAL STAPLE FIBRES (NOT CONTAINING ANY OTHER TEXTILE MATERIAL), AND *(d)* IN WHICH THE PROPORTION OF POLYESTER STAPLE FIBRE IS MORE THAN 40% BY WEIGHT OF THE TOTAL FIBRE CONTENT	20% *plus* Rs. 5 per square metre
52.11	5211.00	COTTON FABRICS,— *(a)* WOVEN, *(b)* SUBJECTED TO THE PROCESS OF BLEACHING, MERCERISING, DYEING, PRINTING, WATER-PROOFING, SHRINK-PROOFING, ORGANDIE PROCESSING OR ANY OTHER PROCESS OR ANY TWO OR MORE OF THESE PROCESSES, *(c)* CONTAINING (i) COTTON, AND (ii) POLYESTER STAPLE FIBRE, AND *(d)* OF VALUE EXCEEDING RUPEES TWENTY-FIVE PER SQUARE METRE	20% *plus* Rs. 5 per square metre";

(b) for heading No. 54.09 and the entries relating thereto, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
"54.09	5409.00	FABRICS OF MAN-MADE FILAMENT YARN (INCLUDING FABRICS OBTAINED FROM MATERIALS OF HEADING NOS. 54.06 AND 54.07 BUT EXCLUDING FABRICS COVERED UNDER HEADING NO. 54.12),— *(a)* WOVEN ON LOOMS OTHER THAN HANDLOOMS, AND *(b)* SUBJECTED TO THE PROCESS OF BLEACHING, DYEING, PRINTING, SHRINK-PROOFING, TENTERING, HEAT-SETTING, CREASE RESISTANT PROCESSING OR ANY OTHER PROCESS OR ANY TWO OR MORE OF THESE PROCESSES WITH THE AID OF POWER OR STEAM	20% *plus* Rs. 5 per square metre";

(c) for heading No. 54.12 and the entries relating thereto, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
"54.12	5412.00	FABRICS OF POLYESTER FILAMENT YARN,— *(a)* WOVEN, *(b)* SUBJECTED TO THE PROCESS OF BLEACHING, DYEING, PRINTING, SHRINK-PROOFING, TENTERING, HEAT-SETTING, CREASE RESISTANT PROCESSING OR ANY OTHER PROCESS OR ANY TWO OR MORE OF THESE PROCESSES, *(c)* CONTAINING (i) COTTON, AND (ii) POLYESTER STAPLE FIBRE (NOT CONTAINING ANY OTHER TEXTILE MATERIAL), AND *(d)* IN WHICH THE PROPORTION OF POLYESTER STAPLE FIBRE AND YARN IS LESS THAN 70% BY WEIGHT OF THE TOTAL FIBRE CONTENT	20% *plus* Rs. 5 per square metre";

(d) for heading No. 55.08 and the entries relating thereto, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
"55.08	5508.00	FABRICS OF MAN-MADE STAPLE FIBRES (EXCLUDING FABRICS COVERED UNDER HEADING NOS. 55.11 AND 55.12),— *(a)* WOVEN ON LOOMS OTHER THAN HANDLOOMS, AND *(b)* SUBJECTED TO THE PROCESS OF BLEACHING, DYEING, PRINTING, SHRINK-PROOFING, STENTERING, HEAT-SETTING, CREASE RESISTANT PROCESSING OR ANY OTHER PROCESS OR ANY TWO OR MORE OF THESE PROCESSES WITH THE AID OF POWER OR STEAM	20% *plus* Rs. 5 per square metre";

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)

(e) for heading Nos. 55.11 and 55.12 and the entries relating thereto, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"55.11	5511.00	FABRICS OF POLYESTER STAPLE FIBRE,— *(a)* WOVEN, *(b)* SUBJECTED TO THE PROCESS OF BLEACHING, DYEING, PRINTING, SHRINK-PROOFING, TENTERING, HEAT-SETTING, CREASE RESISTANT PROCESSING OR ANY OTHER PROCESS OR ANY TWO OR MORE OF THESE PROCESSES, *(c)* CONTAINING COTTON (NOT CONTAINING ANY OTHER TEXTILE MATERIAL), AND *(d)* IN WHICH THE PROPORTION OF POLYESTER STAPLE FIBRE IS LESS THAN 70% BY WEIGHT OF THE TOTAL FIBRE CONTENT	20% *plus* Rs. 5 per square metre
55.12	5512.00	FABRICS OF MAN-MADE STAPLE FIBRES,— *(a)* WOVEN, *(b)* SUBJECTED TO THE PROCESS OF BLEACHING, DYEING, PRINTING, SHRINK-PROOFING, TENTERING, HEAT-SETTING, CREASE RESISTANT PROCESSING OR ANY OTHER PROCESS OR ANY TWO OR MORE OF THESE PROCESSES, *(c)* CONTAINING (i) POLYESTER STAPLE FIBRE, AND (ii) ANY ONE OR MORE OF THE FOLLOWING FIBRES, NAMELY, COTTON, RAMIE AND ARTIFICIAL STAPLE FIBRES (NOT CONTAINING ANY OTHER TEXTILE MATERIAL), AND *(d)* IN WHICH THE PROPORTION OF POLYESTER STAPLE FIBRE IS MORE THAN 40% BUT LESS THAN 70% BY WEIGHT OF THE TOTAL FIBRE CONTENT	20% *plus* Rs. 5 per square metre".

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

The object of the Bill is to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1990-91. The notes on clauses explain the various provisions contained in the Bill.

MADHU DANDAVATE.

NEW DELHI;

The 19*th March*, 1990.

PRESIDENT'S RECOMMENDATION UNDER ARTICLES 117 AND 274 OF THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

[Copy of letter No. F.3 (1)-B (D) / 90, dated the 19th March, 1990 from Prof. Madhu Dandavate, Minister of Finance, to the Secretary-General, Lok Sabha.]

The President, having been informed of the subject matter of the proposed Bill, recommends under clause (1) of article 117, read with clause (1) of article 274, of the Constitution of India, the introduction of the Finance Bill, 1990, to the Lok Sabha.

2. The Bill will be introduced in the Lok Sabha immediately after the presentation of the Budget on the 19th March, 1990.

Notes on clauses

Clause 2, read with the First Schedule to the Bill, seeks to prescribe the rates at which income-tax (including surcharge thereon) is to be levied on income chargeable to tax for the assessment year 1990-91. Further, it lays down the rates at which tax is to be deducted at source during the financial year 1990-91 from income subject to such deduction under the Income-tax Act; and the rates at which "advance tax" is to be paid and tax is to be calculated and charged in special cases for the financial year 1990-91.

Rates of income-tax for the assessment year 1990-91 .

Part I of the First Schedule to the Bill specifies the rates of income-tax on incomes liable to tax for the assessment year 1990-91. These rates are the same as those specified in Part III of the First Schedule to the Finance Act ,1989, for the purposes of deduction of tax at source from"Salaries" and for computation of "advance tax" payable during the financial year 1989-90.

As provided by the Finance Act, 1989, the amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the provisions of this Part shall in the case of every person having income exceeding fifty thousand rupees be increased, —

(i) in the case of every person, being a resident, not being an Indian company, by a surcharge for purposes of the Union, and

(ii) in the case of an Indian company, by a surcharge,

calculated at the rate of 8 per cent. of such income-tax.

Rates for deduction of tax at source during the financial year 1990-91 from income other than "Salaries"

Part II of the First Schedule to the Bill specifies the rate at which income-tax is to be deducted at source during the financial year 1990-91 from incomes other than "Salaries". These rates are the same as those specified in Part II of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1989, for the purposes of deduction of tax at source during the financial year 1989-90. The amount of tax so deducted at source shall be increased,—

(i) in the case where the payment is made to a person, other than a company, resident in India, by a surcharge for purposes of the Union,

(ii) in the case of person being a domestic company, by a surcharge,

calculated at the rate of 8 per cent. of such income-tax.

Rates for deduction of tax at source from "Salaries", computation of "advance tax" and charging of income-tax in special cases during the financial year 1990-91

Part III of the First Schedule to the Bill specifies the rates at which income-tax is to be deducted at source from "Salaries" and also the rates at which "advance tax" is to be paid and income-tax is to be calculated or charged in special cases for the financial year 1990-91.

Sub-Paragraph I of Paragraph A of this Part specifies the rates of income-tax in the case of every individual or Hindu undivided family or every association of persons or body of individuals, whether incorporated or not, or every artificial juridical person referred to in sub-clause (vii) of clause (31) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act, not being a case to which Sub-Paragraph II of Paragraph A or any other Paragraph of Part III applies. In such cases, the income-tax exemption limit has been increased to Rs.22,000 from Rs.18,000. Further the first slab of income-tax has been extended to Rs. 30,000 from Rs. 25,000.

Sub-Paragraph I of Paragraph C of this Part specifies the rates of income-tax in the case of every registered firm, not being a case to which Sub-Paragraph II of this Paragraph applies. In such cases, the income-tax exemption limit has been increased to Rs.15,000 from Rs.10,000. The number of tax slabs has also been reduced to three from five. The maximum marginal rate of tax has also been reduced to 18 per cent. from the existing rate of 24 per cent.

Sub-Paragraph II of Paragraph C of this Part specifies the rates of income-tax in the case of every registered firm whose total income includes income derived from a profession carried on by it and the income so included is not less than fifty-one per cent. of such total income. In such cases the income-tax exemption limit has been increased to Rs.15,000 from Rs.10,000. The number of tax slabs has also been reduced to three from five. The maximum marginal rate of tax has also been reduced to 15 per cent. from the existing rate of 22 per cent.

Paragraph E of this Part specifies the rates of income-tax in the case of a company. The rate of income-tax in the case of a company in which the public are substantially interested has been reduced to 40 per cent. from the existing rate of 50 per cent. In the case of a trading or investment company in which the public are not substantially interested, the rate of income-tax has been reduced to 50 per cent. from the existing rate of 60 per cent. Further, the rate of income-tax in the case of other domestic companies in which the public are not substantially interested has also been reduced to 45 per cent. from the existing rate of 55 per cent.

In the case of every person being an individual, Hindu undivided family, firm, association of persons or body of individuals, being resident in India, co-operative society and local authority, whose total income exceeds seventy-five thousand rupees and where income-tax is to be deducted at source or "advance tax" is payable in accordance with the provisions of this Part, such amount of income-tax shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of Union calculated at the rate of eight per cent. of such income-tax. In the case of domestic companies having a total income exceeding seventy-five thousand rupees, the amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the provisions of this Part shall be increased by a surcharge calculated at the rate of eight per cent. of such income-tax. However, in the case of individuals, Hindu undivided families and certain association of persons or bodies of individuals, entitled to tax rebate under Chapter VIII-A, the surcharge will be calculated on the amount of income-tax as reduced by the amount of such rebate.

Clause 3 seeks to amend section 2 of the Income-tax Act relating to definitions.

The proposed amendments *vide* sub-clause (i) are consequential in nature to the amendments proposed in section 28 of the Act, *vide* clause 5 whereunder profits on sale of a licence granted under the Imports (Control) Order, 1955, cash assistance (by whatever name called) received or receivable by any person against exports under any scheme of the Government of India and the repayment of any duty of customs or excise as drawback to any person against exports under the Customs and Central Excise Duties Drawback Rules, 1971, are being treated as incomes and made chargeable to tax under the head "Profits and gains of business or profession".

These amendments will take effect retrospectively from the same dates as specified in relation to the new clauses being inserted in section 28, *vide* sub-clauses (a), (b) and (c) of clause 5.

The proposed amendment *vide* sub-clause (ii) seeks to amend the definition of the expression "regular assessment" given in clause (40) of that section so as to clarify that it would mean an assessment made only under sub-section (3) of section 143 or section 144.

This amendment will take effect retrospectively from 1st April, 1989.

Sub-clause (iii) seeks to omit clause (42C) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act containing definition of the term"security". The insertion of the definition of the term"security" in section 2 dealing with general definitions had created certain anomalies. The proposed omission of this definition is to overcome such anomalies.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1990 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1990-91 and subsequent years.

Clause 4 seeks to amend clause (15) of section 10 of the Income-tax Act.

Sub-clause (i) seeks to amend item (i) of sub-clause (iv) of clause (15) of section 10 to extend the exemption from income-tax of interest received from Government on deposits made by an employee of the Central Government or a State Government, in accordance with such scheme as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, frame in this behalf, out of the moneys due to him on account of his retirement, whether on superannuation or otherwise, also to the employees of a public sector company.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1991 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1991-92 and subsequent years.

On the directions of the Supreme Court, certain amount of compensation for the victims of the Bhopal gas tragedy was deposited by the Union Carbide Corporation and the Union Carbide India Limited to the credit of the Registrar, Supreme Court, in the Reserve Bank of India. This amount stands deposited in the securities of the Central Government. In order to provide exemption on the interest accruing on such securities, sub-clause (ii) seeks to insert a new sub-clause (v) in clause (15) of section 10.

This amendment will take effect retrospectively from 1st April, 1989 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1989-90 and subsequent years.

Clause 5 seeks to amend section 28 of the Income-tax Act relating to income chargeable to tax under the head "Profits and gains of business or profession".

Sub-clause (a) seeks to insert a new clause (iiia) to make profits on sale of a licence granted under the Imports (Control) Order, 1955, chargeable to tax under the said head.

This amendment will take effect retrospectively from 1st April, 1962.

Sub-clause (b) seeks to insert a new clause (iiib) to make any cash assistance (by whatever name called) received or receivable by any person against exports under any scheme of the Government of India, chargeable to tax under the aforesaid head.

This amendment will take effect retrospectively from 1st April, 1967.

Sub-clause (c) seeks to insert a new clause (iiic) to make re-payment of any duty of customs or excise as drawback to any person against the exports under the Customs and Central Excise Duties Drawback Rules, 1971, chargeable to tax under the aforesaid head.

This amendment will take effect retrospectively from 1st April, 1972.

Clause 6 seeks to amend section 32A of the Income-tax Act relating to investment allowance.

Sub-clause (i) seeks to provide that the reserve of an amount equal to seventy-five per cent. of the investment allowance to be actually allowed is debited to the profit and loss account of any previous year in respect of which the deduction is to be allowed under sub-section (3) of this section or any earlier previous year not being a previous year earlier than the year in which the ship or aircraft was acquired or the machinery or plant was installed or the ship, aircraft, machinery or plant was first put to use.

Sub-clause (ii) seeks to omit sub-section (9) so as to provide that it shall not be incumbent upon an assessee to create a reserve when there are no profits.

These amendments will take effect retrospectively from 1st April, 1976 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1976-77 and subsequent years.

Clause 7 seeks to amend sub-section (1) of section 32AB of the Income-tax Act relating to investment deposit account.

The proposed amendment seeks to provide that no deduction under this section shall be allowed in relation to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1991, or any subsequent assessment year.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1990.

Clause 8 seeks to amend sub-section (1) of section 33A of the Income-tax Act relating to development alllowance.

The proposed amendment seeks to provide that the deduction provided under clause (i) of sub-section (1) shall be allowed only if the planting of tea bushes has been completed before the 1st day of April, 1990.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1990.

Clause 9 seeks to amend section 34 of the Income-tax Act relating to development rebate.

Sub-clause (i) seeks to provide that the reserve of an amount equal to seventy-five per cent. of the development rebate to be actually allowed is debited to the profit and loss account of any previous year in respect of which the deduction is to be allowed under sub-section (2) of section 33 or any earlier previous year not being a previous year earlier than the year in which the ship was acquired or the machinery or plant was installed or the ship, machinery or plant was first put to use.

Sub-clause (ii) seeks to omit *Explanation* to clause (a) of sub-section (3) of the section so as to provide that it shall not be incumbent upon an assessee to create a reserve when there are no profits.

These amendments will take effect retrospectively from 1st April, 1962 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1962-63 and subsequent years.

Clause 10 seeks to amend section 35CCB of the Income-tax Act relating to expenditure by way of payment of any sum to associations and institutions for carrying out programmes of conservation of natural resources.

Sub-clause (i) seeks to substitute sub-section (1) to provide that where an assessee incurs any expenditure by way of payment of any sum to an association or institution which has as its object the undertaking of any programme, being a programme approved by the prescribed authority, of conservation of natural resources or of afforestation, or to such fund for afforestation as the Central Government may notify in this behalf, he shall be allowed a deduction in respect of such sum from income under the head "Profits and gains of business or profession".

Sub-clause (ii) seeks to amend sub-section (2) so as to provide that no deduction in respect of any payment to an association or institution which has as its object the undertaking of any programme referred to in clause (a) of sub-section (1) shall be allowed unless such association or institution is for the time being approved by the prescribed authority.

These amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1991, and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1991-92 and subsequent years.

Clause 11 seeks to amend section 43B of the Income-tax Act relating to deduction of certain sums only on actual payment.

The proposed amendment seeks to amend clause (d) in the said section of the Act to provide that any sum payable as interest on any loan or borrowing from a State financial corporation or a State industrial investment corporation, in accordance with the terms and conditions of the agreement governing such loan or borrowing, shall not be allowed as deduction in the computation of the profits and gains from business or profession if the sum is not actually paid by the assessee before the due date applicable in his case for furnishing the return of income. Further *Explanation* IV is being substituted to include the definitions of "State financial corporation" and "State industrial investment corporation".

These amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1991, and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1991-92 and subsequent years.

Clause 12 seeks to insert an *Explanation* in clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 44AC of the Income-tax Act relating to special provision for computing profits and gains from the business of trading in certain goods.

The proposed *Explanation* seeks to define "purchase price" as any amount paid or payable by a buyer to obtain alcoholic liquor for human consumption (other than Indian made foreign liquor) excluding the amount paid or payable towards the bid money in an auction or the highest accepted offer in case of a tender or any other mode.

Sub-clause (b) seeks to add a co-operative society to the definition of the term "seller" for the purposes of section 44AC.

These amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1991 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1991-92 and subsequent years.

Clause 13 seeks to amend section 45 of the Income-tax Act relating to capital gains.

The proposed amendment seeks to insert a new sub-section (6) in section 45 to clarify that the difference between the repurchase price of the units referred to in section 80CCB(2) and the capital value of such units shall be deemed to be the capital gains arising to the assessee in the previous year in which such repurchase takes place or the plan under which such units were purchased is terminated and such difference shall be taxed accordingly. The expression "capital value of such units" has been defined as any amount invested by the assessee in the units referred to in section 80CCB(2).

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1991 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1991-92 and subsequent years.

Clause 14 seeks to amend section 80CCA of the Income-tax Act relating to deduction in respect of deposits under National Savings Scheme or payment to a deferred annuity plan.

Sub-clause (a) seeks to substitute the proviso to sub-section (1) to provide that the maximum amount of deduction to be allowed under this section shall be forty thousand rupees in relation to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1991 and subsequent assessment years.

Sub-clause (b) seeks to insert a new sub-section (3) to provide that where a partition has taken place among the members of a Hindu undivided family or where an association of persons has been dissolved after a deduction has been allowed under sub-section (1), the amount withdrawn from the National Savings Scheme or received from the Life Insurance Corporation will be deemed to be the income in the hands of the recipient and taxed accordingly.

These amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1991 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1991-92 and subsequent years.

Clause 15 seeks to insert a new section 80CCB in the Income-tax Act.

The proposed section seeks to provide that where an assessee, being an individual or a Hindu undivided family or an association of persons or a body of individuals consisting, in either case, only of husband and wife governed by the system of community of property in force in the State of Goa and the Union territories of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu, has acquired in the previous year, out of his income chargeable to tax, units of any Mutual Fund specified under clause (23D) of section 10 or of the Unit Trust of India under any plan formulated in accordance with such scheme as the Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify (hereafter referred to as the Equity Linked Savings Scheme), he shall be allowed a deduction in the computation of his total income of so much of the amount invested as does not exceed ten thousand rupees in the previous year. The amount which is returned to the assessee either on the repurchase of the units or on the termination of the plan by the said Fund or the Trust, in any previous year, shall be deemed to be the income of the assessee of that previous year and shall be chargeable to tax accordingly. It is also being provided that where a partition has taken place among the members of a Hindu undivided family or where an association of persons has been dissolved, after a deduction has been allowed under sub-section (1) of the new section, the person who receives the deemed income on the repurchase of the units or on the termination of the plan by the said Fund or the Trust, shall be liable to pay income-tax on such income.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1991 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1991-92 and subsequent years.

Clause 16 seeks to insert a new section 80DD in the Income-tax Act.

Under the new section, an individual or a Hindu undivided family resident in India will be entitled to a deduction of a sum of six thousand rupees in a year in the computation of the total income where expenditure has been incurred by him or it on the medical treatment, training or rehabilitation of a person who suffers from a permanent physical disability (including blindness) or is subject to mental retardation and who is a relative of the individual or is a member of the Hindu undivided family and is dependent on the individual or the Hindu undivided family for his support. The deduction will be admissible only where the total income of the individual or the Hindu undivided family as computed before making any deduction under new section 80DD does not exceed sixty thousand rupees and the amount of deduction will be reduced in either case by the income, if any, of the handicapped dependent.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1991 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1991-92 and subsequent years.

Clause 17 seeks to amend section 80GGA of the Income-tax Act relating to deduction in respect of certain donations for scientific research or rural development.

The proposed amendments seeks to allow a deduction in respect of donations made by any person, other than a person whose gross total income includes income which is chargeable under the head "Profits and gains of business or profession", to an association or institution, which has as its object the undertaking of any programme of afforestation, to be used for carrying out any programme of afforestation approved for this purpose. The new clause (cc) seeks to provide that any sum paid by the assessee in the previous year to the fund for afforestation referred to in that clause shall be deducted in computing the total income of the assessee.

These amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1991 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1991-92 and subsequent years.

Clause 18 seeks to amend sub-sections (2) and (3) of section 80HH of the Income-tax Act relating to deduction in respect of profits and gains from newly established industrial undertakings or hotel business in backward areas.

The proposed amendments seek to provide that this section shall apply to an industrial undertaking specified in sub-section (2) thereof and to the business of any hotel specified in sub-section (3) thereof only if the industrial undertaking begins to manufacture or produce articles or, as the case may be, the business of the hotel starts functioning before the 1st day of April, 1990.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1990.

Clause 19 seeks to amend sub-section (2) of section 80HHA of the Income-tax Act relating to deduction in respect of profits and gains from newly established small-scale industrial undertakings in certain areas.

The proposed amendment seeks to provide that this section shall apply only if a small-scale industrial undertaking referred to in sub-section (2) thereof begins to manufacture or produce articles before the 1st day of April, 1990.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1990.

Clause 20 seeks to amend section 80HHC of the Income-tax Act relating to deduction in respect of profits retained for export business.

Sub-clauses (a) (i) and (a) (iii) seek to amend sub-section (2) of that section to provide that in order to avail the deduction under the section, the sale proceeds of goods or merchandise exported out of India must be received in, or brought into, India by the assessee in convertible foreign exchange within a period of six months from the end of the previous year or within such further period as the Chief Commissioner or Commissioner may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, allow.

Sub-clause (a) (ii) seeks to provide that in the case of supporting manufacturer who sells goods or merchandise to any Export House or Trading House, the condition of receipt of sale proceeds in convertible foreign exchange, will not apply.

This amendment will take effect retrospectively from 1st April, 1989 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1989-90 and subsequent years.

Sub-clause (b) seeks to substitute sub-section (3) by a new sub-section to provide that the profits derived from the export of goods or merchandise as computed under the head "Profits and gains of business or profession" shall be worked out in the same proportion as the sale proceeds received in, or brought into, India in convertible foreign exchange bear to the total sale proceeds of such goods or merchandise.

Sub-clause (c) (i) seeks to amend the definition of the expression "export turnover" in the *Explanation* so as to mean the sale proceeds, received in, or brought into, India by the assessee in convertible foreign exchange in accordance with clause (a) of sub-section (2), of any goods or merchandise exported out of India.

Sub-clause (c) (ii) seeks to insert a new clause (bb) in the *Explanation* to provide that the expression "total turnover" shall not include any sum receivable by an exporter by way of profit on sale of a licence granted under the Imports (Control) Order, 1955, cash assistance (by whatever name called) received or receivable by any person against exports under any scheme of the Government of India and the repayment of any duty of customs or excise as drawback to any person against exports under the Customs and Central Excise Duty Drawback Rules, 1971, referred to in clauses (iiia), (iiib) and (iiic) of section 28 respectively.

Sub-clause (c) (iii) seeks to amend clause (d) of the *Explanation* so as to extend the benefit of deduction to a person who processes goods or merchandise and sells the same to an Export House or Trading House for the purposes of export.

The proposed amendments, other than in sub-clause (a) (ii), will take effect from 1st April, 1991 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1991-92 and subsequent years.

Clause 21 seeks to amend section 80HHD of the Income-tax Act relating to deduction in respect of earnings in convertible foreign exchange.

Sub-clause (a) seeks to amend sub-section (2) of that section to provide that the deduction under it shall be available only in respect of the receipts which are received in, or brought into, India by the assessee in convertible foreign exchange within a period of six months from the end of the previous year or within such further period as the Chief Commissioner or Commissioner may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, allow.

Sub-clause (b) seeks to amend sub-section (3) to provide that the deduction under the section shall be restricted in the proportion as the receipts in convertible foreign exchange received in, or brought into, India bear to the total receipts of the business carried on by the assessee.

The proposed amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1991 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1991-92 and subsequent years.

Clause 22 seeks to amend section 80-I of the Income-tax Act relating to deduction in respect of profits and gains from industrial undertakings, etc.

Sub-clause (a) seeks to insert sub-section (1A). This sub-section provides that in relation to any profits and gains derived by an assessee from —

(i) an industrial undertaking which begins to manufacture or produce articles or things or to operate its cold storage plant or plants; or

(ii) a ship which is first brought into use; or

(iii) the business of a hotel which starts functioning,

on or after the 1st day of April, 1990, a deduction at the rate of thirty per cent. or twenty-five per cent. from such profits and gains shall be allowed in the case of corporate and non-corporate assessees respectively.

Sub-clauses (b), (c) and (d) seek to provide that the deduction provided in this section shall also be allowable in the case of the industrial undertakings, etc., which are set up on or after the 1st day of April, 1990, but before the 31st day of March, 1995.

Sub-clause (e) seeks to provide that the deduction in the case of profits and gains derived by the assessee from industrial undertakings, etc., referred to in sub-section (1A) shall be allowed for ten assessment years. Further, in the case of an assessee, being a co-operative society, deriving profits and gains from an industrial undertaking or a ship or a hotel referred to in that sub-section, this deduction is proposed to be provided for twelve assessment years.

These amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1990.

Clause 23 seeks to insert an *Explanation* at the end of sub-section (1) of section 80L of the Income-tax Act relating to deduction in respect of interest on certain securities, dividends, etc.

Under the existing provisions, interest on any security of the Central Government or a State Government is allowed as deduction within specified limits. The proposed amendment is to clarify that the securities referred to shall be the securities as defined in clause (2) of section 2 of the Public Debt Act, 1944.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1990 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1990-91 and subsequent years.

Clause 24 seeks to substitute a new section for section 80M of the Income-tax Act relating to deduction in respect of certain inter-corporate dividends.

Under the existing provisions of section 80M, in the case of a domestic company, an amount equal to sixty per cent. of the income by way of dividends from another domestic company is allowed as a deduction in the computation of the total income of such domestic company.

Sub-section (1) of the new section seeks to provide that (a) in the case of a domestic company, being a scheduled bank or a public financial institution, an amount equal to sixty per cent. of the income by way of dividends from another domestic company shall be allowed as a deduction in the computation of the total income of such domestic company; and (b) in the case of other domestic companies, an amount equal to so much of the amount of income by way of dividends from another domestic company, as does not exceed the amount of dividends distributed by such domestic company on or before the due date for furnishing return of income shall be allowed as a deduction in the computation of the total income of such domestic company.

Sub-section (2) of the new section seeks to provide that where any deduction in respect of the amount of the dividend distributed by the domestic company has been allowed under clause (ii) of new sub-section (1) in any previous year, no deduction shall be allowed in respect of such amount in any other previous year.

Sub-section (3) of the new section seeks to make a transitory provision so as to disallow any claim for deduction relating to dividend distributed in respect of any period comprised in the previous year ending on the 31st day of March, 1990.

The *Explanation* to the new section seeks to define the expressions "scheduled bank", "public financial institution" and "due date".

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1991 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1991-92 and subsequent years.

Clause 25 seeks to amend section 80R of the Income-tax Act relating to deduction in respect of remuneration from certain foreign sources in the case of professors, teachers, etc.

Under the existing provisions, an individual who is a citizen of India and renders any service outside India in his capacity as a professor, teacher or research worker in any University or other educational institution or any other association or body established outside India is allowed a deduction equal to 50 per cent. of the remuneration received.

Under sub-clause (a) of the proposed amendment, the deduction allowable to such an individual will be of an amount equal to (i) fifty per cent. of the remuneration; or (ii) seventy-five per cent. of such remuneration as is brought into India by, or on behalf of, the assessee in accordance with the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 and any rules made thereunder, whichever is higher.

Sub-clause (b) of the proposed amendment seeks to omit the proviso which restricts the deduction allowable under that section to a period not exceeding thirty-six months.

These amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1991 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1991-92 and subsequent years.

Clause 26 seeks to amend section 80RR of the Income-tax Act relating to deduction in respect of professional income from foreign sources in certain cases.

Under the existing provisions, an individual resident in India, being an author, playwright, artist, musician, actor or sportsman (including an athlete) whose income includes any income derived by him in the exercise of his profession from the Government of a foreign State or any person not resident in India, is allowed a deduction from such income of an amount equal to twenty-five per cent. of the income so received in, or brought into, India in accordance with the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947 and any rules made thereunder.

Under the proposed amendment, the deduction allowable to such an individual will be of an amount equal to (i) fifty per cent. of such income; or (ii) seventy-five per cent. of such income as is brought into India by, or on behalf of, the assessee in accordance with the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 and any rules made thereunder, whichever is higher.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1991 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1991-92 and subsequent years.

Clause 27 seeks to amend section 80RRA of the Income-tax Act relating to deduction in respect of remuneration received for services rendered outside India.

The proposed amendment seeks to omit the proviso to sub-section (1) of section 80RRA which restricts the deduction allowable under that sub-section to a period not exceeding thirty-six months.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1991 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1991-92 and subsequent years.

Clause 28 seeks to insert new provisions relating to rebate of income-tax in respect of investment in Life Insurance premium, provident fund, etc. and certain equity shares and units.

Presently, the tax concession in respect of investment in Life Insurance premium, provident fund, etc., as contained in section 80C and certain equity shares as contained in section 80CC is allowed by way of a deduction from the gross total income. However, the total deduction is restricted to the amount of gross total income.

The new provisions now seek to provide that in respect of these investments, deduction shall be allowed from the income-tax payable on the total income of any assessment year.

The new provision under section 87 seeks to provide that the total deduction of income-tax allowable to an assessee under sections 88 and 88A in any previous year shall not exceed the total amount of tax (as computed before allowing the deductions under the said sections) payable by him on the total income of such previous year.

The new provision under section 88 seeks to provide that an assessee shall be entitled to a deduction from the amount of income-tax (as computed before allowing the deductions under Chapter VIII-A) payable on the total income of any assessment year, of an amount equal to twenty per cent. of the amount paid or deposited in the various schemes enumerated in sub-section (2).

Sub-section (3) of section 88 provides that the amount of deduction in respect of premium on an insurance policy will be with reference to an amount of premium not exceeding ten per cent. of the actual capital sum assured.

Sub-section (4) of section 88 seeks to specify the persons in whose name the investments can be made.

Sub-section (5) of section 88 seeks to provide that no deduction shall be allowed with reference to so much of the amount as exceeds rupees ten thousand in respect of any sum paid or deposited for the purposes of purchase or construction of a residential house property the construction of which is completed after the 31st March, 1987 as provided in clause (xv) of sub-section (2).

Sub-section (6) of section 88 seeks to provide that the deduction

from the amount of income-tax under sub-section (1) shall not exceed fourteen thousand rupees in the case of an author, playwright, artist, musician, actor or sportsman (including an athlete) and ten thousand rupees, in other cases.

Sub-section (7) of section 88 seeks to provide the consequences in the event of failure to continue to participate in certain schemes or transfer the house property referred to in clause (xv) of sub-section (2) before the expiry of two years or five years as mentioned in that sub-section.

The new provision under section 88A seeks to substitute the existing provision of section 80CC with certain modifications. Presently, deduction in respect of investment in eligible issue of capital or the units under the Scheme of the Mutual Fund referred to in clause (23D) of section 10 or of the Unit Trust of India is allowed from the gross total income. The new provisions seek to provide that deduction at the rate of twenty per cent. of the amount of investment in the eligible issue of capital or such units will now be allowed from the amount of income-tax (as computed before allowing the deductions under Chapter VIII-A) payable by the assessee on the total income of any assessment year. The total amount of investment now eligible for deduction has been increased to rupees twenty-five thousand from rupees twenty thousand.

Further, the new section 88A also seeks to provide that the Mutual Funds and the Unit Trust of India shall invest the funds mobilised by them in the eligible issue of capital within a period of six months from the close of subscription to their schemes. Pending investment in the eligible issue of capital, they may invest their funds in such securities of the Central Government as may be approved by the Board in this behalf.

The aforesaid provision also seeks to provide that the tax concession will not be available in respect of investment in the units of any scheme of Mutual Fund or the Unit Trust of India, the subscription to which closes after 30th September, 1990.

These amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1991 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to assessment year 1991-92 and subsequent years.

Clause 29 seeks to amend section 115-I of the Income-tax Act relating to non-application of Chapter XII-A at the option of the assessee.

The proposed amendment seeks to do away with the requirement of filing a separate declaration in writing by a non-resident Indian along with his return of income to opt that the Chapter shall not apply to him in an assessment year. After the amendment, such option can be exercised by him by filling in the appropriate column in the return of income.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1990 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1990-91 and subsequent years.

Clause 30 seeks to amend sub-section (1) of section 115J of the Income-tax Act containing special provisions relating to certain companies.

The proposed amendment seeks to provide that the provisions of this section shall not apply to an assessment year which commences on or after the 1st day of April, 1991.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1990.

Clause 31 seeks to amend section 119 of the Income-tax Act.

Under the existing provisions of clause (a) of sub-section (2) of the section, the Board is empowered to relax the provisions of certain sections of the Act, mentioned in the said clause, relating to assessment and collection of revenue in respect of any class of incomes or class of cases.

The proposed amendment seeks to incorporate references of sections 139, 234A and 234B also in the said clause (a).

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1990.

Clause 32 seeks to amend section 139 of the Income-tax Act relating to the return of income.

Sub-clause (a) seeks to provide that the due date for furnishing the return of income in a case where the assessee, other than a company, is required to furnish a report of an accountant under section 80HHC or section 80HHD, shall be the 31st day of October of the assessment year.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1991 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1991-92 and subsequent years.

Sub-clause (b) seeks to substitute a new clause for clause (b) of the proviso to sub-section (10) of that section so that a firm as well as a partner of a firm can file the return of income even if the income is below the taxable limit.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1990.

Clause 33 seeks to amend section 139A of the Income-tax Act relating to allotment of permanent account number.

The proposed amendment seeks to make it obligatory for all categories of persons who are required to furnish their returns of income under the provisions of sub-section (4A) of section 139, to apply for the allotment of permanent account number.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1990 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1990-91 and subsequent years.

Clause 34 seeks to amend section 142 of the Income-tax Act.

The proposed amendment seeks to amend clause (i) of sub-section (1) of that section so that a notice calling for a return of income can be issued under sub-section (1) of that section even within the relevant assessment year after the time allowed under sub-section (1) of section 139 for filing the return has expired.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1990.

Clause 35 seeks to amend section 143 of the Income-tax Act relating to assessment.

The proposed amendment seeks to insert a new sub-section (1B) in that section to cover cases where a revised return is furnished by an assessee under sub-section (5) of section 139. The provisions of sub-sections (1) and (1A) of this section shall apply in relation to such revised returns. In view of the proposed amendments, the intimation already sent for any income-tax, additional income-tax or interest can be amended on the basis of the said revised return and the amount of income-tax, additional income-tax or interest can be enhanced or reduced as a result of such amendments. Similarly, the amount of refund already granted can be enhanced or reduced on the basis of the said revised return. It is, however, being provided that an assessee, who has furnished a revised return after the service upon him of the intimation under sub-section (1) of section 143, shall be liable to pay additional income-tax in relation to the adjustments made under the first proviso to clause (a) of sub-section (1) and specified in the said intimation, whether or not, the assessee has made the said adjustments in the revised return.

This amendment will take effect retrospectively from 1st April, 1989 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1989-90 and subsequent years.

Clause 36 seeks to amend section 145 of the Income-tax Act relating to the method of accounting.

The proposed amendment seeks to insert a new proviso to provide that no assessee shall be precluded from being charged to income-tax in respect of any interest on securities received by him in a previous year, if such interest had not been charged to income-tax for any earlier previous years.

This amendment will take effect retrospectively from 1st April, 1989 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1989-90 and subsequent years.

Clause 37 seeks to amend section 151 of the Income-tax Act.

The proposed amendment seeks to amend sub-section (1) of that section to provide that where an assessment has been completed under section 143(3) or section 147, an Assessing Officer below the rank of Assistant Commissioner can reopon the assessment with the approval of the Deputy Commissioner, if he finds that any income has escaped assessment.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1990.

Clause 38 seeks to insert a new section 194F in the Income-tax Act relating to deduction of tax at source. Under the proposed section, the person responsible for paying to any person any amount referred to in sub-section (2) of section 80CCB shall deduct income-tax thereon at the rate of twenty per cent.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1991 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1991-92 and subsequent years.

Clause 39 seeks to amend section 246 of the Income-tax Act.

Under the proposed amendments, appeals against orders imposing penalties under sections 271C, 271D and 271E are now to be filed before the Commissioner (Appeals) instead of before the Deputy Commissioner (Appeals). These amendments are consequential to the amendments made in sections 271C, 271D and 271E of the Act.

These amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1990.

Clause 40 seeks to amend section 268 of the Income-tax Act.

Under the existing provisions of the section, if the assessee was not furnished with a copy of the order when the notice of the order was served upon him, then, in computing the period of limitation prescribed for an appeal, the time required for obtaining a copy of such order shall be excluded.

The proposed amendment seeks to apply the said provisions to applications made under section 256.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1990.

Clause 41 seeks to insert a new section 271BB in the Income-tax Act relating to penalty for failure to subscribe to the eligible issue of capital.

The new provision seeks to provide that whoever fails to subscribe any amount of subscription to the units issued under any scheme referred to in sub-section (1) of section 88A to the eligible issue of capital under that sub-section within the period of six months specified therein, may be directed by the Deputy Commissioner to pay by way of penalty a sum equal to twenty per cent. of the amount not subscribed to the eligible issue of capital.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1990.

Clauses 42, 43 *and* 44 seek to amend sections 271C, 271D and 271E of the Income-tax Act.

The proposed amendments seek to insert a new sub-section (2) in each of the said sections to provide that penalty under each section shall be imposed by the Deputy Commissioner.

These amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1990.

Clause 45 seeks to amend section 275A of the Income-tax Act relating to punishment for contravention of certain orders made under section 132.

The proposed amendment seeks also to provide for punishment in case of contravention of an order made by the authorised officer under the second proviso to sub-section (1) section 132 prohibiting the owner or person who is in immediate possession or control of any valuable article or thing from removing it.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1990.

Clause 46 seeks to omit Chapter XXII-B of the Income-tax Act relating to tax credit certificates.

Under the provisions of this Chapter, which was introduced with effect from 1st April, 1965, tax credit certificates were granted to assessees fulfilling certain conditions. These certificates were to be utilised for the adjustment of the tax liability or for refund or both. This Chapter has now become virtually redundant and is, therefore, being omitted. However, if a person still possesses any tax credit certificates granted under section 280Z or section 280ZC, he shall be allowed to utilise the same up to 31st March, 1991.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1990.

Clause 47 seeks to amend section 288 of the Income-tax Act.

The proposed amendment in clause (b) of sub-section (4) of that section seeks to provide that a person on whom penalty has been imposed under section 271(1)(ii) shall not be disqualified to represent an assessee as authorised representative.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1990.

Clause 48 seeks to make certain amendments of a consequential nature in different provisions of the Income-tax Act.

Clause 49 seeks to amend section 2 of the Wealth-tax Act.

The proposed amendment seeks to amend the definition of the expression "regular assessment" given in clause (ob) of that section so as to clarify that it would mean an assessment made only under sub-section (3) or sub-section (5) of section 16.

This amendment will take effect retrospectively from 1st April, 1989.

Clause 50 seeks to amend clause (xxviic) of sub-section (1) of section 5 of the Wealth-tax Act to extend the exemption from wealth-tax in respect of deposits made, in accordance with the scheme referred to in item (i) of sub-clause (iv) of clause (15) of section 10 of the Income-tax Act by an employee of the Central Government or a State Government, also to deposits made by an employee of the public sector company. It is also proposed to insert an *Explanation* in that clause to define the expression "public sector company".

These amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1991 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1991-92 and subsequent years.

Clause 51 seeks to amend section 10 of the Wealth-tax Act.

The proposed amendment seeks to empower the Central Board of Direct Taxes to relax the provisions of sections 14, 15 and 17B also in respect of any class of cases.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1990.

Clause 52 seeks to amend section 16 of the Wealth-tax Act relating to assessment.

Sub-clause (a) seeks to insert a new sub-section (1B) on the lines of similar sub-section inserted in section 143 of the Income-tax Act *vide* clause 35.

This amendment will take effect retrospectively from 1st April, 1989 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1989-90 and subsequent years.

Sub-clause (b) seeks to amend sub-section (4) on the lines of similar amendment made in section 142 (1) of the Income-tax Act *vide* clause 34.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1990.

Clause 53 seeks to amend section 17 of the Wealth-tax Act.

The proposed amendment seeks to amend clause (a) of sub-

section (1B) of that section on the lines of similar amendment made in the corresponding section 151(1) of the Income-tax Act.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1990.

Clause 54 seeks to insert a new section 35EEE in the Wealth-tax Act.

The new section seeks to provide for punishment in case of contravention of an order made by the authorised officer under the second proviso to sub-section (1) or sub-section (3A) of section 37A prohibiting the owner or person who is in immediate possession or control of any valuable article or thing from removing it. Any person contravening the said orders shall be punishable with rigorous imprisonment up to two years and with fine.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1990.

Clause 55 seeks to amend sub-section (1) of section 35K of the Wealth-tax Act relating to bar on prosecution, etc.

The proposed amendment seeks to apply sub-section (1) of section 35K to the assessment in any assessment year so that no person is proceeded against for an offence under section 35A or section 35D where the penalty imposed or imposable under section 18(1)(iii) has been reduced or waived under section 18B.

This amendment will take effect restrospectivly from 1st April, 1989.

Clause 56 seeks to substitute a new rule for the existing rule 18 of Schedule III to the Wealth-tax Act.

Under the existing provisions of clause (a) of rule 18, the Assessing Officer has to compulsorily accept the valuation declared by the assessee in the return in case the declared value of the jewellery does not exceed rupees five lakhs.

Clause (b) provides that in every case where the value of jewellery declared is in excess of rupees five lakhs, the Assessing Officer has to compulsorily refer it to the Valuation Officer.

The proposed amendment seeks to provide that the value of jewellery shall be estimated to be the price which it would fetch if sold in the open market on the valuation date. However, if the Assessing Officer is of the opinion that the value of jewellery declared in the return is less than the fair market value, he may, having regard to the provisions of clause (a), or sub-clause (i) of clause (b), of sub-section (1) of section 16A, refer it to the Valuation Officer and the value estimated by the said Officer shall be the value of such jewellery. It is also being provided that the assessee has to make a statement in the prescribed form, where the value of jewellery declared by him in the return does not exceed rupees five lakhs. However, where the value of the jewellery declared by the assessee exceeds rupees five lakhs, the return has to be supported by a report of the registered valuer.

A consequential amendment is also being made in rule 19.

These amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1990 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1990-91 and subsequent years.

Clause 57 seeks to amend section 9 of the Gift-tax Act.

The proposed amendment seeks to empower the Central Board of Direct Taxes to relax the provisions of sections 13, 14 and 16B also in respect of any class of cases.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1990.

Clause 58 seeks to amend section 15 of the Gift-tax Act relating to assessment.

Sub-clause (a) seeks to insert a new sub-section (1B) on the lines of similar sub-section inserted in section 143 of the Income-tax Act *vide* clause 35.

This amendment will take effect retrospectively from 1st April, 1989 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1989-90 and subsequent years.

Sub-clause (b) seeks to amend sub-section (4) on the lines of similar amendment made in section 142 (1) of the Income-tax Act *vide* clause 34.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1990.

Clause 59 seeks to amend section 16 of the Gift-tax Act.

The proposed amendment seeks to amend clause (a) of sub-section (1B) of that section on the lines of similar amendment made in the corresponding section 151(1) of the Income-tax Act.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1990.

Clause 60 seeks to amend the Customs Act, 1962.

Sub-clause (a) seeks to substitute sub-section (5) of section 129C to provide that where the members of a Bench differ in opinion on any point, the point shall be decided according to the opinion of the majority, but if the members are equally divided, they shall state the point or points on which they differ and make a reference to the President who shall either hear the point or points himself or refer the case for hearing on such point or points by one or more of the other members. Such point or points shall be decided according to the opinion of the majority including the members who had first heard the point or points.

Sub-clause (b) seeks to insert a new section 154A which provides for rounding off of duty, interest, penalty, fine or any other sum payable or due under the provisions of the Act.

Clause 61 read with the Second Schedule seeks to amend the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 to—

(a) raise the basic customs duty rates on—

(1) Ash and residues, containing mainly copper; and

(2) Sparking plugs;

(b) restructure the basic customs duty on specific cum *ad valorem* basis on—

(1) Saccharin and its salts;

(2) Slide fasteners and parts thereof.

Clause 62 seeks to levy up to the 31st March, 1991, auxiliary duties of customs on all imported goods at the rate of 50% of their value.

Clause 63 seeks to amend the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, so as to insert a new section 37D which provides for rounding off of duty, interest, penalty, fine or any other sum payable or due under the provisions of the Act.

Clause 64 read with the Third Schedule seeks to amend the Central Excise Tariff Act, 1985 to —

(a) impose a levy on Ethyl alcohol other than alcoholic liquors for human consumption;

(b) raise the statutory rates of basic excise duty on—

(1) Whole milk powder;

(2) Coffee substitutes, coffee husks and skins;

(3) Malt, inulin and wheat gluten;

(4) Gums, resins and other vegetable saps and extracts;

(5) Vegetable plaiting materials and other vegetable products;

(6) Animal fats and oils, industrial fatty acids and alcohols, vegetable and insect waxes;

(7) Cocoa and Cocoa preparations;

(8) Roasted chicory and other roasted coffee substitutes extracts, essences or concentrates of coffee, yeast, baking powders, ice cream and pan masala;

(9) Vinegar and substitutes thereof;

(10) Cigarettes and certain other tobacco products;

(11) Hydroxides and peroxides of sodium and potassium Alumium hydroxide;

(12) DMT and PTA;

(13) Glands and other organs and extracts thereof, heparin

and its salts, for therapeutic or prophylactic uses;

(14) Organic surface active agents, surface-active preparations and washing preparations;

(15) Certain varieties of tyres and flaps;

(16) Certain articles of leather;

(17) Manufactures of furskins and artificial fur;

(18) Certain specified wood products;

(19) Certain articles of paper and paperboard;

(20) Paper transfers;

(21) Jute and jute products;

(22) Textile fabrics, coated, covered or laminated with plastics;

(23) Mill stones, grind stones and certain other articles of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica and similar materials;

(24) Glass inners for vacuum flasks and other vacuum vessels;

(25) Certain specified precious metals and articles thereof;

(26) Pig iron, ferrous products obtained by direct reduction of iron ore and other spongy ferrous products;

(27) Iron ingots, waste and scrap of iron or steel, granules, powders, etc., of pig iron;

(28) Tubes, pipes and hollow profiles of iron or steel;

(29) Certain cooking and other appliances of iron or steel and other cast articles of iron or steel;

(30) Lead and articles thereof;

(31) Certain specified articles of zinc;

(32) Video recording or reproducing apparatus;

(33) Certain electrical machines and apparatus having individual functions;

(34) Motor cars and other motor vehicles for transport of persons; chassis for public transport type passenger motor vehicles and vehicles for the transport of goods; and

(35) vacuum flasks and other vacuum vessels and parts thereof;

(c) reduce the statutory rates of basic excise duty on—

(1) Chemically pure sucrose, sugar preparations and sugar confectionary, not containing cocoa;

(2) Residues and waste from food industries;

(3) Cement clinkers, aluminous cement and marble residues;

(4) Ores, slag and ash;

(5) Certain types of tyres;

(6) Leather;

(7) Manufactures of straw, esparato and other plaiting materials;

(8) Wood pulp;

(9) Foot wear and parts thereof;

(10) Headgear and parts thereof;

(11) Walking sticks, seat sticks, whips, etc.;

(12) Artificial flowers and articles of human hair;

(d) change the tariff description and restructure the duty rates in respect of—

(1) Certain mineral substances;

(2) Tyres for animal drawn vehicles and hand carts;

(3) Cotton yarn and fabrics;

(4) Synthetic and artificial filament yarn and man-made fabrics;

(5) Linoleum and other textile floor coverings and wall coverings;

(e) change the Chapter Notes in respect of—

(1) Chapter 25, so as to replace the existing Note 2 as a consequence of restructuring of tariff description of mineral substances;

(2) Chapter 40, so as to amend Note 9 to clarify the scope of plates, sheets and strips of vulcanised rubber, other than hard rubber, for resoling or repairing or retreading of rubber tyres;

(3) Chapter 44, so as to introduce a new Chapter Note to provide a definition for "similar laminated wood";

(4) Chapter 48, so as to introduce a new Chapter Note to provide a definition for "wall paper and similar wall coverings";

(5) Chapter 59,—

(a) so as to amend Note 2 relating to impregnated/coated fabrics to cover all partially or discretely plastic coated textile fabrics in heading No. 59.03;

(b) so as to introduce a new Chapter Note to provide a definition for "textile wall coverings".

Clause 65 seeks to levy up to the 31st March, 1991, special duties of excise on all excisable goods at the rate of 10 per cent, of the duty leviable under the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 read with the Schedule to the Central Excise Tariff Act, 1985.

Clause 66 read with the Fourth Schedule seeks to amend the First Schedule to the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957, so as to—

(a) raise the additional excise duty on—

(1) Cigarettes;

(2) Textile fabrics, coated or covered or laminated with plastics;

(b) omit from the scope of additional excise duty in lieu of sales tax—

(1) Woollen hair belting and woollen blankets;

(2) Certain rubberised textile fabrics;

(c) change the tariff description and the duty rates in respect of cotton and man-made fabrics.

Clause 67 seeks to raise the additional excise duty under the Additional Duties of Excise (Textiles and Textile Articles) Act, 1978, from 15 per cent. to 20 per cent. of the duty leviable under the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 read with the Schedule to the Central Excise Tariff Act, 1985.

Clause 68 seeks to repeal the Khadi and other Handloom Industries Development (Additional Excise Duty on Cloth) Act, 1953.

Clause 69 seeks to amend sections 41 and 42 of the Finance Act, 1989, so as to make applicable the levy of inland air travel tax on the entire ticket fare, whether paid in Indian currency or in any other currency, from a date to be notified by the Central Government.

Clause 70 seeks to substitute the First Schedule to the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 so as to revise the rates of certain inland postal services included therein.

It is proposed to increase the rate of printed post card from the existing 40 paise to 60 paise.

The rate of letter card is 35 paise plus 15 paise as stationery charge for embossed letter card. It is now proposed to fix a rate of 75 paise per letter card and do away with the stationery charge.

For envelopes the present rate is 60 paise for the first 10 gms. and 40 paise for every 10 gms. in excess of 10 gms. There is a stationery charge of 15 paise for embossed envelopes. It is now proposed to fix a rate of Re.1 for the first 20 gms. and Re.1 for every additional 20 gms. or fraction thereof. It is also proposed to do away with the present stationery charge.

The present rate of book pattern and sample packets is 50 paise for the first 50 gms. and 50 paise for every additional 50 gms. It is now proposed to fix a rate of Re.1 for the first 50 gms. and Re.1 for every additional 100 gms. or fraction thereof.

The present rate for parcel is Rs. 4 for every 500 gms. or fraction thereof. It is now proposed to increase it to Rs. 6 for every 500 gms. or fraction thereof.

MEMORANDUM REGARDING DELEGATED LEGISLATION

Clause 10 of the Bill seeks to substitute sub-section (1) of section 35CCB of the Income-tax Act. Under clause (a) of that sub-section, programmes of conservation of natural resources or afforestation are to be approved by an authority prescribed by rules. Under clause (b) of that sub-section, the Central Government is empowered to notify a fund for afforestation for the purposes of that section.

Clause 11 of the Bill seeks to substitute *Explanation* 4 of section 43B of the Income-tax Act. Under clause (c) of *Explanation* 4, the Central Government is empowered to approve State Industrial Investment Corporations engaged in the business of providing long-term finances for the purposes of section 43B.

Clause 15 of the Bill seeks to insert a new section 80CCB in the Income-tax Act. Under sub-section (1) of that section, the Central Government is empowered to specify a scheme under which plans are to be formulated for the purposes of issuing units of any Mutual Fund or of the Unit Trust of India.

Clause 16 of the Bill seeks to insert a new section 80DD in the Income-tax Act. Under clause (b) of sub-section (1) of that section, the Central Board of Direct Taxes is empowered to make rules for specifying permanent physical disability and the extent of mental retardation which will enable an assessee to claim benefit under the said section.

Section 28 of the Bill seeks to insert new sections 87, 88 and 88A in the Income-tax Act. Under clauses (v), (ix), (xi), (xiii), (xiv) and (xv) of sub-section (2) of section 88, the Central Government is empowered to specify various matters in relation to certain funds and schemes covered by the said clauses. Under the proviso to sub-section (1) of section 88A, proviso to sub-clause (ii) and sub-clause (iv) of clause (a) of sub-section (3) of that section and under clause (d) of that sub-section, the Central Board of Direct Taxes is empowered to approve certain securities of the Central Government and to make rules for the purposes of the said provisions.

Clauses 31, 51 and 57 of the Bill seek to amend section 119 of the Income-tax Act, section 10 of the Wealth-tax Act and section 9 of the Gift-tax Act, respectively. Under the proposed amendments, the Central Board of Direct Taxes is being empowered to issue general or special orders in respect of any class of incomes or class of cases in relation to matters covered by section 139, section 234A and section 234B of the Income-tax Act, section 14, section 15 and section 17B of the Wealth-tax Act and section 13, section 14 and section 16B of the Gift-tax Act respectively.

Clause 56 of the Bill seeks to make certain amendments in Schedule III to the Wealth-tax Act. Under clauses (i) and (ii) of sub-rule (2) of rule 18, the Central Board of Direct Taxes is being empowered to make rules for prescribing forms in which the assessee will make a statement or, as the case may be, the valuer of jewellery will give a report.

The aforesaid provisions of the Income-tax Act, the Wealth-tax Act and the Gift-tax Act empower the Central Government or the Central Board of Direct Taxes to issue notifications, specify schemes and make rules for the purposes specified in the relevant provisions. The matters in respect of which notifications may be issued or schemes may be specified or rules may be made in accordance with the aforesaid provisions are matters of administrative detail or procedure and it is not practicable to provide for them in the Bill itself.

The delegation of legislative power is, therefore, of a normal character.

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to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1990-91.

(Prof. Madhu Dandavate,
Minister of Finance.)

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Memorandum explaining the Provisions in the Finance Bill 1990

FINANCE BILL, 1990

PROVISIONS RELATING TO DIRECT TAXES

The provisions in the Finance Bill, 1990, in the sphere of direct taxes relate to the following matters:

(i) Prescribing the rates of income-tax on incomes liable to tax for the assessment year 1990-91; the rates at which tax will be deductible at source during the financial year 1990-91 from interest (including interest on securities), dividends, salaries paid to employees, winnings from lotteries or crossword puzzles, winnings from horse-races, insurance commission and other categories of income liable to deduction of tax at source under the Income-tax Act; rates for computation of "advance tax" and charging of income-tax on current incomes in certain cases for the financial year 1990-91.

(ii) The Finance Act, 1989, provided that in the case of any income chargeable to tax under the head "Salaries" or in respect of which advance tax is to be paid, where the total income in such cases exceeds fifty thousand rupees, the amount of income-tax deducted or the advance tax paid, is to be increased by a surcharge calculated at the rate of 8 per cent. of such income-tax. Further, in respect of any payment by way of interest, dividends, winnings from lotteries or crossword puzzles, winnings from horse-races or payments to contractors and sub-contractors, the amount of tax deducted at source had to be increased by a surcharge calculated at the rate of 8 per cent. of the tax deducted. However, surcharge was not to be paid or deducted at source in respect of any income or any payment made to a non-resident or a foreign company. The provision for levy of surcharge has, therefore, been incorporated in Part I of the First Schedule.

(iii) It is proposed to continue the levy of surcharge to provide relief for the unemployed at the rate of 8 per cent of income-tax in respect of -

(a) any payment made during the financial year 1990--91, on which tax is deductible at source; and

(b) any income on which advance tax is payable during the financial year 1990-91 or any income earned and chargeable to tax in the said year, where the total income exceeds seventy five thousand rupees.

However, no surcharge will be levied on incomes in respect of which payment is made to a non-resident or a foreign company, or incomes on which advance tax is payable by the non-resident or the foreign company.

(iv) Amendment of the Income-tax Act, 1961, with a view to incorporating certain incentives for savings, industrialisation, promoting afforestation, welfare, earning foreign exhange and simplification and rationalisation of certain provisions and certain other matters.

(v) Amendment of the Wealth-tax Act, 1957, with a view to rationalise certain provisions.

(vi) Amendment of the Gift-tax Act, 1958, with a view to rationalise certain provisions.

2. Subject to certain exceptions, which have been indicated while dealing with the relevant provisions, the Bill follows the principle that changes in the rates of tax, as also in the provisions of the tax laws, should ordinarily be made operative prospectively in relation to current incomes and not in relation to income of past years. The provisions relating to deduction of tax at source have been generally made applicable with effect from 1st June, 1990. The substance of the main provisions in the Bill relating to direct taxes is explained in the following paragraphs:-

INCOME-TAX

I. Rates of income-tax in respect of incomes liable to tax for the assessment year 1990-91.

3. In respect of incomes of all categories of taxpayers (corporate as well as non-corporate) liable to tax for the assessment year 1990-91, the rates of income-tax (including surcharge thereon) have been specified in Part I of the First Schedule to the Bill and are the same as those laid down in Part III of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1989, for the purposes of computation of "advance tax", deduction of tax at source from salaries and computation of tax payable in certain cases during the financial year 1989-90.

II. Rates for deduction of tax at source during the financial year from income other than "Salaries".

4. The rates for deduction of income-tax at source during the financial year 1990-91 from incomes other than "Salaries" have been specified in Part II of the First Schedule to the Bill. These rates apply to income by way of interest on securities, interest other than 'interest on securities', dividends, insurance commission, winnings from lotteries, crossword puzzles and horse-races and income of non-residents (including non-resident Indians) other than salary income. These rates are basically the same as those specified in Part II of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1989, for purposes of deduction of tax at source during the financial year 1989-90.

III. Rates for deduction of tax at source from "Salaries", computation of "advance tax" and charging of income-tax in special cases during the financial year 1990-91.

5. The rates for deduction of tax at source from "Salaries" during the financial year 1990-91 and also for the computation of "advance tax" payable during that year in the case of all categories of taxpayers have been specified in Part III of the First Schedule to the Bill. These rates are also applicable for charging income-tax during the financial year 1990-91 on current incomes in cases where accelerated assessments have to be made, e.g., provisional assessment of shipping profits arising in India to non-residents, assessment of persons leaving India for good during the financial year 1990-91, assessment of persons who are likely to transfer property to avoid tax or where an order has to be passed in a case of search and seizure for calculating the amount of tax on the estimated undisclosed income, etc.

6. In the case of a person whose income exceeds seventy five thousand rupees, the amount of income-tax deductible or advance tax payable or income-tax payable, as the case may be, shall be increased by a surcharge calculated at the rate of eight per cent. of the tax so deductible or advance tax or income-tax so payable. However, no such surcharge shall be levied in a case where the payment is made to or advance tax or income-tax is payable on the income of a non-resident (including a non-resident Indian) or a foreign company.

IV. Individuals, Hindu undivided families, associations of persons, bodies of individuals, co-operative societies and local authorities.

7. In the case of individuals, Hindu undivided families, associations of persons etc., the rates of income-tax have been specified in Paragraph A of Part III of the First Schedule to the Bill. In the case of co-operative societies and local authorities, the rates of income-tax have

been specified in Paragraph B and Paragraph D respectively of Part III of the First Schedule to the Bill, which is the same as in Part III of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1989. It is proposed to restructure the rate schedule applicable in the case of individuals, Hindu undivided families (other than those having at least one member whose total income exceeds the exemption limit), unregistered firms, associations of persons, bodies of individuals and artificial juridical persons by raising the exemption limit from Rs. 18,000 to Rs. 22,000 and by introducing a new slab of income of Rs.22,000 to Rs. 30,000 on which the rate of tax is proposed to be 20 per cent. The next slab of income will be Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 50,000 on which the rate of tax leviable shall be 30 per cent. For total income exceeding Rs. 50,000, the slabs of income and the rates of tax will remain unchanged. The impact of increase in exemption limit and the widening of the first slab of income, on taxpayers at different income levels is as under:-

Table *(in rupees)*

Total Income	Existing Tax Liability	* New Tax Liability	Proposed Relief	
			Amount	Col.(4) as percentage of Col, (2)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
18,000	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	--
19,000	200	*Nil*	200	100
20,000	400	*Nil*	400	100
21,000	600	*Nil*	600	100
22,000	800	*Nil*	800	100
23,000	1,000	200	800	80
24,000	1,200	400	800	66.7
25,000	1,400	600	800	57.1
26,000	1,700	800	900	52.9
28,000	2,300	1,200	1,100	47.8
30,000	2,900	1,600	1,300	44.8
40,000	5,900	4,600	1,300	22.0
50,000	8,900	7,600	1,300	14.6
75,000	18,900	17,600	1,300	6.9
1,00,000	28,900	27,600	1,300	4.5
2,00,000	78,900	77,600	1,300	1.6
5,00,000	2,28,900	2,27,600	1,300	0.6

*Impact of changes in the levy of surcharge and restructuring of tax incentive for savings has not been taken into account.

V. Registered firms

8. In the case of registered firms, the rates of tax have been specified in paragraph C of Part III of the First Schedule to the Bill. The exemption limit has been raised from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 15,000 and the rate schedule has been restructured for registered firms carrying on business and also for registered firms carrying on profession. The existing and proposed rates of income-tax are indicated in the table below:-

EXISTING		PROPOSED	
Income level	**Rate of Tax**	**Income level**	**Rate of Tax**
Firms carrying on business:			
(a) Upto Rs. 10,000	Nil	(a) Upto Rs.15,000	Nil
(b) Rs. 10,000 - 25,000	5 percent	(b) Rs. 15,000 - 50,000	6 percent
(c) Rs. 25,000 - 50,000	7 percent	(c) Rs. 50,000 - 1,00,000	12 percent
(d) Rs. 50,000 - 1,00,000	15 percent	(d) Above Rs.1,00,000	18 percent
(e) Above Rs. 1,00,000	24 percent		
Firms carrying on profession:			
(a) Upto Rs. 10,000	Nil	(a) Upto Rs. 15,000	Nil
(b) Rs. 10,000 - 25,000	4 percent	(b) Rs. 15,000 - 50,000	5 percent
(c) Rs. 25,000 - 50,000	7 percent	(c) Rs. 50,000 - 1,00,000	10 percent
(d) Rs. 50,000 - 1,00,000	13 percent	(d) Above Rs. 1,00,000	15 percent
(e) Above Rs. 1,00,000	22 percent		

VI. Companies

9. In the case of companies, the rate of income-tax has been specified in paragraph E of Part III of the First Schedule to the Bill. The rate of income-tax has been reduced as under:-

	Existing	Proposed
In the case of a domestic company,—		
(1) where a company is a company in which the public are substantially interested	50 percent	40 percent
(2) where a company is not a company in which the public are substantially interested-		
(i) in the case of a trading company or an investment company	60 percent	50 percent
(ii) in any other case	55 percent	45 percent

The rate of tax for companies other than domestic companies continues to be the same at 65 percent as in item II of paragraph E of Part I of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1989.

VII. Partially integrated taxation of non-agricultural income with income derived from agriculture.

10 .As in the past, the Finance Bill provides that in the case of individuals, Hindu undivided families, other associations of persons etc. the net agricultural income will be taken into account for the computation of "advance tax" and charging of income-tax. The net agricultural income will be computed in accordance with the rules contained in Part IV of the First Schedule. These provisions are broadly on the same lines as those in earlier years. *[Clause 2 and the First Schedule]*

INCENTIVES FOR SAVINGS

Extension of the retirement benefit scheme to employees of public sector companies.

11. Under the existing provisions of item (i) of sub-clause (iv) of clause (15) of section 10 of the Income-tax Act, exemption from income-tax is available in respect of interest received from Government on deposits made by an employee of the Central Government or a State Government, in accordance with such scheme as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, frame in this behalf, out of the moneys due to him on account of his retirement, whether on superannuation or otherwise. The deposits under the aforesaid scheme are also exempt from wealth-tax under section 5(1)(xxviic) of the Wealth-tax Act.

It is proposed to extend the aforesaid exemptions also to deposits made under the aforesaid scheme by an employee of a public sector company on retirement, whether on superannuation or otherwise.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1991 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1991-92 and subsequent years.
[Clause 4]

New provisions relating to Equity Linked Savings Scheme to encourage investment of savings in equities.

12. The Bill seeks to insert a new section 80CCB relating to deduction in respect of investment made in accordance with the Equity Linked Savings Scheme, which will be notified by the Central Government.

Under the new provisions, a deduction shall be allowed in the case of an assessee, being an individual, a Hindu undivided family and certain categories of associations of persons or bodies of individuals, in relation to the investment made in the units of any plan, framed in accordance with the Equity Linked Savings Scheme, of the Mutual Funds specified under clause (23D) of section 10 or Unit Trust of India. The deduction shall be allowed on so much of the amount invested as does not exceed ten thousand rupees. When any amount in respect of which deduction has been allowed is returned to the assessee either by way of repurchase of the units by the Fund or the Trust or on the termination of the plan, it shall be deemed to be his income for the previous year in which the amount is returned. Further, where a Hindu undivided family has effected a partition or an association of persons is dissolved after a deduction has been allowed to it on an amount invested in accordance with the Scheme, such amount on its return shall be deemed to be the income of the recipient.

It is also proposed to amend sub-section (1) of section 45 to provide that the difference between the repurchase price of the units and the amount invested therein by the assessee shall be deemed to be the capital gains and taxed accordingly.

It is further proposed to insert section 194F to provide for deduction of tax at source at the time of payment of any amount on account of the repurchase of units or on the termination of the plan, at the rate of 20 per cent. thereon.

These amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1991 and will, accordingly, apply in relation tc the assessment year 1991-92 and subsequent years.
[Clauses 13, 15 and 38]

Modification of the provisions regarding deduction in respect of deposits under National Savings Scheme, etc.

13. Under the existing provisions of section 80CCA of the Income-tax Act, deduction is allowed to an individual, a Hindu undivided family and certain categories of associations of persons or bodies of individuals, in respect of deposits made under the National Savings Scheme and payments made towards notified annuity plans of the Life Insurance Corporation. The deduction is provided on the whole of the amount so deposited or paid as does not exceed Rs. 30,000 in a year (Rs. 20,000 for the assessment year 1988-89).

With a view to provide further incentive for savings, it is proposed to amend this section to increase the maximum amount which would qualify for deduction to Rs. 40,000.

Further, under the existing provisions of section 80CCA of the Income-tax Act, when any amount standing to the credit of an assessee under the National Savings Scheme in respect of which a deduction has been allowed together with the interest accrued thereon is withdrawn, it is deemed to be income of the assessee in the year of the withdrawal. Similarly, an amount received on account of the surrender of a policy or as annuity or bonus in accordance with the notified annuity plans of the Life Insurance Corporation is also deemed to be income of the assessee in the year of the receipt. These provisions do not take into account a situation where a Hindu undivided family effects a partition or an association of persons is dissolved, after a deduction has been allowed to it under this section.

With a view to ensure that such amount when withdrawn or received is brought to tax, the Bill seeks to insert a new sub-section (3) in section 80CCA to provide that where a Hindu undivided family has effected a partition or an association of persons is dissolved after a deduction has been allowed to it under this section, the amount withdrawn or received, as the case may be, shall be deemed to be the income of the recipient and taxed accordingly.

These amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1991 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1991-92 and subsequent years.
[Clause 14]

INCENTIVE FOR INDUSTRIALISATION

Extension of concession to new industrial undertakings with enhanced rate of deduction.

14. Under the existing provisions of section 80-I of the Income-tax Act, a deduction is allowed in respect of profits and gains from an industrial undertaking which begins to manufacture or produce articles or things not listed in the Eleventh Schedule or operates cold storage after 31st March, 1981. Similar deduction is also allowed in respect of the profits and gains derived from a ship brought into use or the business of a hotel which starts functioning, after 31st March, 1981.

The rate of deduction allowed is twenty five per cent. in the case of a company and twenty per cent. in other cases.

The period for which such deduction is allowed is as under:-

(a) in the case of a co-operative society, ten assessment years;

(b) in any other case, eight assessment years.

The existing provisions of section 80-I of the Income-tax Act are operative only upto 31st March, 1990.

In view of the need to promote industrial growth by encouraging the establishing of new industrial undertakings, etc., it is proposed to extend the tax concession under section 80-I for a further period of five years. Accordingly, an industrial undertaking which begins to manufacture or produce articles or things or a ship which is brought into use or the business of a hotel which starts functioning, after 31st March, 1990 but before 1st April, 1995, will also now be eligible for tax concession under section 80-I. The rate of deduction in such cases has also been enhanced as under:-

(a) in the case of a company, thirty per cent.;
(b) in any other case, twenty-five per cent.

The period for which the tax concession under section 80-I will be available in these cases has also been increased as under:-

(a) in the case of a co-operative society, twelve assessment years;
(b) in any other case, ten assessment years.

These amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1990. *[Clause 22]*

MEASURES FOR PROMOTING AFFORESTATION

Tax concessions in respect of contribution to a fund or programme of afforestation.

15. Under the existing provisions of section 35CCB, in the case of an assessee having income from business or profession, any expenditure incurred by way of payment of any sum to an approved association or institution is allowed as deduction, where the object of such association or institution is undertaking of any approved programme of conservation of natural resources. Deduction for similar payments made by other assessees who are not having income from business or profession is allowed under section 80GGA of the Income-tax Act. With a view to promote afforestation, the scope of deduction under sections 35CCB and 80GGA is proposed to be enlarged so as to cover the payments made to an association or institution which has as its object the undertaking of any programme of afforestation. For this purpose, both the association / institution and the programme of afforestation will have to be approved by the prescribed authority. It is also proposed that any payment made to a Fund for Afforestation to be set up and notified in this behalf, will also qualify for deductions under sections 35CCB and 80GGA of the Income-tax Act.

These amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1991, and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1991-92 and subsequent years. *[Clauses 10 and 17]*

WELFARE MEASURES

Exemption in respect of interest on securities held by the Registrar, Supreme Court, in Reserve Bank's SGL Account No. SL/DH 048.

16. The amount of US $ 470 million paid by the Union Carbide Corporation and the Union Carbide India Limited on the directions of the Supreme Court as compensation for the victims of the Bhopal gas leak disaster stands deposited in Reserve Bank of India, to the credit of the Registrar, Supreme Court, in the form of certain Government securities. The order of the Supreme Court has subsequently been challenged and the amount is still lying in the Reserve Bank. Under the provisions of the Income-tax Act, the interest payable on the aforesaid securities is taxable. However, it was not intended to levy tax on the interest accruing on the amount of the said compensation for the victims of the Bhopal gas leak disaster. It is, therefore, proposed to provide exemption from income-tax in respect of interest on securities held by the Registrar, Supreme Court, in Reserve Bank's Account No. SL/DH 048.

The proposed amendment will take effect retrospectively from 1st April, 1989 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1989-90 and subsequent years. *[Clause 4]*

New provision relating to deduction of expenditure incurred on handicapped dependent relatives.

17. The Bill seeks to insert a new section 80DD relating to deduction in respect of expenditure incurred on the handicapped dependent relatives.

Under the new provisions, deduction of a sum of six thousand rupees shall be allowed in the case of individuals and Hindu undivided families, resident in India, who incur expenditure on the medical treatment (including nursing), training and rehabilitation of a person suffering from a permanent physical disability (including blindness) or mental retardation. The deduction will be available only to those assessees whose total income before the allowance of this deduction does not exceed rupees sixty thousand in a year. The deduction will be allowed if the person suffering from permanent physical disability or mental retardation is a relative of the individual or in the case of a Hindu undivided family, is a member of the joint family and is in either case wholly dependent on the assessee. Further, the permanent physical disability or mental retardation of the dependent relative has to be certified by a physician, a surgeon, an oculist or a psychiatrist, as the case may be, working in a Government hospital or a Government dispensary. The amount of deduction will be reduced by the amount of the income, if any, of the handicapped dependent relative.

The proposed amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1991 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1991-92 and subsequent years. *[Clause 16]*

INCENTIVES FOR EARNING FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Modification of the provisions relating to deductions in respect of foreign incomes of professors, teachers, artists, technicians, etc.

18. Under the existing provisions of section 80R, a tax relief equal to fifty per cent. of the remuneration received is allowed to professors, teachers or research workers of Indian citizenship, who work in a foreign university or other educational institutions. Similarly, a tax relief under section 80RR equal to twenty-five per cent. of the income received in, or brought into, India in foreign exchange is allowed to a resident individual being an author, playwright, artist, musician, actor or sportsman (including an athlete) who derives income in exercise of his profession from foreign sources. In order to provide a further incentive for bringing foreign exchange into India by these categories of taxpayers, it is proposed that the benefit of deduction in sections 80R and 80RR may be enhanced. The proposed deduction will be:-

(i) Fifty per cent. of such income received by the taxpayer; or
(ii) Seventy five per cent. of such income as is brought into India by, or on behalf of, the taxpayer in accordance with the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 and any rules made thereunder,

whichever is higher.

The deductions allowed for the remuneration received outside India under the existing provisions of section 80R and 80RRA are for a maximum continuous period of thirty six months. With the deletion of the test for determining residential status on the basis of maintenance of dwelling house in India, a person leaving India for employment abroad and serving there continuously for more than thirty six months becomes a non-resident and hence is not subject to Indian income-tax in respect of the foreign income. The limitation of thirty six months in sections 80R and 80RRA has, therefore, lost its significance. It is, therefore, proposed that the limitation of deduction for a maximum period of thirty six months as provided in sections 80R and 80RRA be deleted.

These amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1991 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1991-92 and subsequent years. *[Clauses 25, 26 and 27]*

MEASURES FOR SIMPLIFICATION AND RATIONALISATION

Provisions clarifying the taxability of certain export incentives.

19. At present, exporters are given export incentives by way of cash compensatory support(CCS), drawback of duty and import entitlement licences. The taxation of CCS has been a subject matter of litigation. The Department's view all along has been that CCS or any other subsidy received by an exporter as an export incentive, is a revenue receipt and hence taxable. To give finality to this view and to end all judicial controversies, it has been proposed that CCS or any other subsidy received by an exporter for exports be included in the definition of income and be taxed under the head "Profits and gains of business or profession".

As regards drawback of duty and profit on sale of import entitlement licences, there are many court decisions in favour of the Department's stand that these are revenue receipts and liable to tax. To put an end to any litigation which may arise regarding the taxability of these two incentives received by exporters, it has been proposed that they too shall be taxed as revenue receipts under the head "Profits and gains of business or profession".

These amendments will take effect retrospectively, co-terminus with the dates of availability of these export incentives, i.e., profit on sale of import entitlement licences from 1st April, 1962, cash assistance from 1st April, 1967 and drawback of duty from 1st April, 1972 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment years 1962-63, 1967-68 and 1972-73 and subsequent years respectively.

[Clauses 3and5]

Modification of conditions for grant of development rebate and investment allowance.

20. The provisions of section 33 read with section 34 of the Income-tax Act relating to development rebate provide for a deduction of a percentage of the actual cost of a ship acquired or machinery or plant installed. One of the conditions for allowance of the deduction is that an amount equal to seventy-five per cent. of the development rebate to be actually allowed is debited to the profit and loss account of the relevant previous year and credited to a reserve account. The Finance Act, 1966, by inserting an Explanation in section 34 allowed the creation of such a reserve out of the profits or reserves of earlier previous years also. Further, the Central Board of Direct Taxes through a circular clarified that the requirement of creation of reserve will be considered to have been satisfied if the accumulated reserves in respect of the said machinery or plant upto the year or years of actual allowance is equal to seventy- five per cent of the amount of development rebate to be actually allowed. In fact, this meant that in a year when profits are insufficient or there are no profits, the creation of reserve was not mandatory. However, the Supreme Court in the case of Shri Shubhlaxmi Mills Limited (177 ITR 193) has held that in order to claim the deduction on account of development rebate, it is obligatory that the reserve should be created in the year of acquisition/installation of machinery or plant etc. even in a case where there are no profits. In coming to this conclusion, the Supreme Court relied principally on its interpretation of the Explanation to section 34 referred to above. If the decision of the Supreme Court is to be followed, then taxpayers who have been following the Board's circulars for many years would be placed in a very difficult situation as their assessments already completed could be reopened. Apart from this, it may run contrary to accounting principles and the assurance given by the Central Board of Direct Taxes through its circulars.

Though the decision of the Supreme Court has been pronounced only with regard to the provisions of development rebate, it may apply equally to the grant of investment allowance. It is, therefore, proposed to provide by way of an amendment that the condition of creation of reserve even in a year of loss as laid down by the Supreme Court will not be mandatory in respect of both development rebate and investment allowance.

These amendments will take effect retrospectively from 1st April, 1962 in relation to the development rebate and 1st April, 1976 in relation to the investment allowance and will, accordingly, apply from assessment year 1962-63 and 1976-77 and subsequent years respectively. *[Clauses 6 and 9]*

Modification of the provisions relating to deduction in respect of certain liabilities.

21. Under the existing provisions of section 43B of the Income-tax Act, apart from certain other sums, a deduction in respect of any interest payable on any loan or borrowing from any public financial institution is allowed only if the same has been actually paid by the assessee before the due date of filing of the return. For this purpose, the term 'public financial institution' has been assigned the same meaning as in section 4A of the Companies Act which presently does not cover state financial corporations and state industrial investment corporations. These corporations also suffer on account of the same tendency of the borrowers to postpone the payment of interest due to these corporations and using the same for business purposes even though it has been claimed as a deduction in the income-tax assessment. Therefore, with a view to improve the liquidity position of the state financial institutions (State financial corporations and State industrial investment corporations), it is proposed to provide that any sum payable as interest on any loan or borrowing from any State financial corporation or State industrial investment corporation shall not be allowed as deduction if the same is not actually paid before the due date of filing of return.

This amendment will take effect from the 1st April, 1991 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1991-92 and subsequent years. *[Clause 11]*

Modification of Special Provisions for computing profits and gains from the business of trading in certain goods.

22. Under the existing provisions of section 44AC of the Income-tax Act, in the case of a trader of alcoholic liquor for human consumption (other than Indian made foreign liquor), forty per cent. of the purchase price paid or payable is deemed to be his income. As a result of different systems prevailing in different States, the term purchase price is being understood in different ways and it is, therefore, proposed by way of an amendment to provide that purchase price shall mean all amounts paid or payable to obtain country liquor, excluding the amount paid or payable towards the bid money in an auction or the highest accepted offer in a tender.

It is also proposed that co-operative societies will be included within the meaning of the term "seller" in section 44AC in addition to the existing entities who are the Central Government, a State Government or any local authority or corporation or authority established by or under a Central, State or Provincial Act or any company or firm.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April,1991 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1991-92 and subsequent years. *[Clause 12]*

Modification of tax reliefs in respect of savings.

23. Under the existing provisions of section 80-C of the Income-tax Act, tax incentive to promote savings takes the form of deduction in respect of the whole or part of the funds invested or deposited in life insurance policies, deferred annuity policies, provident funds, superannuation funds etc. The deduction permissible is at the rate of 100 per cent. on the savings of first Rs.6,000/-, at the rate of 50 per cent. on the next Rs.6,000/- and at the rate of 40 per cent. on the balance. The maximum amount eligible for deduction is Rs.40,000/-. However, in the case of authors, playwrights, artists, musicians, actors and sportsmen (including athletes), the amount eligible is Rs. 60,000.

Under the existing scheme of section 80-C, a person gets tax relief at the highest marginal rate of tax applicable to him. Accordingly, it confers higher amount of tax incentive to a person with a higher income vis-a-vis a person with a lower income. The scheme is, therefore, regressive and inequitous.

With a view to remove this imbalance, it is proposed to replace the existing provisions of section 80-C of the Income-tax Act, by a new provision in section 88. Under the new provision, an assessee will be entitled to a deduction of twenty per cent. of the amount invested or deposited in the life insurance policies, provident funds, superannuation funds etc., from the income-tax payable by him on his total income. The maximum tax rebate allowable will be Rs.10,000/-. However, in the case of authors, playwrights, artists, musicians, actors or sportsmen (including athletes), the maximum tax rebate allowable will be Rs.14,000/-. An assessee will now have to save Rs.50,000/- (Rs.70,000/- in the case of authors, playwrights, etc.) to avail the full benefit of the tax rebate under the new system.

The payments eligible for deduction will continue to be those covered under the existing section 80-C of the Income-tax Act. The effect of the new provision is illustrated as under:-

(in rupees)

	Existing	Proposed
Gross Total Income	70,000	70,000
Deduction under section 80-C (assuming savings of Rs.14,500/-)	(-) 10,000	Nil
Total Income	**60,000**	**70,000**
Tax on total income	13,900*	16,300**
Tax rebate on savings of Rs.14,500/-	Nil	(-) 2,900
Tax payable:		
Tax : 13,900		
Surcharge: 1,112	**15,012**	**13,400**

** As per the existing rates.*

*** As per the proposed rates.*

Under the new provisions, all assessees will get the same amount of tax benefit on a given amount of savings, irrespective of their levels of income.

The surcharge, if any, payable by an assessee shall be levied on the income-tax payable by him after allowing the tax rebate under the aforesaid provisions.

These amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1991 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1991-92 and subsequent years. *[Clauses 2, 28 and 48]*

Modification of the provisions of tax concession in respect of investment in certain shares, etc.

24. Under the existing provisions of section 80CC of the Income-tax Act, a deduction of an amount equal to fifty per cent. is allowed in espect of investment in shares forming part of an eligible issue of equity capital or units issued under any scheme of a mutual fund or the Unit Trust of India, if the amount mobilised under the scheme is invested only in the eligible issue of capital. The total amount of investment qualifying for deduction under this section is restricted to Rs. 20,000 per year. The maximum amount of deduction is, therefore, Rs. 10,000. In order to take the benefit of this deduction, a person has to continue to hold the shares for a minimum period of three years.

The tax concession under this provision is available only in respect of eligible public issues made before 1st April, 1990.

The existing scheme of section 80CC of the Income-tax Act is regressive and inequitous in nature in so far as it gives a higher tax concession to persons with higher income and a lower tax concession to persons with lower income. With a view to rectify the regressive and inequitous nature of the scheme, it is proposed to substitute section 80CC by a new section 88A in the Income-tax Act to provide for a tax rebate calculated at the rate of 20 per cent. of the investment in the eligible issue of capital or units. The maximum amount of investment eligible for tax rebate is proposed at Rs. 25,000.

Further, the scheme of section 80CC now incorporated in the new section 88A will lapse after 31st March, 1991. The new provision also provides -

(i) that the funds so mobilised under the schemes of the mutual fund or the Unit Trust of India must be invested in the eligible issue of capital within six months from the close of subscription to the schemes. Further, pending investment in the eligible issue of capital, the mutual funds or the Unit Trust of India would be allowed to invest the funds in such Government securities as may be approved by the Board, in this behalf;

(ii) that the tax concession under the new section 88A will not be available to any scheme floated by any mutual fund or the Unit Trust of India, the subscription to which closes after 30th September, 1990.

A new section 271BB is proposed to be introduced to provide that if any mutual fund or the Unit Trust of India referred to in sub-section (1) of section 88A, fails to invest any amount of subscription to the units issued under any scheme referred to in the said sub-section in the eligible issue of capital within a period of six months specified in that sub-section, the income-tax authority may levy a penalty of a sum equal to twenty per cent. of the amount not subscribed in the eligible issue of capital.

The newly inserted sections 88A and 271BB will come into force from the 1st day of April, 1991 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1991-92 and subsequent years. *[Clauses 28 and 41]*

Modification of provisions relating to exemption of income from exports.

25. Under the existing provisions of section 80HHC of the Income-tax Act, exporters are allowed a 100 per cent. deduction in respect of the profits derived from export of goods or merchandise. Similarly, under section 80HHD of the Income-tax Act, persons engaged in the business of a hotel or of a tour operator or travel agent are allowed a deduction of 50 per cent. of the profits derived from services provided to foreign tourists and so much of the balance profits as is credited to a reserve account to be utilised for specified purposes. One of the conditions for allowing of deduction under both the above sections is that the receipts should be in convertible foreign exchange. However, the deductions are allowable even if the foreign exchange is not brought into India. In the absence of such a condition, one of the main purposes of allowing such concessions, namely to augment the foreign exchange earnings of the country is being defeated. It has, therefore, been proposed that for obtaining the deduction under sections 80HHC and 80HHD, the taxpayer will be required to bring into India the sale proceeds of goods or merchandise or receipts in relation to services provided to foreign tourists, in convertible foreign exchange within a period of six months from the end of the previous year or within such extended period as the Chief Commissioner or Commissioner of Income-tax may allow on being satisfied that the taxpayer was prevented from complying with this requirement for reasons beyond his control. It has also been proposed that the deduction under these sections is restricted in the proportion of the foreign exchange brought into India to the total turnover/receipts of the business.

In view of the fact that the exporters/hotels etc. are being allowed a period of six months from the end of the previous year for bringing foreign exchange into the country, such taxpayers who were required to furnish their returns of income by the 31st day of August will now be allowed to file their returns by the 31st day of October of the assessment year.

These amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1991 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1991-92 and subsequent years.

Under the existing provisions of section 80HHC, the benefit of deduction is also allowed to supporting manufacturers who export goods or merchandise through recognised Export Houses or Trading Houses. A supporting manufacturer means a person who manufactures goods or merchandise and sells them to an Export House or a Trading House for the purposes of export. A person who processes goods or merchandise and exports the same directly is eligible to claim the deduction under section 80HHC. However, if the processor of goods or merchandise sells his goods or merchandise to an Export House or Trading House for the purposes of export, he is presently denied the benefit of deduction. It is, therefore, proposed to extend the benefit of deduction under section 80HHC to processors who sell their goods or merchandise to Export Houses or Trading Houses for export purposes. The condition for obtaining the benefit as already applicable to supporting manufacturers, namely, that of obtaining a disclaimer certificate from the Export House or Trading House will also apply in their cases.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1991 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1991-92 and subsequent years.

It is also proposed to clarify that the requirement of receipt of sale proceeds in convertible foreign exchange will not apply in the case of supporting manufacturers who sell their goods or merchandise to Export Houses or Trading Houses for exports.

This amendment will take effect retrospectively from 1st April, 1989 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1989-90 and subsequent years.

The deduction under section 80HHC in the case of an exporter who makes domestic sales also is computed in the following manner:

$$\text{Profits of the business} \times \frac{\text{Export turnover}}{\text{Total turnover}}$$

Whereas the term "export turnover" is defined in section 80HHC, the term "total turnover" has not been defined, which has given rise to various interpretations about the inclusion of the items like cash compensatory support, drawback of duty, profits on sale of import entitlement licences, in the total turnover of the business carried on by the exporter. It is, therefore, proposed to clarify that these terms will not be included in the term "total turnover".

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1991 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1991-92 and subsequent years. *[Clauses 20 and 21]*

Deletion of the definition of the term 'security'.

26. Under the existing provisions of section 2(42C) of the Income-tax Act, "security" means a Government security as defined in clause (2) of section 2 of the Public Debt Act, 1944.

The insertion of the definition of the term 'security' in section 2 dealing with definitions having general application for the purposes of the Act, has created certain anomalies resulting in problems of implementation. Therefore, sub-section (42C) of section 2 of the Income-tax

Act is proposed to be omitted.

It is proposed to amend section 80L of the Income-tax Act to provide that the term "security" appearing therein shall mean a Government security as defined in clause (2) of section 2 of the Public Debt Act, 1944. The same definition of the term "security" has been incorporated in the new section 88 of the Income-tax Act sought to be inserted through this Finance Bill. This is to clarify the nature of the securities referred to in the aforesaid two sections and also to ensure that the interest on National Savings Certificates VIII Issue does not qualify for benefit under section 80L as has been specified in the scheme framed for this Issue.

These amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1990 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1990-91 and subsequent years. *[Clauses 3, 23 and 28]*

Modification of the provisions relating to inter-corporate dividends.

27. Under the existing provisions of section 80-M of the Income-tax Act, a domestic company is allowed a deduction of an amount equal to sixty per cent. of the dividend received from another domestic company. There is no statutory obligation on the recipient domestic company to declare dividends out of the dividend received.

In order to ensure that dividend income is taxed only where it finally rests, it is proposed to provide that a domestic company other than a scheduled bank or a public financial institution will be allowed a deduction equal to the amount of dividend received as does not exceed the amount of dividend distributed. Accordingly, if a domestic company receives any dividend income, but fails to declare any dividend, the domestic company will now be liable to pay tax on the whole of the dividend income received. If on the other hand, the whole amount of dividend received is distributed as dividend, no tax will be payable on the dividend income by the receiving company.However, in the case of a domestic company, being a scheduled bank or a public financial institution, the existing provisions of section 80-M will continue to apply.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1991 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1991-92 and subsequent years. *[Clause 24]*

Modification of special provisions relating to certain incomes of non-resident Indians.

28. In the case of non-resident Indians (NRIs), investment income from "specified assets" and long-term capital gains is charged to tax at a flat rate of 20 per cent. under Chapter XIIA of the Income-tax Act (sections 115C to 115-I). The existing provisions of section 115-I provide that a non-resident Indian may opt not to be governed by the provisions of Chapter XIIA for any assessment year by furnishing his return of income together with a declaration in writing to the effect that the provisions of this Chapter shall not apply to him for that assessment year. However, many times, due to ignorance, the NRIs fail to file the aforesaid declaration along with their return when they want to opt out of the provisions of Chapter XIIA. Since a specific information is asked for in the return of income in the case of an NRI as to whether any part of his income is to be taxed in accordance with the provisions of Chapter XIIA of the Income-tax Act, the requirement of filing a separate declaration in writing by NRIs does not serve any useful purpose. It is, therefore, proposed to delete the requirement of filing a declaration in writing along with the return as the option can be exercised by filling the appropriate column in the return of income.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1990 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1990-91 and subsequent years. *[Clause 29]*

Amendment of the provisions which empower the Board to relax the effect of provisions of certain sections.

29. Under the existing provisions of clause (a) of sub-section (2) of section 119 of the Income-tax Act, the Board is empowered to relax, by issue of general or special orders, the provisions of certain sections of the Act relating to assessment and collection of revenue in respect of any class of incomes or class of cases. The provisions of section 139 relating to filing of return of income, section 234A relating to charge of mandatory interest for defaults in furnishing return of income and section 234B relating to charge of mandatory interest for defaults in payment of advance tax may sometimes need relaxation. At present, it is not possible for the Board to relax these provisions.

Therefore, it is proposed to incorporate a reference to sections 139, 234A and 234B in clause (a) of sub-section (2) of section 119 so that the Board is empowered to relax the provisions of these sections applicable to any class of incomes or class of cases.

Similar amendments have been proposed in the corresponding provisions of section 10(2)(a) of the Wealth-tax Act and section 9(2)(a) of the Gift-tax Act.

These amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1990. *[Clauses 31,51 and 57]*

Religious and Charitable Trusts and others, who are required to furnish return of income under section 139(4A), also to apply for allotment of a permanent account number.

30. Under the existing provisions of section 139A of the Income-tax Act, a person is required to apply for the allotment of a permanent account number only if his income exceeds the maximum amount not chargeable to tax or he is carrying on a business whose sales or gross receipts exceed Rs. 50,000/-. This leaves out certain categories of persons, like religious and charitable trusts and others, who are required to file their return of income under the provisions of sub-section (4A) of section 139 even when their income is not taxable by virtue of exemption provided in section 11. Such persons, although under an obligation to file the return, are neither under an obligation to apply for the allotment of a permanent account number, nor can the Assessing Officer himself allot a permanent account number to them because no tax is payable by them.

Therefore, to remove this lacuna, it is proposed to amend sub-section (2) of section 139A to make it obligatory for all persons, who are required to furnish their returns of income under the provisions of section 139(4A), to apply for the allotment of a permanent account number.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1990 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1990-91 and subsequent years. *[Clause 33]*

Allowing the firms to file their returns even if their income is below the taxable limit.

31. Under the existing provisions of sub-section (10) of section 139 of the Income-tax Act, a return of income which shows the total income below the taxable limit is deemed never to have been furnished. A proviso to this section provides for certain exceptions to this rule. One of the exceptions mentioned in clause (b) of the proviso is in respect of a partner of a firm. Thus, the partner of a firm can file a return even if the income shown is below the taxable limit. It is felt that an exception should also be made in the case of a firm, because the share declared by the partner in a firm which has income below the taxable limit, will remain undetermined unless such a firm is also allowed to file

its return of income.

It is, therefore, proposed to amend clause (b) of the proviso to sub-section (10) of section 139 to make an exception, not only in the case of a partner of a firm, but also in the case of a firm, so that a firm as well as a partner can file their returns of income even if their income is below the taxable limit.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1990. *[Clause 32]*

Conferring power on Assessing Officers to call for return before the end of an assessment year.

32. Under the existing provisions of clause (i) of sub-section (1) of section 142, the Assessing Officer can require any person, in whose case the time allowed under section 139(1) for furnishing the return of income has expired, to furnish a return of his income only after the end of the relevant assessment year. This has given rise to problems because, if the taxpayers do not file their returns of income in time, the Department has no powers to enforce compliance till the relevant assessment year is over.

To solve this practical difficulty, it is proposed to amend clause (i) of sub-section (1) of section 142 so that if a person fails to furnish a return of income by the due date mentioned in section 139(1), a notice calling for the return can be sent to him within the relevant assessment year itself.

Similar amendments are proposed to be carried out in the corresponding provisions of section 16(4) of the Wealth-tax Act and section 15(4) of the Gift-tax Act.

These amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1990. *[Clauses 34,52 and 58]*

Processing of revised returns under the new procedure for assessment.

33. Under the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 143 of the Income-tax Act, a return of income is processed for recovery of any tax or interest due from the assessee or for the issue of any refund due to him on the basis of the return, without making an assessment. If a revised return under section 139(5) is filed by the assessee after action under sub-section (1) of section 143 has been completed on the basis of the earlier return, there is no provision in section 143 for the revision of the intimation already sent or refund already granted to the assessee.

A situation may arise where income declared in the earlier return has been increased as a result of prima facie adjustments made under the first proviso to clause (a) of sub-section (1) and additional income-tax has been charged under sub-section (1A), but the assessee revises his return declaring therein the increased income (after making the adjustments already intimated to him on the basis of the earlier return) and claims that no additional income-tax is chargeable from him on the basis of the revised return.

To cover both the situations pointed out above, it is proposed to insert a new sub-section (1B) in section 143 to provide that the intimation already sent can be amended on the basis of the revised return and the amount of income-tax, additional income-tax or the interest can be enhanced or reduced as a result of such amendment. Similarly, the amount of refund already granted can also be enhanced or reduced on the basis of the said revised return. It is, however, being provided that an assessee, who has furnished a revised return after the service upon him of the intimation under sub-section (1) on the basis of the earlier return, shall still be liable to pay additional income-tax in relation to the adjustments specified in the said intimation, irrespective of the fact that he has himself made the said adjustments while declaring his income or loss in the revised return.

Similar amendments are proposed to be carried out in the corresponding provisions of section 16 of the Wealth-tax Act and section 15 of the Gift-tax Act.

These amendments will take effect retrospectively from 1st April, 1989 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1989-90 and subsequent years. *[Clauses 35, 52 and 58]*

Clarificatory amendment of the definition of "regular assessment"

34. The existing provisions of clause (40) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act defines the expression "regular assessment" to mean the assessment made under section 143 or section 144. Prior to 1.4.1989, an assessment could be made under sub-section(1) as well as sub-section (3) of section 143. However, the new section substituted by the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Act, 1987, with effect from 1.4.1989, provides for making of an assessment only under sub-section (3), while under sub-section (1), the return is processed for recovery of any tax or interest due from the assessee or for the issue of any refund due to him without making an assessment. Since the definition of "regular assessment" in section 2(40) refers to the whole of section 143, without referring to the relevant sub-section, it is likely to create a confusion that even the processing of a return under sub-section (1) of the new section 143 is an assessment.

Therefore, it is proposed to amend clause (40) of section 2 to clarify that "regular assessment" would mean only an assessment made under sub-section (3) of section 143 or section 144.

Similar amendment is proposed to be carried out in the corresponding provisions of section 2(ob) of the Wealth-tax Act.

These amendments will take effect retrospectively from 1st April, 1989. *[Clauses 3 and 49]*

Removal of anomaly for taxing interest on securities.

35. Before deletion of the head "Interest on securities" by the Finance Act, 1988, with effect from 1st April, 1989, the interest chargeable under this head used to be taxed on due basis. With the deletion of the provisions relating to this head of income, such income is now taxed either under the head "Profits and gains of business or profession" or under the head "Income from other sources", and is to be computed in accordance with the method of accounting regularly employed by the assessee. However, in a case where the assessee follows mercantile method of accounting, a situation has arisen where the interest on securities which had accrued but had not become due during the assessment year 1988-89 could not be charged to tax in assessment year 1989-90 either on due basis of taxation, or on the basis of accrual method of accounting. Therefore, in order to remove such an anamolous situation, it is proposed to provide that no assessee shall be precluded from being charged to income-tax in respect of any interest on securities received by him in a previous year, if such interest had not been charged to income-tax for any earlier previous year.

This amendment will take effect retrospectively from 1st April, 1989 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1989-90 and subsequent years. *[Clause 36]*

Conferring power on an Income-tax Officer to re-open a completed assessment with the approval of the Deputy Commissioner.

36. Under the existing provisions of sub-section (1) of section 151 of the Income-tax Act, only an Assistant Commissioner or a Deputy Commissioner can issue a notice under section 148 to reopen an assessment, which has already been completed under section 143(3) or section 147, if he finds that any income has escaped assessment. An Income-tax Officer cannot reopen a completed assessment. Whenever an assessment has to be reopened by an Income-tax Officer, the case has to be assigned and transferred either to an Assistant Commissioner or a Deputy Commissioner.

Therefore, to remove this practical difficulty, it is proposed to amend sub-section (1) of setion 151 to provide that an Income-tax Officer can reopen a case, where an assessment has been completed under section 143(3) or section 147, with the approval of the Deputy Commissioner, if he finds that any income has escaped assessment.

Similar amendments are proposed to be carried out in the corresponding provisions of section 17 of the Wealth-tax Act and section 16 of the Gift-tax Act.

These amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1990. *[Clauses 37, 53 and 59]*

Removal of anomalies.

37 ***(a): Amendment of section 268 of the Income-tax Act:-*** Under the existing provisions of section 268, if the assessee is not furnished a copy of the order then, in computing the period of limitation for filing an appeal, the time required for obtaining a copy of such order is to be excluded. This provision needs to be applied also in deciding the limitation period for making a reference application under section 256 of the Act. Therefore, the proposed amendment seeks to provide that reference applications under section 256 would also be covered by the provisions of this section.

(b) Amendment of section 288 of the Income-tax Act:- Prior to the amendments carried out by the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Act, 1987, a person was disqualified from representing an assessee before the tax authorities in case a penalty for concealment had been levied on him. This disqualification got omitted due to various amendments made in section 271 by the Direct Tax Laws (Amandment) Acts 1987 and 1989. To remove this anomaly, it is proposed to provide that a person will be disqualified to represent an assessee as an authorised representative in case a penalty for concealment has been imposed on him.

(c) Amendment of section 35K of the Wealth-tax Act:- Sub-section (1) of section 35K of the Wealth-tax Act provides that a person shall not be proceeded against for an offence under section 35A (relating to wilful attempt to evade tax etc.) or section 35D (relating to false statement in verification etc.) in respect of which penalty for concealment of wealth has been reduced or waived under section 18B. The applicability of the said sub-section (1) was restricted till the assessment year 1988-89 by an amendment made by the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Act, 1987, because penalty for concealment of wealth was omitted by the said Amendment Act. However, since penalty for concealment of wealth has been restored by the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Act, 1989, with effect from 1-4-1989, it is necessary that this restriction in the applicability of the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 35K is also removed from that date.

It is, therefore, proposed to amend the said sub-section (1) of section 35K so that its provisions would apply to any assessment year.

The amendments of sections 268 and 288 of the Income-tax Act, indicated at (a) and (b) above, will take effect from the 1st April, 1990, while the amendment of section 35K of the Wealth-tax Act, indicated at (c) above, will take effect retrospectively from the 1st April, 1989.

[Clauses 40,47 and 55]

Penalties for certain defaults to be levied by a Deputy Commissioner

38. Sections 271C, 271D and 271E, which were inserted in the Income-tax Act, with effect from 1-4-1989, by the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Act, 1987, provide for the levy of penalties for certain defaults as under:-

(i) Section 271C levies penalty for failure to deduct tax at source;
(ii) Sections 271D and 271E levy penalties for failure to comply with the provisions of sections 269SS and 269T, i.e., for taking or accepting any loan or deposit in excess of Rs.20,000 or for repaying any deposit in excess of Rs.20,000 otherwise than by a crossed cheque or crossed bank draft.

The income tax authority, which can levy these penalties, is not mentioned in any of these sections. In order to ensure that these penalties are imposed by senior officers only, it is proposed to insert a new sub-section (2) in each of the said sections 271C, 271D and 271E to provide that penalty under each of these sections shall be imposed by the Deputy Commissioner.

It is also proposed to carry out a consequential amendment in section 246 of the Income-tax Act relating to filing of appeals before the Deputy Commissioner (Appeals) or Commissioner (Appeals), so that appeals against orders imposing penalties under the said sections 271C, 271D and 271E shall now be filed before the Commissioner (Appeals) instead of before the Deputy Commissioner (Appeals).

These amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1990. *[Clauses 39, 42, 43 and 44]*

Punishment for contravention of prohibitory order served for effecting seizure.

39. Under the existing provisions of section 275A of the Income-tax Act, whoever contravenes any prohibitory order referred to in sub-section (3) of section 132 is punishable with rigorous imprisonment upto two years and fine.

The Finance Act, 1988 inserted a second proviso to sub-section (1) of section 132, which empowers the authorised officer to make a seizure by a similar prohibitory order, in circumstances where on account of the physical characteristics, volume or weight of the articles to be seized, it is not possible to take physical possession and remove them to a safe place. The contravention of such a prohibitory order has not been made punishable.

It is, therefore, proposed to amend section 275A to provide for punishment also for contravention of an order made by the authorised officer under the second provisio to sub-section (1) of section 132.

Further, section 37A of the Wealth-tax Act contains provisions for issue of prohibitory orders similar to those mentioned above. However, there are no provisions in the Wealth-tax Act corresponding to section 275A of the Income-tax Act. To remedy this situation and ensure effective compliance, it is proposed to insert a new section 35EEE in the Wealth-tax Act, which contains provisions similar to those of section 275A of the Income-tax Act, discussed earlier.

These amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1990. *[Clauses 45 and 54]*

Omission of Chapter XXII-B of the Income-tax Act relating to tax credit certificates.

40. Chapter XXII-B of the Income-tax Act, contains provisions relating to tax credit certificates. This was introduced with effect from 1st April, 1965 with various objects, viz., providing an incentive to individuals and Hindu undivided families for investing in newly-floated equity shares of certain companies (section 280Z), facilitating the shifting of industrial undertakings of public companies from urban areas to new areas with a view to relieving congestion in urban areas (section 280ZA), providing resources for purposes relevant to the expansion of industry to companies engaged in important industries and earning profits higher than in a "base year" (section 280ZB), stimulating exports (section 280ZC) and encouraging the production of certain goods liable to central excise duty (section 280ZD). The provisions dealing with tax credit certificates for shifting of industrial undertakings from urban areas to new areas have already been

omitted with effect from 1.4.1988. No tax credit certificates can be granted at present under the remaining provisions of this Chapter. Thus, the provisions contained in Chapter XXII-B have become virtually redundant. Therefore, as a measure of rationalisation, it is proposed to delete the Chapter containing these provisions with effect from the 1st day of April, 1990.

The tax credit certificates granted under section 280Z or section 280ZC and not presented so far for payment or adjustment of tax liability can, however, be presented before the Assessing Officer upto 31st day of March, 1991 for the said purposes.

[Clause 46]

Streamlining of tax structure.

41. With the proposed reduction in the rates of tax in the case of domestic companies and registered firms and on a review of some of the incentives and concessions available to taxpayers, the following incentives and concessions are proposed to be withdrawn or modified:-

(a) Under the existing provisions of section 32A of the Income-tax Act, a deduction of an amount equal to twenty per cent. of the cost of plant and machinery installed or put to use, is allowed in computing the profits and gains from business or profession. This deduction is also available in respect of a new ship or aircraft accquired or put to use.

The abolition of section 32A is being made by issue of a notification.

(b) Under the existing provisions of section 32AB of the Income-tax Act, on deposit of an amount with the Development Bank or utilisation of any amount for the purchase of any new ship, new aircraft or new machinery or plant, a deduction of an amount deposited/utilised for the purchase of the new ship or aircraft or machinery or plant, to the extent of 20 per cent of the profits of business or profession, is allowed to the assessees.

Under the proposed amendment, no deduction will be allowed under this section in relation to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1991, or any subsequent assessment year.

(c) Under the provisions of section 33A of the Income-tax Act, an assessee carrying on the busines of growing and manufacturing tea in India is entitled to a deduction, in the computation of his profits of a "development allowance" with reference to the actual cost of planting tea bushes, at the rate of 50 per cent of such cost. This deduction is available for planting tea bushes on land which had been previously abandoned or which is newly brought under plantation.

Under the proposed amendment, the deduction will be allowed under this provision only if the planting of tea bushes has been completed before the 1st day of April, 1990.

(d) Under the existing provisions of section 80HH of the Income-tax Act, all categories of assessees are entitled to a deduction equal to 20 per cent of the profits derived by them from new industrial undertakings (other than those engaged in mining) and approved hotels set up after 31st December, 1970, in notified backward areas. The deduction is allowed in respect of each of the ten assessment years beginning with the assesment year relevant to the previous year in which the industrial undertaking begins to manufacture or produce articles or things or the business of the hotel starts functioning.

Under the proposed amendment, the deduction under this section will not be allowed if the industrial undertaking begins to manufacture or produce articles or things or the approved hotel starts functioning after the 31st day of March, 1990.

(e) Under the existing provisions of section 80HHA of the Income-tax Act, all categories of assessees are entitled to a deduction equal to 20 per cent of the profits derived by them from new small-scale industrial undertakings (other than those engaged in mining) set up in any rural area. The deduction is allowed in respect of each of the ten assessment years beginning with the assessment year relevant to the previous year in which the industrial undertaking begins to manufacture or produce articles or things.

Under the proposed amendment, the deduction under this section will not be allowed if the small-scale industrial undertaking begins to manufacture or produce articles or things after the 31st day of March, 1990.

Under the existing provisions of section 115J of the Income-tax Act, in the case of a company whose total income as computed under the provisions of the Income-tax Act is less than 30 per cent. of the book profit computed under the section, the total income chargeable to tax will be 30 per cent. of the book profit. The manner of computation of 'book profit' has also been provided in the section. The provision was enacted to restrict the erosion of the base of taxable income on account of a large number of tax concessions.

In view of the package of measures proposed for rationalising the tax structure including discontinuance of certain investment incentives in respect of future investment, which will now have the effect of increasing the taxable income base of an assessee, there is no further necessity of retaining the provisions of section 115J on the statute. Acccordingly, it is proposed to amend section 115J to provide that its provisions shall not apply to any assessment year which commences on or after the 1st day of April, 1991.

[Clauses 7, 8, 18, 19 and 30]

WEALTH -TAX

Modifications in the provisions relating to the valuation of jewellery under the Wealth-tax Act.

42. Under the existing provisions of rule 18 of Schedule III to the Wealth-tax Act, 1957, the Assessing Officer has to accept compulsorily the value of the jewellery declared by the assessee in the return if the same is Rs. five lakhs or less and the return is accompanied by a statement in the prescribed form. On the other hand, where the value of the jewellery declared exceeds Rs. 5 lakhs, the Assessing Officer has no choice but to refer the same to the Valuation Officer.

The existing rule does not provide any basis for determination of value for the assessee or for the Valuation Officer on reference to him. It is, therefore, proposed to provide that the value of jewellery shall be estimated to be the price which it would fetch if sold in the open market on the valuation date. Further, to check the suspected cases of gross understatement of valuation of jewellery (where the declared value is Rs. 5 lakhs or less), it is proposed to provide that if the Assessing Officer is of the opinion that the value of the jewellery declared in the return is less than the fair market value, he can make a reference to the Valuation Officer. It is also being provided that an assessee has to make declaration in the prescribed form where the value of jewellery declared by him in the return does not exceed Rs. 5 lakhs. In cases where the value of jewellery declared exceeds Rs. 5 lakhs, it is proposed to provide that it shall not be compulsory for the Assessing Officer to refer each and every case to the Valuation Officer. Further, in such cases, it is being provided that the return of wealth has to be supported by a report of the registered valuer.

A consequential amendment is also being proposed in rule 19 of the Schedule.

These amendments will take effect from 1st day of April, 1990.

[Clause 56]

CUSTOMS

(Effective from 20.3.1990 unless otherwise stated)

Estimated net revenue effect in one full year *(Rs. in lakhs)*

The proposals include the following :-

1. Continuance of the auxiliary duties of customs at the existing rates.
   Withdrawal of existing exemption of special excise duty for the purpose of computing additional (countervailing) duty of customs. — (+) 6000
2. Rationalisation of the existing custom duty rates (basic+ auxiliary) on imported goods. — (-) 320
3. Prescribing a concessional rate of import duty of 100% *ad valorem* (basic + auxiliary) on fish liver oils and fractions thereof. — (-) 10

Chemicals and Petrochemicals

4. Increase in import duty on petroleum crude from Rs.1060 per tonne to Rs.1500 per tonne(total). — (+) 83600
5. Increase in : — (+) 4788
   (a) import duty on Mono Ethylene Glycol (MEG) from the existing 90% (basic + auxiliary) to 150% *ad valorem* (basic + auxiliary)
   (b) import duty on Ethylene dichloride (EDC) for the manufacture of PVC resin from 20% (basic + auxiliary) to 25% *ad valorem* (basic + auxiliary)
   (c) statutory basic import duty on saccharin from Rs. 75 per kg to 100% *ad valorem* + Rs. 25 per kg.
6. Extension of concessional import duty on Butadiene presently available only to the manufacturer of synthetic rubber to all importers. — (+) 45
7. Reduction in import duty on : — (-) 3100
   (a) Dimethyl Terephthalate (DMT) from 195% (basic + auxiliary) to 150% *ad valorem* (basic + auxiliary) in Standard areas and from 185% (basic + auxiliary) to 140% *ad valorem* (basic + auxiliary) in Prefrential areas.
   (b) Purified Terephthalic Acid(PTA) from 195% (basic + auxiliary) to 150% *ad valorem*(basic + auxiliary)
   (c) Eight bulk pesticides not presently manufactured in the country from 105% to 70% *ad valorem* (total)
   (d) Nine pesticide intermediates not presently manufactured in India and imported for manufacture of specified pesticides from the existing levels of 147.25% or 115% to 60% *ad valorem* (total)
   (e) Specified drug intermediates from 115% to 90% *ad valorem*(basic + auxiliary)
   (f) Vinyl Pyridine Monomer from 115% to 80% *ad valorem*(basic + auxiliary)
8. Exemption from customs duty on : — (-) 165
   (a) Five specified bulk drugs required for the indigenous manufacture of life saving medicines
   (b) Tetrahydrofuran imported for the manufacture of bulk drug `Rifampicin'

Pharmaceuticals

9. Reduction in customs duty on :
   (a) homoeopathic medicines from 65% to 60% *ad valorem* (total) — (-) 10
   (b) lactose (sugar of milk) from 135.75% to 60% *ad valorem* (total) — (-) 280
   (c) vegetable saps and extracts of a kind used in the manufacture of homoeopathic medicines from 129.6% to 40% *ad valorem* (total). — (-) 170

Plastics

10. Withdrawal of : — Negligible
    (a) CVD exemption on cellulose nitrate sheets/films
    (b) the concessional rate of import duty on PVC copolymer sheets of specified thickness meant for slide rules
    (c) CVD exemption on Polytetra fluoroethylene tapes (PTFE tapes) for insulated cables or wires.

Paper

11. (i) Increase in import duty on waste paper from 20% to 25% *ad valorem* (basic +auxiliary) . — (+) 800
    (ii) Reduction in import duty on standard newsprint from Rs.550 to Rs.450 per tonne — (-) 300

Textiles

12. Reduction in import duty on : — (-) 500
    (a) various fibres and yarns as indicated below :

	Present rates (basic+ auxiliary)	*Proposed rates* (basic + auxiliary)
Viscose Staple Fibre	55%	40%
Nylon filament Yarn upto 750 D	130%	100%
Acrylic Staple Fibre	145% + Rs.10 per kg.	150%
Polyester Filament Yarn	205%	180%

    (b) PFY of 1000 D and above from 205% to 125% *ad valorem* when imported for use in the manufacture of fire hoses. — (-) 80

Iron and Steel

13. Increase in import duty on cold rolled electrical steel sheets from 90% (basic + auxiliary) to 100% *ad valorem* (basic + auxiliary) . — (+) 1400

Estimated net revenue effect in one full year *(Rs. in lakhs)*

14. Reduction in import duty on :
    - (a) stainless steel items falling under Chapters 72 and 73 from various levels exceeding 200% upto 345% (basic + auxiliary) to 200% *ad valorem* (basic + auxiliary) — (-) 2430
    - (b) hot rolled stainless steel coils for conversion to specified cold rolled stainless steel items from 95% (basic + auxiliary) to 70% *ad valorem* (basic + auxiliary)
    - (c) blooms, billets and slabs of non-alloy steel (carbon less than 0.6%) presently attracting 90% (basic + auxiliary) to 60% *ad valorem* (basic + auxiliary).
15. Increase in additional (countervailing) duty on iron and steel items. — (+) 400

Non-ferrous Metals

16. Increase in basic customs duty on: — Negligible
    - (a) aluminium ingots from 5% *ad valorem* + Rs. 2500 per tonne to 5% *ad valorem* + Rs. 6000 per tonne
    - (b) aluminium waste and scrap from15% to 35% *ad valorem.*
17. Increase in additional(countervailing) duty on Lead and Zinc items. — (+) 396

Machinery

18. Prescribing a concessional customs duty of 40% *ad valorem* (total) in respect of Liquid Nitrogen Plant having capacity upto 10 litres per hour, its accessories and spares imported for use in artificial insemination centres for cattle breeding. — (-) 84
19. Prescribing concessional import duty of :
    - (a) 40% *ad valorem* (total) on thirteen specified machinery/equipments for food processing/marine products sector — (-) 1510
    - (b) 40% *ad valorem* (total) on heat recovery system when imported by Co-operative Dairy Plants
    - (c) 40% *ad valorem* (total) on ten specified items of machinery/equipments for rubber belting industry and 20 specified items of machinery/equipments for forged hand tool industry against export obligation
    - (d) 25% *ad valorem* (total) on capital goods for export production subject to the fulfilment of export obligation **from the date to be notified.**
    - (e) 60% *ad valorem* (total) on parts in the nature of sub components imported for the manufacture of components of textile machinery
    - (f) 60% *ad valorem* (total) on components imported for the manufacture of specified electronic testing/monitoring equipments
20. Reduction in import duty on aseptic form fill seal machines for use in the pharmaceutical industry from147.25% to 40% *ad valorem* (total). — (-) 215
21. Prescribing concessional import duty of 40% ad valorem (total) on automatic cycle multi-surface grinding machine for grinding faces, outside and inside diameters, flanges and tracks/grooves of bearing races with or without CNC or NC controls. — (-) 77
22. Reduction in import duty on Die Inner and Die Anvil imported for the manufacture of synthetic industrial diamonds from 146% (total) to 60% *ad valorem* (total) — (-) 60
23. Amendment in the list of raw materials, piece parts, finished equipments and capital goods relating to electronics industry. — (-) 900
24. Liberalisation of the scheme of import of computer system, software for execution of software export contract. — Negligible
25. Increase in basic import duty rate on components for the manufacture of fuel efficient motor vehicles and on goods (other than raw materials) for specified components from 55% to 60% *ad valorem.* — (+) 500
26. Reduction in import duty on : — (-) 50
    - (a) ten specified air/water pollution control equipments from 61% - 84% to 40% *ad valorem* (total)
    - (b) various instruments and implants required by physically handicapped persons from 40% *ad valorem* to nil.
27. Reduction in import duty on components required for manufacture of specified instruments to 60% *ad valorem* (basic + auxiliary) — (-) 200
28. Exemption to components (other than dry cells and batteries) of hearing aids irrespective of their classification when imported for manufacture of hearing aids from levy of countervailing duty. — Negligible
29. Increase in the concessional import duty on specified list of horological raw materials from 35% to 40% *ad valorem* . — (+) 50
30. Withdrawal of import duty concession in respect of complete watch cases for quartz analogue wrist watches so as to attract customs duty of 145% as against the existing rate of 105% *ad valorem.* — Negligible
31. Reduction in import duty on : — (-) 3750
    - (a) specified instruments/equipment for quality control to 40% *ad valorem*
    - (b) navigational,communication, air traffic control and landing equipments imported by National Airport Authority of India from 100 -181% to 25% *ad valorem.*

	Estimated net revenue effect in one full year *(Rs. in lakhs)*
Baggage Rules	
32.(i) Increase in the general free allowance under Rule 3 of the Baggage rules from Rs.1250 to Rs. 2000 per passenger	
(ii) Prescribing uniform rate of 250% *ad valorem* on accompanied baggage for goods in excess of the duty free limit and on unaccompanied baggage	
(iii) Prescribing uniform rate of 25% on specified articles within the overall value of Rs. 20,000 for passengers returning after a period of one year and upto Rs. one lakh for passengers availing the facility under Transfer of Residence Rules. These changes will be effective **from 1.4.1990.**	
33. Reduction in import duty on prawn feed from 35% to 25% *ad valorem.*	(-) 40
34. Abolitition of export duty on mica scrap/waste.	(-) 225
The net effect of the proposals in a year is as shown below:	
(i) Gain in revenue due to increase in import duties	(+) 97979
(ii) Loss in revenue due to reduction in import duties	(-) 14251
(iii) Loss in revenue due to abolition of export duty	(-) 225
NET GAIN	**(+) 83503**

(Clauses 60,61 and 62 of the Finance Bill)

ABSTRACT

Chapter No.	Brief description	Revenue Effect *(Rs. in lakhs)* (+)	(-)	(Net)
	SED component on imported goods	6000		6000
	Rationalisation of import duties		320	-320
15	Fish liver oils and fractions thereof		10	-10
27	Petroleum crude	83600		83600
29	MEG, bulk pesticides & drug intermediates etc.	4833	3265	1568
30	Pharmaceutical products		10	-10
47	Waste paper	800		800
48	Newsprint		300	-300
54& 55	Man made filament and yarn		580	-580
72 & 73	Iron and steel	1800	2430	-630
78 & 79	Lead & zinc.	396		396
84 & 85	Machinery		2846	-2846
87	Motor vehicles	500		500
90	Instruments	50	4000	-3950
	OTHERS		490	-490
	Export duty on mica scrap/ waste		225	-225
	TOTAL	**97979**	**14476**	**83503**

UNION EXCISE DUTIES

ABBREVIATIONS

B	: Basic + Special excise duty	Adv.	:	Ad valorem
AST	: Additional duty in lieu of sales tax	MODVAT	:	Modified Value Added Tax
AT&T	: Additional duty on textiles and textile articles	CE	:	Central Excises
CET	: Schedule to the Central Excise Tariff Act,1985(5 of 1986)	H.L.Cess	:	Handloom cess

Unless otherwise indicated, all changes are effective from 20.3.1990 and the changes in rates of duty refer only to basic duty.

The proposals include the following :-

Estimated net revenue effect in one full year (Rs. in lakhs)

A. GENERAL

1. *The schedules to the Central Excise Tariff Act, 1985 and the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957 are being amended vide clauses 64 and 66 read with third and fourth schedules of the Bill to give effect to the Budget proposals relating to the Union Excise Duties and to rationalise some of the entries of the schedules. In some cases tariff rates are being raised without changing the effective rates of duty.*
2. *Prescribing statutory rate of Special Excise Duty at 10% of BED in the Finance Bill. However effective rate of the levy to continue at the existing rate of 5%.*

B. Proposals involving changes in rates of duty, whether by amendment of tariff rates or by notifications.

1. Rationalisation of excise duty rates on goods classifiable under different sub-headings falling within various Chapters of the Central Excise Tariff . (+) 93 (B)

Food Products

2. Reduction in excise duty on coffee from Rs.78/Rs.105 per quintal to Rs. 50 per quintal. (-) 400 (B)
3. Exemption to refined rapeseed oil/mustard oil from whole of the excise duty. (-) 800 (B)
4. Extension of the credit of money scheme in respect of minor oils used in the manufacture of margarine similar to the one available in the case of vanaspati; inclusion of solvent extracted sesame oil and salseed fat in the list of inputs. (-) 20 (B)
5. Exemption to molasses intended for use in the manufacture of cattle feed from the whole of excise duty subject to verification of end use. (-) 360 (B)
6. Increase in excise duty on cocoa and cocoa products from 10% to 15% adv. (+) 620 (B)
7. Increase in excise duty on preparations of vegetables and fruits like jams, jellies, fruit juices etc from 5% to 10% adv. (+) 1000 (B)
8. Levy of excise duty on ice-cream as under: (+) 1000 (B)

	Present	*Proposed*
Tariff rates	NIL	15%+Rs.2 per litre
Effective rates	NIL	10%

Exemption to ice cream manufactured in hotels, restaurants and sold in retail. Exemption to edible ice also.

9. Increase in excise duty rates on pan masala (+) 600 (B)
   (i) containing tobacco from 30% to 40% adv.;
   (ii) not containing any tobacco and of which the value does not exceed Rs.75 per kg. from Rs.20 per kg. to Rs. 25 per kg; and
   (iii) not containing any tobacco and of which the value exceeds Rs.75 per kg from Rs. 40 per kg to Rs. 50 per kg.
10. Introduction of a new tariff sub- heading for ethyl alcohol with a rate of duty of Rs.800 per tonne at 100% strength. Effective rate to be NIL through notification.

Tobacco Products

11. Increase in statutory and effective rates on cigarettes as indicated below :- (+) 8659 (B) (+) 4441 (AST)

Tariff rates

	Present	*Proposed*
BASIC	Rs. 440 per thousand cigarettes or 300% + Rs. 20 per thousand cigarettes whichever is higher	Rs.500 per thousand cigarettes or 300% + Rs. 20 per thousand cigarettes whichever is higher
ADDL.(ST)	Rs.260 per thousand cigarettes or 175% +Rs.12 per thousand cigarettes whichever is higher	Rs.300 per thousand cigarettes or 175% + Rs. 12 per thousand cigarettes whichever is higher

Estimated net revenue effect in one full year (Rs. in lakhs)

***Effective rates* (Basic +AST)**

	Present	*Proposed*
	(PER THOUSAND CIGARETTES)	
Non filter		
upto 60 mm	Rs. 100	No change
More than 60 mm but not exceeding 70 mm	Rs.160	Rs. 175
Filter		
Not exceeding 70 mm	Rs. 210	Rs. 225
Exceeding 70 mm but not exceeding 75 mm	Rs. 375	Rs. 400
Exceeding 75 mm but not exceeding 85 mm	Rs. 475	Rs. 550
Exceeding 85 mm but not exceeding 100 mm	Rs. 675	Rs. 750

12. Reduction in excise duty on preparations containing snuff of tobacco from 12% to 10% adv.	(-)	1	(B)
13. Expansion of the heading No. 25.05 relating to mineral substances, not elsewhere specified, into eight sub-headings and increase in the tariff rate of duty from the present level of 12% to 15% adv.			
Chemicals and Petrochemicals			
14. Increase in concessional rate of duty of Rs. 525 per kl. on Naphtha used for power generation by certain fertilizer units to Rs. 600 per kl. Also providing concessional rate of duty of Rs. 600 per kl. to Natural Gasolene Liquified (NGL) when used for generation of power in certain fertilizer, power and copper units.	Negligible		
15. Extension of set - off facility in respect of countervailing duty paid on Naphthalene on the lines of similar facility available, in respect of central excise duty paid on Naphthalene.	(-)	375	(B)
16. Exemption to Butene intended for use in the manufacture of Methyl Ethyl Ketone from whole of excise duty.	(-)	100	(B)
17. Prescribing a duty of Rs. 3.60 per kg on DMT and Rs. 4.40 per kg on PTA. Also to prescribe tariff rate of 15% adv. + Rs. 5 per kg.	(+)	8000	(B)
18. Exemption to finished formulations(anti TB drug) containing Rifampicin, Isoniazid (INH) & Pyrazinamide from whole of the excise duty.	(-)	75	(B)
19. Prescribing uniform excise duty rates of 15% adv. on insulating varnishes & water based paints and 30% adv. on oil based and plastic based decorative paints.	(+)	900	(B)
20. Reduction in excise duty rate on optical whitening agents falling under sub-heading 3204.30 from 35% to 30% adv.	(-)	150	(B)
21. Increase in the limit of assessable value for soaps attracting an excise duty rate of 15% adv. from Rs. 30,000 per tonne to Rs. 35,000 per tonne.	Negligible		
22. Withdrawal of existing concessional rate of excise duty on fireworks.	(+)	100	(B)
23. Exemption to feature films including dubbed feature films from whole of the excise duty.	(-)	800	(B)
24. Increase in excise duty rate on :			
(a) PVC (paste grade) from Rs. 15000 per tonne to Rs. 20000 per tonne	(+)	800	(B)
(b) polystyrene including copolymers of styrene from 20% to 30% adv.	(+)	500	(B)
25. Prescribing uniform rate of excise duty of 30% adv on floor coverings or tiles falling under heading Nos. 39.18, 48.15 and 68.07 of CET.	Negligible		
Rubber Products			
26. Upward revision of specific rates of excise duty on tyres, tubes and flaps excluding tyres and tubes for tractors, trailers and two wheelers.	(+)	4080	(B)
27. Rationalisation of certain excise duty rates relating to tyres.	(-)	100	(B)
Paper and paper board			
28. Extension of the existing excise duty exemption available to kraft paper and kraft paper board for packaging of apples in three States to horticultural produce as well, covering all the States.	(-)	500	(B)
29. Extension of the scheme of excise duty concession for use of minimum 50% pulp from unconventional raw materials to six more specified varieties of paper and rationalisation of excise duty rates for paper units as indicated below :	Negligible		

Small Paper Mills	*Present*	*Proposed*
	(Rs. per tonne)	
(a) Clearances not exceeding 3000 MT	315	325
(b) Clearances not exceeding next 4500 MT	685	700
(c) Clearances not exceeding next 4500 MT	1050	1100
(d) Clearances not exceeding next 4500 MT	1260	1300
(e) Clearances not exceeding next 7500 MT	1575	1650
Large Paper Mills (exceeding 24000 MT)	10%+Rs.525	10%+Rs.550

30. Exemption from excise duty to hand made paper and paper board manufactured by KVIC units even when power is used in the process of sheet forming.

Estimated net revenue effect in one full year (Rs. in lakhs)

Textiles

31. Excise duty structure on cotton yarn revised as under :

(+) 5544 (B)
(+) 792 (AT&T)

	Present rates	*Proposed rates*
(a) For registered handloom cooperative societies :-		
(i) Upto 25c	Nil	Nil
(ii) above 25c and upto 35c	3.96 p + 2.38 p/c/kg exceeding 25c	5 p +4 p/c/kg exceeding 25c
(iii) above 35c and upto 45c	26.40p+3.52p/c/kg exceeding 35c	35p+5p/c/kg exceeding 35c
(iv) above 45c and upto 55c	61.60p+5.28p/c/kg exceeding 45c	85p+8p/c/kg exceeding 45c
(v) above 55c	114.40p+2.64p/c/kg exceeding 55c	165p+4p/c/kg exceeding 55c
(b) For others		
(i) Upto 25c	1.98p/c/kg	3p/c/kg
(ii) above 25c and upto 35c	47.50p+4.75p/c/kg exceeding 25c	75p+7p/c/kg exceeding 25c
(iii) above 35c	114.40p/5.28p/c/kg exceeding 35c	150p+8p/c/kg exceeding 35c

32. (i) Shifting of basic excise duty on processed cotton fabrics to the yarn stage.
   (ii) Withdrawal of differential duty structure on cotton fabrics of 51 counts and above and ceiling limit of exemption for hand processed fabrics.

(-) 6336 (B)
(-) 1000 (AST)

33. Exemption from excise duty to :
   (a) jute blankets, jute felt, jute mats and mattings, jute carpets and bleached, dyed and printed jute fabrics containing a minimum of 50% by weight of jute fibre. Exemption to jute yarns and manufactures used captively for such products also.
   (b) sisal and manila yarn manufactured without the aid of power and also to exempt captive consumption of such yarn used in the manufacture of ropes etc.

(-) 100 (B)

34. Extension of the present concession to jute yarn for development of handlooms to handicrafts also. Further, jute fabrics used by the handicrafts sector will also be exempt subject to certain conditions.

(-) 25 (B)

35. Increase in the excise duty rate on :
   (a) PFY from Rs. 49.67 per kg to Rs. 55 per kg
   (b) NFY from Rs. 36.96 per kg to Rs. 50 per kg

(+)13650 (B)
(+) 1950 (AT&T)

36. Rationalisation of duty on :
   (a) nylon tyre yarn/nylon industrial yarn to a level of Rs. 8.50 per kg
   (b) PPFY to a level of Rs. 6.50 per kg
   (c) PBT yarn as to a level of Rs. 6.50 per kg

(+) 262 (B)
(+) 38 (AT&T)

37. Reduction in the excise duty rate on PPFY and NFY for fishnets and parachute cords from Rs.4.20 per kg to Rs. 2.00 per kg. Also exemption to waste arising during the manufacture of polypropylene yarn.

(-) 13 (B)
(-) 2 (AT&T)

38. Prescribing a uniform rate of duty of Rs. 9 per kg on viscose filament yarn for all deniers upto 350 as a rationalisation measure.

Negligible

39. Increase in excise duty on viscose staple fibre to Rs. 8.50,per kg

(+) 1313 (B)
(+) 187 (AT&T)

40. Rationalisation of excise duty on Polypropylene staple fibre (PPSF) from the present level of Rs. 4.22 to Rs. 4.50 per kg and that on acrylic staple fibre from Rs. 7.39 to Rs. 7.50 per kg.

Negligible

41. Reduction in the excise duty rate on :
   (a) PSF from Rs. 13.86 per kg to Rs. 8.50 per kg. if such PSF is manufactured from DMT/PTA which is not wholly exempted from duty. Also prescribing concessional basic duty of Rs. 12 per kg on PSF made out of DMT/PTA which has enjoyed full duty exemption.

(-) 5688 (B)
(-) 812 (AT&T)

   (b) PSF manufactured out of recycled waste falling under Chapter 54, 55 or 39 from the present level of Rs. 8.43 per kg to a level of Rs. 6.50 per kg.

(-) 13 (B)
(-) 2 (AT&T)

42. Rationalisation of excise duty rates on blended yarns containing polyester.

(-) 700 (B)
(-) 100 (AT&T)

43. Rationalisation of Additional duty in lieu of Sales tax in respect of man made fabrics and polyester blended fabrics as under :

(-) 2500 (AST)

(a) Fabrics of value not exceeding Rs.40 per square metre	Rs. 0.50 per square metre+5%adv.
(b) Fabrics of value exceeding Rs.40 per square metre but not exceeding Rs.100 per square metre	Rs. 2.50 per square metre +20% of the value in excess of Rs. 40 per square metre
(c) For fabrics of value exceeding Rs. 100 per square metre	20% adv.

44. Increase in total excise duty rate on textile fabrics falling under heading No. 59.03 as under :-

(+) 446 (B)
(+) 504 (AST)

(For units having annual clearances)

Sub-heading No.	Exceeding 3 lakh sq. mts. *Existing rates*(Rs. per sq. metre)	Not exceeding 3 lakh sq. mts.	Exceeding 3 lakh sq. mts. *Proposed rates* (Rs. per sq. metre)	Not exceeding 3 lakh sq. mts.
5903.19(cotton fabric based)	9.27	6.05	12.00	9.00
5903.29(man made textile based)	11.45	7.10	14.00	10.50
5903.99(others)	9.38	6.09	12.00	9.00

Estimated net revenue effect in one full year (Rs. in lakhs)

45. Removal of woollen hair belting, woollen blankets, woollen fabrics of width not exceeding 15 cm and rubberised textile fabrics from the purview of the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957. — (-) 25 (AST)

46. Exemption to footwear of value not exceeding Rs. 100 per pair if made by KVIC units/units under IRDP programme. — Negligible

Metals

47. Increase in excise duty on : — (+) 9950 (B)

Iron and steel items other than stainless steel

(a) pig iron and products of iron from Rs. 200 per tonne to Rs. 300 per tonne
(b) waste and scrap,ingots, semi-finished products, bars and rods, angles, shapes and sections, wires of iron and steel from Rs. 500 per tonne to Rs. 600 per tonne.
(c) hot rolled flat products of iron and steel :
exceeding 5 mm in thickness from Rs. 500 per tonne to Rs. 700 per tonne
not exceeding 5 mm in thickness from Rs. 700 per tonne to Rs. 800 per tonne.
(d) plates and universal plates from Rs. 600 per tonne to Rs. 700 per tonne.
(e) cold rolled flat products of iron and steel from Rs. 900 per tonne to Rs. 1000 per tonne.
(f) hoops and skelp from Rs. 700 per tonne to Rs. 800 per tonne
(g) flat rolled product coated with zinc or tin from Rs. 1200 per tonne to Rs. 1300 per tonne
(h) tubes and pipes of steel, if made from hot rolled products, from Rs. 700 per tonne to Rs. 800 per tonne
(i) tubes and pipes of steel, if made from cold rolled products, from Rs. 900 per tonne to Rs.1000 per tonne
(j) seamless steel tubes and pipes from Rs. 600 per tonne to Rs. 900 per tonne
(k) castings and cast articles of iron from Rs. 200 per tonne to Rs. 300 per tonne
(l) castings and cast articles of steel from Rs. 600 per tonne to Rs. 700 per tonne
(m) forgings and forged articles of steel from Rs. 800 per tonne to Rs. 900 per tonne

Stainless steel

(n) waste and scrap,ingots, semi finished products, bars and rods, angles, shapes and sections, hot rolled flat products, wires and flat rolled products of stainless steel, commonly known as "Pattis" and "Pattas" from Rs. 1000 per tonne to Rs. 1500 per tonne
(o) cold rolled flat products from Rs. 1500 per tonne to Rs. 2000 per tonne
(p) seamless tubes and pipes from Rs. 1000 per tonne to Rs. 2000 per tonne
(q) castings & cast articles and forgings and forged articles from Rs. 1500 per tonne to Rs. 2000 per tonne

48. Exemption to iron or steel structures etc. falling under heading No. 73.08 fabricated at the site of construction work for use in such construction work. — (-) 15 (B)

49. Increase in excise duty rates in respect of lead as under :-

	Effective rates	
	Present	*Proposed*
(a) unwrought lead	Rs. 975 per tonne	Rs.2000 per tonne
(b) lead waste & scrap	Rs. 975 per tonne	Rs.2000 per tonne
(c) lead bars & rods, lead profiles other than hollow profiles, lead plates, sheets (including circles), strip & foil	Rs. 1155 per tonne	Rs.2500 per tonne
(d) hollow profiles of lead, lead tubes and pipes	17%	20%
(e) lead powders and flakes, lead tubes or pipe fittings and other articles of lead	15%	20%
	Tariff rates	
(f) unwrought lead, lead waste and scrap and lead wire	Rs. 1500 per tonne	Rs.4000per tonne
(g) lead bars and rods , lead profiles other than hollow profiles lead plates, sheets (including circles), strip and foil	Rs. 2000 per tonne	Rs.5000 per tonne

50. Increase in excise duty rates in respect of zinc as under : — (-) 76 (B)

(a) unwrought zinc	Rs. 3780 per tonne	Rs. 4000 per tonne
(b) zinc waste and scrap	Rs. 3780 per tonne	Rs. 4000 per tonne
(c) zinc bars and rods	Rs. 3780 per tonne	Rs. 4000 per tonne
(d) zinc profiles other than hollow profiles	Rs. 4410 per tonne	Rs. 4600 per tonne
(e) zinc calots	Rs. 5485 per tonne	Rs. 5800 per tonne
(f) zinc plates, sheets (including circles), strip and foil	Rs. 4410 per tonne	Rs. 4600 per tonne
(g) zinc dust, powders, and flakes	17%	20%
(h) hollow profiles of zinc and zinc tubes and pipes	28%	30%
(i) zinc tubes or pipe fittings	15%	20%
(j) other articles of zinc	15%	20%

Estimated net revenue effect in one full year (Rs. in lakhs)

51. Exemption to spoons, forks, ladles, skimmers, cake servers, fish knives, butter knives, sugar tongs and similar kitchen or table ware falling under heading No. 82.15. (-) 50 (B)

Machinery

52. Increase in excise duty rates in respect of refrigerators : (+) 1200 (B)

Refrigerators of capacity	Present	Proposed
	(Rs. per refrigerator)	
(a) not exceeding 100 ltrs.	265	300
(b) exceeding 100 ltrs. but not exceeding 165 ltrs	975	1100
(c) exceeding 165 ltrs. but not exceeding 310 ltrs	2520	2800
(d) exceeding 310 ltrs	3675	4200

53. Increase in excise duty rates on : (+) 200 (B)
(i) car airconditioning parts as well as car air conditioning kit from 40% to 65% adv
(ii) automotive gas compressor from Rs. 2625 to Rs. 3000 per compressor
(iii) airconditioner upto 1.5 tonnes capacity from Rs. 9450 to Rs. 10000 per airconditioner.

54. Exemption from whole of the excise duty on: (-) 53 (B)
(a) tools, jigs and fixtures manufactured by specified Tool Room / Institutions
(b) specified foot valves for agricultural pump sets

55. Increase in excise duty rates on washing machines and cooking range (excluding ordinary LPG gas stoves upto two burners and without grill or oven) from existing rates of 15 or 20% to 25% adv. (+) 200 (B)

56. Reduction in excise duty on capital goods falling under specified headings of Chapter 84 of CET. (-) 6000 (B)

57. Prescribing concessional basic excise duty of 5% adv. on 26 specified pollution control equipment/instruments. (-) 300 (B)

58. Reduction in excise duty rates on dry cell batteries from 35% to 30% adv. (-) 1000 (B)

Electronics

59. Increase in excise duty rate on : (+) 400 (B)

	Present	Proposed
(a) microwave oven	20%	25%
(b) audio systems	20%	25%
(c) electronic games	25%	30%
(d) VHS type VCR with remote control	Rs. 2100 per set	Rs. 2500 per set
(e) VHS type VCR without remote control	Rs. 2100 per set	Rs. 2300 per set
(f) VHS type VCP with remote control	Rs. 1575 per set	Rs. 1850 per set
(g) VHS type VCP without remote control	Rs. 1575 per set	Rs. 1650 per set
(h) other VCR/VCP		25%
(i) tariff rate of VCR/VCP	25%	40%

60. Prescribing excise duty on blank and recorded video/audio cassettes as detailed below :-

Video	
(a) Blank video cassettes	Rs.4 per cassette + Rs. 10.50 per Sq. mtr.of the magnetic tape content in the casette.
(b) Recorded video cassettes manufactured directly from recorded video tapes	Rs.5 per cassette +Rs. 10.50 per Sq. mtr. of the magnetic tape content in the cassette.
(c) Other recorded video cassettes	NIL
Audio	
(a) Blank audio cassette	Re.1 per cassette + Rs. 2.10 per Sq. mt. of the magnetic tape content in the cassette
(b) Recorded audio cassettes manufactured directly from recorded audio tapes	Re.1.25 per cassette + Rs.2.10 per Sq. mt. of the magnetic tape content in the cassette
(c) Other recorded audio cassettes	NIL

61. Reduction in excise duty on specified equipments required for establishing rural telecommunication network from 20% to 15% adv. (-) 1500 (B)

Motor vehicles

62. Increase in the tariff and effective excise duty rate on motor cars falling under heading No. 87.03 of CET from 35% to 40% adv. (+) 7900 (B)

63. Exemption of truck body building activity from excise duty and also to shift partially the excise duty to chassis stage by increasing excise duty rate from 20% to 20% + Rs.4500 on the chassis and reduction of excise duty on bus body building from Rs. 8400 to Rs. 4000 per motor vehicle. Tariff rate for the sub-heading Nos. 8706.20 and 8706.40 raised from 25% adv. to 25% adv. + Rs. 6000 per chassis. (+) 200 (B)

Others

64. Reduction in excise duty on cigarrette lighters of assessable value not exceeding Rs. 10 per lighter to Rs.2 per lighter from the existing rates. (-) 3 (B)

		Estimated net revenue effect in one full year (Rs. in lakhs)	
65.	Increase in the full exemption limit for small scale units from Rs. 15 lakhs to Rs. 20 lakhs. These changes will be effective **from 1.4.1990.**	(-) 6700	(B)
65.	Exemption to handloom cess on fabrics/repeal of Khadi and other Handloom Industries Development (Additional Excise Duty on Cloth) Act, 1953 and increase in the excise duty rate collected under the Additional Duties of Excise (Textiles and Textile Articles) Act, 1978 from the present level of 13.64% adv. to 15% adv. of the basic excise duty.	(+) 184	(AT&T)

(Clauses 63,64,65,66,67 and 68 of the Finance Bill)

ABSTRACT

Chapter No.	Brief Description	Revenue effect (Rs. in lakhs) (+)	(—)	(Net)
	Rationalisation of excise duties	93		93
9	Coffee		400	-400
15	Refined rape seed oil and Money credit scheme for minor oils		820	-820
17	Molasses		360	-360
18	Cocoa and cocao preparations	620		620
20	Jams , jellies and fruit juices	1000		1000
21	Ice cream and pan masala	1600		1600
24	Cigarettes, Snuff of tobacco	13100	1	13099
27	Naphthalene, butene		475	-475
29	DMT/PTA	8000		8000
30	Pharmaceutical products		75	-75
32	Paints & varnishes	900	150	750
36	Fireworks	100		100
37	Feature films		800	-800
39	Plastics	1300		1300
40	Tyres	4080	100	3980
48	Paper & paperboard		500	-500
52	Cotton yarn & cotton fabrics	6336	7336	-1000
53,57	Jute & jute products		125	-125
54,55	Man made fibres , yarns & fabrics	17400	9830	7570
59	Impregnated, coated etc. fabrics	950	25	925
72,73	Iron & steel	9950		9950
78	Lead		15	-15
79	Zinc		76	-76
82	Table-ware/Kitchen-ware		50	-50
84	Refrigerator, Air Conditioner and non electrical machinery	1600	6353	-4753
85	Electrical machinery	400	2500	-2100
87	Motor vehicles	8100		8100
96	Cigarrette lighters		3	-3
	SSI scheme		6700	-6700
	Abolitition of H.L.Cess & increase in AT&T rate	2334	2150	184
	TOTAL	**77863**	**38844**	**39019**

SUMMARY

	CENTRE	STATE	TOTAL
Basic including special excise duty	19450	15914	35364
Additional excise duty (AT&T)	2235		2235
Additional excise duty (ST)	27	1393	1420
TOTAL	**21712**	**17307**	**39019**

INLAND AIR TRAVEL TAX

It is proposed to levy inland air travel tax at the rate of 10% on the total fare payable by a passenger in the place of basic fare as it exists now, **from a date to be notified later.**

This measure is expected to result in a revenue gain of Rs. 15 crores during the financial year 1990-91.

(Clause 69 of the Finance Bill)

भारत सरकार

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

सत्यमेव जयते

डाक शुल्क दरों में प्रस्तावित परिवर्तनों का ज्ञापन

MEMORANDUM SHOWING THE PROPOSED REVISION OF POSTAL TARIFFS

मार्च / **MARCH, 1990**

संचार मंत्रालय Ministry of Communications
डाक विभाग Department of Posts

प्रस्तावना

कतिपय डाक वस्तुओं पर लिए जाने वाले शुल्क की दरों के सिद्धांत भारतीय डाकघर अधिनियम, 1898 की प्रथम अनुसूची द्वारा निर्धारित किए जाते हैं । ऐसी डाक वस्तुओं के बारे में इस तरह निर्धारित सिद्धांतों के अंतर्गत और अनुसूची में शामिल न की गई अन्य डाक वस्तुओं तथा अन्य सेवाओं के बारे में, केन्द्रीय सरकार को भारतीय डाकघर नियमावली, 1933 (भारतीय डाकघर अधिनियम, 1898 की धारा 7 द्वारा) में संशोधन करके सरकारी राजपत्र में अधिसूचना द्वारा दरें निर्धारित करने की शक्तियां प्राप्त हैं।

2. अगले पृष्ठों में क्रम सं. 1 से 3, 4(i) और 5 पर उल्लिखित डाक मदों से संबंधित दरों में संशोधन के प्रस्तावों के लिए भारतीय डाकघर अधिनियम, 1898 की प्रथम अनुसूची में संशोधन करने की आवश्यकता है और इन्हें वित्त विधेयक में शामिल किया गया है । ये परिवर्तन और साथ ही अन्य डाक सेवाओं की दरों में संशोधन भारतीय डाकघर नियमावली, 1933 में संशोधन करते हुए किए जा सकेंगे।

भारत सरकार
संचार मंत्रालय
डाक विभाग

डाक दरों में प्रस्तावित संशोधन दर्शाने वाला ज्ञापन

1990

डाक (अन्तर्देशीय)

क्रम सं.	मद	मौजूदा दर		प्रस्तावित दर	
1	2	3		4	
1.	मुद्रित संदेश वाले पोस्ट कार्ड	मुद्रित पोस्ट कार्ड	40 पैसे	मुद्रित पोस्ट कार्ड	60 पैसे
2.	पत्र कार्ड	एक पत्र कार्ड के लिए जमा	35 पैसे	एक पत्र कार्ड के लिए	75 पैसे
		ठप्पेदार (अंतर्देशीय) पत्र कार्ड के लिए स्टेशनरी प्रभार	15 पैसे	(कोई स्टेशनरी प्रभार नहीं)	
3.	पत्र	10 ग्राम से अनधिक भार के लिए	60 पैसे	20 ग्राम से अनधिक भार के लिए	1/- रु.
		जमा ठप्पेदार लिफाफे के लिए स्टेशनरी प्रभार	15 पैसे	कोई स्टेशनरी प्रभार नहीं	
		प्रत्येक अतिरिक्त 10 ग्राम या उसके भाग के लिए	40 पैसे	प्रत्येक अतिरिक्त 20 ग्राम या उसके भाग के लिए	1/- रु.
4.	बुक पोस्ट				
	(i) बुक, पैटर्न और नमूना पैकेट	प्रथम 50 ग्राम या उसके भाग के लिए	50 पैसे	प्रथम 50 ग्राम या उसके भाग के लिए	1/- रु.
		50 ग्राम से अधिक प्रत्येक अतिरिक्त 50 ग्राम, या उसके भाग के लिए	50 पैसे	50 ग्राम से अधिक प्रत्येक अतिरिक्त 100 ग्राम या उसके भाग के लिए	1/- रु.
	(ii) मुद्रित पुस्तकों वाले बुक पैकेट	प्रथम 100 ग्राम या उसके भाग के लिए	30 पैसे	प्रथम 100 ग्राम या उसके भाग के लिए	50 पैसे
		100 ग्राम से अधिक प्रत्येक अतिरिक्त 100 ग्राम, या उसके भाग के लिए	30 पैसे	100 ग्राम से अधिक प्रत्येक अतिरिक्त 100 ग्राम या उसके भाग के लिए	50 पैसे
	(iii) पत्रिकाओं वाले बुक पैकेट	प्रथम 100 ग्राम या उसके भाग के लिए	30 पैसे	प्रथम 100 ग्राम या उसके भाग के लिए	50 पैसे
		100 ग्राम से अधिक प्रत्येक अतिरिक्त 100 ग्राम या उसके भाग के लिए	30 पैसे	100 ग्राम से अधिक प्रत्येक अतिरिक्त 100 ग्राम या उसके भाग के लिए	50 पैसे
5.	पार्सल	प्रथम 500 ग्राम या उसके भाग के लिए	4/- रु.	प्रथम 500 ग्राम या उसके भाग क लिए	6/- रु.
		500 ग्राम से अधिक प्रत्येक अतिरिक्त 500 ग्राम या उसके भाग के लिए	4/- रु.	500 ग्राम से अधिक प्रत्येक अतिरिक्त 500 ग्राम या उसके भाग के लिए	6/- रु.
6.	रजिस्ट्रेशन	रजिस्ट्रेशन के लिए शुल्क	5/- रु.	रजिस्ट्रेशन के लिए शुल्क	6/- रु.
7.	पावती सहित		50 पैसे		1/- रु.
8.	बीमा	जहां बीमे का मूल्य 100/- रु. से अधिक न हो	2/- रु.	जहां बीमे का मूल्य 200 रु. से अधिक न हो	4/- रु.
		5000/- रु. तक प्रत्येक अतिरिक्त 100 रु. या उसके भाग के लिए	1/- रु.	200/- रु. से अधिक प्रत्येक अतिरिक्त 100/- रु. या उसके भाग के लिए	2/- रु.
		5000/- रु. से अधिक 10,000/- रु. तक प्रत्येक अतिरिक्त 1000/- रु. या उसके भाग के लिए	5/- रु.		

1	2	3		4	
9.	मनीआर्डर	जहां प्रेषण की राशि 50/- रु. से अधिक न हो	प्रत्येक 10/- रु. या उसके भाग के लिए 40 पैसे परंतु न्यूनतम कमीशन 50 पैसे होगा	प्रत्येक 20/- रु. की राशि या उसके भाग के लिए	1/- रु.
		जहां प्रेषण की राशि 50/- रु. से अधिक हो	प्रत्येक 10/- रु. या उसके भाग के लिए 50 पैसे		
10.	तार मनीआर्डरों के लिए अनुपूरक शुल्क	क) 50/- रु. तक जारी किए गए प्रत्येक तार मनीआर्डर के लिए	1/- रु.	क) 50/- रु. तक जारी किए किए गए प्रत्येक तार मनीआर्डर के के लिए	2/- रु.
		ख) 50/- रु. से अधिक परन्तु 200/- रु. से अनधिक जारी किए गए प्रत्येक तार मनीआर्डर के लिए	2/- रु.	50/- रु. से अधिक परन्तु 200/- रु. से अनधिक जारी किए गए प्रत्येक तार मनीआर्डर के लिए	3/- रु.
		ग) 200/- रु. से अधिक जारी किए गए प्रत्येक तार मनीआर्डर के लिए	3/- रु.	200/- रु. से अधिक जारी किए गए प्रत्येक तार मनीआर्डर के लिए	5/- रु.
11.	मूल्यदेय वस्तुओं पर भंडारण प्रभार	क) पार्सलों के लिए	25 पैसे प्रतिदिन	क) पार्सलों के लिए	2/- रु. प्रतिदिन
		ख) अन्य वस्तुओं के लिए	15 पैसे प्रतिदिन	ख) अन्य वस्तुओं के लिए	1/- रु. प्रतिदिन
12.	डाक प्रमाणपत्र	3 वस्तुओं या कम के लिए	20 पैसे	3 वस्तुओं या कम के लिए	2/- रु.
13.	हवाई डाक शुल्क	क) पैकेटों के लिए (पत्रों, पोस्टकार्डों और पार्सलों के अतिरिक्त)	10 पैसे प्रति 10 ग्राम	क) पैकेटों के लिए (पत्रों, पोस्टकार्डों और पार्सलों के अतिरिक्त)	
				प्रथम 50 ग्राम या उसके भाग के लिए	1/- रु.
				प्रत्येक अतिरिक्त 50 ग्राम या उसके भाग के लिए	50 पैसे
		ख) पार्सल प्रत्येक 100 ग्राम या उसके भाग के लिए	50 पैसे	ख) पार्सल प्रत्येक 50 ग्राम या उसके भाग के लिए	1/- रु.
				प्रत्येक अतिरिक्त 50 ग्राम या उसके भाग के लिए	50 पैसे
14.	विलंब शुल्क	क) गैर-रजिस्टर्ड मदों के लिए प्रति मद विलंब शुल्क प्रभार	20 पैसे	क) गैर-रजिस्टर्ड मदों के लिए प्रति मद विलंब शुल्क प्रभार	1/- रु.
		ख) रजिस्टर्ड मदों के लिए प्रति मद विलंब शुल्क प्रभार	30 पैसे	ख) रजिस्टर्ड मदों के लिए प्रति मद विलंब शुल्क प्रभार	2/- रु.
		ग) प्रति मद विशेष अतिरिक्त विलंब शुल्क प्रभार	50 पैसे	ग) प्रति मद विशेष अतिरिक्त विलंब शुल्क प्रभार	2/- रु.
15.	रजिस्टर्ड मदों के लिए प्राप्तकर्ता द्वारा हस्ताक्षरित मूल रसीदों की साक्ष्यांकित प्रति प्राप्त करने के लिए शुल्क	प्रति मद	50 पैसे	प्रति मद	1/- रु.

1	2	3		4	
16.	भारतीय डाकघर नियमावली के नियम 172 के अंतर्गत तार द्वारा भेजे गए विदेश मनीआर्डर को जारी करने के लिए अनुपूरक प्रभार	प्रति विदेश मनीआर्डर	15 पैसे	प्रति विदेश मनीआर्डर	1/- रु.
17.	डाक मदों को वापस मंगाने के लिए शुल्क	प्रति मद	2/- रु.	प्रति मद	4/- रु.
18.	पोस्ट-बाक्सों/बैगों के लिए किराया				
	क) पोस्ट-बाक्स या बैग यदि अलग-अलग लिए जाएं	(क) यदि पूर्ण आधिकारिक वर्ष के लिए किराए पर लिया जाता है	60/- रु.	(क) यदि पूर्ण आधिकारिक वर्ष के लिए किराए पर लिया जाता है	150/- रु.
		(ख) यदि एक पूर्ण आधिकारिक वर्ष से कम अवधि के लिए किराए पर लिया जाए तो तीन कैलेंडर माह या उसके भाग के लिए	20/- रु.	(ख) यदि एक पूर्ण आधिकारिक वर्ष से कम अवधि के लिए किराए पर लिया जाए तो तीन कैलेंडर माह या उसके भाग के लिए	50/- रु.
	ख) एक या विभिन्न नंबरों वाले पोस्ट बाक्स और बैग संयुक्त रूप से	(क) यदि पूर्ण आधिकारिक वर्ष के लिए किराए पर लिया जाता है	100/- रु.	(क) यदि पूर्ण आधिकारिक वर्ष के लिए किराए पर लिया जाता है	250/- रु.
		(ख) यदि एक पूर्ण आधिकारिक वर्ष से कम अवधि के लिए किराए पर लिया जाए तो तीन कैलेंडर माह या उसके भाग के लिए	30/- रु.	(ख) यदि एक पूर्ण आधिकारिक वर्ष से कम अवधि के लिए किराए पर लिया जाए तो तीन कैलेंडर माह या उसके भाग के लिए	80/- रु.

INTRODUCTORY

The maxima of the tariffs leviable for certain postal articles are prescribed by the First Schedule in the Indian Post Office Act, 1898. Within the maxima so prescribed in respect of such articles and in respect of other postal articles not included in the Schedule and other services, the Central Government have the power to fix the rates by notification in the Official Gazette by amending Indian Post Office Rules 1933 (vide Section 7 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898).

2. The proposals for revision of tariffs in the following pages relating to postal articles at serial Nos. 1 to 3, 4(i) and 5 require an amendment to the First Schedule of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 and these have been included in the Finance Bill. These changes as also the revision of tariffs for other postal services would be made by amending Indian Post Office Rules, 1933.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Ministry of Communications

DEPARTMENT OF POSTS

Memorandum showing the proposed revision of Postal Tariffs 1990

Postal (INLAND)

S.No.	Item	Existing Tariff		Proposed Tariff	
1.	Post Cards containing printed communication	Printed Post Card	40 paise	Printed Post Card	60 paise
2.	Letter Cards	For a letter Card	35 paise	For a letter card	75 paise
		Plus stationery charge for embossed (inland) letter card	15 paise	(No stationery charge)	
3.	Letters	For a weight not exceeding 10 grams	60 paise	For a weight not exceeding 20 grams	Re.1/-
		Plus stationery charge for embossed envelope	15 paise	(No stationery charge)	
		For every additional 10 grams or fraction thereof	40 paise	For every additional 20 grams or fraction thereof	Re.1/-
4.	Book Post (i) Book,Pattern and Sample Packets	For the first 50 grams or fraction thereof	50 paise	For the first 50 grams or fraction thereof	Re.1/-
		For every additional 50 grams, or fraction thereof, in excess of 50 grams	50 paise	For every additional 100 grams or fraction thereof, in excess of 50 grams	Re.1/-
	(ii) Book Packets containing printed Books	For the First 100 grams or fraction thereof	30 paise	For the first 100 grams or fraction thereof	50 paise
		For every additional 100 grams or fraction thereof in excess of 100 grams	30 paise	For every additional 100 grams or fraction thereof in excess of 100 grams	50 paise
	(iii) Book Packets containing Periodicals	For the first 100 grams or fraction thereof	30 paise	For the first 100 grams or fraction thereof	50 paise
		For every additional 100 grams or fraction thereof in excess of 100 grams	30 Paise	For every additional 100 grams or fraction thereof in excess of 100 grams	50 paise
5.	Parcels	For the first 500 grams or fraction thereof	Rs.4/-	For the first 500 grams or fraction thereof	Rs.6/-
		For every additional 500 grams or fraction thereof in excess of 500 grams	Rs.4/-	For every additional 500 grams or fraction thereof in excess of 500 grams	Rs.6/-
6.	Registration	Fee for registration	Rs.5/-	Fee for registration	Rs.6/-
7.	Acknowledgement Due		50 paise		Re.1/-
8.	Insurance	Where the value of Insurance does not exceed Rs.100/-	Rs.2/-	Where the value of Insurance does not exceed Rs.200/-	Rs.4/-
		For every additional Rs.100/- or fraction thereof upto Rs.5000/-	Re.1/-	For every additional Rs.100/- or fraction thereof in excess of Rs.200/-	Rs.2/-
		For every additional Rs.1000/- or fraction thereof above Rs.5000/- upto Rs.10,000/-	Rs.5/-		
9.	Money Orders	Where the amount of remittance does not exceed Rs.50/-	40 paise for every Rs.10/- or fraction thereof subject to a minimum commission of 50 paise	For every sum of Rs.20/- or fraction thereof	Re.1/-
		Where the amount of remittance exceeds Rs.50/-	50 paise for every Rs.10/- or fraction thereof		

S.No.	Item	Existing Tariff		Proposed Tariff	
10.	Supplementary Fee for Telegraphic Money Orders	a) For each telegraphic Money Order issued upto Rs.50/-	Re.1/-	a) For each telegraphic Money Order issued upto Rs.50/-	Rs.2/-
		b) For each telegraphic Money Order issued exceeding Rs.50/- but not exceeding Rs.200/-	Rs.2/-	For each telegraphic Money Order issued exceeding Rs.50/- but not exceeding Rs.200/-	Rs.3/-
		c) For each telegraphic Money Order issued exceeding Rs.200/-	Rs.3/-	For each telegraphic Money Order issued exceeding Rs.200/-	Rs.5/-
11.	Warehousing charge on value payable articles	a) For parcels	25 paise per day	a) For parcels	Rs.2/- per day
		b) For other articles	15 paise per day	b) For other articles	Re.1/- per day
12.	Certificate of Posting	For 3 articles or less	20 paise	For 3 articles or less	Rs.2/-
13.	Airmail Fee	a) For packets (other than letters, post cards and parcels)	10 paise per 10 grams	a) For packets (other than letters, post cards & parcels) For first 50 grams or fraction thereof	Re.1/-
				For every additional 50 grams or fraction thereof	50 paise
		b) Parcels For every 100 grams or fraction thereof	50 paise	b) Parcels For first 50 grams or fraction thereof	Re.1/-
				For every additional 50 grams or fraction thereof	50 paise
14.	Late Fees	a) Late fees charge for unregistered articles per article	20 paise	a) Late Fees charge for unregistered articles per article	Re.1/-
		b) Late fees charge for Registered articles per article	30 paise	b) Late fees charge for Registered articles per article	Rs.2/-
		c) Special additional late fees charge per article	50 paise	c) Special additional late fees charge per article	Rs.2/-
15.	Fee for obtaining attested copy of original receipts signed by addressee for registered articles	Per article	50 paise	Per article	Re.1/-
16.	Supplementary charge for issue of a foreign Money Order telegraphed under Rule 172 of Indian Post Office Rules	Per Foreign Money Order	15 paise	Per Foreign Money Order	Re.1/-
17.	Fee for recall of postal articles	Per article	Rs.2/-	Per article	Rs.4/-
18.	Rent for Post Boxes/Bags				
	a) Post Boxes or Bags if taken separately	a) If rented for a full official year	Rs.60/-	a) If rented for a full official year	Rs.150/-
		b) For three calendar months or part thereof if rented for a period of less than a full official year	Rs.20/-	b) For three calendar months or part thereof if rented for a period of less than a full official year	Rs.50/-
	b) Post Box and bag combined together with the same or different number	a) If rented for a full official year	Rs.100/-	a) If rented for a full official year	Rs.250/-
		b) For three calendar months or part thereof if rented for a period of less than a full official year	Rs.30/-	b) For three calendar months or part thereof if rented for a period of less than a full official year.	Rs.80/-

The Finance Act, 1990

THE FINANCE ACT, 1990

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS

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THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

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THE FOURTH SCHEDULE.

THE FINANCE ACT, 1990

No. 12 OF 1990

[31*st May*, 1990.]

An Act to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1990-91.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Forty-first Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Finance Act, 1990. **Short title and commencement.**

(*2*) Save as otherwise provided in this Act, sections 2 to 61 shall be deemed to have come into force on the 1st day of April, 1990.

CHAPTER II

RATES OF INCOME-TAX

2. (*1*) Subject to the provisions of sub-sections (*2*) and (*3*), for the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1990, income-tax shall be charged at the rates specified in Part I of the First Schedule and shall be increased,— Income-tax.

(*a*) in the cases to which Paragraphs A, B, C and D of that Part apply, by a surcharge for purposes of the Union; and

(*b*) in the cases to which Paragraph E of that Part applies, by a surcharge,

calculated in each case in the manner provided therein.

(*2*) In the cases to which Sub-Paragraph I or Sub-Paragraph II of Paragraph A of Part I of the First Schedule applies, where the assessee has, in the previous year, any net agricultural income exceeding six hundred rupees, in addition to total income, and the total income exceeds,—

(*i*) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph I applies, eighteen thousand rupees, and

(*ii*) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph II applies, twelve thousand rupees,

then,—

(*a*) the net agricultural income shall be taken into account, in the manner provided in clause (*b*) [that is to say, as if the net agricultural income were comprised in the total income after,—

(*i*) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph I applies, the first eighteen thousand rupees, and

(*ii*) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph II applies, the first twelve thousand rupees,

of the total income but without being liable to tax], only for the purpose of charging income-tax in respect of the total income; and

(*b*) the income-tax chargeable shall be calculated as follows:—

(*i*) the total income and the net agricultural income shall be aggregated and the amount of income-tax shall be determined in respect of the aggregate income at the rates specified in Sub-Paragraph I or, as the case may be, Sub-Paragraph II of the said Paragraph A, as if such aggregate income were the total income;

(*ii*) the net agricultural income shall be increased,—

(*A*) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph I applies, by a sum of eighteen thousand rupees; and

(*B*) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph II applies, by a sum of twelve thousand rupees,

and the amount of income-tax shall be determined in respect of the net agricultural income as so increased at the rates specified in Sub-Paragraph I or, as the case may be, Sub-Paragraph II of the said Paragraph A, as if the net agricultural income as so increased were the total income;

(*iii*) the amount of income-tax determined in accordance with sub-clause (*i*) shall be reduced by the amount of income-tax determined in accordance with sub-clause (*ii*) and the sum so arrived at shall be the income-tax in respect of the total income:

Provided that the amount of income-tax so arrived at shall, in the case of every person having a total income exceeding fifty thousand rupees, be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of eight per cent. of such income-tax and the sum so arrived at shall be the income-tax in respect of the total income.

(3) In cases to which the provisions of Chapter XII or Chapter XII-A or sub-section (*1A*) of section 161 or section 164 or section 164A or section 167B of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (hereinafter referred to as the Income-tax Act) apply, the tax chargeable shall be determined as provided in that Chapter or that section, and with reference to the rates imposed by sub-section (*1*) or the rates as specified in that Chapter or section, as the case may be: 43 of 1961.

Provided that in respect of any income chargeable to tax under section 115B or section 115BB of the Income-tax Act, the income-tax computed

under section 115B or section 115BB shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of eight per cent. of such income-tax.

(4) In cases in which tax has to be deducted under sections 193, 194, 194A, 194B, 194BB, 194D and 195 of the Income-tax Act at the rates in force, the deduction shall be made at the rates specified in Part II of the First Schedule and shall be increased,—

(*a*) in the cases to which the provisions of sub-item (*a*) of item 1 of that Part apply, by a surcharge for purposes of the Union; and

(*b*) in the cases to which the provisions of sub-item (*a*) of item 2 of that Part apply, by a surcharge,

calculated in each case in the manner provided therein.

(5) In cases in which tax has to be deducted under section 194C of the Income-tax Act, the deduction shall be made at the rates specified in that section and shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of eight per cent. of such deduction.

(6) In cases in which tax has to be collected under section 206C of the Income-tax Act, the collection shall be made at the rate specified in that section and shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of eight per cent. of such collection.

(7) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (*8*), in cases in which income-tax has to be calculated under the first proviso to sub-section (*5*) of section 132 of the Income-tax Act or charged under sub-section (*4*) of section 172 or sub-section (*2*) of section 174 or section 175 or sub-section (*2*) of section 176 of the said Act or deducted under section 192 of the said Act from income chargeable under the head "Salaries" or in which the "advance tax" payable under Chapter XVII-C of the said Act has to be computed, at the rate or rates in force, such income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" shall be so calculated, charged, deducted or computed at the rate or rates specified in Part III of the First Schedule and such tax as reduced by the rebate of income-tax calculated under Chapter VIII-A shall be increased,—

(*a*) in the cases to which Paragraphs A, B, C and D of that Part apply, by a surcharge for purposes of the Union; and

(*b*) in the cases to which Paragraph E of that Part applies, by a surcharge,

calculated in each case in the manner provided therein:

Provided that in cases to which the provisions of Chapter XII or Chapter XII-A or sub-section (*1A*) of section 161 or section 164 or section 164A or section 167B of the Income-tax Act apply, "advance tax" shall be computed with reference to the rates imposed by this sub-section or the rates as specified in that Chapter or section, as the case may be:

Provided further that in respect of any income chargeable to tax under section 115B of the Income-tax Act, the "advance tax" computed under the first proviso shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of eight per cent. of such "advance tax".

(8) In the cases to which Sub-Paragraph I or Sub-Paragraph II of Paragraph A of Part III of the First Schedule applies, where the assessee has, in the previous year or, if by virtue of any provision of the Income-tax Act, income-tax is to be charged in respect of the income of a period other than the previous year, in such other period, any net agricultural income exceeding six hundred rupees, in addition to total income and the total income exceeds,—

(*i*) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph I applies, twenty-two thousand rupees, and

(*ii*) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph II applies, twelve thousand rupees,

then, in calculating income-tax under the first proviso to sub-section (5) of section 132 of the Income-tax Act or in charging income-tax under sub-section (2) of section 174 or section 175 or sub-section (2) of section 176 of the said Act or in computing the "advance tax" payable under Chapter XVII-C of the said Act, at the rate or rates in force,—

(*a*) the net agricultural income shall be taken into account, in the manner provided in clause (*b*) [that is to say, as if the net agricultural income were comprised in the total income after,—

(*i*) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph I applies, the first twenty-two thousand rupees, and

(*ii*) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph II applies, the first twelve thousand rupees,

of the total income but without being liable to tax], only for the purpose of calculating, charging or computing such income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" in respect of the total income; and

(*b*) such income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" shall be so calculated, charged or computed as follows:—

(*i*) the total income and the net agricultural income shall be aggregated and the amount of income-tax or "advance tax" shall be determined in respect of the aggregate income at the rates specified in Sub-Paragraph I or, as the case may be, Sub-Paragraph II of the said Paragraph A, as if such aggregate income were the total income;

(*ii*) the net agricultural income shall be increased,—

(*A*) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph I applies, by a sum of twenty-two thousand rupees; and

(*B*) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph II applies, by a sum of twelve thousand rupees,

and the amount of income-tax or "advance tax" shall be determined in respect of the net agricultural income as so increased at the rates specified in the said Sub-Paragraph I or, as the case may be, the said Sub-Paragraph II as if the net agricultural income as so increased were the total income;

(*iii*) the amount of income-tax or "advance tax" determined in accordance with sub-clause (*i*) shall be reduced by the amount of income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" determined in accordance with sub-clause (*ii*) and the sum so arrived at shall be the income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" in respect of the total income:

Provided that the amount of income-tax or "advance tax" so arrived at shall, in the case of every person having a total income exceeding seventy-five thousand rupees, be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of eight per cent. of such income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" and the sum so arrived at shall be the income-tax or, as the case my be, "advance-tax" in respect of the total income.

(*9*) For the purposes of this section and the First Schedule,—

(*a*) "company in which the public are substantially interested" means a company within the meaning of clause (*18*) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act, and includes a subsidiary of such company if the whole of the share capital of such subsidiary company has been held by the parent company or by its nominees throughout the previous year;

(*b*) "domestic company" means an Indian company, or any other company which, in respect of its income liable to income-tax under the Income-tax Act for the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1990, has made the prescribed arrangements for the declaration and payment within India of the dividends (including dividends on preference shares) payable out of such income in accordance with the provisions of section 194 of the Act;

(*c*) "insurance commission" means any remuneration or reward, whether by way of commission or otherwise, for soliciting or procuring insurance business (including business relating to the continuance, renewal or revival of policies of insurance);

(*d*) "investment company" means a company whose gross total income (as defined in section 80B of the Income-tax Act) consists mainly of income which is chargeable under the heads "Income from house property", "Capital gains" and "Income from other sources" or of income by way of interest on securities;

(*e*) "net agricultural income", in relation to a person, means the total amount of agricultural income, from whatever source derived, of that person computed in accordance with the rules contained in Part IV of the First Schedule;

(*f*) "tax-free security" means any security of the Central Government issued or declared to be income-tax free, or any security of a State Government issued income-tax free, the income-tax whereon is payable by the State Government;

(*g*) "trading company" means a company whose business consists mainly in dealing in goods or merchandise manufactured, produced or processed by a person other than that company and whose income attributable to such business included in its gross total income (as

defined in section 80B of the Income-tax Act) is not less than fifty-one per cent. of the amount of such gross total income;

(*h*) all other words and expressions used in this section or in the First Schedule but not defined in this sub-section and defined in the Income-tax Act shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in that Act.

CHAPTER III

DIRECT TAXES

Income-tax

Amendment of section 2.

3. In section 2 of the Income-tax Act,—

(*i*) in clause (*24*),—

(*a*) existing sub-clause (*va*) shall be renumbered as sub-clause (*vd*) and before sub-clause (*vd*) as so renumbered, the following sub-clause shall be inserted and shall be deemed to have been inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1962, namely:—

"(*va*) any sum chargeable to income-tax under clause (*iiia*) of section 28;";

(*b*) after sub-clause (*va*), the following sub-clause shall be inserted and shall be deemed to have been inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1967, namely:—

"(*vb*) any sum chargeable to income-tax under clause (*iiib*) of section 28;";

(*c*) after sub-clause (*vb*), the following sub-clause shall be inserted and shall be deemed to have been inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1972, namely:—

"(*vc*) any sum chargeable to income-tax under clause (*iiic*) of section 28;";

(*ii*) in clause (*40*), for the word and figures "section 143", the words, brackets and figures "sub-section (*3*) of section 143" shall be substituted and shall be deemed to have been substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989;

(*iii*) clause (*42C*) [as inserted by clause (*ii*) of section 2 of the Direct Tax Laws (Second Amendment) Act, 1989] shall be omitted. 36 of 1989.

Amendment of section 6.

4. In section 6 of the Income-tax Act, in clause (*1*), in sub-clause (*c*), in the *Explanation*, in clause (*a*), after the words "previous year", the words, brackets and figures "as a member of the crew of an Indian ship as defined in clause (*18*) of section 3 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958, or" shall be inserted. 44 of 1958.

Amendment of section 10.

5. In section 10 of the Income-tax Act, in clause (*15*),—

(*i*) in sub-clause (*iv*), in item (*i*), after the words "State Government", the words "or a public sector company" shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1991;

(*ii*) after sub-clause (*iv*), the following sub-clause shall be inserted and shall be deemed to have been inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989, namely:—

"(*v*) interest on securities held by the Registrar, Supreme Court, in Reserve Bank's SGL Account No. SL/DH 048;".

6. In section 28 of the Income-tax Act,— Amendment of section 28.

(*a*) after clause (*iii*), the following clause shall be inserted and shall be deemed to have been inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1962, namely:—

"(*iiia*) profits on sale of a licence granted under the Imports (Control) Order, 1955, made under the Imports and Exports (Control) Act, 1947;"; 18 of 1947.

(*b*) after clause (*iiia*), the following clause shall be inserted and shall be deemed to have been inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1967, namely:—

"(*iiib*) cash assistance (by whatever name called) received or receivable by any person against exports under any scheme of the Government of India;";

(*c*) after clause (*iiib*), the following clause shall be inserted and shall be deemed to have been inserted with effect fromm the 1st day of April, 1972, namely:—

"(*iiic*) any duty of customs or excise re-paid or re-payable as drawback to any person against exports under the Customs and Central Excise Duties Drawback Rules, 1971;".

7. In section 32A of the Income-tax Act,— Amendment of section 32A.

(*i*) in sub-section (*4*), in clause (*ii*), in the opening portion, for the words "the previous year in respect of which the deduction is to be allowed", the words, brackets and figure "any previous year in respect of which the deduction is to be allowed under sub-section (*3*) or any earlier previous year (being a previous year not earlier than the year in which the ship or aircraft was acquired or the machinery or plant was installed or the ship, aircraft, machinery or plant was first put to use)" shall be substituted and shall be deemed to have been substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1976;

(*ii*) sub-section (*9*) shall be omitted and shall be deemed to have been omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1976.

8. In section 32AB of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (*1*), after the first proviso, the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:— Amendment of section 32AB.

"Provided further that no such deduction shall be allowed in relation to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1991, or any subsequent assessment year.".

9. In section 33A of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (*1*), for the proviso, the following provisos shall be substituted, namely:— Amendment of section 33A.

"Provided that no deduction under clause (*i*) shall be allowed unless the planting has commenced after the 31st day of March, 1965, and been completed before the 1st day of April, 1990:

Provided further that no deduction shall be allowed under clause (*ii*) unless the planting has commenced after the 31st day of March, 1965, and been completed before the 1st day of April, 1970.".

Substitution of new section for section 33AB.

10. For section 33AB of the Income-tax Act, the following section shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1991, namely:—

Tea Development Account.

'33AB. (*1*) Where an assessee carrying on business of growing and manufacturing tea in India has, before the expiry of six months from the end of the previous year or before furnishing the return of his income, whichever is earlier, deposited with the National Bank any amount or amounts in an account (hereafter in this section referred to as the special account) maintained by the assessee with that Bank in accordance with, and for the purposes specified in, a scheme (hereafter in this section referred to as the scheme) approved in this behalf by the Tea Board, the assessee shall, subject to the provisions of this section, be allowed a deduction (such deduction being allowed before the loss, if any, brought forward from earlier years is set off under section 72) of—

(*a*) a sum equal to the amount or the aggregate of the amounts so deposited; or

(*b*) a sum equal to twenty per cent. of the profits of such business (computed under the head "Profits and gains of business or profession" before making any deduction under this section),

whichever is less:

Provided that where such assessee is a firm, or any association of persons or any body of individuals, the deduction under this Section shall not be allowed in the computation of the income of any partner, or as the case may be, any member of such firm, association of persons or body of individuals:

Provided further that where any deduction, in respect of any amount deposited in the special account, has been allowed under this sub-section in any previous year, no deduction shall be allowed in respect of such amount in any other previous year.

(*2*) The deduction under sub-section (*1*) shall not be admissible unless the accounts of such business of the assessee for the previous year relevant to the assessment year for which the deduction is claimed have been audited by an accountant as defined in the *Explanation* below sub-section (*2*) of section 288 and the assessee furnishes, along with his return of income, the report of such audit in the prescribed form duly signed and verified by such accountant:

Provided that in a case where the assessee is required by or under any other law to get his accounts audited, it shall be sufficient compliance with the provisions of this sub-section if such assessee gets the accounts of such business audited under

such law and furnishes the report of the audit as required under such other law and a further report in the form prescribed under this sub-section.

(*3*) Any amount standing to the credit of the assessee in the special account shall not be allowed to be withdrawn except for the purposes specified in the scheme or in the circumstances specified below:—

(*a*) closure of business;

(*b*) death of an assessee;

(*c*) partition of a Hindu undivided family;

(*d*) dissolution of a firm;

(*e*) liquidation of a company.

(*4*) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (*3*), no deduction under sub-section (*1*) shall be allowed in respect of any amount utilised for the purchase of—

(*a*) any machinery or plant to be installed in any office premises or residential accommodation, including any accommodation in the nature of a guest-house;

(*b*) any office appliances (not being computers);

(*c*) any machinery or plant, the whole of the actual cost of which is allowed as a deduction (whether by way of depreciation or otherwise) in computing the income chargeable under the head "Profits and gains of business or profession" of any one previous year;

(*d*) any new machinery or plant to be installed in an industrial undertaking for the purposes of business of construction. manufacture or production of any article or thing specified in the list in the Eleventh Schedule.

(*5*) Where any amount, standing to the credit of the assessee in the special account, is withdrawn during any previous year by the assessee in the circumstance specified in clause (*a*) or clause (*d*) of sub-section (*3*), the whole of such amount shall be deemed to be the profits and gains of business or profession of that previous year and shall accordingly be chargeable to income-tax as the income of that previous year, as if the business had not closed or, as the case may be, the firm had not been dissolved.

(*6*) Where any amount standing to the credit of the assessee in the special account is utilised by the assessee for the purposes of any expenditure in connection with such business in accordance with the scheme, such expenditure shall not be allowed in computing the income chargeable under the head "Profits and gains of business or profession".

(*7*) Where any amount, standing to the credit of the assessee in the special account, which is released during any previous year by the National Bank for being utilised by the assessee for the purposes of such business in accordance with the scheme is not so utilised, either wholly or in part, within that previous year, the

whole of such amount or, as the case may be, part thereof which is not so utilised shall be deemed to be profits and gains of business and accordingly chargeable to income-tax as the income of that previous year:

Provided that this sub-section shall not apply in a case where such amount is released during any previous year at the closure of the account in circumstances specified in clauses (*b*), (*c*) and (*e*) of sub-section (*3*).

(*8*) Where any asset acquired in accordance with the scheme is sold or otherwise transferred in any previous year by the assessee to any person at any time before the expiry of eight years from the end of the previous year in which it was acquired, such part of the cost of such asset as is relatable to the deduction allowed under sub-section (*1*) shall be deemed to be the profits and gains of business or profession of the previous year in which the asset is sold or otherwise transferred and shall accordingly be chargeable to income-tax as the income of that previous year:

Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall apply—

(*i*) where the asset is sold or otherwise transferred by the assessee to Government, a local authority, a corporation established by or under a Central, State or Provincial Act or a Government company as defined in section 617 of the Companies Act, 1956; or 1 of 1956.

(*ii*) where the sale or transfer of the asset is made in connection with the succession of a firm by a company in the business or profession carried on by the firm as a result of which the firm sells or otherwise transfers to the company any asset and the scheme continues to apply to the company in the manner applicable to the firm.

Explanation.—The provisions of clause (*ii*) of the proviso shall apply only where—

(*i*) all the properties of the firm relating to the business or profession immediately before the succession become the properties of the company;

(*ii*) all the liabilities of the firm relating to the business or profession immediately before the succession become the liabilities of the company; and

(*iii*) all the shareholders of the company were partners of the firm immediately before the succession.

(*9*) The Central Government, if it considers necessary or expedient so to do, may, by notification in the Official Gazette, direct that the deduction allowable under this section shall not be allowed after such date as may be specified therein.

Explanation.—In this section,—

(*a*) "National Bank" means the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development established under section 3 of the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development Act, 1981; 61 of 1981.

(b) "Tea Board" means the Tea Board established under section 4 of the Tea Act, 1953.'. 29 of 1953.

11. In section 34 of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (3), in clause (a),— Amendment of section 34.

(i) for the words "the relevant previous year", the words, brackets and figure "any previous year in respect of which the deduction is to be allowed under sub-section (2) of that section or any earlier previous year (being a previous year not earlier than the year in which the ship was acquired or the machinery or plant was installed or the ship, machinery or plant was first put to use)" shall be substituted and shall be deemed to have been substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1962;

(ii) the *Explanation* shall be omitted and shall be deemed to have been omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1962.

12. In section 35CCB of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1991,— Amendment of section 35CCB.

(i) for sub-section (1), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

"(1) Where an assessee incurs any expenditure by way of payment of any sum—

(a) to an association or institution, which has as its object the undertaking of any programme of conservation of natural resources or of afforestation, to be used for carrying out any programme of conservation of natural resources or afforestation approved by the prescribed authority; or

(b) to such fund for afforestation as may be notified by the Central Government,

the assessee shall, subject to the provisions of sub-section (2), be allowed a deduction of the amount of such expenditure incurred during the previous year.";

(ii) in sub-section (2), in the opening portion, after the words "deduction under", the words, brackets and letter "clause (a) of" shall be inserted.

13. In section 43B of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1991,— Amendment of section 43B.

(a) in clause (d), after the words "any public financial institution", the words "or a State financial corporation or a State industrial investment corporation" shall be inserted;

(b) for *Explanation* 4, the following *Explanation* shall be substituted, namely:—

'*Explanation* 4.—For the purposes of this section,—

(a) "public financial institution" shall have the meaning assigned to it in section 4A of the Companies Act, 1956; 1 of 1956.

(b) "State financial corporation" means a financial corporation established under section 3 or section 3A or an institution notified under section 46 of the State Financial Corporations Act, 1951; 63 of 1951.

(c) "State industrial investment corporation" means a Government company within the meaning of section 617 of the Companies Act, 1956, engaged in the business of providing long-term finance for industrial projects and approved by the Central Government under clause (*viii*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 36.'. 1 of 1956.

Amendment of section 44AC.

14. In section 44AC of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1991,—

(*a*) in sub-section (*1*), in clause (*a*), the following *Explanation* shall be inserted at the end, namely:—

'*Explanation*.—For the purposes of this clause, "purchase price" means any amount (by whatever name called) paid or payable by the buyer to obtain the goods referred to in this clause, but shall not include the amount paid or payable by him towards the bid money in an auction, or, as the case may be, the highest accepted offer in case of tender or any other mode;';

(*b*) in the *Explanation*, after the word "firm", the words "or co-operative society" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 45.

15. In section 45 of the Income-tax Act, after sub-section (5) and the *Explanation* thereto, the following sub-section shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1991, namely:—

'(*6*) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (*1*), the difference between the repurchase price of the units referred to in sub-section (2) of section 80CCB and the capital value of such units shall be deemed to be the capital gains arising to the assessee in the previous year in which such repurchase takes place or the plan referred to in that section is terminated and shall be taxed accordingly.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this sub-section, "capital value of such units" means any amount invested by the assessee in the units referred to in sub-section (*2*) of section 80CCB.'.

Amendment of section 80CCA.

16. In section 80CCA of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1991,—

(*a*) in sub-section (*1*), for the proviso, the following proviso shall be substituted, namely:—

'Provided that in relation to—

(*a*) the assessment years commencing on the 1st day of April, 1989 and the 1st day of April, 1990, this sub-section shall have effect as if for the words "twenty thousand rupees", the words "thirty thousand rupees" had been substituted;

(*b*) the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1991 and subsequent assessment years, this sub-section

shall have effect as if for the words "twenty thousand rupees", the words "forty thousand rupees" had been substituted;

(*b*) after sub-section (*2*), and before *Explanation* 1, the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

"(*3*) Notwithstanding anything contained in any other provision of this Act, where a partition has taken place among the members of a Hindu undivided family or where an association of persons has been dissolved after a deduction has been allowed under sub-section (*1*), the provisions of sub-section (*2*) shall apply as if the person in receipt of income referred to therein is the assessee.".

17. After section 80CCA of the Income-tax Act, the following section shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1991, namely:— Insertion of new section 80CCB.

"80CCB. (*1*) Where an assessee, being— Deduction in respect of investment made under Equity Linked Savings Scheme.

(*a*) an individual, or

(*b*) a Hindu undivided family, or

(*c*) an association of persons or a body of individuals consisting, in either case, only of husband and wife governed by the system of community of property in force in the State of Goa and the Union territories of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu,

has acquired in the previous year, out of his income chargeable to tax, units of any Mutual Fund specified under clause (*23D*) of section 10 or of the Unit Trust of India established under tre Unit Trust of India
52 of 1963. Act, 1963, under any plan formulated in accordance with such scheme as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf (hereafter in this section referred to as the Equity Linked Savings Scheme), he shall, in accordance with, and subject to, the provisions of this section, be allowed a deduction in the computation of his total income of so much of the amount invested as does not exceed the amount of ten thousand rupees in the previous year.

(*2*) Where any amount invested by the assessee in the units issued under a plan formulated under the Equity Linked Savings Scheme in respect of which a deduction has been allowed under sub-section (*1*) is returned to him in whole or in part either by way of repurchase of such units or on the termination of the plan, by the Fund or the Trust, as the case may be, in any previous year, it shall be deemed to be the income of the assessee of that previous year and chargeable to tax accordingly.

(*3*) Notwithstanding anything contained in any other provision of this Act, where a partition has taken place among the members of a Hindu undivided family or where an association of persons has been dissolved after a deduction has been allowed under sub-section (*1*), the provisions of sub-section (*2*) shall apply as if the person in receipt of income referred to therein is the assessee.".

Insertion of new section 80DD.

18. In the Income-tax Act, after section 80D, the following section shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1991, namely:—

Deduction in respect of medical treatment, etc., of handicapped dependents.

'80DD. (*1*) Where an assessee who is resident in India, being an individual or a Hindu undivided family has, during the previous year, incurred any expenditure for the medical treatment (including nursing), training and rehabilitation of a person who—

(*a*) is a relative of the individual or, as the case may be, is a member of the Hindu undivided family and is not dependent on any person other than such individual or Hindu undivided family for his support or maintenance, and

(*b*) is suffering from a permanent physical disability (including blindness) or is subject to mental retardation, being a permanent physical disability or mental retardation specified in the rules made in this behalf by the Board, which is certified by a physician, a surgeon, an oculist or a psyehiatrist, as the case may be, working in a Government hospital, and which has the effect of reducing considerably such person's capacity for normal work or engaging in a gainful employment or occupation,

the assessee shall, in accordance with, and subject to, the provisions of this section, be allowed a deduction of a sum of six thousand rupees in respect of the previous year.

(2) Nothing contained in this section shall apply in a case, where the assessee's total income in respect of the previous year as computed before making any deduction under this section exceeds one lakh rupees.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section, the expression "Government hospital" includes a departmental dispensary whether full-time or part-time established and run by a Department of the Government for the medical attendance and treatment of a class or classes of Government servants and members of their families, a hospital maintained by a local authority and any other hospital with which arrangements have been made by the Government for the treatment of Government servants.'.

Amendment of section 80GGA.

19. In section 80GGA of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (*2*), with effect from the 1st day of April, 1991,—

(*i*) in clause (*c*), after the words "natural resources", at both the places where they occur, the words "or of afforestation" shall be inserted;

(*ii*) after clause (*c*), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"(*cc*) any sum paid by the assessee in the previous year to such fund for afforestation as is notified by the Central Government under clause (*b*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 35CCB;".

Amendment of section 80HH.

20. In section 80HH of the Income-tax Act,—

(*a*) in sub-section (*2*), in clause (*i*), after the words, figures and letters "the 31st day of December, 1970", the words, figures and letters "but before the 1st day of April, 1990" shall be inserted;

(*b*) in sub-section (*3*), in clause (*i*), after the words, figures and letters "the 31st day of December, 1970", the words, figures and letters "but before the 1st day of April, 1990" shall be inserted.

21. In section 80HHA of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (*2*), in clause (*i*), after the words, figures and letters "the 30th day of September, 1977", the words, figures and letters "but before the 1st day of April, 1990" shall be inserted. Amendment of section 80HHA.

22. In section 80HHC of the Income-tax Act,— Amendment of section 80HHC.

(*a*) in sub-section (*2*), in clause (*a*),—

(*i*) for the word "receivable", the words "received in, or brought into, India" shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1991;

(*ii*) after the word "assessee", the brackets and words "(other than the supporting manufacturer)" shall be inserted and shall be deemed to have been inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989;

(*iii*) after the words "convertible foreign exchange", the words and brackets ", within a period of six months from the end of the previous year or, where the Chief Commissioner or Commissioner is satisfied (for reasons to be recorded in writing) that the assessee is, for reasons beyond his control, unable to do so within the said period of six months, within such further period as the Chief Commissioner or Commissioner may allow in this behalf" shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1991;

(*b*) for sub-section (*3*), the following sub-section shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1991, namely:—

'(*3*) For the purposes of sub-section (*1*), profits derived from the export of goods or merchandise out of India shall be the amount which bears to the profits of the business (as computed under the head "Profits and gains of business or profession"), the same proportion as the export turnover bears to the total turnover of the business carried on by the assessee.';

(*c*) in the *Explanation*, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1991,—

(*i*) in clause (*b*),—

(*1*) for the word "receivable", the words ", received in, or brought into, India" shall be substituted;

(*2*) after the words "foreign exchange", the words, brackets, letter and figure "in accordance with clause (*a*) of sub-section (*2*)" shall be inserted;

(*ii*) after clause (*b*), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"(*bb*) 'total turnover" shall not include any sum referred to in clauses (*iiia*), (*iiib*) and (*iiic*) of section 28;";

(*iii*) in clause (*d*), for the words "manufacturing goods", the words and brackets "manufacturing (including processing) goods" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 80 HHD.

23. In section 80HHD of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1991,—

(*a*) in sub-section (*2*), for the words "by the assessee in convertible foreign exchange", the words and brackets "in, or brought into, India by the assessee in convertible foreign exchange within a period of six months from the end of the previous year or, where the Chief Commissioner or Commissioner is satisfied (for reasons to be recorded in writing) that the assessee is, for reasons beyond his control, unable to do so within the said period of six months, within such further period as the Chief Commissioner or Commissioner may allow in this behalf" shall be substituted;

(*b*) for sub-section (*3*), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

'(*3*) For the purposes of sub-section (*1*), profits derived from services provided to foreign tourists shall be the amount which bears to the profits of the business (as computed under the head "Profits and gains of business or profession") the same proportion as the receipts specified in sub-section (*2*) bear to the total receipts of the business carried on by the assessee.'.

Amendment of section 80-I.

24. In section 80-I of the Income-tax Act,—

(*a*) after sub-section (*1*), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

'(*1A*) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (*1*), in relation to any profits and gains derived by an assessee from—

(*i*) an industrial undertaking which begins to manufacture or produce articles or things or to operate its cold storage plant or plants; or

(*ii*) a ship which is first brought into use; or

(*iii*) the business of a hotel which starts functioning,

on or after the 1st day of April, 1990, there shall, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this section, be allowed in computing the total income of the assessee, a deduction from such profits and gains of an amount equal to twenty-five per cent. thereof:

Provided that in the case of an assessee, being a company, the provisions of this sub-section shall have effect in relation to profits and gains derived from an industrial undertaking or a ship or the business of a hotel as if for the words "twenty-five per cent.", the words "thirty per cent." had been substituted.';

(*b*) in sub-section (*2*), in clause (*iii*), for the words "nine years", the words "fourteen years" shall be substituted;

(*c*) in sub-section (*3*), in clause (*iii*), for the words "nine years", the words "fourteen years" shall be substituted;

(*d*) in sub-section (*4*), in clause (*iv*), for the words, figures and letters "before the 1st day of April, 1990", the words, figures and letters "before the 1st day of April, 1995" shall be substituted;

(*e*) in sub-section (*5*), after the second proviso, the following provisos shall be inserted, namely:—

'Provided also that in the case of—

(*i*) an industrial undertaking which begins to manufacture or produce articles or things or to operate its cold storage plant or plants; or

(*ii*) a ship which is first brought into use; or

(*iii*) the business of a hotel which starts functioning,

on or after the 1st day of April, 1990, provisions of this sub-section shall have effect as if for the words "seven assessment years", the words "nine assessment years" had been substituted:

Provided also that in the case of an assessee, being a co-operative society, deriving profits and gains from an industrial undertaking or a ship or a hotel referred to in the third proviso, the provisions of that proviso shall have effect as if for the words "nine assessment years", the words "eleven assessment years" had been substituted.'.

25. In section 80L of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (*1*), the following *Explanation* shall be inserted at the end, namely:— Amendment of section 80L.

'*Explanation.*—For the purposes of this sub-section, the expression "security" means a Government security as defined in clause (*2*) of

18 of 1944. section 2 of the Public Debt Act, 1944.'.

26. For section 80M of the Income-tax Act, the following section shall be substituted, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1991, namely:— Substitution of new section for section 80M.

Deduction in respect of certain intercorporate dividends.

'80M. (*1*) Where the gross total income of a domestic company, in any previous year, includes any income by way of dividends from another domestic company, there shall, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this section, be allowed, in computing the total income of such domestic company, a deduction of an amount equal to,—

(*i*) in the case of a scheduled bank or a public financial institution or a State financial corporation or a State industrial investment corporation or a company registered under section

1 of 1956. 25 of the Companies Act, 1956, sixty per cent. of the income by way of dividends from another domestic company;

(*ii*) in the case of any other domestic company, so much of the amount of income by way of dividends from another domestic company as does not exceed the amount of dividend distributed

by the first-mentioned domestic company on or before the due date.

(*2*) Where any deduction, in respect of the amount of dividend distributed by the domestic company, has been allowed under clause (*ii*) of sub-section (*1*) in any previous year, no deduction shall be allowed in respect of such amount in any other previous year.

(*3*) Where the dividend distributed is in respect of any period comprised in the previous year ending on the 31st day of March, 1990, no deduction shall be allowed in respect of such dividend.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section, the expressions—

(*i*) "scheduled bank" means the State Bank of India constituted under the State Bank of India Act, 1955, a subsidiary bank as defined in the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959, a corresponding new bank constituted under section 3 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970, or under section 3 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1980, or any other bank included in the Second Schedule to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and which is a domestic company; 23 of 1955. 38 of 1959. 5 of 1970. 40 of 1980. 2 of 1934.

(*ii*) "public financial institution" shall have the meaning assigned to it in section 4A of the Companies Act, 1956; 1 of 1956.

(*iii*) "State financial corporation" and "State industrial investment corporation" shall have the same meanings as in section 43B;

(*iv*) "due date" means the date for furnishing the return of income under sub-section (*1*) of section 139.'.

Amendment of section 80R.

27. In section 80R of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1991,—

(*a*) for the words "allowed a deduction from such remuneration of an amount equal to fifty per cent. thereof, in computing the total income of the individual;", the words and figures "allowed, in computing the total income of the individual, a deduction from such remuneration of an amount equal to,—

(*i*) fifty per cent. of the remuneration; or

(*ii*) seventy-five per cent. of such remuneration as is brought into India by, or on behalf of, the assessee in accordance with the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973, and any rules made thereunder, 46 of 1973.

whichever is higher." shall be substituted;

(*b*) the proviso shall be omitted.

Amendment of section 80RR.

28. In section 80RR of the Income-tax Act, for the words and figures "and such income is received in, or brought into, India by him or on his behalf in accordance with the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947, and any rules made thereunder, there shall be allowed a deduction from such income of an amount equal to twenty-five per cent. of the income so received or brought, in computing the total income of the individual", the words and figures "there shall be allowed in computing the total 7 of 1947.

income of the individual, a deduction from such income of an amount equal to,—

(*i*) fifty per cent. of the income; or

(*ii*) seventy-five per cent. of such income as is brought into India by, or on behalf of, the assessee in accordance with the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 and any rules made thereunder, 46 of 1973.

whichever is higher" shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1991.

29. In section 80RRA of the Income-tax in sub-section (*1*), the proviso shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1991. Amendment of section 80RRA.

30. In the Income-tax Act, in Chapter VIII, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1991,— Amendment of Chapter VIII.

(*a*) for the heading, the following heading shall be substituted, namely:—

"REBATES AND RELIEFS";

(*b*) before section 89, the following sub-headings and sections shall be inserted, namely:—

'*A.—Rebate of income-tax*

87. (*1*) In computing the amount of income-tax on the total income of an assessee with which he is chargeable for any assessment year, there shall be allowed from the amount of income-tax (as computed before allowing the deductions under this Chapter), in accordance with and subject to the provisions of sections 88 and 88A, the deductions specified in those sections. Rebate to be allowed in computing income-tax.

(*2*) The aggregate amount of the deductions under section 88 or section 88A shall not, in any case, exceed the amount of income-tax (as computed before allowing the deductions under this Chapter) on the total income of the assessee with which he is chargeable for any assessment year.

88. (*1*) Subject to the provisions of this section, an assessee, being— Rebate on life insurance premia, contribution to provident fund, etc.

(*a*) an individual, or

(*b*) a Hindu undivided family, or

(*c*) an association of persons or a body of individuals consisting, in either case, only of husband and wife governed by the system of community of property in force in the State of Goa and the Union territories of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu,

shall be entitled to a deduction, from the amount of income-tax (as computed before allowing the deductions under this Chapter) on his total income with which he is chargeable for any assessment year, of an amount equal to twenty per cent. of the aggregate of the sums referred to in sub-section (*2*).

(*2*) The sums referred to in sub-section (*1*) shall be any sums paid or deposited in the previous year by the assessee out of his income chargeable to tax—

(*i*) to effect or to keep in force an insurance on the life of persons specified in sub-section (*4*);

(*ii*) to effect or to keep in force a contract for a deferred annuity, not being an annuity plan referred to in clause (*ii*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 80CCA, on the life of persons specified in sub-section (*4*):

Provided that such contract does not contain a provision for the exercise by the insured of an option to receive a cash payment in lieu of the payment of the annuity;

(*iii*) by way of deduction from the salary payable by or on behalf of the Government to any individual being a sum deducted in accordance with the conditions of his service, for the purpose of securing to him a deferred annuity or making provision for his wife or children, in so far as the sum so deducted does not exceed one-fifth of the salary;

(*iv*) as a contribution by an individual to any provident fund to which the Provident Funds Act, 1925 applies; 19 of 1925.

(*v*) as a contribution to any provident fund set up by the Central Government and notified by it in this behalf in the Official Gazette, where such contribution is to an account standing in the name of any person specified in sub-section (*4*);

(*vi*) as a contribution by an employee to a recognised provident fund;

(*vii*) as a contribution by an employee to an approved superannuation fund;

(*viii*) in a ten-year account or a fifteen-year account under the Post Office Savings Bank (Cumulative Time Deposits) Rules, 1959, as amended from time to time, where such sums are deposited in an account standing in the name of the persons specified in sub-section (*4*);

(*ix*) as subscription to any such security of the Central Government as that Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf;

(*x*) as subscription to the National Savings Certificates (VI Issue) and National Savings Certificates (VII Issue) issued under the Government Savings Certificates Act, 1959; 46 of 1959.

(*xi*) as subscription to any such savings certificate as defined in clause (*c*) of section 2 of the Government Savings Certificates Act, 1959, as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf; 46 of 1959.

(*xii*) as a contribution, by any person specified in sub-section (*4*), for participation in the Unit-linked Insurance Plan, 1971 (hereafter in this section referred to as the Unit-linked Insurance Plan) deemed to have been made under

sub-clause (*a*) of clause (*8*) of section 19 of the Unit Trust of India Act, 1963; 52 of 1963.

(*xiii*) as a contribution by an individual for participation in any such unit-linked insurance plan of the LIC Mutual Fund notified under clause (*23D*) of section 10, as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf;

(*xiv*) as subscription to any such deposit scheme of the National Housing Bank established under section 3 of the National Housing Bank Act, 1987 (hereafter in this section referred to as the National Housing Bank), as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf; 53 of 1987.

(*xv*) for the purposes of purchase or construction of a residential house property the construction of which is completed after the 31st day of March, 1987, and the income from which is chargeable to tax under the head "Income from house property" (or which would, if it had not been used for the assessee's own residence, have been chargeable to tax under that head), where such payments are made towards or by way of—

(*a*) any instalment or part payment of the amount due under any self-financing or other scheme of any development authority, housing board or other authority engaged in the construction and sale of house property on ownership basis; or

(*b*) any instalment or part payment of the amount due to any company or co-operative society of which the assessee is a shareholder or member towards the cost of the house property allotted to him; or

(*c*) repayment of the amount borrowed by the assessee from—

(*1*) the Central Government or any State Government, or

(*2*) any bank, including a co-operative bank, or

(*3*) the Life Insurance Corporation, or

(*4*) the National Housing Bank, or

(*5*) any public company formed and registered in India with the main object of carrying on the business of providing long-term finance for construction or purchase of houses in India for residential purposes which is approved for the purposes of clause (*viii*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 36, or

(*6*) any company in which the public are substantially interested or any co-operative society, where such company or co-operative society is engaged in the business of financing the construction of houses, or

(7) the assessee's employer where such employer is a public company or a public sector company or a university established by law or a college affiliated to such university or a local authority;

(*d*) stamp duty, registration fee and other expenses for the purpose of transfer of such house property to the assessee,

but shall not include any payment towards or by way of—

(*A*) the admission fee, cost of share and initial deposit which a shareholder of a company or a member of a co-operative society has to pay for becoming such share-holder or member; or

(*B*) the cost of the land, except where the considera-tion for the purchase of the house property is a compo-site amount and the cost of the land alone cannot be separately ascertained; or

(*C*) the cost of any addition or alteration to, or renovation or repair of, the house property which is carried out after the issue of the completion certificate in respect of the house property by the authority competent to issue such certificate or after the house property or any part thereof has either been occupied by the assessee or any other person on his behalf or been let out; or

(*D*) any expenditure in respect of which deduction is allowable under the provisions of section 24.

(*3*) The provisions of sub-section (*2*) shall apply only to so much of any premium or other payment made on a policy other than a contract for a deferred annuity as is not in excess of ten per cent. of the actual capital sum assured.

Explanation.—In calculating any such capital sum, no ac-count shall be taken—

(*i*) of the value of any premiums agreed to be returned, or

(*ii*) of any benefit by way of bonus or otherwise over and above the sum actually assured, which is to be or may be received under the policy by any person.

(*4*) The persons referred to in sub-section (*2*) shall be the following, namely:—

(*a*) for the purposes of clause (*i*) of that sub-section,—

(*i*) in the case of an individual, the individual, the wife or husband and any child of such individual, and

(*ii*) in any other case, any member of the Hindu undivided family or association of persons or body of individuals and any child of any of the members of such association or body;

(*b*) for the purposes of clause (*ii*) of that sub-section,—

(*i*) in the case of an individual, the individual, the wife or husband and any child of such individual, and

(*ii*) in the case of an association of persons or body of individuals, any member and any child of any of the members of such association or body;

(*c*) for the purposes of clauses (*v*) and (*viii*) of that sub-section,—

(*i*) in the case of an individual, such individual or a minor of whom he is the guardian;

(*ii*) in the case of a Hindu undivided family, any member of the family;

(*iii*) in the case of an association of persons or body of individuals, such association or body;

(*d*) for the purposes of clause (*xii*) of that sub-section,—

(*i*) in the case of an individual, such individual;

(*ii*) in the case of an association of persons or body of individuals, any one member of such association or body.

(5) Where the aggregate of any sums specified in clause (*xv*) of sub-section (*2*) exceeds an amount of ten thousand rupees, a deduction under sub-section (*1*) shall be allowed with reference to so much of the aggregate as does not exceed an amount of ten thousand rupees.

(*6*) The deduction from the amount of income-tax under sub-section (*1*) shall not exceed—

(*i*) in the case of an individual, being an author, playwright, artist, musician, actor or sportsman (including an athlete), fourteen thousand rupees;

(*ii*) in any other case, ten thousand rupees.

(*7*) Where, in any previous year, an assessee—

(*i*) terminates his contract of insurance referred to in clause (*i*) of sub-section (*2*), by notice to that effect or where the contract ceases to be in force by reason of failure to pay any premium, by not reviving contract of insurance, before premiums have been paid for two years; or

(*ii*) terminates his participation in any unit-linked insurance plan referred to in clause (*xii*) or clause (*xiii*) of sub-section (*2*), by notice to that effect or where he ceases to participate by reason of failure to pay any contribution, by not reviving his participation, before contributions in respect of such participation have been paid for five years; or

(*iii*) transfers the house property referred to in clause (*xv*) of sub-section (*2*) before the expiry of five years from the end of the financial year in which possession of such property is obtained by him, or receives back, whether by way of refund or otherwise, any sum specified in that clause, then,—

(*a*) no deduction shall be allowed to the assessee under sub-section (*1*) with reference to any of the sums, referred to in clauses (*i*), (*xii*), (*xiii*) and (*xv*) of sub-section (*2*), paid in such previous year; and

(*b*) the aggregate amount of the deductions of income-tax so allowed in respect of the previous year or years preceding such previous year, shall be deemed to be tax payable by the assessee in the assessment year relevant to such previous year and shall be added to the tax on the total income of the assessee with which he is chargeable for such assessment year.

(*8*) In this section,—

(*i*) "contribution" to any fund shall not include any sums in repayment of loan;

(*ii*) "insurance" shall include—

(*a*) a policy of insurance on the life of an individual or the spouse or the child of such individual or a member of a Hindu undivided family securing the payment of specified sum on the stipulated date of maturity, if such person is alive on such date notwithstanding that the policy of insurance provides only for the return of premiums paid (with or without any interest thereon) in the event of such person dying before the said stipulated date;

(*b*) a policy of insurance effected by an individual or a member of a Hindu undivided family for the benefit of a minor with the object of enabling the minor, after he has attained majority to secure insurance on his own life by adopting the policy and on his being alive on a date (after such adoption) specified in the policy in this behalf;

(*iii*) "Life Insurance Corporation" means the Life Insurance Corporation of India established under the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956; 31 of 1956.

(*iv*) "public company" shall have the same meaning as in section 3 of the Companies Act, 1956; 1 of 1956.

(*v*) "security" means a Government security as defined in clause (*2*) of section 2 of the Public Debt Act, 1944; 18 of 1944.

(*vi*) "transfer" shall be deemed to include also the transactions referred to in clause (*f*) of section 269UA.

88A. (*1*) Where an assessee being—

(*a*) an individual; or

(*b*) a Hindu undivided family; or

(*c*) an association of persons or a body of individuals consisting, in either case, only of husband and wife governed by the system of community of property in force in the State of Goa and the Union territories of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu,

Rebate in respect of investment in certain new shares or units.

has acquired, in the previous year, out of his income chargeable to tax,—

(*i*) equity shares forming part of any eligible issue of capital; or

(*ii*) units issued under any scheme of any Mutual Fund specified under clause (*23D*) of section 10 or of the Unit Trust of India, established under section 3 of the Unit Trust of India Act, 1963, if the amount of subscription to such units is subscribed, within a period of six months from the close of subscription under such scheme, only to eligible issue of capital,

52 of 1963.

he shall be entitled to a deduction, from the amount of income-tax (as computed before allowing the deductions under this Chapter) on his total income with which he is chargeable for any assessment year, of an amount equal to twenty per cent. of the cost of such shares or units to such assessee:

Provided that the amount of subscription to such units may be subscribed, for a period not exceeding six months from the close of subscription under any scheme referred to in clause (*ii*) in such securities of the Central Government, as may be approved by the Board in this behalf:

Provided further that no deduction shall be allowed in respect of units issued under any scheme referred to in clause (*ii*) where the subscription under such scheme closes after the 30th day of September, 1990.

Explanation.—Where in any previous year, the assessee has acquired any shares or units referred to in this sub-section and has, within a period of six months from the end of that previous year paid the whole or a part of the amount, if any, remaining unpaid on such shares or units, the amount so paid shall be deemed to have been paid by the assessee towards the cost of such shares or units in the previous year.

(*2*) Where the aggregate cost to the assessee of the shares or units referred to in sub-section (*1*) which are acquired by him in the previous year exceeds twenty-five thousand rupees, the deduction under that sub-section shall be allowed only with reference to such of those shares or units (being shares or units the aggregate cost whereof to the assessee does not exceed twenty-five thousand rupees) as are specified by him in this behalf.

(3) For the purposes of this section, "eligible issue of capital" means an issue of equity shares which satisfies the following conditions, namely:—

(a) the issue is made by a public company formed and registered in India and the issue is wholly and exclusively for the purposes of carrying on the business of—

(i) construction, manufacture or production of any article or thing, not being an article or thing specified in the list in the Eleventh Schedule; or

(ii) providing long-term finance for construction or purchase of houses in India for residential purposes:

Provided that in the case of a public company carrying on the business referred to in this sub-clause, such company is approved by the Central Government for the purposes of this section; or

(iii) a hospital; or

(iv) a hotel approved by the prescribed authority;

or

(v) operation of ships;

(b) the issue is an issue of capital made by the company for the first time:

Provided that this clause shall not apply in the case of an issue of equity shares made by a public company formed and registered in India with the main object of carrying on the business of operation of ships;

(c) the shares forming part of the issue are offered for subscription to the public and such offer for subscription is made by the company before the 1st day of April, 1991;

(d) such other conditions as may be prescribed:

Provided that in the case of a company which had originally been incorporated as a private company but has become a public company under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956, an issue of equity shares made by it for the first time after it has become a public company shall not be regarded as an eligible issue of capital, if— 1 of 1956.

(i) such company had declared, distributed or paid any dividend when it was a private company; or

(ii) any of the shares forming part of such issue is offered for subscription at a premium.

Explanation 1.—If any question arises as to whether any issue of equity shares would constitute an eligible issue of capital for the purposes of this section, the question shall be referred to the Central Government whose decision thereon shall be final.

Explanation 2.—In this sub-section and sub-section (*4*), "public company" shall have the meaning assigned to it in section 3 of the Companies Act, 1956. 1 of 1956.

(*4*) The deduction under sub-section (*1*) shall not be allowed unless the assessee has—

(*i*) subscribed to the shares in pursuance of an offer for subscription to the public made by the public company or in pursuance of a reservation or an option in his favour by reason of his being a promoter of the company; or

(*ii*) purchased the shares from a person who is specified as an underwriter in respect of the issue of such shares in pursuance of clause 11 of Part I of Schedule II to the Companies Act, 1956 and who has acquired such shares by virtue of his obligation as such underwriter. 1 of 1956.

(*5*) If any equity shares or units, with reference to the cost of which a deduction is allowed under sub-section (*1*), are sold or otherwise transferred by the assessee to any person at any time within a period of three years from the date of their acquisition, the aggregate amount of the deductions of income-tax so allowed in respect of such equity shares or units in the previous year or years preceding the previous year in which such sale or transfer has taken place shall be deemed to be tax payable by the assessee for the assessment year relevant to such previous year and shall be added to the amount of income-tax on the total income of the assessee with which he is chargeable for such assessment year.

Explanation.—A person shall be treated as having acquired any shares or units on the date on which his name is entered in relation to those shares or units in the register of members of the company or in the relevant records of any Mutual Fund or Unit Trust of India, referred to in sub-section (*1*).

(*6*) Where a deduction is claimed and allowed under sub-section (*1*) with reference to the cost of any equity shares, the cost of such shares shall not be taken into account for the purposes of section 54E.

B.—Relief for income-tax'.

31. In section 115-I of the Income-tax Act, for the words and figures "to the Assessing Officer his return of income for that assessment year under section 139 together with a declaration in writing to the effect", the words and figures "his return of income for that assessment year under section 139 declaring therein" shall be substituted. Amendment of section 115-I.

32. In section 115-J of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (*1*), after the words, figures and letters "on or after the 1st day of April, 1988", the words, figures and letters "but before the 1st day of April, 1991" shall be inserted. Amendment of section 115-J.

33. In section 119 of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (*2*), in clause (*a*),— Amendment of section 119.

(*i*) before the figures "143", the figures "139," shall be inserted;

(*ii*) after the figures "210,", the figures and letters "234A, 234B," shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 139.

34. In section 139 of the Income-tax Act,—

(*a*) in sub-section (*1*), in the *Explanation*, in clause (*b*), in sub-clause (*i*), after the words "to be so audited", the words, figures and letters "or where the report of an accountant is required to be furnished under section 80HHC or section 80HHD" shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1991;

(*b*) in sub-section (*10*), in the proviso, for clause (*b*), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

"(*b*) a return of a firm or a partner of a firm;".

Amendment of section 139A.

35. In section 139A of the Income-tax Act, for sub-section (*2*), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

"(*2*) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (*1*), every person not falling under that sub-section, but—

(*i*) carrying on any business whose total sales, turnover or gross receipts are or is likely to exceed fifty thousand rupees in any previous year; or

(*ii*) who is required to furnish a return of income under sub-section (*4A*) of section 139,

and who has not been allotted any permanent account number, shall, within such time as may be prescribed, apply to the Assessing Officer for the allotment of a permanent account number.".

Amendment of section 142.

36. In section 142 of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (*1*), in clause (*i*), for the words "before the end of the relevant assessment year", the words, brackets and figures "within the time allowed under sub-section (*1*) of section 139" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 143.

37. In section 143 of the Income-tax Act, after sub-section (*1A*), the following sub-section shall be inserted and shall be deemed to have been inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989, namely:—

"(*1B*) Where an assessee furnishes a revised return under sub-section (*5*) of section 139 after the issue of an intimation, or the grant of refund, if any, under sub-section (*1*) of this section, the provisions of sub-sections (*1*) and (*1A*) of this section shall apply in relation to such revised return and—

(*i*) the intimation already sent for any income-tax, additional income-tax or interest shall be amended on the basis of the said revised return and where any amount payable by way of income-tax, additional income-tax or interest specified in the said intimation has already been paid by the assessee then, if any such amendment has the effect of—

(*a*) enhancing the amount already paid, the intimation amended under this clause shall be sent to the assessee specifying the excess amount payable by him and such intimation shall be deemed to be a notice of demand issued under section 156 and all the provisions of this Act shall apply accordingly;

(*b*) reducing the amount already paid, the excess amount paid shall be refunded to the assessee;

(*ii*) the amount of the refund already granted shall be enhanced or reduced on the basis of the said revised return and where the amount of refund already granted is—

(*a*) enhanced, only the excess amount of refund due to the assessee shall be paid to him;

(*b*) reduced, the excess amount so refunded shall be deemed to be the tax payable by the assessee and an intimation shall be sent to the assessee specifying the amount so payable, and such intimation shall be deemed to be a notice of demand issued under section 156 and all the provisions of this Act shall apply accordingly:

Provided that an assessee, who has furnished a revised return under sub-section (*5*) of section 139 after the service upon him of the intimation under sub-section (*1*) of this section, shall be liable to pay additional income-tax in relation to the adjustments made under the first proviso to clause (*a*) of sub-section (*1*) and specified in the said intimation, whether or not he has made the said adjustments in the revised return.".

38. In section 145 of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (*1*), after the second proviso [as inserted by section 52 of the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Act, 1987], the following proviso shall be inserted and shall be deemed to have been inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989, namely:— Amendment of section 145. 4 of 1988.

"Provided also that nothing contained in this sub-section shall preclude an assessee from being charged to income-tax in respect of any interest on securities received by him in a previous year if such interest had not been charged to income-tax for any earlier previous year.".

39. In section 151 of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (*1*), for the words "except by an Assessing Officer of the rank of Assistant Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner", the words "by an Assessing Officer, who is below the rank of Assistant Commissioner, unless the Deputy Commissioner is satisfied on the reasons recorded by such Assessing Officer that it is a fit case for the issue of such notice" shall be substituted. Amendment of section 151.

40. After section 194E of the Income-tax Act, the following section shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1991, namely:— Insertion of new section 194F.

"194F. The person responsible for paying to any person any amount referred to in sub-section (*2*) of section 80CCB shall, at the time of payment thereof, deduct income-tax thereon at the rate of twenty per cent.". Payments on account of re-purchase of units by Mutual Fund or Unit Trust of India.

Amendment of Section 246.

41. In section 246 of the Income-tax Act,—

(*a*) in sub-section (*1*), in clause (*l*), in sub-clause (*ii*), the words, figures and letters "section 271C, section 271D, section 271E," shall be omitted;

(*b*) in sub-section (*2*), after clause (*e*), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"(*ee*) an order made by a Deputy Commissioner imposing a penalty under section 271C, section 271D or section 271E;".

Amendment of section 268.

42. In section 268 of the Income-tax Act, after the words "an appeal", the words "or an application" shall be inserted.

Insertion of new section 271BB.

43. After section 271B of the Income-tax Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

Failure to subscribe to the eligible issue of capital.

"271BB. Whoever fails to subscribe any amount of subscription to the units issued under any scheme referred to in sub-section (*1*) of section 88A to the eligible issue of capital under that sub-section within the period of six months specified therein, may be directed by the Deputy Commissioner to pay, by way of penalty, a sum equal to twenty per cent. of such amount.".

Amendment of section 271C.

44. Section 271C of the Income-tax Act shall be renumbered as sub-section (*1*) thereof and after sub-section (*1*) as so renumbered, the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

"(*2*) Any penalty imposable under sub-section (*1*) shall be imposed by the Deputy Commissioner.".

Amendment of section 271D.

45. Section 271D of the Income-tax Act shall be renumbered as sub-section (*1*) thereof and after sub-section (*1*) as so renumbered, the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

"(*2*) Any penalty imposable under sub-section (*1*) shall be imposed by the Deputy Commissioner.".

Amendment of section 271E.

46. Section 271E of the Income-tax Act shall be renumbered as sub-section (*1*) thereof and after sub-section (*1*) as so renumbered, the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

"(*2*) Any penalty imposable under sub-section (*1*) shall be imposed by the Deputy Commissioner.".

Amendment of section 275A.

47. In section 275A of the Income-tax Act, after the words "referred to in", the words, brackets and figure "the second proviso to sub-section (*1*) or" shall be inserted.

Omission of Chapter XXII-B.

48. (*1*) No tax credit certificate granted under section 280Z or section 280ZC shall be produced before the Assessing Officer after the 31st day of March, 1991 for the purposes of sub-section (*6*) of section 280Z or, as the case may be, sub-section (*4*), of section 280ZC.

(2) Save as otherwise provided in sub-section (*1*), Chapter XXII-B shall be omitted.

49. In section 288 of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (*4*), in clause (*b*), after the words "on him under", the words, brackets and figures "clause (*ii*) of sub-section (*1*) of" shall be inserted. Amendment of Section 288.

50. The following amendments (being amendments of a consequential nature) shall be made in the Income-tax Act, namely:— Consequential amendments.

(*i*) section 80C shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1991;

(*ii*) in section 197A, in sub-section (*1*), for the words "his estimated total income of the previous year in which such income is to be included in computing his total income will be less than the minimum liable to income-tax", the words "the tax on his estimated total income of the previous year in which such income is to be included in computing his total income will be *nil*" shall be substituted;

(*iii*) in section 246, in sub-section (*2*), in clause (*e*), after the word, figures and letter "section 271B", the words, figures and letters "or section 271BB" shall be inserted;

(*iv*) in section 273B, after the word, figures and letter "section 271B,", the word, figures and letters "section 271BB," shall be inserted;

(*v*) in the Eleventh Schedule, for the words, figures, letter and brackets "and section 80J (*4*)", the words, figures, letters and brackets ", section 80J (*4*) and section 88A (3) (*a*) (*i*)" shall substituted.

Wealth-tax

27 of 1957. 51. In section 2 of the Wealth-tax Act, 1957 (hereinafter referred to as the Wealth-tax Act), in clause (*ob*), for the word and figures "section 16", the words, brackets and figures "sub-section (*3*) or sub-section (*5*) of section 16" shall be substituted and shall be deemed to have been substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989. Amendment of section 2.

52. In section 5 of the Wealth-tax Act, in sub-section (*1*), in clause (*xxviic*), with effect from the 1st day of April, 1991,— Amendment of section 5.

(*i*) after the words "State Government", the words "or a public sector company" shall be inserted;

(*ii*) the following *Explanation* shall be inserted at the end, namely:—

'*Explanation.*—For the purposes of this clause, "public sector company" means any corporation established by or under any Central, State or Provincial Act or a Government company as defined in section 617 of the Companies Act, 1956;'.

1 of 1956. 53. In section 10 of the Wealth-tax Act, in sub-section (*2*), in clause (*a*), for the figures "16, 17", the figures and letter "14, 15, 16, 17, 17B," shall be substituted. Amendment of section 10.

Amendment of section 16.

54. In section 16 of the Wealth-tax Act,—

(*a*) after sub-section (*1A*), the following sub-section shall be inserted and shall be deemed to have been inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989, namely:—

"(*1B*) Where an assessee furnishes a revised return under section 15 after the issue of an intimation, or the grant of refund, if any, under sub-section (*1*) of this section, the provisions of sub-sections (*1*) and (*1A*) of this section shall apply in relation to such revised return and—

(*i*) the intimation already sent for any wealth-tax, additional wealth-tax or interest shall be amended on the basis of the said revised return and where any amount payable by way of wealth-tax, additional wealth-tax or interest specified in the said intimation has already been paid by the assessee then, if any such amendment has the effect of—

(*a*) enhancing the amount already paid, the intimation amended under this clause shall be sent to the assessee specifying the excess amount payable by him and such intimation shall be deemed to be a notice of demand issued under section 30 and all the provisions of this Act shall apply accordingly;

(*b*) reducing the amount already paid, the excess amount paid shall be refunded to the assessee;

(*ii*) the amount of the refund already granted shall be enhanced or reduced on the basis of the said revised return and where the amount of refund already granted is—

(*a*) enhanced, only the excess amount of refund due to the assessee shall be paid to him;

(*b*) reduced, the excess amount so refunded shall be deemed to be the tax payable by the assessee and an intimation shall be sent to the assessee specifying the amount so payable, and such intimation shall be deemed to be a notice of demand issued under section 30 and all the provisions of this Act shall apply accordingly:

Provided that an assessee, who has furnished a revised return under section 15 after the service upon him of the intimation under sub-section (*1*) of this section, shall be liable to pay additional wealth-tax in relation to the adjustments made under the first proviso to clause (*a*) of sub-section (*1*) and specified in the said intimation, whether or not he has made the said adjustments in the revised return.";

(*b*) in sub-section (*4*), in clause (*i*), for the words "before the end of the relevant assessment year", the words, brackets and figures "within the time allowed under sub-section (*1*) of section 14" shall be substituted.

55. In section 17 of the Wealth-tax Act, in sub-section (*1B*), in clause (*a*), for the words "except by an Assessing Officer of the rank of Assistant Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner", the words "by an Assessing Officer, who is below the rank of Assistant Commissioner, unless the Deputy Commissioner is satisfied on the reasons recorded by such Assessing Officer that it is a fit case for the issue of such notice" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 17.

56. After section 35EE of the Wealth-tax Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

Insertion of new section 35EEE.

"35EEE. If a person contravenes any order referred to in the second proviso to sub-section (*1*) or sub-section (*3A*) of section 37A, he shall be punishable with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years and with fine.".

Contravention of order made under second proviso to sub-section (1) or sub-section (3A) of section 37A.

57. In section 35K of the Wealth-tax Act, in sub-section (*1*), for the words, figures and letters "the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1988, or any earlier assessment year", the words "an assessment year" shall be substituted and shall be deemed to have been substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989.

Amendment of section 35K.

58. In the Wealth-tax Act, in Schedule III, in Part G,—

Amendment of Schedule III.

(*a*) for rule 18, the following rule shall be substituted, namley:—

Valuation of jewellery.

"18. (*1*) The value of the jewellery shall be estimated to be the price which it would fetch if sold in the open market on the valuation date (hereafter in this rule referred to as fair market value).

(*2*) The return of net wealth furnished by the assessee shall be supported by,—

(*i*) a statement in the prescribed form, where the value of the jewellery on the valuation date does not exceed rupees five lakhs;

(*ii*) a report of a registered valuer in the prescribed form, where the value of the jewellery on the valuation date exceeds rupees five lakhs.

(*3*) Notwithstanding anything mentioned in sub-rule (*2*), the Assessing Officer may, if he is of opinion, that the value of the jewellery declared in the return,—

(*a*) is less than its fair market value by such percentage or such amount as is prescribed under sub-clause (*i*) of clause (*b*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 16A;

(*b*) is less than its fair market value as referred to in clause (*a*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 16A,

he may refer the valuation of such jewellery to a Valuation Officer under sub-section (*1*) of the said section and the value of such jewellery shall be the fair market value as estimated by the Valuation Officer.";

(*b*) in rule 19, in the opening portion, for the words, brackets and letter "clause (*b*) of", the words, brackets and figure "sub-rule (*3*) of" shall be substituted.

Gift-tax

Amendment of section 9.

59. In section 9 of the Gift-tax Act, 1958 (hereinafter referred to as the Gift-tax Act), in sub-section (*2*), in clause (*a*), for the figures "15, 16", the figures and letter "13, 14, 15, 16, 16B" shall be substituted. 18 of 1958.

Amendment of section 15.

60. In section 15 of the Gift-tax Act,—

(*a*) after sub-section (*1A*), the following sub-section shall be inserted and shall be deemed to have been inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989, namely:—

"(*1B*) Where an assessee furnishes a revised return under section 14 after the issue of an intimation, or the grant of refund, if any, under sub-section (*1*) of this section, the provisions of sub-sections (*1*) and (*1A*) of this section shall apply in relation to such revised return and—

(*i*) the intimation already sent for any gift-tax, additional gift-tax or interest shall be amended on the basis of the said revised return and where any amount payable by way of gift-tax, additional gift-tax or interest specified in the said intimation has already been paid by the assessee then, if any such amendment has the effect of—

(*a*) enhancing the amount already paid, the intimation amended under this clause shall be sent to the assessee specifying the excess amount payable by him and such intimation shall be deemed to be a notice of demand issued under section 31 and all the provisions of this Act shall apply accordingly;

(*b*) reducing the amount already paid, the excess amount paid shall be refunded to the assessee;

(*ii*) the amount of the refund already granted shall be enhanced or reduced on the basis of the said revised return and where the amount of refund already granted is—

(*a*) enhanced, only the excess amount of refund due to the assessee shall be paid to him;

(*b*) reduced, the excess amount so refunded shall be deemed to be the tax payable by the assessee and an intimation shall be sent to the assessee specifying the amount so payable, and such intimation shall be deemed to be a notice of demand issued under section 31 and all the provisions of this Act shall apply accordingly:

Provided that an assessee, who has furnished a revised return under section 14 after the service upon him of the intimation under sub-section (*1*) of this section, shall be liable to pay additional gift-tax in relation to the adjustments made under the first proviso to clause (*a*) of sub-section (*1*) and specified in the said intimation, whether or not he has made the said adjustments in the revised return.";

(*b*) in sub-section (*4*), in clause (*i*), for the words "before the end of the relevant assessment year", the words, brackets and figures "within the time allowed under sub-section (*1*) of section 13" shall be substituted.

61. In section 16 of the Gift-tax Act, in sub-section (*1B*), in clause (*a*), for the words "except by an Assessing Officer of the rank of Assistant Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner", the words "by an Assessing Officer, who is below the rank of Assistant Commissioner, unless the Deputy Commissioner is satisfied on the reasons recorded by such Assessing Officer that it is a fit case for the issue of such notice" shall be substituted. Amendment of section 16.

CHAPTER IV

INDIRECT TAXES

Customs

62. In the Customs Act, 1962 (hereinafter referred to as the Customs Act),— Amendment of Act 52 of 1962.

(*a*) in section 129C, for sub-section (5), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

"(5) If the members of a Bench differ in opinion on any point, the point shall be decided according to the opinion of the majority, if there is a majority; but if the members are equally divided, they shall state the point or points on which they differ and make a reference to the President who shall either hear the point or points himself or refer the case for hearing on such point or points by one or more of the other members of the Appellate Tribunal and such point or points shall be decided according to the opinion of the majority of these members of the Appellate Tribunal who have heard the case, including those who first heard it.";

(*b*) after section 154, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

"154A. The amount of duty, interest, penalty, fine or any other sum payable, and the amount of refund, drawback or any other sum due, under the provisions of this Act shall be rounded off to the nearest rupee and, for this purpose, where such amount contains a part of a rupee consisting of *paise* then, if such part is fifty *paise* or more, it shall be increased to one rupee and if such part is less than fifty *paise* it shall be ignored.". Rounding off of duty, etc.

63. The Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (hereinafter referred to as the Customs Tariff Act), shall be amended in the manner specified in the Second Schedule. Amendment of Act 51 of 1975.

Auxiliary duties of customs.

64. (*1*) In the case of goods mentioned in the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, or in that Schedule, as amended from time to time, there shall be levied and collected as an auxiliary duty of customs an amount equal to fifty per cent. of the value of the goods as determined in accordance with the provisions of section 14 of the Customs Act.

(*2*) Sub-section (*1*) shall cease to have effect after the 31st day of March, 1991, and upon such cesser section 6 of the General Clauses Act, 1897, shall apply as if the said sub-section had been repealed by a Central Act. 10 of 1897.

(*3*) The auxiliary duties of customs referred to in sub-section (*1*) shall be in addition to any duties of customs chargeable on such goods under the Customs Act, or any other law for the time being in force.

(*4*) The provisions of the Customs Act and the rules and regulations made thereunder, including those relating to refunds and exemptions from duties, shall, as far as may be, apply in relation to the levy and collection of the auxiliary duties of customs leviable under this section in respect of any goods as they apply in relation to the levy and collection of the duties of customs on such goods under that Act or those rules and regulations, as the case may be.

Excise

Amendment of Act 1 of 1944.

65. In the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 (hereinafter referred to as the Central Excises Act), after section 37C, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

Rounding off of duty, etc.

"37D. The amount of duty, interest, penalty, fine or any other sum payable, and the amount of refund or any other sum due, under the provisions of this Act shall be rounded off to the nearest rupee and, for this purpose, where such amount contains a part of a rupee consisting of *paise* then, if such part is fifty *paise* or more, it shall be increased to one rupee and if such part is less than fifty *paise* it shall be ignored.".

Amendment of Act 5 of 1986.

66. The Central Excise Tariff Act, 1985 (hereinafter referred to as the Central Excise Tariff Act), shall be amended in the manner specified in the Third Schedule.

Special duties of excise.

67. (*1*) In the case of goods chargeable with a duty of excise under the Central Excises Act, as amended from time to time, read with any notification for the time being in force issued by the Central Government in relation to the duty so chargeable (not being a notification providing for any exemption for giving credit with respect to, or reduction of duty of excise under the said Act on such goods equal to, any duty of excise under the said Act, or the additional duty under section 3 of the Customs Tariff Act, already paid on the raw material or component parts used in the production or manufacture of such goods), there shall be levied and collected a special duty of excise equal to ten per cent. of the amount so chargeable on such goods.

(*2*) Sub-section (*1*) shall cease to have effect after the 31st day of March, 1991, and upon such cesser section 6 of the General Clauses Act, 1897, shall apply as if the said sub-section had been repealed by a Central Act. 10 of 1897.

(3) The special duties of excise referred to in sub-section (1) shall be in addition to any duties of excise chargeable on such goods under the Central Excises Act or any other law for the time being in force.

(4) The provisions of the Central Excises Act and the rules made thereunder, including those relating to refunds and exemptions from duties, shall, as far as may be, apply in relation to the levy and collection of the special duties of excise leviable under this section in respect of any goods as they apply in relation to the levy and collection of the duties of excise on such goods under that Act or those rules, as the case may be.

Amendment of Act 58 of 1957. 68. The Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957 (hereinafter referred to as the Additional Duties of Excise Act), shall be amended in the manner specified in the Fourth Schedule.

Amendment of Act 40 of 1978. 69. In section 3 of the Additional Duties of Excise (Textiles and Textile Articles) Act, 1978, in sub-section (1), for the words "fifteen per cent.", the words "twenty per cent." shall be substituted.

Repeal of Act 12 of 1953. 70. The Khadi and other Handloom Industries Development (Additional Excise Duty on Cloth) Act, 1953, is hereby repealed.

CHAPTER V

INLAND AIR TRAVEL TAX

Amendment of Act 13 of 1989. 71. In the Finance Act, 1989, with effect from such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint,—

(a) in section 41, for clause (d), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

'(d) "fare" means the total amount of all charges of whatever nature (including charges, if any, for provision of food or accommodation) payable to the carrier by or on behalf of a passenger in respect of his inland journey;';

(b) in section 42, in sub-section (1),—

(i) the words ", where the fare for such journey is paid in Indian currency," shall be omitted;

(ii) for the words "ten per cent.", the words "fifteen per cent." shall be substituted.

CHAPTER VI

MISCELLANEOUS

Amendment of Act 6 of 1898. 72. In the Indian Post Office Act, 1898, for the First Schedule, the following Schedule shall be substituted, namely :—

"THE FIRST SCHEDULE

(*See* section 7)

INLAND POSTAGE RATES

Letters

For a weight not exceeding twenty grams	Re. 1·00
For every twenty grams, or fraction thereof, exceeding twenty grams	Re. 1.00

Letter-cards

For a letter-card	75 paise

Post cards (not being post cards containing printed communication)

Single	15 paise
Reply	30 paise
Post cards containing printed communication	
For a post card	60 paise.

Explanation.—A post card shall be deemed to contain a printed communication, if any matter (except the name and address of, and other particulars relating to, the sender and the place and date of despatch) is recorded by printing or by cyclostyling or by any other mechanical process, not being typewriting, on any part of the post card except the righthand half of the address-side thereof.

Book, pattern and sample packets

For the first 50 grams or fraction thereof	Re. 1.00
For every additional one hundred grams, or fraction thereof, in excess of fifty grams	Re. 1.00

Registered newspapers

For a weight not exceeding fifty grams	15 paise
For a weight exceeding fifty grams but not exceeding one hundred grams	25 paise
For every additional one hundred grams, or fraction thereof, exceeding one hundred grams	10 paise

In the case of more than one copy of the same issue of a registered newspaper being carried in the same packet—

For a weight not exceeding one hundred grams	25 paise
For every additional one hundred grams, or fraction thereof, exceeding one hundred grams:	10 paise:

Provided that such packet shall not be delivered at any addressee's residence but shall be given to a recognised agent at the Post Office.

Parcels

For a weight not exceeding five hundred grams	Rs. 6.00
For every five hundred grams, or fraction thereof, exceeding five hundred grams	Rs. 6.00.".

THE FIRST SCHEDULE

(*See* section 2)

PART I

INCOME-TAX

Paragraph A

Sub-Paragraph I

In the case of every individual or Hindu undivided family or unregistered firm or other association of persons or body of individuals, whether incorporated or not, or every artificial juridical person referred to in sub-clause (*vii*) of clause (*31*) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act, not being a case to which Sub-Paragraph II of this Paragraph or any other Paragraph of this Part applies,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 18,000	*Nil* ;
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 18,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000	20 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 18,000 ;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000	Rs. 1,400 *plus* 30 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 8,900 *plus* 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000;
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 28,900 *plus* 50 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Sub-Paragraph shall, in the case of every person having a total income exceeding fifty thousand rupees, be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of eight per cent. of such income-tax:

Provided that no such surcharge shall be payable by a non-resident.

Sub-Paragraph II

In the case of every Hindu undivided family which at any time during the previous year has at least one member whose total income of the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1990 exceeds Rs. 18,000,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 12,000	*Nil;*
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 12,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000	25 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 12,000;

(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000 but does not exceed Rs. 40,000	Rs. 2,000 *plus* 30 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 40,000 but does not exceed Rs. 60,000	Rs. 8,000 *plus* 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 40,000;
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 60,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 16,000 *plus* 50 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 60,000;
(6) where the total income exceeds Rs.1,00,000	Rs. 36,000 *plus* 55 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Sub-Paragraph shall, in the case of every person having a total income exceeding fifty thousand rupees, be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of eight per cent. of such income-tax:

Provided that no such surcharge shall be payable by a non-resident.

Paragraph B

In the case of every co-operative society,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000	15 per cent. of the total income;
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000	Rs. 1,500 *plus* 25 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000	Rs. 4,000 *plus* 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Paragraph shall, in the case of every person having a total income exceeding fifty thousand rupees, be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of eight per cent. of such income-tax.

Paragraph C

Sub-Paragraph I

In the case of every registered firm, not being a case to which Sub-Paragraph II of this Paragraph applies,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000	*Nil;*
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000	5 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000	Rs. 750 *plus* 7 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000;

(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 2,500 *plus* 15 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000;
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 10,000 *plus* 24 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Sub-Paragraph shall, in the case of every person having a total income exceeding fifty thousand rupees, be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of eight per cent. of such income-tax.

Sub-Paragraph II

In the case of every registered firm whose total income includes income derived from a profession carried on by it and the income so included is not less than fifty-one per cent. of such total income,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000	*Nil*;
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000	4 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000	Rs. 600 *plus* 7 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 2,350 *plus* 13 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000;
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 8,850 *plus* 22 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Sub-Paragraph shall, in the case of every person having a total income exceeding fifty thousand rupees, be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of eight per cent. of such income-tax.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this Paragraph, "registered firm" includes an unregistered firm assessed as a registered firm under clause (*b*) of section 183 of the Income-tax Act.

Paragraph D

In the case of every local authority,—

Rate of income-tax

On the whole of the total income	50 per cent.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified shall, in the case of every person having a total income exceeding fifty thousand rupees, be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of eight per cent. of such income-tax.

Paragraph E

In the case of a company,—

Rates of income-tax

I. In the case of a domestic company,—

(1) where the company is a company in which the public are substantially interested	50 per cent. of the total income;
(2) where the company is not a company in which the public are substantially interested—	
(*i*) in the case of a trading company or an investment company	60 per cent. of the total income;
(*ii*) in any other case	55 per cent. of the total income.
II. In the case of a company other than a domestic company,—	
(*i*) on so much of the total income as consists of—	
(*a*) royalties received from Government or an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Government or the Indian concern after the 31st day of March, 1961 but before the 1st day of April, 1976, or	
(*b*) fees for rendering technical services received from Government or an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Government or the Indian concern after the 29th day of February, 1964 but before the 1st day of April, 1976,	
and where such agreement has, in either case, been approved by the Central Government	50 per cent.
(*ii*) on the balance, if any, of the total income	65 per cent.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the provisions of item I of this Paragraph shall, in the case of every person having a total income exceeding fifty thousand rupees, be increased by a surcharge calculated at the rate of eight per cent. of such income-tax.

PART II

RATES FOR DEDUCTION OF TAX AT SOURCE IN CERTAIN CASES

In every case in which under the provisions of sections 193, 194, 194A, 194B, 194BB, 194D and 195 of the Income-tax Act, tax is to be deducted at the rates in force, deduction shall be made from the income subject to deduction at the following rates:—

	Rate of income-tax
1. In the case of a person other than a company—	
(*a*) where the person is resident in India—	
(*i*) on income by way of interest other than "Interest on securities"	10 per cent.;
(*ii*) on income by way of winnings from lotteries and crossword puzzles	40 per cent.
(*iii*) on income by way of winnings from horse races	40 per cent.;
(*iv*) on income by way of insurance commission	10 per cent.;

(*v*) on income by way of interest payable on—	10 per cent.;
(*A*) any security, other than a tax-free security, of the Central or a State Government;	
(*B*) any debentures or other securities for money issued by or on behalf of any local authority or a corporation established by a Central, State or Provincial Act;	
(*C*) any debentures issued by a company where such debentures are listed on a recognised stock exchange in India in accordance with the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 and any rules made thereunder;	
(*vi*) on any other income (excluding interest payable on a tax-free security)	20 per cent.;
(*b*) where the person is not resident in India—	
(*i*) in the case of a non-resident Indian—	
(*A*) on investment income and long-term capital gains	20 per cent.;
(*B*) on income by way of interest payable on a tax-free security	15 per cent.;
(*C*) on income by way of winnings from lotteries and crossword puzzles	40 per cent.;
(*D*) on income by way of winnings from horse races	40 per cent.;
(*E*) on the whole of other income	income-tax at 30 per cent. of the amount of income or income-tax in respect of the income at the rates prescribed in Sub-Paragraph I of Paragraph A of Part III of this Schedule, if such income had been the total income, whichever is higher;
(*ii*) in the case of any other person—	
(*A*) on income by way of interest payable on a tax-free security	15 per cent.;
(*B*) on income by way of winnings from lotteries and crossword puzzles	40 per cent.;
(*C*) on income by way of winnings from horse races	40 per cent.;
(*D*) on the whole of the other income	income-tax at 30 per cent. of the amount of income or income-tax in respect of the income at the rates prescribed in Sub-Paragraph I of Paragraph A of Part III of this Schedule, if such income had been the total income, whichever is higher.

2. In the case of a company—

(*a*) where the company is a domestic company—	
(*i*) on income by way of interest other than "Interest on securities"	20 per cent.;
(*ii*) on income by way of winnings from lotteries and crossword puzzles	40 per cent.;
(*iii*) on income by way of winnings from horse races	40 per cent.;
(*iv*) on any other income (excluding interest payable on tax-free security)	21.5 per cent.;
(*b*) where the company is not a domestic company—	
(*i*) on income by way of dividends payable by any domestic company	25 per cent.;
(*ii*) on income by way of winnings from lotteries and crossword puzzles	40 per cent.;
(*iii*) on income by way of winnings from horse races	40 per cent.;
(*iv*) on income by way of interest payable by Government or an Indian concern on moneys borrowed or debt incurred by Government or the Indian concern in foreign currency	25 per cent.;
(*v*) on income by way of royalty payable by Government or an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Government or the Indian concern after the 31st day of March, 1976, where such royalty is in consideration for the transfer of all or any rights (including the granting of a licence) in respect of copyright in any book on a subject referred to in the proviso to sub-section (*IA*) of section 115A of the Income-tax Act, to the Indian concern	30 per cent.;
(*vi*) on income by way of royalty [not being royalty of the nature referred to in sub-item (*b*)(*v*)] payable by Government or an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Government or the Indian concern and which has been approved by the Central Government,—	
(*A*) where the agreement is made after the 31st day of March, 1961 but before the 1st day of April, 1976	50 per cent.;
(*B*) where the agreement is made after the 31st day of March, 1976	30 per cent.;
(*vii*) on income by way of fees for technical services payable by Government or an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Government or the Indian concern and which has been approved by the Central Government,—	
(*A*) where the agreement is made after the 29th day of February, 1964 but before the 1st day of 1976	50 per cent.;
(*B*) where the agreement is made after the 31st day of March, 1976	30 per cent.;
(*viii*) on income by way of interest payable on a tax-free security	44 per cent.;
(*ix*) on any other income	65 per cent.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this Part, "investment income", "long-term capital gains" and "non-resident Indian" shall have the meanings assigned to them in Chapter XII-A of the Income-tax Act.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax deducted in accordance with the provisions of—

(*a*) sub-item (*a*) of item 1 of this Part shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union, and

(*b*) sub-item (*a*) of item 2 of this Part shall be increased by a surcharge,

calculated at the rate of eight per cent. of such income-tax.

PART III

RATES FOR CALCULATING OR CHARGING INCOME-TAX IN CERTAIN CASES, DEDUCTING INCOME-TAX FROM INCOME CHARGEABLE UNDER THE HEAD "SALARIES" AND COMPUTING "ADVANCE TAX"

In cases in which income-tax has to be calculated under the first proviso to sub-section (5) of section 132 of the Income-tax Act or charged under sub-section (*4*) of section 172 or sub-section (*2*) of section 174 or section 175 or sub-section (*2*) of section 176 of the said Act or deducted under section 192 of the said Act from income chargeable under the head "Salaries" or in which the "advance tax" payable under Chapter XVII-C of the said Act has to be computed at the rate or rates in force, such income- tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" [not being "advance tax" in respect of any income chargeable to tax under Chapter XII or Chapter XII-A or sub-section (*1A*) of section 161 or section 164 or section 164A or section 167B of the Income-tax Act at the rates as specified in that Chapter or section or surcharge on such "advance tax" in respect of any income chargeable to tax under section 115B], shall be calculated, charged, deducted or computed at the following rate or rates:—

Paragraph A

Sub-Paragraph I

In the case of every individual or Hindu undivided family or unregistered firm or other association of persons or body of individuals, whether incorporated or not, or every artificial juridical person referred to in sub-clause (*vii*) of clause (*31*) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act, not being a case to which Sub-Paragraph II of this Paragraph or any other Paragraph of this Part applies,—

Rates of income-tax

(1)	where the total income does not exceed Rs. 22,000	*Nil;*
(2)	where the total income exceeds Rs. 22,000 but does not exceed Rs. 30,000	20 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 22,000;
(3)	where the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000	Rs. 1,600 *plus* 30 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000;
(4)	where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 7,600 *plus* 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000;
(5)	where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 27,600 *plus* 50 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Sub-Paragraph shall,—

(*i*) in the case of every individual, Hindu undivided family or association of persons or body of individuals referred to in sections 88 and 88A having a total income exceeding seventy-five thousand rupees, be reduced by the amount of rebate of income-tax calculated under Chapter VIII-A, and the income-tax as so reduced,

(*ii*) in the case of every person, other than those mentioned in item (*i*), having a total income exceeding seventy-five thousand rupees,

be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of eight per cent. of such income-tax:

Provided that no such surcharge shall be payable by a non-resident.

Sub-Paragraph II

In the case of every Hindu undivided family which at any time during the previous year has at least one member whose total income of the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1991 exceeds Rs. 22,000,—

Rates of income-tax

(1)	where the total income does not exceed Rs. 12,000	*Nil*;
(2)	where the total income exceeds Rs. 12,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000	25 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 12,000;
(3)	where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000 but does not exceed Rs. 40,000	Rs. 2,000 *plus* 30 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000;
(4)	where the total income exceeds Rs. 40,000 but does not exceed Rs. 60,000	Rs. 8,000 *plus* 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 40,000;
(5)	where the total income exceeds Rs. 60,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 16,000 *plus* 50 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 60,000;
(6)	where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 36,000 *plus* 55 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Sub-Paragraph shall, in the case of every person having a total income exceeding seventy-five thousand rupees, be reduced by the amount of rebate of income-tax calculated under Chapter VIII-A and the income-tax as so reduced be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of eight per cent. of such income-tax:

Provided that no such surcharge shall be payable by a non-resident.

Paragraph B

In the case of every co-operative society,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000	10 per cent. of the total income;
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000	Rs. 1,000 *plus* 20 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000	Rs. 3,000 *plus* 35 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Paragraph shall, in the case of every person having a total income exceeding seventy-five thousand rupees, be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of eight per cent. of such income-tax.

Paragraph C

Sub-Paragraph I

In the case of every registered firm, not being a case to which Sub-Paragraph II of this Paragraph applies,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 15,000	*Nil*;
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000	6 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 2, 100 *plus* 12 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 8,100 *plus* 18 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Sub-Paragraph shall, in the case of every person having a total income exceeding seventy-five thousand rupees, be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of eight per cent. of such income-tax.

Sub-Paragraph II

In the case of every registered firm whose total income includes income derived from a profession carried on by it and the income so included is not less than fifty-one per cent. of such total income,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 15,000	*Nil*,

(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000	5 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 1,750 *plus* 10 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 6,750 *plus* 15 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Sub-Paragraph shall, in the case of every person having a total income exceeding seventy-five thousand rupees, be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of eight per cent. of such income-tax.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this Paragraph, "registered firm" includes an unregistered firm assessed as a registered firm under clause (*b*) of section 183 of the Income-tax Act.

Paragraph D

In the case of every local authority,—

Rate of income-tax

On the whole of the total income	50 per cent.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified shall, in the case of every person having a total income exceeding seventy-five thousand rupees, be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of eight per cent. of such income-tax.

Paragraph E

In the case of a company,—

Rates of income-tax

I. In the case of a domestic company,—

(1) where the company is a company in which the public are substantially interested	40 per cent. of the total income;
(2) where the company is not a company in which the public are substantially interested—	
(*i*) in the case of a trading company or an investment company	50 per cent. of the total income;
(*ii*) in any other case	45 per cent. of the total income.

II. In the case of a company other than a domestic company,—

(*i*) on so much of the total income as consists of—

(*a*) royalties received from Government or an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Government or the Indian concern after the 31st day of March, 1961 but before the 1st day of April, 1976, or

(*b*) fees for rendering technical services received from Government or an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Government or the Indian concern after the 29th day of February, 1964 but before the 1st day of April, 1976,

and where such agreement has, in either case, been approved by the Central Government — 65 per cent.

(*ii*) on the balance, if any, of the total income — 65 per cent

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the provisions of item I of this Paragraph shall, in the case of every person having a total income exceeding seventy-five thousand rupees, be increased by a surcharge calculated at the rate of eight per cent. of such income-tax.

PART IV

[*See* section 2(*9*) (*e*)]

RULES FOR COMPUTATION OF NET AGRICULTURAL INCOME

Rule 1.—Agricultural income of the nature referred to in sub-clause (*a*) of clause (*1A*) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act shall be computed as if it were income chargeable to income-tax under that Act under the head "Income from other sources" and the provisions of sections 57 to 59 of that Act shall, so far as may be, apply accordingly:

Provided that sub-section (*2*) of section 58 shall apply subject to the modification that the reference to section 40A therein shall be construed as not including a reference to sub-sections (*3*) and (*4*) of section 40A.

Rule 2.—Agricultural income of the nature referred to in sub-clause (*b*) or sub-clause (*c*) of clause (*1A*) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act [other than income derived from any building required as a dwelling-house by the receiver of the rent or revenue or the cultivator or the receiver of rent-in-kind referred to in the said sub-clause (*c*)] shall be computed as if it were income chargeable to income-tax under that Act under the head "Profits and gains of business or profession" and the provisions of sections 30, 31, 32, 36, 37, 38, 40, 40A [other than sub-sections (*3*) and (*4*) thereof], 41, 43, 43A, 43B and 43C of the Income-tax Act shall, so far as may be, apply accordingly.

Rule 3.—Agricultural income of the nature referred to in sub-clause (*c*) of clause (*1A*) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act, being income derived from any building required as a dwelling-house by the receiver of the rent or revenue or the cultivator or the receiver of rent-in-kind referred to in the said sub-clause (*c*) shall be computed as if it were income chargeable to income-tax under that Act under the head "Income from house property" and the provisions of sections 23 to 27 of that Act shall, so far as may be, apply accordingly.

Rule 4.—Notwithstanding anything contained in any other provisions of these rules, in a case where the assessee derives income from sale of tea grown and manufactured by him in India, such income shall be computed in accordance with rule 8 of the Income-tax Rules, 1962, and sixty per cent. of such income shall be regarded as the agricultural income of the assessee.

Rule 5.—Where the assessee is a partner of a registered firm or an unregistered firm assessed as a registered firm under clause (*b*) of section

183 of the Income-tax Act, which in the previous year has any agricultural income, or is a partner of an unregistered firm which has not been assessed as a registered firm under clause (*b*) of the said section 183 and which in the previous year has either no income chargeable to tax under the Income-tax Act or has total income not exceeding the maximum amount not chargeable to tax in the case of an unregistered firm but has any agricultural income, then, the agricultural income or loss of the firm shall be computed in accordance with these rules and his share in the agricultural income or loss of the firm shall be computed in the manner laid down in sub-section (*1*), sub-section (*2*) and sub-section (*3*) of section 67 of the Income-tax Act and the share so computed shall be regarded as the agricultural income or loss of the assessee.

Rule 6.—Where the assessee is a member of an association of persons or a body of individuals (other than a Hindu undivided family, a company or a firm) which in the previous year has either no income chargeable to tax under the Income-tax Act or has total income not exceeding the maximum amount not chargeable to tax in the case of an association of persons or a body of individuals (other than a Hindu undivided family, a company or a firm) but has any agricultural income, then, the agricultural income or loss of the association or body shall be computed in accordance with these rules and the share of the assessee in the agricultural income or loss so computed shall be regarded as the agricultural income or loss of the assessee.

Rule 7.—Where the result of the computation for the previous year in respect of any source of agricultural income is a loss, such loss shall be set off against the income of the assessee, if any, for that previous year from any other source of agricultural income:

Provided that where the assessee is a partner of an unregistered firm which has not been assessed as a registered firm under clause (*b*) of section 183 of the Income-tax Act or is a member of an association of persons or a body of individuals and the share of the assessee in the agricultural income of the firm, association or body, as the case may be, is a loss, such loss shall not be set off against any income of the assessee from any other source of agricultural income.

Rule 8.—Any sum payable by the assessee on account of any tax levied by the State Government on the agricultural income shall be deducted in computing the agricultural income.

Rule 9.—(*1*) Where the assessee has, in the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1990, any agricultural income and the net result of the computation of the agricultural income of the assessee for any one or more of the previous years relevant to the assessment years commencing on the 1st day of April, 1982 or the 1st day of April, 1983 or the 1st day of April, 1984 or the 1st day of April, 1985 or the 1st day of April, 1986 or the 1st day of April, 1987 or the 1st day of April, 1988 or the 1st day of April, 1989, is a loss, then, for the purposes of sub-section (*2*) of section 2 of this Act,—

(*i*) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1982 to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1983 or the 1st day of April, 1984

or the 1st day of April, 1985 or the 1st day of April, 1986 or the 1st day of April, 1987 or the 1st day of April, 1988 or the 1st day of April, 1989,

(*ii*) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1983, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1984 or the 1st day of April, 1985 or the 1st day of April, 1986 or the 1st day of April, 1987 or the 1st day of April, 1988 or the 1st day of April, 1989,

(*iii*) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1984, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1985 or the 1st day of April, 1986 or the 1st day of April, 1987 or the 1st day of April, 1988 or the 1st day of April, 1989,

(*iv*) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1985, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1986 or the 1st day of April, 1987 or the 1st day of April, 1988 or the 1st day of April, 1989,

(*v*) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1986, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1987 or the 1st day of April, 1988 or the 1st day of April, 1989,

(*vi*) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1987, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1988 or the 1st day of April, 1989,

(*vii*) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1988, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1989, and

(*viii*) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1989,

shall be set off against the agricultural income of the assessee for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1990.

(2) Where the assessee has, in the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1991 or, if by virtue of any provision of the Income-tax Act, income-tax is to be charged in respect of the income of a period other than that previous year, in such other period, any agricultural income and the net result of the computation of the agricultural income of the assessee for any one or more of

the previous years relevant to the assessment years commencing on the 1st day of April, 1983 or the 1st day of April, 1984 or the 1st day of April, 1985 or the 1st day of April, 1986 or the 1st day of April, 1987 or the 1st day of April, 1988 or the 1st day of April, 1989 or the 1st day of April, 1990, is a loss, then, for the purposes of sub-section (8) of section 2 of this Act,—

(*i*) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1983, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1984 or the 1st day of April, 1985 or the 1st day of April, 1986 or the 1st day of April, 1987 or the 1st day of April, 1988 or the 1st day of April, 1989 or the 1st day of April, 1990,

(*ii*) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1984, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1985 or the 1st day of April, 1986 or the 1st day of April, 1987 or the 1st day of April, 1988 or the 1st day of April, 1989 or the 1st day of April, 1990,

(*iii*) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1985, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1986 or the 1st day of April, 1987 or the 1st day of April, 1988 or the 1st day of April, 1989 or the 1st day of April, 1990,

(*iv*) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1986, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1987 or the 1st day of April, 1988 or the 1st day of April, 1989 or the 1st day of April, 1990,

(*v*) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1987, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1988 or the 1st day of April, 1989 or the 1st day of April, 1990,

(*vi*) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1988, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1989 or the 1st day of April, 1990,

(*vii*) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1989, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1990; and

(*viii*) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1990,

shall be set off against the agricultural income of the assessee for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1991.

(*3*) Where a change has occurred in the constitution of a firm, nothing in sub-rule (*1*) or sub-rule (*2*) shall entitle the firm to set off so much of the loss proportionate to the share of a retired or deceased partner computed in the manner laid down in sub-section (*1*), sub-section (*2*) and sub-section (*3*) of section 67 of the Income-tax Act as exceeds his share of profits, if any, of the previous year in the firm, or entitle any partner to the benefit of any portion of the said loss (computed in the manner aforesaid) which is not apportionable to him.

(*4*) Where any person deriving any agricultural income from any source has been succeeded in such capacity by another person, otherwise than by inheritance, nothing in sub-rule (*1*) or sub-rule (*2*) shall entitle any person, other than the person incurring the loss, to have it set off under sub-rule (*1*) or, as the case may be, sub-rule (*2*).

(*5*) Notwithstanding anything contained in this rule, no loss which has not been determined by the Assessing Officer under the provisions of these rules or the rules contained in Part IV of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1982, or of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1983, or of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1984, or of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1985, or of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1986, or of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1987, or of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1988, or of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1989, shall be set off under sub-rule (*1*) or, as the case may be, sub-rule (*2*).

14 of 1982.
11 of 1983.
21 of 1984.
32 of 1985.
23 of 1986.
11 of 1987.
26 of 1988.
13 of 1989.

Rule 10.—Where the net result of the computation made in accordance with these rules is a loss, the loss so computed shall be ignored and the net agricultural income shall be deemed to be *nil*.

Rule 11.—The provisions of the Income-tax Act relating to procedure for assessment (including the provisions of section 288A relating to rounding off of income) shall, with the necessary modifications, apply in relation to the computation of the net agricultural income of the assessee as they apply in relation to the assessment of the total income.

Rule 12.—For the purposes of computing the net agricultural income of the assessee, the Assessing Officer shall have the same powers as he has under the Income-tax Act for the purposes of assessment of the total income.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE

(*See* section 63)

In the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act,—

(*1*) in Chapter 26, in sub-heading No. 2620.30, for the entry in column (4), the entry "150%" shall be substituted;

(*2*) in Chapter 29, in sub-heading No. 2925.11, for the entry in column (4), the entry "100% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." shall be substituted;

(*3*) in Chapter 85, in sub-heading No. 8511.10, for the entry in column (4), the entry "100% *plus* Rs. 10 per piece" shall be substituted;

(*4*) in Chapter 96, in sub-heading Nos. 9607.11, 9607.19 and 9607.20, for the entry in column (4), the entry "150% *plus* Rs. 5 per metre" shall be substituted.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE

(*See* section 66)

PART I

In the Schedule to the Central Excise Tariff Act,—

(*1*) in Chapter 4, in sub-heading No. 0401.13, for the entry in column (3), the entry "- -Milk powder, other than powder specially prepared for feeding infants, put up in unit containers and ordinarily intended for sale" shall be substituted;

(*2*) in Chapter 9, in sub-heading Nos. 0901.20 and 0901.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "15%" shall be substituted;

(*3*) in Chapter 11, in sub-heading Nos. 1102.00 and 1104.00, for column (4), the entry "10%" shall be substituted;

(*4*) in Chapter 13, in sub-heading No. 1301.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "15%" shall be substituted;

(*5*) in Chapter 14, in sub-heading No. 1401.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "15%" shall be substituted;

(*6*) in Chapter 15, in sub-heading Nos. 1501.00, 1505.00 and 1507.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "15%" shall be substituted;

(*7*) in Chapter 17, in sub-heading Nos. 1701.90, 1702.29, 1702.30 and 1704.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "10%" shall be substituted;

(*8*) in Chapter 18, in sub-heading Nos. 1801.00, 1802.00, 1803.00 and 1804.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "15%" shall be substituted;

(*9*) in Chapter 21,—

(*a*) in sub-heading Nos. 2101.30, 2102.10 and 2102.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "15%" shall be substituted;

(*b*) in sub-heading No. 2105.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "15% *plus* Rs. 2 per litre" shall be substituted;

(*c*) in heading No. 21.06, in column (3), for the entry "-Containing lime or katha (*catechu*) or both, whether or not containing tobacco:", the entry "-Containing lime, katha (*catechu*) or tobacco or any one or more of these ingredients:" shall be substituted;

(*d*) in sub-heading Nos. 2106.11 and 2106.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "40% *plus* Rs. 50 per kilogram" shall be substituted;

(*10*) in Chapter 22, in sub-heading No. 2203.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "15%" shall be substituted;

(*11*) in Chapter 23, in sub-heading No. 2301.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Nil" shall be substituted;

(*12*) in Chapter 24,—

(*a*) in sub-heading Nos. 2403.11, 2403.12, 2403.21 and 2403.22, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 500 per thousand or 300% *plus* Rs. 20 per thousand, whichever is higher" shall be substituted;

(*b*) in sub-heading Nos. 2404.60 and 2404.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "15%" shall be substituted;

(*13*) in Chapter 25,—

(*a*) for NOTE 2, the following NOTE shall be substituted, namely:—

"2. Except where their context otherwise requires, heading Nos. 25.01, 25.03 and 25.05 cover only products which have been washed (even with chemical substances, eliminating the impurities without changing the structure of the product), crushed, ground, powdered, levigated, sifted, screened, or concentrated by flotation, magnetic separation or other mechanical or physical processes (except crystallisation), but not products that have been roasted, calcined, obtained by mixing or subjected to processing beyond that mentioned in each heading or sub-heading.";

(*b*) in sub-heading Nos. 2502.10, 2502.30 and 2504.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "10%" shall be substituted;

(*14*) in Chapter 26, in sub-heading Nos. 2601.00, 2602.00 2603.00, 2604.00, 2605.00, 2606.00, 2607.00, 2608.00, 2609.00, 2610.00, 2611.00, 2612.00, 2613.00, 2614.00, 2615.00, 2616.00, 2617.00, 2618.00, 2619.00, 2620.00 and 2621.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "10%" shall be substituted;

(*15*) in Chapter 28,—

(*a*) in sub-heading No. 2815.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "15% *plus* Rs. 1,000 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(*b*) in sub-heading No. 2818.10, for the entry in column (4), the entry "10%" shall be substituted;

(*16*) in Chapter 29, in sub-heading Nos. 2917.10 and 2917.20, for the entry in column (4), the entry "15% *plus* Rs. 5 per kilogram" shall be substituted;

(*17*) in Chapter 30, in sub-heading No. 3001.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "15%" shall be substituted;

(*18*) in Chapter 34, in sub-heading No. 3402.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "25% *plus* Rs. 2,000 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(19) in Chapter 40,—

(a) in NOTE 9,—

(i) after the word and figures "and 40.08,", the words "except as otherwise provided," shall be inserted;

(ii) the following paragraph shall be inserted at the end, namely:—

'Sub-heading No. 4008.21 shall also apply to "plates", "sheets" and "strips", whether or not cut to shape, and surface-worked or further worked so as to render them fit for resoling or repairing or re-treading of rubber tyres.';

(b) in sub-heading No. 4011.20, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 35 per tyre" shall be substituted;

(c) in sub-heading No. 4011.50, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 2,600 per tyre" shall be substituted;

(d) in sub-heading No. 4011.91, for the entry in column (4), the entry "60%" shall be substituted;

(e) in sub-heading No. 4011.99, for the entry in column (4), the entry "30%" shall be substituted;

(f) in sub-heading No. 4012.19, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 23 per flap" shall be substituted;

(20) in Chapter 41, in sub-heading No. 4101.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "10%" shall be substituted;

(21) in Chapter 42, in sub-heading No. 4201.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "15%" shall be substituted;

(22) in Chapter 43, in sub-heading No. 4301.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "15%" shall be substituted;

(23) in Chapter 44,—

(a) NOTES 5 and 6 shall be renumbered as NOTES 6 and 7 respectively and before NOTE 6 as so renumbered, the following NOTE shall be inserted, namely:—

'5. For the purposes of heading No. 44.08, the expression "similar laminated wood" includes blockboard, laminboard and battenboard, in which the core is thick and composed of blocks, laths or battens of wood glued together and surfaced with the outer plies and also panels in which the wooden core is replaced by other materials such as a layer or layers of particle board, fibre board, wood waste glued together, asbestos or cork.';

(b) in sub-heading Nos. 4401.00, 4402.00, 4403.00, 4404.00, 4405.00 and 4410.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "15%" shall be substituted;

(24) in Chapter 46, in sub-heading No. 4601.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "10%" shall be substituted;

(25) in Chapter 47, in sub-heading No. 4701.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "10%" shall be substituted;

(26) in Chapter 48,—

(*a*) NOTES 8, 9 and 10 shall be renumbered as NOTES 9, 10 and 11 respectively and before NOTE 9 as so renumbered, the following NOTE shall be inserted, namely:—

'8. For the purposes of heading No. 48.14, the expression "wallpaper and similar wall coverings" applies only to:

(*a*) Paper in rolls, of a width of not less than 45 cms. and not more than 160 cms., suitable for wall or ceiling decoration:

(*i*) Grained, embossed, surface-coloured, design-printed or otherwise surface-decorated (*e.g.*, with textile flock), whether or not coated or covered with transparent protective plastics;

(*ii*) With an uneven surface resulting from the incorporation of particles of wood, straw, etc.;

(*iii*) Coated or covered on the face side with plastics, the layer of plastics being grained, embossed, coloured, design-printed or otherwise decorated; or

(*iv*) Covered on the face side with plaiting material, whether or not bound together in parallel strands or woven;

(*b*) Borders and friezes, of paper, treated as above, whether or not in rolls, suitable for wall or ceiling decoration;

(*c*) Wall coverings of paper made up of several panels, in rolls or sheets, printed so as to make up a scene, design or motif when applied to a wall.

Products on a base of paper or paperboard suitable for use both as floor coverings and as wall coverings, are to be classified in heading No. 48.15.';

(*b*) in sub-heading No. 4815.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "30%" shall be substituted;

(*c*) in sub-heading Nos. 4817.00, 4818.00, 4819.90, 4820.00, 4821.00 and 4822.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "15%" shall be substituted;

(27) in Chapter 49, in sub-heading No. 4901.10, for the entry in column (4), the entry "15%" shall be substituted;

(28) in Chapter 53, in sub-heading Nos. 5302.20 and 5306.29, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 700 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(29) in Chapter 56, in sub-heading No. 5607.19, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 700 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(30) in Chapter 57, in sub-heading No. 5702.20, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 700 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(*31*) in Chapter 59,—

(*a*) in NOTE 2, in clause (c), the words "by dot printing process" shall be omitted;

(*b*) NOTES 4, 5 and 6 shall be renumbered as NOTES 5, 6 and 7 respectively and before NOTE 5 as so renumbered, the following NOTE shall be inserted, namely:—

'4. For the purposes of heading No. 59.04, the expression "textile wall coverings" applies to products in rolls, of a width of not less than 45 cms., suitable for wall or ceiling decoration, consisting of a textile surface which has been fixed on a backing or has been treated on the back (impregnated or coated to permit pasting).

This heading does not, however, apply to wall coverings consisting of textile flock or dust fixed directly on a backing of paper (heading No. 48.14).';

(*c*) in sub-heading Nos. 5903.19, 5903.29 and 5903.99, for the entry in column (4), the entry "30% *plus* Rs. 15 per square metre *plus* the duty for the time being leviable on base fabrics, if not already paid" shall be substituted;

(*32*) in Chapter 64, in sub-heading Nos. 6401·19 and 6401.99, for the entry in column (4), the entry "10%" shall be substituted;

(*33*) in Chapter 65, in sub-heading Nos. 6501.80 and 6501.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "10%" shall be substituted;

(*34*) in Chapter 66, in sub-heading No. 6602.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "10%" shall be substituted;

(*35*) in Chapter 67, in sub-heading Nos. 6701.00 and 6702.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "10%" shall be substituted;

(*36*) in Chapter 68,—

(*a*) in sub-heading No. 6801.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "15%" shall be substituted;

(*b*) in sub-heading No. 6807.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "30%" shall be substituted;

(*37*) in Chapter 70, in sub-heading No. 7009.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "10%" shall be substituted;

(*38*) in Chapter 71, in sub-heading Nos. 7101·39, 7101.40, 7101·60, 7101.70, 7101.80 and 7101.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "15%" shall be substituted;

(*39*) in Chapter 72,—

(*a*) in sub-heading Nos. 7201.00, 7203.00 and 7204.10, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 400 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(*b*) in sub-heading No. 7204.20, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 2,000 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(*c*) in sub-heading Nos. 7205.10 and 7206.10, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 400 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(*40*) in Chapter 73,—

(*a*) in sub-heading Nos. 7303.00 and 7304.10, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 400 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(*b*) in sub-heading No. 7304.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 3,000 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(*c*) in sub-heading No. 7305.10, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 400 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(*d*) in sub-heading No. 7305.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 3,000 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(*e*) in sub-heading No. 7306.10, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 400 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(*f*) in sub-heading No. 7306.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 3,000 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(*g*) in sub-heading Nos. 7321.10 and 7321.20, for the entry in column (4), the entry "25%" shall be substituted;

(*h*) in sub-heading No. 7325.10, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 400 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(*41*) in Chapter 78,—

(*a*) in sub-heading Nos. 7801.10, 7801.90 and 7802.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 4,000 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(*b*) in sub-heading No. 7803.10, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 5,000 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(*c*) in sub-heading No. 7803.21, for the entry in column (4), the entry "20%" shall be substituted;

(*d*) in sub-heading No. 7803.29, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 5,000 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(*e*) in sub-heading No. 7803.30, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 4,000 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(*f*) in sub-heading No. 7804.10, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 5,000 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(*g*) in sub-heading Nos. 7804.20, 7805.10, 7805.20 and 7806.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "20%" shall be substituted;

(*42*) in Chapter 79,—

(*a*) in sub-heading Nos. 7903.10 and 7903.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "20%" shall be substituted;

(*b*) in sub-heading Nos. 7904.21 and 7906.10, for the entry in column (4), the entry "30%" shall be substituted;

(c) in sub-heading Nos. 7906.20, 7907.10 and 7907.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "20%" shall be substituted;

(*43*) in Chapter 85,—

(*a*) in sub-heading No. 8521.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "40%" shall be substituted;

(*b*) in sub-heading No. 8543.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "25%" shall be substituted;

(*44*) in Chapter 87,—

(*a*) in sub-heading No. 8703.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "40%" shall be substituted;

(*b*) in sub-heading Nos. 8706.20 and 8706.40, for the entry in column (4), the entry "25% *plus* Rs. 6,000 per chassis" shall be substituted;

(*c*) in sub-heading No. 8706.30, for the entry in column (4), the entry "40%" shall be substituted; and

(*45*) in Chapter 96, in sub-heading No. 9617.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "10%" shall be substituted.

PART II

Heading No.	Sub-heading No.	Description of goods	Rate of duty
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)

In the Schedule to the Central Excise Tariff Act,—

(1) in Chapter 22, after heading No. 22.03 and the entries relating thereto, the following shall be inserted, namely :—

"22.04	2204.00	ETHYL ALCOHOL OF ANY STRENGTH WHETHER DENATURED OR NOT, BUT NOT INCLUDING ALCOHOLIC LIQUOR FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION	Rs. 8 per tonne for each percentage point strength of alcohol";

(2) in Chapter 25, for heading No. 25.05 and the entries relating thereto, the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"25.05		MINERAL SUBSTANCES NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED (INCLUDING CLAY, EARTH COLOURS, NATURAL ABRASIVES, SULPHURS, SLATE AND STONE), LIME; PLASTERS WITH A BASIS OF CALCIUM SULPHATE, WHETHER OR NOT COLOURED, BUT NOT INCLUDING PLASTERS SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR USE IN DENTISTRY	
	2505.10	-Kaolin and other kaolinic clays, whether or not calcined; other clays, andalusite, kyanite and sillimanite, whether or not calcined; mullite; chamotte or dinas earths	15%

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	2505.20	-Natural barium sulphate (barytes); natural barium carbonate (witherite) whether or not calcined, other than barium oxide of heading No. 28.16	15%
	2505.30	-Silicious fossil meals and similar silicious earths, whether or not calcined, of an apparent specific gravity of 1 or less	15%
	2505.40	-Dolomite, whether or not calcined; natural magnesium carbonate (magnesite); fused magnesia; dead burned (sintered) magnesia, whether or not containing small quantities of other oxides added before sintering; other magnesium oxide, whether or not pure	15%
	2505.50	-Gypsum; anhydrite; plasters (consisting of calcined gypsum or calcium sulphate) whether or not coloured, with or without small quantities of accelerators or retarders	15%
	2505.60	-Quick lime, slaked lime and hydraulic lime, other than calcium oxide and hydroxide of heading No. 28.25	15%
	2505.70	-Natural borates and concentrates thereof (whether or not calcined), but not including borates separated from natural brine; natural boric acid containing not more than 85% of H_3BO_3 calculated on the dry weight; earth colours, strontianite (whether or not calcined), other than strontium oxide	15%
	2505.90	-Other	15%";

(*3*) in Chapter 40, after sub-heading No. 4011.70 and the entries relating thereto, the following shall be inserted, namely:—

	"4011.80	-Of a kind used on animal drawn vehicles or handcarts, bearing prominent markings of the letters ADV thereon	60%";

(*4*) in Chapter 52,—

(*a*) for heading No. 52.03 and the entries relating thereto, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

52.03	5203.00	COTTON YARN INCLUDING SEWING THREAD, NOT CONTAINING SYNTHETIC STAPLE FIBRES	20 *paise* per count per kilogram";

(*b*) for heading Nos. 52.06, 52.07, 52.08, 52.09, 52.10 and 52.11 and the entries relating thereto, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

52.06	5206.00	COTTON FABRICS (EXCLUDING FABRICS COVERED UNDER HEADING NOS. 52.09, 52.10 AND 52.11),— (*a*) WOVEN ON LOOMS OTHER THAN HANDLOOMS, AND	20%

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		(*b*) SUBJECTED TO THE PROCESS OF BLEACHING, MERCERISING, DYEING, PRINTING, WATER-PROOFING, SHRINK-PROOFING, ORGANDIE PROCESSING OR ANY OTHER PROCESS OR ANY TWO OR MORE OF THESE PROCESSES WITH THE AID OF POWER OR STEAM	
52.07	5207.00	COTTON FABRICS (EXCLUDING FABRICS COVERED UNDER HEADING NOS. 52.09, 52.10 AND 52.11),— (*a*) WOVEN ON LOOMS OTHER THAN HANDLOOMS, AND (*b*) SUBJECTED TO THE PROCESS OF BLEACHING, MERCERISING, DYEING, PRINTING, WATER-PROOFING, SHRINK-PROOFING, ORGANDIE PROCESSING OR ANY OTHER PROCESS OR ANY TWO OR MORE OF THESE PROCESSES WITHOUT THE AID OF POWER OR STEAM	20%
52.08	5208.00	COTTON FABRICS (EXCLUDING FABRICS COVERED UNDER HEADING NOS. 52.09, 52.10, 52.11 AND 52.12),— (*a*) WOVEN ON HANDLOOMS, AND (*b*) SUBJECTED TO THE PROCESS OF BLEACHING, MERCERISING, DYEING, PRINTING, WATER-PROOFING, SHRINK-PROOFING, ORGANDIE PROCESSING OR ANY OTHER PROCESS OR ANY TWO OR MORE OF THESE PROCESSES	20%
52.09	5209.00	COTTON FABRICS,— (*a*) WOVEN, (*b*) SUBJECTED TO THE PROCESS OF BLEACHING, MERCERISING, DYEING, PRINTING, WATER-PROOFING, SHRINK-PROOFING, ORGANDIE PROCESSING OR ANY OTHER PROCESS OR ANY TWO OR MORE OF THESE PROCESSES, (*c*) CONTAINING (*i*) COTTON, AND (*ii*) POLYESTER STAPLE FIBRE OR POLYESTER FILAMENT YARN OR BOTH (BUT NOT CONTAINING ANY OTHER TEXTILE MATERIAL), AND (*d*) IN WHICH THE PROPORTION OF POLYESTER STAPLE FIBRE OR FILAMENT YARN OR BOTH IS MORE THAN 40% BY WEIGHT OF THE TOTAL FIBRE CONTENT	20%
52.10	5210.00	COTTON FABRICS,— (*a*) WOVEN,	20%

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		(*b*) SUBJECTED TO THE PROCESS OF BLEACHING, MERCERISING, DYEING, PRINTING, WATER-PROOFING, SHRINK-PROOFING, ORGANDIE PROCESSING OR ANY OTHER PROCESS OR ANY TWO OR MORE OF THESE PROCESSES	
		(*c*) CONTAINING (*i*) COTTON, (*ii*) POLYESTER STAPLE FIBRE, AND (*iii*) RAMIE OR ANY ONE OR MORE ARTIFICIAL STAPLE FIBRES (NOT CONTAINING ANY OTHER TEXTILE MATERIAL), AND	
		(*d*) IN WHICH THE PROPORTION OF POLYESTER STAPLE FIBRE IS MORE THAN 40% BY WEIGHT OF THE TOTAL FIBRE CONTENT	
52.11	5211.00	COTTON FABRICS,—	20%"
		(*a*) WOVEN,	
		(*b*) SUBJECTED TO THE PROCESS OF BLEACHING, MERCERISING, DYEING, PRINTING, WATER-PROOFING, SHRINK-PROOFING, ORGANDIE PROCESSING OR ANY OTHER PROCESS OR ANY TWO OR MORE OF THESE PROCESSES,	
		(*c*) CONTAINING (*i*) COTTON, AND (*ii*) POLYESTER STAPLE FIBRE, AND	
		(*d*) OF VALUE EXCEEDING RUPEES TWENTY-FIVE PER SQUARE METRE	

(*5*) in Chapter 54,—

(*a*) for heading Nos. 54.02, 54.03 and 54.04 and the entries relating thereto, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"54.02	5402.00	SYNTHETIC FILAMENT YARN AND SEWING THREAD INCLUDING SYNTHETIC MONOFILAMENT OF LESS THAN 60 DENIERS, NOT TEXTURED	Rs. 100 per kilogram
54.03	5403.00	SYNTHETIC FILAMENT YARN INCLUDING SYNTHETIC MONOFILAMENT OF LESS THAN 60 DENIERS, TEXTURED	Rs. 100 per kilogram
54.04	5404.00	ARTIFICIAL FILAMENT YARN AND SEWING THREAD, INCLUDING ARTIFICIAL MONOFILAMENT OF LESS THAN 60 DENIERS, NOT TEXTURED	Rs. 25 per kilogram";

(*b*) for heading Nos. 54.09, 54.10, 54.11 and 54.12 and the entries relating thereto, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"54.09	5409.00	FABRICS OF MAN-MADE FILAMENT YARN (INCLUDING FABRICS OBTAINED FROM MATERIALS OF HEADING	20%

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		NOS. 54.06 AND 54.07 BUT EXCLUDING FABRICS COVERED UNDER HEADING NO. 54.12),— (*a*) WOVEN ON LOOMS OTHER THAN HANDLOOMS, AND (*b*) SUBJECTED TO THE PROCESS OF BLEACHING, DYEING, PRINTING, SHRINK-PROOFING, TENTERING, HEAT-SETTING, CREASE RESISTANT PROCESSING OR ANY OTHER PROCESS OR ANY TWO OR MORE OF THESE PROCESSES WITH THE AID OF POWER OR STEAM	
54.10	5410.00	FABRICS OF MAN-MADE FILAMENT YARN (INCLUDING FABRICS OBTAINED FROM MATERIALS OF HEADING NOS. 54.06 AND 54.07 BUT EXCLUDING FABRICS COVERED UNDER HEADING NO. 54.12),— (*a*) WOVEN ON LOOMS OTHER THAN HANDLOOMS, AND (*b*) SUBJECTED TO THE PROCESS OF BLEACHING, DYEING, PRINTING, SHRINK-PROOFING, TENTERING, HEAT-SETTING, CREASE RESISTANT PROCESSING OR ANY OTHER PROCESS OR ANY TWO OR MORE OF THESE PROCESSES WITHOUT THE AID OF POWER OR STEAM	20%
54.11	5411.00	FABRICS OF MAN-MADE FILAMENT YARN (INCLUDING FABRICS OBTAINED FROM MATERIALS OF HEADING NOS. 54.06 AND 54.07 BUT EXCLUDING FABRICS COVERED UNDER HEADING NO. 54.12),— (*a*) WOVEN ON HANDLOOMS, AND (*b*) SUBJECTED TO THE PROCESS OF BLEACHING, DYEING, PRINTING, SHRINK-PROOFING, TENTERING, HEAT-SETTING, CREASE RESISTANT PROCESSING OR ANY OTHER PROCESS OR ANY TWO OR MORE OF THESE PROCESSES	20%
54.12	5412.00	FABRICS OF POLYESTER FILAMENT YARN,— (*a*) WOVEN, (*b*) SUBJECTED TO THE PROCESS OF BLEACHING, DYEING, PRINTING, SHRINK-PROOFING, TENTERING, HEAT-SETTING, CREASE RESISTANT PROCESSING OR ANY OTHER PROCESS OR ANY TWO OR MORE OF THESE PROCESSES,	20%";

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		(*c*) CONTAINING (*i*) COTTON, AND (*ii*) POLYESTER STAPLE FIBRE (NOT CONTAINING ANY OTHER TEXTILE MATERIAL), AND	
		(*d*) IN WHICH THE PROPORTION OF POLYESTER STAPLE FIBRE AND YARN IS LESS THAN 70% BY WEIGHT OF THE TOTAL FIBRE CONTENT	

(*6*) in Chapter 55,—

(*a*) for heading No. 55.05 and the entries relating thereto, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"55.05	5505.00	YARN (INCLUDING SEWING THREAD) OF ARTIFICIAL STAPLE FIBRES, NOT CONTAINING SYNTHETIC STAPLE FIBRES	20 *paise* per count per kilogram";

(*b*) for heading Nos. 55.08, 55.09, 55.10, 55.11 and 55.12 and the entries relating thereto, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"55.08	5508.00	FABRICS OF MAN-MADE STAPLE FIBRES (EXCLUDING FABRICS COVERED UNDER HEADING NOS. 55.11 AND 55.12),—	20%
		(*a*) WOVEN ON LOOMS OTHER THAN HANDLOOMS, AND	
		(*b*) SUBJECTED TO THE PROCESS OF BLEACHING, DYEING, PRINTING, SHRINK-PROOFING, TENTERING, HEAT-SETTING, CREASE RESISTANT PROCESSING OR ANY OTHER PROCESS OR ANY TWO OR MORE OF THESE PROCESSES WITH THE AID OF POWER OR STEAM	
55.09	5509.00	FABRICS OF MAN-MADE STAPLE FIBRES (EXCLUDING FABRICS COVERED UNDER HEADING NOS. 55.11 AND 55.12),—	20%
		(*a*) WOVEN ON LOOMS OTHER THAN HANDLOOMS, AND	
		(*b*) SUBJECTED TO THE PROCESS OF BLEACHING, DYEING, PRINTING, SHRINK-PROOFING, TENTERING, HEAT-SETTING, CREASE RESISTANT PROCESSING OR ANY OTHER PROCESS OR ANY TWO OR MORE OF THESE PROCESSES WITHOUT THE AID OF POWER OR STEAM	
55.10	5510.00	FABRICS OF MAN-MADE STAPLE FIBRES (EXCLUDING FABRICS COVERED UNDER HEADING NOS. 55.11 AND 55.12),—	20%
		(*a*) WOVEN ON HANDLOOMS, AND	
		(*b*) SUBJECTED TO THE PROCESS OF BLEACHING, DYEING, PRINTING, SHRINK-PROOFING, TENTERING,	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		HEAT-SETTING, CREASE RESISTANT PROCESSING OR ANY OTHER PROCESS OR ANY TWO OR MORE OF THESE PROCESSES	
55.11	5511.00	FABRICS OF POLYESTER STAPLE FIBRE,— (*a*) WOVEN, (*b*) SUBJECTED TO THE PROCESS OF BLEACHING, DYEING, PRINTING, SHRINK-PROOFING, TENTERING, HEAT-SETTING, CREASE RESISTANT PROCESSING OR ANY OTHER PROCESS OR ANY TWO OR MORE OF THESE PROCESSES, (*c*) CONTAINING COTTON (NOT CONTAINING ANY OTHER TEXTILE MATERIAL), AND (*d*) IN WHICH THE PROPORTION OF POLYESTER STAPLE FIBRE IS LESS THAN 70% BY WEIGHT OF THE TOTAL FIBRE CONTENT	20%
55.12	5512.00	FABRICS OF MAN-MADE STAPLE FIBRES,— (*a*) WOVEN, (*b*) SUBJECTED TO THE PROCESS OF BLEACHING, DYEING, PRINTING, SHRINK-PROOFING, TENTERING, HEAT-SETTING, CREASE RESISTANT PROCESSING OR ANY OTHER PROCESS OR ANY TWO OR MORE OF THESE PROCESSES, (*c*) CONTAINING (*i*) POLYESTER STAPLE FIBRE, AND (*ii*) ANY ONE OR MORE OF THE FOLLOWING FIBRES, NAMELY, COTTON, RAMIE AND ARTIFICIAL STAPLE FIBRES (NOT CONTAINING ANY OTHER TEXTILE MATERIAL), AND (*d*) IN WHICH THE PROPORTION OF POLYESTER STAPLE FIBRE IS MORE THAN 40% BUT LESS THAN 70% BY WEIGHT OF THE TOTAL FIBRE CONTENT	20%";

(7) in Chapter 59, for heading No. 59.04 and the entries relating thereto, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"59.04		LINOLEUM, WHETHER OR NOT CUT TO SHAPE; FLOOR COVERINGS CONSISTING OF A COATING OR COVERING APPLIED ON A TEXTILE BACKING, WHETHER OR NOT CUT TO SHAPE; TEXTILE WALL COVERINGS	
	5904.10	-Linoleum	30%
	5904.20	-Textile wall coverings	10% *plus* Rs. 2,850 per tonne
	5904.90	-Other	30%".

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE

(*See* section 68)

PART I

In the First Schedule to the Additional Duties of Excise Act,—

(1) in sub-heading Nos. 2403·11 and 2403·21, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 300 per thousand, or 175% *plus* Rs. 12 per thousand, whichever is higher" shall be substituted;

(2) in heading No. 51.06, in column (3), for the words "WOVEN FABRICS OF WOOL", the words, brackets and figures "WOVEN FABRICS OF WOOL (EXCLUDING HAIR BELTING, BLANKETS AND FABRICS OF WIDTH NOT EXCEEDING 15 CMS.)" shall be substituted;

(3) in heading No. 51·07,—

(*a*) in column (3), for the words "WOVEN FABRICS OF WOOL", the words, brackets and figures "WOVEN FABRICS OF WOOL (EXCLUDING HAIR BELTING, BLANKETS AND FABRICS OF WIDTH NOT EXCEEDING 15 CMS.)" shall be substituted;

(*b*) sub-heading No. 5107·10 and the entries relating thereto shall be omitted;

(*4*) in sub-heading Nos. 5903·19 and 5903·29, for the entry in column (4), the entry "5% *plus* Rs. 3 per sqaure metre *plus* the duty for the time being leviable on base fabrics, if not already paid" shall be substituted;

(*5*) heading No. 59.05 and the entries relating thereto shall be omitted.

PART II

Heading No.	Sub-heading No.	Description of goods	Rate of additional duty
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)

In the First Schedule to the Additional Duties of Excise Act,—

(*a*) for heading Nos. 52.06, 52.07, 52.08, 52.09, 52.10 and 52.11 and the entries relating thereto, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"52.06	5206.00	COTTON FABRICS (EXCLUDING FABRICS COVERED UNDER HEADING NOS. 52.09, 52.10 AND 52.11),—	20% *plus* Rs. 5 per square metre
		(*a*) WOVEN ON LOOMS OTHER THAN HANDLOOMS, AND	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		(*b*) SUBJECTED TO THE PROCESS OF BLEACHING, MERCERISING, DYEING, PRINTING, WATER-PROOFING, SHRINK-PROOFING, ORGANDIE PROCESSING OR ANY OTHER PROCESS OR ANY TWO OR MORE OF THESE PROCESSES WITH THE AID OF POWER OR STEAM	
52.07	5207.00	COTTON FABRICS (EXCLUDING FABRICS COVERED UNDER HEADING NOS. 52.09, 52.10 AND 52.11),—	20% *plus* Rs. 5 per square metre
		(*a*) WOVEN ON LOOMS OTHER THAN HANDLOOMS, AND	
		(*b*) SUBJECTED TO THE PROCESS OF BLEACHING, MERCERISING, DYEING, PRINTING, WATER-PROOFING, SHRINK-PROOFING, ORGANDIE PROCESSING OR ANY OTHER PROCESS OR ANY TWO OR MORE OF THESE PROCESSES WITHOUT THE AID OF POWER OR STEAM	
52.08	5208.00	COTTON FABRICS (EXCLUDING FABRICS COVERED UNDER HEADING NOS. 52.09, 52.10, 52.11 AND 52.12),—	20% *plus* Rs. 5 per square metre
		(*a*) WOVEN ON HANDLOOMS, AND	
		(*b*) SUBJECTED TO THE PROCESS OF BLEACHING, MERCERISING, DYEING, PRINTING, WATER-PROOFING, SHRINK-PROOFING, ORGANDIE PROCESSING OR ANY OTHER PROCESS OR ANY TWO OR MORE OF THESE PROCESSES	
52 09	5209.00	COTTON FABRICS,—	20% *plus* Rs. 5 per square metre
		(*a*) WOVEN,	
		(*b*) SUBJECTED TO THE PROCESS OF BLEACHING, MERCERISING, DYEING, PRINTING, WATER-PROOFING, SHRINK-PROOFING, ORGANDIE PROCESSING OR ANY OTHER PROCESS OR ANY TWO OR MORE OF THESE PROCESSES,	
		(*c*) CONTAINING (*i*) COTTON, AND (*ii*) POLYESTER STAPLE FIBRE OR POLYESTER FILAMENT YARN, OR BOTH (BUT NOT CONTAINING ANY OTHER TEXTILE MATERIAL), AND	
		(*d*) IN WHICH THE PROPORTION OF POLYESTER STAPLE FIBRE OR FILAMENT YARN OR BOTH IS MORE THAN 40% BY WEIGHT OF THE TOTAL FIBRE CONTENT	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
52.10	5210.00	COTTON FABRICS,— (*a*) WOVEN, (*b*) SUBJECTED TO THE PROCESS OF BLEACHING, MERCERISING, DYEING, PRINTING, WATER-PROOFING, SHRINK-PROOFING, ORGANDIE PROCESSING OR ANY OTHER PROCESS OR ANY TWO OR MORE OF THESE PROCESSES, (*c*) CONTAINING (*i*) COTTON, (*ii*) POLYESTER STAPLE FIBRE, AND (*iii*) RAMIE OR ANY ONE OR MORE ARTIFICIAL STAPLE FIBRES (NOT CONTAINING ANY OTHER TEXTILE MATERIAL), AND (*d*) IN WHICH THE PROPORTION OF POLYESTER STAPLE FIBRE IS MORE THAN 40% BY WEIGHT OF THE TOTAL FIBRE CONTENT	20% *plus* Rs. 5 pe square metre
52.11	5211.00	COTTON FABRICS,— (*a*) WOVEN, (*b*) SUBJECTED TO THE PROCESS OF BLEACHING, MERCERISING, DYEING, PRINTING, WATER-PROOFING, SHRINK-PROOFING, ORGANDIE PROCESSING OR ANY OTHER PROCESS OR ANY TWO OR MORE OF THESE PROCESSES, (*c*) CONTAINING (*i*) COTTON, AND (*ii*) POLYESTER STAPLE FIBRE, AND (*d*) OF VALUE EXCEEDING RUPEES TWENTY-FIVE PER SQUARE METRE	20% *plus* Rs. 5 per square metre";

(*b*) for heading No. 54.09 and the entries relating thereto, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"54.09	5409.00	FABRICS OF MAN-MADE FILAMENT YARN (INCLUDING FABRICS OBTAINED FROM MATERIALS OF HEADING NOS. 54.06 AND 54.07 BUT EXCLUDING FABRICS COVERED UNDER HEADING NO. 54.12),— (*a*) WOVEN ON LOOMS OTHER THAN HAND LOOMS, AND (*b*) SUBJECTED TO THE PROCESS OF BLEACHING, DYEING, PRINTING, SHRINK-PROOFING, TENTERING, HEAT-SETTING, CREASE RESISTANT PROCESSING OR ANY OTHER PROCESS OR ANY TWO OR MORE OF THESE PROCESSES WITH THE AID OF POWER OR STEAM	20% *plus* Rs. 5 per square metre";

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)

(c) for heading No. 54.12 and the entries relating thereto, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"54·12	5412·00	FABRICS OF POLYESTER FILAMENT YARN,— (a) WOVEN, (b) SUBJECTED TO THE PROCESS OF BLEACHING, DYEING, PRINTING, SHRINK-PROOFING, TENTERING, HEAT-SETTING, CREASE RESISTANT PROCESSING OR ANY OTHER PROCESS OR ANY TWO OR MORE OF THESE PROCESSES, (c) CONTAINING (i) COTTON, AND (ii) POLYESTER STAPLE FIBRE (NOT CONTAINING ANY OTHER TEXTILE MATERIAL), AND (b) IN WHICH THE PROPORTION OF POLYESTER STAPLE FIBRE AND YARN IS LESSS THAN 70% BY WEIGHT OF THE TOTAL FIBRE CONTENT	20% *plus* Rs. 5 per square metre";

(d) for heading No. 55.08 and the entries relating thereto, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"55·08	5508·00	FABRICS OF MAN-MADE STAPLE FIBRES (EXCLUDING FABRICS COVERED UNDER H ADING NOS. 55·11 AND 55·12),— (a) WOVEN ON LOOMS OTHER THAN HANDLOOMS, AND (b) SUBJECTED TO THE PROCESS OF BLEACHING, DYEING, PRINTING, SHRINK-PROOFING, STENTERING, HEAT-SETTING, CREASE RESISTANT PROCESSING OR ANY OTHER PROCESS OR ANY TWO OR MORE OF THESE PROCESSES WITH THE AID OF POWER OR STEAM	20% *plus* Rs. 5 per square metre";

(e) for heading Nos. 55.11 and 55.12 and the entries realting thereto, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"55.11	5511·00	FABRICS OF POLYESTER STAPLE FIBRE,— (a) WOVEN, (b) SUBJECTED TO THE PROCESS OF BLEACHING, DYEING, PRINTING, SHRINK-PROOFING, TENTERING, HEAT-SETTING, CREASE RESISTANT PROCESSING OR ANY OTHER PROCESS OR ANY TWO OR MORE OF THESE PROCESSES,	20% *plus* Rs. 5 per square metre

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		(*c*) CONTAINING COTTON (NOT CONTAINING ANY OTHER TEXTILE MATERIAL), AND (*d*) IN WHICH THE PROPORTION OF POLYESTER STAPLE FIBRE IS LESS THAN 70% BY WEIGHT OF THE TOTAL FIBRE CONTENT	
5.12	5512.00	FABRICS OF MAN-MADE STAPLE FIBRES,— (*a*) WOVEN, (*b*) SUBJECTED TO THE PROCESS OF BLEACHING, DYEING, PRINTING, SHRINK-PROOFING, TENTERING, HEAT-SETTING, CREASE RESISTANT PROCESSING OR ANY OTHER PROCESS OR ANY TWO OR MORE OF THESE PROCESSES, (*c*) CONTAINING (*i*) POLYESTER STAPLE FIBRE, AND (*ii*) ANY ONE OR MORE OF THE FOLLOWING FIBRES, NAMELY, COTTON, RAMIE AND ARTIFICIAL STAPLE FIBRES (NOT CONTAINING ANY OTHER TEXTILE MATERIAL), AND (d) IN WHICH THE PROPORTION OF POLYESTER STAPLE FIBRE IS MORE THAN 40% BUT LESS THAN 70% BY WEIGHT OF THE TOTAL FIBRE CONTENT	20% *plus* Rs. 5 per square metre".

Resolution on Final Budget Statements

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भारत का राजपत्र
The Gazette of India

असाधारण

EXTRAORDINARY

भाग I—खण्ड 1

PART I—Section 1

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

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इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके

Separate Paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

वित्त मंत्रालय

(आर्थिक कार्य विभाग)

अधिसूचना

नई दिल्ली, 16 अक्तूबर, 1990

संख्या एफ. 2(131)-बी. (पी. बी.)/90--19 मार्च, 1990 को संसद् में यथा प्रस्तुत वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण को, आम जानकारी के लिए, अब अन्तिम रूप में प्रकाशित किया जाता है।

2. 1990-91 के बजट-प्रस्तावों में 1990-91 में 1962.22 करोड़ रुपए प्राप्त होने का अनुमान लगाया गया था जो इस प्रकार है :--

	(करोड़ रुपए)
निगम कर	800.00
आयकर	--250.00
सीमा शुल्क	835.03
संघ उत्पाद शुल्क	390.19
अन्य कर और शुल्क	15.00
डाक टैरिफ	172.00
जोड़	1962.22

3. आयकर और संघ उत्पाद शुल्क के संबंध में बजट प्रस्तावों में से राज्यों के हिस्से का अनुमान क्रमशः (--)170.00 करोड़ रुपए और 173.07 करोड़ रुपए लगाया गया था।

4. तदनुसार उपरोक्त राशि में से केन्द्र के राजस्व में 1959.15 करोड़ रुपए की निवल वृद्धि होने का अनुमान लगाया गया था। राजस्व खाते में 13031.36 करोड़ रुपए का घाटा होने का अनुमान था। कुल घाटा 7205.95 करोड़ रुपए का अनुमान था।

5. वित्त विधेयक, 1990 में किए गए और संशोधनों का उपरोक्त प्राप्ति अनुमानों पर कोई निवल प्रभाव नहीं पड़ेगा।

6. 1990-91 के लिए अनुदानों की मांगें बिना किसी संशोधन के स्वीकृत कर दी गई थीं। परिणामतः राजस्व खाते में अनुमानित घाटे और कुल घाटे में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है।

श्रीमती जानकी कठपालिया, संयुक्त सचिव (बजट)

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(Department of Economic Affairs)

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 16th October, 1990

No. F.2(131)-B (PB)/90.—The Annual Financial Statement as presented to Parliament on the 19th March, 1990 is now published in its final form for general information.

2. The proposals in the Budget for 1990-91 were estimated to yield to Rs. 1962.22 crores in 1990-91 as follows :—

	(In crores of Rupees)
Corporation tax	800.00
Income tax	—250.00
Customs	835.03
Union Excise Duties	390.19
Other Taxes and Duties	15.00
Postal Tariff	172.00
Total	1962.22

3. The States' share out of the proposals in the Budget relating to Income Tax and Union Excise duties was estimated at (—) Rs. 170.00 crores and Rs. 173.07 crores respectively.

4. The net accretion to the Centre's Revenue out of the above was accordingly estimated at Rs. 1959.15 crores. The deficit on Revenue Account was estimated at Rs. 13031.36 crores. The overall deficit was estimated at Rs. 7205.95 crores.

5. The further modification made to the Finance Bill, 1990 do not have any net effect on the above receipt estimates.

6. The Demands for Grants for 1990-91 were voted without modification. Consequently, there is no change in the estimated deficit on Revenue Account and in the overall deficit.

SMT. JANAKI KATHPALIA, Jt. Secy. (Budget)

केन्द्रीय सरकार

का

1990-91

का

वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT

OF THE

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

FOR

1990-91

(जैसा सम्पूर्ण है)

(As finally adopted)

बिमल जालान
वित्त सचिव,
भारत सरकार
BIMAL JALAN
Finance Secretary
Government of India

नई दिल्ली, 16 अक्तूबर, 1990
New Delhi, the 16th October, 1990

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विवरण 1--भारत की समेनिधि--राजस्व खाता--प्राप्तियां

STATEMENT 1—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA-REVENUE ACCOUNT- RECEIPTS

(करोड़ रुपये)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	वास्तविक Accounts 1988-89	बजट Budget 1989-90	संशोधित Revised 1989-90	बजट Budget 1990-91
क. कर राजस्व	A. TAX REVENUE					
(क) आय और व्यय पर कर	(a) Taxes on Income and Expenditure:		5944.44	5937.85	5898.81	7522.69
निगम-कर	Corporation Tax	0020	4407.21	4755.00	4755.00	6089.00
आय पर कर निगम कर के अतिरिक्त	Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	0021	1492.18	1116.85	1077.81	1361.69
ब्याज कर	Interest Tax	0024	2.73	0.00	0.00	0.00
आय और व्यय पर अन्य कर	Other Taxes on Income and Expenditure	0028	42.32	66.00	66.00	72.00
(ख) सम्पत्ति और पूंजी लेनदेनों पर कर	(b) Taxes on Property and Capital Transactions:		134.33	132.60	173.00	187.50
सम्पदा शुल्क	Estate Duty	0031	5.11	3.10	4.00	3.50
धन पर कर	Taxes on Wealth	0032	122.48	120.00	160.00	175.00
दान-कर	Gift Tax	0033	6.74	9.50	9.00	9.00
(ग) वस्तुओं और सेवाओं पर कर	(c) Taxes on Commodities and Services :		34764.35	40379.70	40153.22	46625.15
सीमा शुल्क	Customs	0037	15805.09	17879.94	17876.99	21460.38
संघ उत्पाद शुल्क*	Union Excise Duties*	0038	18841.34	22318.19	22103.42	24951.96
वस्तुओं और सेवाओं पर अन्य कर और शुल्क	Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Services	0045	117.92	181.57	172.81	212.81
(ख) संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों का कर	(d) Taxes of Union territories		880.96	912.86	938.76	1205.85
जोड़--कर राजस्व	Total—Tax Revenue		41724.08	47363.01	47163.79	55541.19
ख. कर भिन्न राजस्व	B. NON-TAX REVENUE					
(क) राजकोषीय सेवाए	(a) Fiscal Services		738.26	677.34	843.24	565.22
करेंसी, सिक्का निर्माण और टकसाल	Currency, Coinage and Mint	0046	304.45	337.68	251.09	251.50
अन्य राजकोषीय सेवाए	Other Fiscal Services	0047	433.81	339.66	592.15	313.72

*वर्ष 1989-90 के बजट अनुमानों में 383.99 करोड़ रुपये और वर्ष 1990-91 के बजट अनुमानों में 173.07 करोड़ रुपए की राशि शामिल नहीं है, जो कि बजट प्रस्तावों में राज्यों के हिस्से की राशि है

*Excludes Rs. 383.99 crores in Budget Estimate 1989-90 and Rs. 173.07 corores in Budget Estimate 1990-91 being the share of States out of the Budget proposals.

विवरण 1—भारत की समेकित निधि—राजस्व खाता—प्राप्तियां

STATEMENT 1—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA-REVENUE ACCOUNT—RECEIPTS

(करोड़ रुपये)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	वास्तविक Accounts 1988-89	बजट Budget 1989-90	संशोधित Revised 1989-90	बजट Budget 1990-91
(ख) ब्याज प्राप्तियां, लाभांश और लाभ	(b) Interest Receipts, Dividends and Profits :		7456.70	9176.89	9381.52	10239.98
ब्याज प्राप्तियां	Interest Receipts	0049	6981.73	8041.34	8665.09	9519.09
राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों से ब्याज	Interest from State and Union Territory Governments		3770.45	4522.00	4516.00	5593.00
रेलवे से ब्याज	Interest from Railways		689.34	805.00	815.00	932.0
दूरसंचार से ब्याज	Interest from Telecommunications		160.66	198.00	178.00	198.00
अन्य ब्याज प्राप्तियां	Other Interest Receipts		2352.52	2516.34	3156.09	2796.09
लाभांश और लाभ	Dividends and Profits	0050	474.97	1135.55	716.43	720.89
(ग) अन्य कर भिन्न राजस्व	(c) Other Non-Tax Revenue :					
(i) सामान्य सेवाएं	(i) General Services :		1289.79	1405.49	1470.79	1608.49
लोक सेवा आयोग	Public Service Commission	0051	3.64	3.25	3.05	3.25
पुलिस	Police	0055	118.96	129.08	146.07	146.08
पूर्ति और निपटान	Supplies and Disposals	0057	31.49	34.22	31.01	31.65
लेखन सामग्री और मुद्रण	Stationery and Printing	0058	29.04	34.00	32.47	29.00
लोक निर्माण कार्य	Public Works	0059	24.90	47.83	24.40	27.80
अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाए	Other Administrative Services	0070	69.60	68.27	74.86	77.66
पेंशनें और अन्य सेवा निवृत्ति लाभों के संबंध में अंशदान और वसूलियां	Contributions and Recoveries towards Pension & Other Retirement benefits	0071	42.02	29.75	32.33	33.66
विविध सामान्य सेवाएं	Miscellaneous General Services	0075	670.16	672.97	762.10	852.08
रक्षा सेवाए	Defence Services		299.98	386.12	364.50	407.31
थल सेना	Army	0076	164.20	200.41	200.41	215.31
नौ सेना	Navy	0077	23.84	27.86	24.00	24.00
वायु सेना	Air Force	0078	63.50	74.28	62.38	61.00
आयुध कारखाने	Ordnance Factories	0079	48.44	83.57	77.71	107.00

विवरण 1—भारत की समेकित निधि—राजस्व खाता—प्राप्तियां

STATEMENT I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—REVENUE ACCOUNT—RECEIPTS

करोड़ रुपए
(In crores of Rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head		वास्तविक Accounts 1988-89	बजट Budget 1989-90	संशोधित Revised 1989-90	बजट Budget 1990-91
(ii) सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं	(ii) Social and Community Services :		267.24	273.39	299.54	308.02
शिक्षा	Education	0202	4.94	5.43	4.79	12.44
चिकित्सा और लोक स्वास्थ्य	Medical & Public health	0210	12.47	13.75	9.68	9.74
परिवार कल्याण	Family Welfare	0211	8.18	9.50	8.49	11.20
आवास	Housing	0216	20.24	49.53	15.08	22.61
शहरी विकास	Urban Development	0217	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01
सूचना और प्रचार	Information and Publicity	0220	16.28	16.18	18.95	19.38
प्रसारण	Broadcasting	0221	196.82	176.06	240.00	230.00
श्रम और रोजगार	Labour and Employment	0230	0.64	0.88	0.71	0.75
सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण	Social Security and Welfare	0235	7.64	2.05	1.83	1.89
अन्य सामाजिक सेवाएं	Other Social Services	0252	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
(iii) आर्थिक सेवाएं	(iii) Economic Services:		13728.88	18539.86	18107.52	18574.09
कृषि कार्य	Crop Husbandry	0401	0.68	1.70	0.71	0.68
पशु पालन	Animal Husbandry	0403	2.63	2.76	2.70	2.70
डेरी विकास	Dairy Development	0404	52.71	87.48	83.02	88.85
मीन उद्योग	Fisheries	0405	1.05	1.39	8.75	0.86
वानिकी और वन्य जीवन	Forestry & Wild Life	0406	2.28	2.70	2.70	2.70
खाद्य भंडारण और भाण्डागारण	Food Storage and Warehousing	0408	1.98	1.39	4.34	2.07
अन्य कृषि कार्यक्रम	Other Agiricultural Programmes	0435	2.68	3.23	2.92	2.92
वृहद और मध्यम सिंचाई	Major & Medium Irrigation	0701	3.27	3.07	4.62	5.10
लघु सिंचाई	Minor Irrigation	0702	0.81	0.52	0.42	0.42
विद्युत	Power	0801	138.20	335.53	163.55	239.12
पेट्रोलियम	Petroleum	0802	477.09	2815.01	2793.40	5222.91
कोयला और लिग्नाईट	Coal and Lignite	0803	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ऊर्जा के गैर पारम्परिक स्रोत	Non-Conventional Sources of Energy	0810	0.48	0.06	0.12	0.13
ग्रामोद्योग और लघु उद्योग	Village and Small Industries	0851	5.74	5.23	3.81	3.81
उद्योग	Industries	0852	99.72	134.07	129.63	197.15

विवरण 1—भारत की समेकित निधि—राजस्व खाता—प्राप्तियां

STATEMENT I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—REVENUE ACCOUNT—RECEIPTS

करोड़ रुपये
(In crores of Rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head		वास्तविक Accounts 1988-89	बजट Budget 1989-90	संशोधित Revised 1989-90	बजट Budget 1990-91
अलौह धातु खनन तथा धातु कर्म उद्योग	Non-Ferrous Mining & Metallurgical Industries	0853	0.83	1.04	5.85	1.13
अन्य उद्योग	Other Industries	0875	30.10	30.00	28.50	30.00
पत्तन और दीपस्तम्भ	Ports and Lighthouses	1051	23.05	23.89	23.80	24.10
नौवहन	Shipping	1052	0.91	0.88	0.88	0.99
नागर विमानन	Civil Aviation	1053	0.56	0.29	2.13	0.65
सड़कें और पुल	Roads and Bridges	1054	28.25	22.00	30.00	30.00
अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन	Inland Water Transport	1056	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
अन्य संचार सेवाएं	Other Communication Services	1275	3.92	3.66	4.26	4.76
परमाणु अर्जा अनुसंधान	Atomic Energy Research	1401	4.73	4.13	5.56	5.89
अन्य वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान	Other Scientific Research	1425	12.54	10.41	10.65	9.94
विदेश व्यापार और निर्यात संवर्धन	Foreign Trade and Export Promotion	1453	26.63	25.05	29.62	30.97
नागरिक पूर्ति	Civil Supplies	1456	146.41	278.00	6.00	0.00
अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	Other General Economic Services	1475	32.66	43.57	41.78	43.63
रेलवे बजट के अनुसार रेलवे का राजस्व	Railway Revenue as per Railway Budget		9528.63	10922.80	11032.80	12408.04
डाक प्राप्तियां	Postal Receipts	1201	741.79	800.00	760.00	972.00
दूरसंचार प्राप्तिया	Telecommunication Receipts	1225	2358.55	2980.00	2925.00	3942.57
ग. सहायता अनुदान और अंशदान	C. GRANTS-IN-AID AND CONTRIBUTIONS		599.99	734.53	912.48	807.73
विदेशी अनुदान सहायता	External Grant Assistance	1605	507.24	609.93	776.94	684.57
सहायता सामग्री और उपस्कर	Aid Materials and Equipment	1606	92.75	124.60	135.54	123.16
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों का कर भिन्न राजस्व	Non-Tax Revenue of Union territories		95.29	112.75	125.26	123.95
जोड़ कर भिन्न राजस्व	TOTAL-NON-TAX REVENUE		24176.15	30920.25	31140.35	32227.48
जोड़ राजस्व प्राप्तियां	TOTAL-REVENUE RECEIPTS		65900.23	78283.26	78304.14	87768.67
अग्रेनीत (देखिए पृष्ठ 14)	Carried over (see pages 14)					
प्राप्तियों से अधिक भुगतान (राजस्व घाटा)	Excess of Disbursements over Receipts (Revenue Deficit)		10514.42	7011.74	12436.17	13031.36
जोड़	TOTAL :		76414.65	85295.00	90740.31	100800.03

विवरण 1—भारत की समेकित निधि —राजस्व खाता —भुगतान

STATEMENT I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—REVENUE ACCOUNT—DISBURSEMENTS

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	वास्तविक Accounts 1988-89	बजट Budget 1989-90	संशोधित Revised 1989-90	बजट Budget 1990-91
क. सामान्य सेवाएं	A. GENERAL SERVICES		29838.67	33470.40	34831.69	38939.97
(क) राज्य के अंग	(a) Organs of State		272.21	445.62	472.43	363.97
संसद	Parliament	2011	21.76	24.67	24.31	26.19
राष्ट्रपति, उप राष्ट्रपति आदि	President, Vice President, etc.	2012	2.48	2.61	3.04	2.84
मंत्रिपरिषद	Council of Ministers	2013	18.41	20.97	19.28	13.63
न्याय का प्रशासन	Administration of Justice	2014	5.96	12.14	13.69	14.20
चुनाव	Elections	2015	20.89	173.23	182.27	64.14
लेखा परीक्षा	Audit	2016	202.71	212.00	229.84	242.97
(ख) राजकोषीय सेवाएं	(b) Fiscal Services		1152.27	1089.79	1170.70	1133.17
(i) कर संग्रह	(i) Tax Collection		462.24	505.58	522.38	574.36
आय और व्यय पर करों का संग्रह	Collection of Taxes on Income and Expenditure	2020	165.77	177.67	192.46	203.73
सम्पदा शुल्क धन कर और दान कर का संग्रह	Collection of Estate Duty, Taxes on Wealth and Gift Tax	2031	17.00	19.18	20.86	22.06
सीमा शुल्क	Customs	2037	161.50	153.06	157.15	170.63
संघ उत्पाद शुल्क	Union Excise Duties	2038	117.78	155.38	151.61	177.65
वस्तुओं और सेवाओं पर अन्य कर और शुल्क	Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Services	2045	0.19	0.29	0.30	0.29
(ii) अन्य राजकोषीय सेवाएं	(ii) Other Fiscal Services		690.03	584.21	648.32	558.81
करेंसी सिक्का निर्माण और टकसाल	Currency, Coinage and Mint	2046	182.34	228.85	200.82	231.83
अन्य राजकोषीय सेवाएं	Other Fiscal Services	2047	507.69	355.36	447.50	326.98
(ग) ब्याज संदाय और ऋण परिशोधन	(c) Interest Payment and Servicing of Debt		14260.64	17000.00	17710.00	20850.00
ब्याज संदाय	Interest Payments	2049	14260.64	17000.00	17710.00	20850.00
(घ) प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	(d) Administrative Services		1791.03	2957.58	2061.64	2349.91
लोक सेवा आयोग	Public Service Commission	2051	15.38	15.94	16.36	17.52

विवरण 1—भारत की समेकित निधि—राजस्व खाता—भुगतान

STATEMENT 1-CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA-REVENUE ACCOUNT- DISBURSEMENTS

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	वास्तविक Accounts 1988-89	बजट Budget 1989-90	संशोधित Revised 1989-90	बजट Budget 1990-91
सचिवालय सामान्य सेवाएं	Secretariat-General Services	2052	184.15	215.99	224.91	255.56
पुलिस	Police	2055	1131.72	1227.72	1282.37	1393.97
पूर्ति और निपटान	Supplies and Disposals	2057	16.17	17.08	17.62	18.32
लेखन सामग्री और मुद्रण	Stationery and Printing	2058	48.88	44.47	49.27	50.67
लोक निर्माण कार्य	Public Works	2059	65.15	73.92	88.05	97.11
वैदेशिक कार्य	External Affairs	2061	227.71	237.17	262.28	283.57
अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	Other Administrative Services	2070	101.87	1125.29	120.78	233.19
(ङ) पेंशन और विविध सामान्य सेवाए	(e) Pensions and Miscellaneous General Services		2604.44	2498.66	2780.75	2887.50
पेंशने और अन्य सेवानिवृत्ति लाभ	Pensions and other Retirement Benefits	2071	1911.64	1879.10	2054.45	1997.35
विविध सामान्य सेवाएं	Miscellaneous General Services	2075	692.80	619.56	726.30	890.15
(च) रक्षा सेवाएं	(f) Defence Services		9858.08	9478.75	10636.17	11355.42
रक्षा सेवाएं—थल सेना	Defence Services-Army	2076	7171.44	6717.12	7649.44	8125.46
रक्षा सेवाएं—नौ सेना	Defence Services-Navy	2077	796.51	784.65	854.00	901.00
रक्षा सेवाएं—वायु सेना	Defence Services-Air Force	2078	1799.03	1873.68	1917.80	2078.76
रक्षा आयुध कारखाने	Defence Ordinance Factories	2079	91.10	103.30	214.93	250.20
ख. सामाजिक सेवाएं	B. SOCIAL SERVICES		2416.79	2713.35	2867.04	3310.77
सामान्य शिक्षा	General Education	2202	660.93	730.38	733.38	816.28
तकनीकी शिक्षा	Technical Education	2203	279.40	286.54	254.70	300.74
खेलकूद और युवा सेवाएं	Sports and Youth Services	2204	65.33	68.68	80.99	78.68
कला और संस्कृति	Art and Culture	2205	105.85	97.21	97.64	113.47
चिकित्सा और लोक स्वास्थ्य	Medical and Public Health	2210	255.47	280.92	296.75	346.65
परिवार कल्याण	Family Welfare	2211	55.81	71.23	67.12	64.90
जलपूर्ति और सफाई	Water Supply and Sanitation	2215	50.71	89.56	91.48	145.25
आवास	Housing	2216	56.21	81.97	67.87	89.88
शहरी विकास	Urban Development	2217	3.99	3.99	5.37	7.48

विवरण 1—भारत की समेकित निधि—राजस्व खाता —प्राप्तियां

STATEMENT I-CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA-REVENUE ACCOUNT-DISBURSEMENTS

(करोड़ रुपये)
(Rs. in crores)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head		वास्तविक Accounts 1988-89	बजट Budget 1989-90	संशोधित Revised 1989-90	बजट Budget 1990-91
सूचना और प्रचार	Information and Publicity	2220	58.57	69.77	71.49	84.63
प्रसारण	Broad Casting	2221	351.11	405.38	510.06	555.12
अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित जनजातियों और अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों का कल्याण	Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward classes	2225	10.95	11.33	10.86	18.45
श्रम तथा रोजगार	Labour & Employment	2230	242.68	274.67	270.92	312.03
सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण	Social Security and Welfare	2235	196.49	213.62	279.66	345.89
पोषाहार	Nutrition	2236	1.11	2.89	2.95	3.51
सचिवालय-सामाजिक सेवाएं	Secretariat-Social Services	2251	20.86	23.96	24.43	26.31
अन्य सामाजिक सेवाएं	Other Social Services	2252	1.32	1.25	1.37	1.50
ग. आर्थिक सेवाएं	C. ECONOMIC SERVICES		24786.08	27822.23	33482.68	35413.33
(क) कृषि तथा संबद्ध क्रियाकलाप	(a) Agriculture and Allied Activities		3203.54	3494.59	4172.06	4868.96
कृषि कार्य	Crop Husbandry	2401	401.06	593.92	977.82	827.47
भूमि तथा जल संरक्षण	Soil and Water Conservation	2402	4.16	4.94	5.03	7.09
पशु पालन	Animal Husbandry	2403	9.74	10.84	11.16	12.80
डेरी विकास	Dairy Development	2404	128.86	150.55	155.91	145.02
मीन उद्योग	Fisheries	2405	15.39	19.59	20.48	24.31
वानिकी तथा वन्य जीवन	Forestry and Wild Life	2406	28.58	37.02	32.94	52.14
बागान	Plantations	2407	48.17	47.60	47.66	57.00
खाद्य भंडारण तथा भण्डागारण	Food, Storage and Warehousing	2408	2317.10	2362.12	2635.42	2366.52
कृषि अनुसंधान तथा शिक्षा	Agricultural Research and Education	2415	205.45	230.60	252.29	325.70
कृषि वित्तीय संस्थाएं	Agricultural Financial Institutions	2416	27.51	9.56	6.44	19.49
सहकारिता	Co-operation	2425	11.72	20.61	19.36	23.49
अन्य कृषि कार्यक्रम	Other Agricultural Programmes	2435	5.80	7.24	7.55	1007.93

विवरण 1—भारत की समेकित निधि—राजस्व खाता—भुगतान

STATEMENT I-CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA-REVENUE ACCOUNT-DISBURSEMENTS

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head		वास्तविक Accounts 1988-89	बजट Budget 1989-90	संशोधित Revised 1989-90	बजट Budget 1990-91
(ख) ग्रामीण विकास	(b) Rural Development		360.54	413.98	2497.23	2510.02
ग्रामीण विकास के विशेष कार्यक्रम	Special Programmes for Rural Development	2501	332.85	377.25	372.80	377.21
ग्रामीण रोजगार	Rural Employment	2505	6.67	7.50	2096.00	2100.16
भूमि सुधार	Land Reforms	2506	2.01	0.25	1.45	2.21
अन्य ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम	Other Rural Development Programmes	2515	19.01	28.98	26.98	30.44
(ग) विशेष क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम	(c) Special Areas Programmes		5.26	9.23	7.81	15.07
उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र	North Eastern Areas	2552	5.26	9.23	7.81	15.07
(घ) सिंचाई और बाढ़ नियंत्रण	(d) Irrigation and Flood Control		84.52	85.74	84.88	101.79
वृहद और मध्यम सिंचाई	Major and Medium Irrigation	2701	30.57	31.69	30.73	41.67
लघु सिंचाई	Minor Irrigation	2702	37.08	31.00	32.40	34.56
कमान क्षेत्र विकास	Command Areas Development	2705	0.14	0.40	0.38	0.20
बाढ़ नियंत्रण	Flood Control	2711	16.73	22.65	21.37	25.36
(ङ) ऊर्जा	(e) Energy		760.88	865.54	887.62	916.87
विद्युत	Power	2801	487.31	571.21	604.94	618.87
पेट्रोलियम	Petroleum	2802	105.74	109.80	99.19	100.00
कोयला और लिग्नाइट	Coal and Lignite	2803	107.30	123.05	122.01	129.02
ऊर्जा के गैर-पारम्परिक स्रोत	Non-Conventional Sources of Energy	2810	60.24	61.48	61.48	68.98
ऊर्जा समन्वय और विकास	Energy Coordination and Development	2820	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.00
(च) उद्योग और खनिज	(f) Industry and Minerals		4302.87	4331.52	5827.70	4685.34
ग्रामोद्योग और लघु उद्योग	Village and Small Industries	2851	345.63	322.39	337.34	404.40
उद्योग	Industries	2852	3598.06	3774.23	5191.61	4024.23
अलौह धातु खनन तथा धातु-कर्म उद्योग	Non-ferros Mining and Metallurgical Industries	2853	115.89	126.45	128.54	133.52
अन्य उद्योग	Other Industries	2875	36.49	41.11	35.48	37.99
उद्योगों और खनिजों पर अन्य परिव्यय	Other outlays on Industries and Minerals	2885	206.80	67.34	134.73	85.20

विवरण 1—भारत की समेकित निधि—पूंजी खाता—प्राप्तियां

STATEMENT I-CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA-REVENUE ACCOUNT-DISBURSEMENTS

(करोड़ रुपये)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	वास्तविक Accounts 1988-89	बजट Budget 1989-90	संशोधित Revised 1989-90	बजट Budget 1990-91
(छ) परिवहन	(g) Transport		10035.62	11474.31	12342.14	13069.64
रेलवे बजट के अनुसार व्यय	Expenditure as per Railway Budget		9528.63	10922.80	11032.80	12408.04
पत्तन तथा दीपस्तंभ	Ports & Light Houses	3051	56.09	64.66	69.05	67.30
नौवहन	Shipping	3052	30.26	38.47	36.71	42.85
नागर विमानन	Civil Aviation	3053	15.71	19.97	27.31	26.74
सड़कें और पुल	Roads and Bridges	3054	167.79	171.01	202.13	210.19
सड़क परिवहन	Road Transport	3055	0.35	4.71	612.16	3.90
अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन	Inland Water Transport	3056	18.04	14.10	116.75	20.00
अन्य परिवहन सेवाएं	Other Transport Services	3075	218.75	238.59	245.23	290.62
(ज) संचार	(h) Communications		3294.42	4025.81	3933.01	5018.41
डाक सेवाएं	Postal Services	3201	911.53	989.80	948.41	1065.40
दूरसंचार	Telecommunications		2358.55	2980.00	2925.00	3942.57
दूरसंचार सेवाएं	Telecommunication Services	3225	1375.01	1804.00	1654.00	2070.00
सामान्य राजस्व को लाभांश	Dividends to General revenues	3230	160.66	198.00	178.00	198.00
दूरसंचार अधिशेष से विनियोग	Appropriations from Telecommunication Surplus	3231	822.88	978.00	1093.00	1674.57
उपग्रह प्रणाली	Satellite Systems	3252	2.72	2.86	3.02	3.27
अन्य संचार सेवाएं	Other Communications Services	3275	21.62	53.15	56.58	7.17
(झ) विज्ञान, प्रौद्योगिक और पर्यावरण	(i) Science Technology Environment		934.36	1041.16	1050.48	1228.45
परमाणु ऊर्जा अनुसंधान	Atomic Energy Research	3401	173.29	203.38	202.69	241.64
अन्तरिक्ष अनुसंधान	Space Research	3402	274.14	278.33	299.22	334.73
समुद्र विज्ञान अनुसंधान	Oceanographic Research	3403	22.94	28.45	28.18	35.82
अन्य वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान	Other Scientific Research	3425	366.91	426.66	419.78	488.07
पारिस्थितिकी तथा पर्यावरण	Ecology and Environment	3435	97.08	104.34	100.61	128.19
(ञ) सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	(j) General Economic Services		1804.07	2080.35	2679.75	2998.78
सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	Secretariat-Economic Services	3451	75.60	109.00	111.55	125.57

विवरण 1—भारत की समेकित निधि—राजस्व खाता—भुगतान

STATEMENT—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—REVENUE ACCOUNT-DISBURSEMENTS

करोड़ रुपये
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	वास्तविक Accounts 1988-89	बजट Budget 1989-90	संशोधित Revised 1989-90	बजट Budget 1990-91
पर्यटन	Tourism	3452	35.95	48.95	49.64	60.34
विदेश व्यापार और निर्यात संवर्धन	Foreign Trade and Export Promotion	3453	1472.78	1700.72	2197.87	2401.74
जनगणना, सर्वेक्षण तथा सांख्यिकी	Census, Surveys and Statistics	3454	57.94	68.83	74.57	198.37
मौसम विज्ञान	Meteorology	3455	35.75	41.52	38.13	43.83
नागरिक पूर्ति	Civil Supplies	3456	68.01	48.48	16.93	10.98
अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय संस्थाएं	International Financial Institutions	3466	0.22	0.25	0.24	0.25
अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	Other General Economic Services	3475	57.82	62.60	190.82	157.70
घ. सहायता-अनुदान और अंशदान	D-GRANTS-IN-AID AND CONTRIBUTIONS		18126.27	20201.88	18357.81	21808.41
राज्य सरकारों को सहायता-अनुदान	Grants in aid to State Governments	3601	10014.71	10994.60	8795.98	11308.93
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को सहायता अनुदान	Grants in aid to Union Territory Governments	3602	61.78	92.43	78.03	114.35
संघ उत्पाद शुल्कों के राज्यों के हिस्से की अदायगी	Payment of States' share of Union Excise Duties	3603	7918.77	8925.50	9310.11	10188.37
अन्य देशों के साथ तकनीकी व आर्थिक सहयोग	Technical and Economic Cooperation with other countries	3605	124.75	182.75	162.16	190.16
सहायता सामग्री तथा उपस्कर	Aid Materials and Equipment	3606	6.26	6.60	11.53	6.60
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों का भुगतान	Disbursements of Union territories		1146.84	1087.14	1201.09	1327.55
जोड़—राजस्व भुगतान	Total—Revenue Disbursements		76414.65	85295.00	90740.31	100800.03
भुगतान से अधिक राजस्व (अधिशेष)	Excess of Revenue over Disbursements (Surplus)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
जोड़	TOTAL		76414.65	85295.00	90740.31	100800.03

विवरण-1 --भारत की समेकित निधि --पूंजी खाता --प्राप्तियां

STATEMENT I--CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDAI-CAPITAL ACCOUNT-RECEIPTS

(करोड़ रुपये)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	वास्तविक Accounts 1988.89	बजट Budget 1989-90	संशोधित Revised 1989-90	बजट Budget 1990-91
क. लोक ऋण	A. PUBLIC DEBT					
केन्द्रीय सरकार का आन्तरिक ऋण	Internal Debt of Central Government	6001				
91 दिवसीय राजकोषीय हुंडिया	91 Days Treasury Bills		66530.28	137336.87	120654.00	122205.85
बाजार उधार	Market Loans		8894.00	8039.00	8039.00	8988.00
अन्य	Others		2394.40	2352.62	3277.02	2342.60
जोड़-केन्द्रीय सरकार का अन्तरिक ऋण	Total-Internal Debt of Central Government		77818.68	147728.49	131970.02	133536.45
विदेशी ऋण	External Debt	6002	4015.97	4585.36	4617.22	5384.66
जोड़ -लोक ऋण	TOTAL-PUBLIC DEBT		81844.65	152313.85	136587.24	138921.11
ख. उधारों और अग्रिमों की वसूलियां	B. RECOVERIES OF LOANS AND ADVANCES					
राज्य सरकारें	State Governments		3309.25	3975.97	3454.21	3937.29
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारें	Union Territory Governments		6.94	10.00	10.00	10.00
विदेशी सरकारें	Foreign Governments		111.02	197.94	63.64	372.25
अन्य उधार और अग्रिम	Other Loans and Advances		1625.85	1239.68	2001.70	1365.65
जोड़-उधारों और अग्रिमों की वसूलियां	TOTAL-RECOVERIES OF LOANS AND ADVANCES		5053.06	5423.59	5529.55	5685.19
ग. अन्य प्राप्तियां	C. OTHER RECEIPTS		0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00
जोड़-पूंजी खाते की प्राप्तियां राजस्व प्राप्तियां	TOTAL CAPITAL ACCOUNT RECEIPTS		86887.75	157737.44	142116.79	144606 30
(पृष्ठ 7 से आगे लाया गया)	REVENUE RECEIPTS (brought forward from page 7)		65900.23	78283.26	78304.14	87768.67
जोड़-भारत की समेकित निधि प्राप्तियां	TOTAL-CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA RECEIPTS		152787.98	236020.70	220420.93	232374.97

विवरण I—भारत की समेकित निधि—पूंजी खाता—भुगतान

STATEMENT I -CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA-CAPITAL ACCOUNT-DISBURSEMENTS

(करोड़ रुपये)

(In crores of Rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head		वास्तविक Accounts 1988-89	बजट Budget 1989-90	संशोधित Revised 1989-90	बजट Budget 1990-91
क. सामान्य सेवाओं का पूंजी खाता	A. CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF GENERAL SERVICES		4076.25	4365.18	4619.24	5304.07
करेंसी, सिक्का निर्माण और टकसाल	Currency, Coinage and Mint	4046	67.13	99.18	60.21	103.53
अन्य राजकोषीय सेवाएं	Other Fiscal Services	4047	72.56	141.46	128.97	165.78
लेखन सामग्री और मुद्रण	Stationery and Printing	4058	9.72	4.35	4.35	4.10
लोक निर्माण कार्य	Public Works	4059	135.07	178.80	162.98	193.51
अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	Other Administrative Services	4070	1.82	2.52	2.40	2.26
विविध सामान्य सेवाएं	Miscellaneous General Services	4075	7.02	31.50	32.00	33.00
रक्षा सेवाएं	Defence Services	4076	3782.93	3907.37	4228.33	4801.89
ख. सामाजिक सेवाओं का पूंजी खाता	B. CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF SOCIAL SERVICES		351.02	359.32	330.10	388.96
शिक्षा, खेल, कला और संस्कृति	Education, Sports, Art and Culture	4202	13.17	29.19	7.96	35.78
चिकित्सा और लोक स्वास्थ्य	Medical and Public Health	4210	15.29	3.06	2.48	5.99
परिवार कल्याण	Family Welfare	4211	0.05	0.08	1.59	0.08
जल पूर्ति तथा सफाई	Water Supply and Sanitation	4215	0.50	1.50	1.50	2.00
आवास	Housing	4216	99.43	118.36	110.25	135.09
शहरी विकास	Urban Development	4217	1.08	11.00	10.60	12.00
सूचना और प्रचार	Information and Publicity	4220	2.94	2.69	3.94	5.35
प्रसारण	Broadcasting	4221	167.71	186.68	184.92	183.54
अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित जनजातियों और अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों का कल्याण	Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Schedules Tribes and Other Backward Classes	4225	50.00	3.00	3.00	8.00
सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण	Social Security and Welfare	4235	—1.07	1.78	1.68	1.13
अन्य सामाजिक सेवाएं	Other Social Services	4250	1.92	1.98	2.18	0.00

विवरण I--भारत की समेकित निधि--पूंजी खाता--भुगतान

STATEMENT I-CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—CAPITAL ACCOUNT—DISBURSEMENTS

करोड़ रुपये (करोड़ रुपये)
(In crores of Rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head		वास्तविक Accounts 1988-89	बजट Budget 1989-90	संशोधन Revised 1989-90	बजट Budget 1990-91
ग. आर्थिक सेवाओं का पूंजी खाता	C. CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF ECONOMIC SERVICES		6736.55	7388.86	8367.15	8177.49
(क) कृषि और सम्बद्ध क्रियाकलापों का पूंजी खाता	(a) Capital Account of Agriculture and allied activities		55.37	66.27	49.78	65.09
कृषि कार्य	Crop Husbandry	4401	5.30	23.84	9.48	12.44
भूमि तथा जल संरक्षण	Soil and Water Conservation	4402	0.82	0.90	0.90	0.80
पशु पालन	Animal Husbandry	4403	1.47	3.71	3.47	4.14
डेरी विकास	Dairy Development	4404	1.24	1.40	1.32	2.10
मीन उद्योग	Fisheries	4405	11.25	1.58	1.43	4.81
वानिकी और वन्य जीवन	Forestry and Wild Life	4406	1.95	2.07	2.06	2.61
खाद्य, भंडारण और भांडागारण	Food, Storage and Warehousing	4408	28.29	26.71	25.06	32.73
कृषि वित्तीय संस्थाओं में निवेश	Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions	4416	5.00	6.00	6.00	5.25
सहकारिता	Co-operation	4425	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.21
(ख) ग्रामीण विकास का पूंजी खाता	(b) Capital Account of Rural Development		0.00	0.30	0.30	0.30
अन्य ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम	Other Rural Development Programmes	4515	0.00	0.30	0.30	0.30
(ग) विशेष क्षेत्र कार्यक्रमों का पूंजी खाता	(c) Capital Account of Special Areas Programmes		70.41	94.20	88.36	118.88
उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र	North Eastern Areas	4552	70.41	94.20	88.36	118.88
(घ) सिंचाई और बाढ़ नियंत्रण का पूंजी खाता	(d) Capital account of Irrigation and Flood Control		6.77	10.12	8.18	4.20
वृहद और मध्यम सिंचाई	Major and Medium Irrigation	4701	6.16	9.42	7.97	2.00
लघु सिंचाई	Minor Irrigation	4702	0.01	0.20	0.01	0.20
बाढ़ नियंत्रण	Flood Control	4711	0.60	0.50	0.20	2.00
(ङ) ऊर्जा का पूंजी खाता	(e) Capital Account		1905.00	2138.58	2616.61	3055.64
विद्युत परियोजनाएं	Power Projects	4801	1097.05	1553.07	2020.56	2503.39
पैट्रोलियम	Petroleum	4802	41.00	0.20	10.74	0.00
कोयला और लिग्नाइट	Coal and Lignite	4803	763.86	582.00	582.00	547.00
उर्जा के गैर-पारम्परिक स्रोत	Non-Conventional Sources of Energy	4810	3.09	3.31	3.31	5.25

विवरण I—भारत की समेकित निधि—पूंजी—भुगतान

STATEMENT I-CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA-CAPITAL ACCOUNT DISBURSEMENTS

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head		वास्तविक Accounts 1988-89	बजट Budget 1989-90	संशोधित Revised 1989-90	बजट Budget 1990-91
(च) उद्योग और खनिज का पूंजी खाता	(f) Capital Account of Industry and Minerals		1309.55	1164.28	1230.32	971.13
ग्रामोद्योग और लघु उद्योग	Village and Small Industries	4851	8.55	11.18	11.78	14.29
लोहा और इस्पात उद्योग	Iron & Steel Industries	4852	260.78	67.89	58.87	9.65
अलौह धातु खनन और धातुकर्म उद्योग	Non-ferrous Mining & Metallurgical Industries	4853	229.74	51.71	179.37	40.90
सीमेंट और धातु भिन्न खनिज उद्योग	Cement and Non-metallic Mineral Industries	4854	32.00	45.00	43.00	32.00
उर्वरक उद्योग	Fertilizer Industries	4855	114.85	102.00	103.03	3.37
रसायन उद्योग	Chemical Industries	4857	13.00	11.55	11.33	0.00
इंजीनियरी उद्योग	Engineering Industries	4858	119.32	135.25	127.81	122.06
दूरसंचार और इलैक्ट्रानिकी उद्योग	Telecommunication and Electronic Industries	4859	63.23	26.99	31.89	26.70
उपभोक्ता उद्योग	Consumer Industries	4860	68.77	121.56	115.10	127.10
परमाणु ऊर्जा उद्योग	Atomic Energy Industries	4861	312.93	487.29	411.16	481.20
अन्य उद्योग	Other Industries	4875	1.27	4.06	2.16	3.10
उद्योग और खनिज	Industries and Minerals	4885	85.11	99.80	134.82	110.76
(छ) परिवहन का पूंजी खाता	(g) Capital Account of Transport		2027.99	2290.49	2333.85	2278.28
रेलवे	Railways	5002	1458.88	1706.00	1701.00	1694.00
पत्तन तथा दीपस्तंभ	Ports & Light Houses	5051	8.84	8.29	7.29	15.00
नौवहन	Shipping	5052	111.09	2.04	99.45	2.45
नागर विमानन	Civil Aviation	5053	8.21	11.24	10.86	3.71
सड़कें और पुल	Roads and Bridges	5054	423.79	519.32	482.15	532.90
अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन	Inland Water Transport	5056	9.53	25.50	18.00	17.62
अन्य परिवहन सेवाएं	Other Transport Services	5075	7.65	18.10	15.10	12.60
(ज) संचार का पूंजी खाता	(h) Capital Account of Communications		123.19	248.33	169.87	85.45
डाक सेवाएं	Postal Services	5201	25.22	43.01	31.46	47.60

विवरण I—भारत की समेकित निधि—पूंजी खाता—भुगतान

STATEMENT 1-CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA-CAPITAL ACCOUNT DISBURSEMENTS

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	वास्तविक Accounts 1988-89	बजट Budget 1989-90	संशोधित Revised 1989-90	बजट Budget 1990-91
दूरसंचार सेवाएं	Telecommunication Services	5225	38.45	172.50	200.00	25.43
उपग्रह प्रणाली	Satellite system	5252	59.52	32.82	—61.59	12.42
(झ) विज्ञान, प्रौद्योगिकी तथा पर्यावरण का पूंजी खाता	(i) Capital Account of Science, Technology and Environment		153.52	152.16	140.46	166.19
परमाणु ऊर्जा अनुसंधान	Atomic Energy Research	5401	35.28	55.47	53.17	61.39
अन्तरिक्ष अनुसंधान	Space Research	5402	84.46	74.89	62.27	83.15
समुद्र वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान	Oceanographic Research	5403	1.79	2.85	2.71	6.80
अन्य वैज्ञानिक और पर्यावरणात्मक अनुसंधान	Other Scientific and Environmental Research	5425	31.99	18.95	22.31	14.85
(ञ) सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाओं का पूंजी खाता	(j) Capital Account of General Economic Services		1084.75	1224.13	1729.42	1432.33
पर्यटन	Tourism	5452	11.99	15.45	15.44	20.82
विदेश व्यापार और निर्यात संवर्धन	Foreign Trade and Export Promotion	5453	10.89	10.63	10.52	14.65
मौसम विज्ञान	Meteorology	5455	7.25	23.27	17.74	21.75
सामान्य वित्तीय और व्यापारिक संस्थाओं में निवेश	Investments in General Financial and Trading Institutions	5465	239.23	401.00	748.00	722.65
अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय संस्थाओं में निवेश	Investments in International Financial Institutions	5466	813.85	759.78	916.01	637.65
अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	Other General Economic Services	5475	1.54	14.00	21.71	14.81
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के भुगतान	Disbursements of Union Territories		176.26	208.04	118.18	295.03
जोड़—राजस्व खाते के बाहर का पूंजी व्यय	TOTAL-CAPITAL EXPENDITURE OUTSIDE THE REVENUE ACCOUNT		11340.08	12321.40	13434.67	14165.55

विवरण—भारत की समेकित निधि खाता—भुगतान

STATEMENT I-CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA-CAPITAL ACCOUNT—DISBURSEMENTS

(In crores of Rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head		वास्तविक Accounts 1988-89	बजट Budget 1989-90	संशोधन Revised 1989-90	बजट Budget 1990-91
लोक ऋण	PUBLIC DEBT					
केन्द्रीय सरकार का आन्तरिक ऋण	Internal Debt of Central Government	6001				
बाजार उधार	Market Loans		476.14	638.72	638.72	987.72
91 दिवसीय राजकोष हुंडियां	91 Days Treasury Bills		60285.59	130000.00	110000.00	115000.00
अन्य	Others		1203.89	1687.45	2468.88	1831.93
जोड़—केन्द्रीय सरकार का आन्तरिक ऋण	Total-Internal Debt of Central Government		61965.62	132326.17	113107.60	117819.65
विदेशी	External Debt	6002	1494.59	1787.44	1846.20	2050.94
जोड़—लोक ऋण	TOTAL PUBLIC DEBT		63460.21	134113.61	114953.80	119870.59
उधार और अग्रिम	LOANS AND ADVANCES					
क. सामाजिक सेवाओं के लिए ऋण	A. LOANS FOR SOCIAL SERVICES		18.07	109.40	41.32	34.28
शिक्षा, खेल, कला और संस्कृति	Education, Sports, Art and Culture	6202	0.50	0.76	0.52	0.50
परिवार कल्याण	Family We fare	6211	0.00	1.55	1.55	0.02
जल पूर्ति और सफाई	Water Supply and Sanitation	6215	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00
आवास	Housing	6216	16.59	106.47	39.14	30.00
सूचना और प्रचार	Information and Publicity	6220	0.90	0.00	0.00	1.50
सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण	Social Security and Welfare	6235	0.00	0.12	0.06	0.06
अन्य सामाजिक सेवाएं	Other Social Services	6250	0.08	0.50	0.05	0.20
ख. आर्थिक सेवाओं के लिए ऋण	B. LOANS FOR ECONOMIC SERVICES		4627.69	4628.54	4981.19	3434.53
(क) कृषि और संबद्ध क्रियाकलापों के लिए उधार	(a) Loans for Agriculture and allied activities		275.54	244.19	373.65	424.16
कृषि कार्य	Crop Husbandry	6401	2.40	0.00	7.79	0.00
डेरी विकास	Dairy Devlopment	6404	36.13	50.00	25.00	35.00
मीन उद्योग	Fisheries	6405	23.25	6.50	5.72	0.10
बागान	Plantations	6407	7.51	8.80	9.40	9.00
कृषि वित्तीय संस्थाएं	Agricultural Financial Institutions	6416	93.20	80.00	216.28	235.00
सहकारिता	Co-operation	6425	113.05	98.89	109.46	145.06

विवरण I—भारत की संचित निधि—पूंजी खाता—भुगतान

STATEMENT I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—CAPITAL ACCOUNT—DISBURSEMENTS

(In crores of Rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head		वास्तविक Accounts 1988-89	बजट Budget 1989-90	संशोधित Revised 1989-90	बजट Budget 1990-91
(ख) विशेष क्षेत्र कार्यक्रमों के लिए उधार	(b) Loans for Special Area Programme		0.88	3.72	2.85	10.79
उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र	North Eastern Areas	6552	0.88	1.72	0.95	2.79
वृहद और माध्यम सिंचाई	Major and Medium Irrigation	6701	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.00
कमान क्षेत्र विकास	Command Area Development	6705	0.00	2.00	1.90	2.00
(ग) ऊर्जा के लिए उधार	(c) Loans for Energy		1697.02	1779.92	1621.16	973.97
विद्युत परियोजनाएं	Power Projects	6801	928.22	876.92	718.16	474.37
पेट्रोलियम	Petroleum	6802	129.58	165.00	165.00	150.00
कोयला और लिग्नाइट	Coal and Lignite	6803	639.22	738.00	738.00	349.00
ऊर्जा के गैर-पारम्परिक स्रोत	Non-Conventional Sources of Energy	6810	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.60
(घ) उद्योग और खनिजों के लिए उधार	(d) Loans for Industry & Minerals		1950.95	1931.20	2297.47	1577.55
ग्रामोद्योग और लघु उद्योग	Village and Small Industries	6851	255.74	271.30	270.28	268.95
लोहा और इस्पात उद्योग	Iron and Steel Industries	6852	399.97	578.84	755.48	457.88
अलौह धातु खनन और धातुकर्म उद्योग	Non-ferrous Mining & Metallurgical Industries	6853	66.00	11.52	9.37	1.58
सीमेंट और धातु-भिन्न खनिज उद्योग	Cement and Non-metallic Mineral Industries	6854	32.00	17.00	15.00	40.00
उर्वरक उद्योग	Fertilizer Industries	6855	276.50	145.00	128.00	132.07
पेट्रो-रसायन उद्योग	Petro-Chemical Industries	6856	88.56	57.00	56.45	0.00
रसायन उद्योग	Chemical Industries	6857	18.08	15.55	15.32	4.10
इंजीनियरी उद्योग	Engineering Industries	6858	219.37	255.26	266.92	167.40
दूरसंचार और इलैक्ट्रानिकी उद्योग	Telecommunication and Electronic Industries	6859	41.51	26.35	17.36	30.55
उपभोक्ता उद्योग	Consumer Industries	6860	341.19	311.84	388.39	212.18
परमाणु ऊर्जा उद्योग	Atomic Energy Industries	6861	2.61	1.42	9.84	0.00
अन्य उद्योग	Other Industries	6875	1.63	68.60	49.02	25.67
अन्य उद्योग और खनिज	Other Industries and Minerals	6885	207.79	171.52	316.04	237.17
(ङ) परिवहन के लिए उधार	(e) Loans for Transport		696.90	664.42	681.02	444.37
रेलवे	Railways	7002	127.33	51.40	56.85	57.15
पत्तन और दीप स्तम्भ	Ports and Light Houses	7051	219.94	189.72	166.85	87.10

विवरण I—भारत की समेकित निधि—पूंजी खाता—भुगतान

STATEMENT I-CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA-CAPITAL ACCOUNT—DISBURSEMENTS

(करोड़ रुपए)

(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	वास्तविक Actual 1988-89	बजट Budget 1989-90	संशोधन Revised 1989-90	बजट Budget 1990-91
नौवहन	Shipping	7052	219.68	202.00	229.41	107.00
नागर विमानन	Civil Aviation	7053	5.60	7.40	7.40	1.30
सड़क परिवहन	Road Transport	7055	104.71	95.30	108.01	127.10
अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन	Inland Water Transport	7056	9.64	25.60	19.50	17.72
अन्य परिवहन सेवाएं	Other Transport Services	7075	10.00	93.00	93.00	47.00
(च) विज्ञान, प्रौद्योगिकी तथा पर्यावरण के लिए उधार	(f) Loans for Science, Technology and Environment		0.15	0.15	0.14	0.65
अन्य वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान	Other Scientific Research	7425	0.15	0.15	0.14	0.65
(छ) सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाओं के लिए उधार	(g) Loans for General Economic Services		6.25	4.94	4.90	3.04
पर्यटन	Tourism	7452	3.94	2.60	2.61	0.10
अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	Other General Economic Services	7475	2.31	2.34	2.29	2.94
ग अन्य उधार	C. OTHER LOANS		10279.54	11646.33	12568.29	12664.21
राज्य सरकार को उधार और अग्रिम	Loans and Advances to State Governments	7601	10016.58	11220.46	11947.50	12004.11
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को उधार और अग्रिम	Loans and Advances to Union Territory Governments	7602	29.34	33.67	21.91	42.91
विदेशी सरकारों को अग्रिम	Advances to Foreign Governments	7605	81.70	210.13	395.23	404.34
सरकारी कर्मचारियों आदि को उधार	Loans to Government Servants etc.	7610	149.84	179.50	190.70	209.80
विविध उधार	Miscellaneous Loans	7615	2.08	2.57	2.95	3.05
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को उधार	Loans of Union Territories		280.37	290.82	305.34	358.71
जोड़—उधार और अग्रिम	TOTAL-LOANS AND ADVANCES		15205.67	16675.09	17896.14	16491.73
जोड़—पूंजीगत व्यय	TOTAL-CAPITAL EXPENDITURE		90005.96	163110.10	146284.61	150527.87
जोड़—भारत की समेकित निधि—भुगतान	TOTAL-CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA-DISBURSEMENTS		166420.61	248405.10	237024.92	251327.90

विवरण Iक—भारत की संचित निधि पर "भारित"—भुगतान

STATEMENT IA-DISBURSEMENTS "CHARGED" ON THE CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA

(करोड़ रुपये)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट Budget 1989-90	संशोधित Revised 1989-90	बजट Budget 1990-91
संसद	Parliament	2011	0.13	0.15	0.16
राष्ट्रपति, उपराष्ट्रपति आदि	President, Vice President, etc.	2012	2.39	2.81	2.60
न्याय का प्रशासन	Administration of Justice	2014	12.29	14.33	14.36
लेखा-परीक्षा	Audit	2016	4.42	4.42	4.78
आय और व्यय पर करों का संग्रह	Collection of Taxes on Income and Expenditure	2020	0.02	0.22	0.02
सीमा शुल्क	Customs	2037	0.01	0.14	0.01
केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क	Union Excise Duties	2038	0.03	0.27	0.13
करेंसी, सिक्का निर्माण और टकसाल	Currency, Coinage and Mint	2046	0.01	0.49	0.01
अन्य राजकोषीय सेवाएं	Other Fiscal Services	2047	0.05	0.20	0.05
ब्याज संदाय	Interest Payments	2049	17000.00	17710.00	20850.00
लोक सेवा आयोग	Public Service Commission	2051	11.45	11.20	12.02
सचिवालय-सामान्य सेवाएं	Secretariat-General Service	2052	0.04	0.03	0.04
पुलिस	Police	2055	0.33	0.54	0.38
पूर्ति और निपटान	Supplies and Disposals	2057	0.30	0.30	0.30
लेखन-सामग्री और मुद्रण	Stationery and Printing	2058	0.02	0.01	0.01
लोक निर्माण कार्य	Public Works	2059	0.00	9.90	4.00
विदेश कार्य	External Affairs	2061	0.01	0.01	0.01
अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	Other Administrative Services	2070	0.01	0.01	0.01
पेंशन और अन्य सेवानिवृत्ति लाभ	Pension and other Retirement Benefits	2071	4.26	3.26	3.06
विविध सामान्य सेवाएं	Miscellaneous General Services	2075	0.01	0.01	0.01
रक्षा सेवाएं-थल सेना	Defence Services-Army	2076	1.28	2.39	2.11
रक्षा सेवाएं-नौसेना	Defence Services-Navy	2077	0.15	0.15	0.20
रक्षा सेवाएं-वायु सेना	Defence Services-Air Force	2078	0.15	0.08	0.13
आयुध कारखाने	Ordnance Factories	2079	0.35	0.35	1.30
सामान्य शिक्षा	General Education	2202	0.05	0.12	0.05
चिकित्सा तथा लोक स्वास्थ्य	Medical and Public Health	2210	0.00	0.64	0.03
आवास	Housing	2216	2.98	9.97	6.97
सूचना और प्रचार	Information and Publicity	2220	0.02	0.02	0.02
प्रसारण	Broadcasting	2221	0.01	0.01	0.02
श्रम और रोजगार	Labour and Employment	2230	0.01	0.39	0.01
सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण	Social Security and Welfare	2235	0.04	0.52	0.05
कृषि कार्य	Crop Husbandry	2401	0.01	0.01	0.01
पशु पालन	Animal Husbandry	2403	0.00	0.18	0.00
खाद्य, भंडारण और भांडागारण	Food, Storage and Warehousing	2408	0.10	0.10	0.10
वृहद और मध्यम सिंचाई	Major and Medium Irrigation	2701	0.02	0.02	0.01
लघु सिंचाई	Minor Irrigation	2702	0.01	0.01	0.01
ग्रामोद्योग और लघु उद्योग	Village and Small Industries	2851	4.00	5.00	5.00
उद्योग	Industries	2852	0.00	5.84	1.1

विवरण I—भारत की समेकित निधि—पूंजी खाता—भुगतान

STATEMENT 1A-DISBURSEMENTS "CHARGED" ON THE CONSOLIDATED ... NDIA

(करोड़ रुपए)

(In crores of Rupes)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट Budget 1989-90	संशोधित Revised 1989-90	बजट Budget 1990-91
अलौह धातु खनन और धातुकर्म उद्योग	Non ferrous Mining and Metallurgical Industries	2853	0.05	0.05	0.05
सड़क परिवहन	Road Transport	3055	0.25	0.26	0.30
डाक सेवाएं	Postal Services	3201	0.02	0.02	0.01
दूरसंचार सेवाएं	Telecommunication Services	3225	0.30	0.30	0.30
परमाणु ऊर्जा अनुसंधान	Atomic Energy Research	3401	0.02	0.00	0.00
अंतरिक्ष अनुसंधान	Space Research	3402	0.01	0.01	0.01
पारिस्थितिकी तथा पर्यावरण	Ecology and Environment	3435	0.00	2.00	0.00
सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	Secretariat-Economic Services	3451	0.00	0.01	0.00
नागरिक पूर्ति	Civil Supplies	3456	0.01	0.01	0.01
राज्य सरकारों को सहायता अनुदान	Grants in aid to State Governments	3601	2120.39	1821.58	3577.08
संघ उत्पाद शुल्क में राज्यों के हिस्से की अदायगी	Payments of States Share of Union Excise Duties	3603	8925.50	9310.11	10188.37
करेंसी, सिक्का निर्माण और टकसाल	Currency, Coinage and Mint	4046	0.02	0.02	0.02
लोक निर्माण कार्य	Public Works	4059	0.25	0.59	0.16
रक्षा सेवाएं	Defence Services	4076	12.90	5.00	6.35
शिक्षा, खेलकूद, कला और संस्कृति	Education, Sports, Art and Culture	4202	0.20	0.01	0.50
आवास	Housing	4216	1.96	1.69	2.17
शहरी विकास	Urban Development	4217	50.60	50.61	26.00
प्रसारण	Broadcasting	4221	0.10	0.10	0.10
सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण	Social Security and Welfare	4235	0.00	0.01	0.00
कृषि कार्य	Crop Husbandry	4401	0.06	0.05	0.06
बाढ़ नियंत्रण परियोजनाएं	Flood Control Projects	4711	0.00	0.10	0.23
लोहा और इस्पात उद्योग	Iron & Steel Industries	4852	0.05	0.05	0.05
सड़कें और पुल	Roads and Bridges	5054	0.42	1.47	0.03
दूरसंचार सेवाएं	Telecommunication Services	5225	0.01	0.01	0.01
परमाणु ऊर्जा अनुसंधान	Atomic Energy Research	5401	0.00	0.20	0.00
अंतरिक्ष अनुसंधान	Space Research	5402	0.02	0.02	0.02
केन्द्रीय सरकार का आन्तरिक ऋण	Internal Debt of Central Government	6001	132326.17	113107.60	117819.65
विदेशी ऋण	External Debt	6002	1787.44	1846.20	2050.94
राज्य सरकारों को उधार और अग्रिम	Loans and Advances to State Governments	7601	11220.46	11947.50	12004.11
कुल जोड़	GRAND TOTAL		173492.17	155879.68	166585.70

विवरण—II—भारत की आकस्मिकता निधि—निवल

STATEMENT II—CONTINGENCY FUND OF INDIA—NET

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	वास्तविक Accounts 1988-89	बजट Budget 1989-90	संशोधित Revised 1989-90	बजट Budget 1990-91
आकस्मिकता निधि	CONTINGENCY FUND	8000		...	...	...

विवरण III—भारत का लोक खाता—प्राप्तियां

STATEMENT III—PUBLIC ACCOUNT OF INDIA—RECEIPTS

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		वास्तविक Accounts 1988-89	बजट Budget 1989-90	संशोधित Revised 1989-90	बजट Budget 1990-91
क. अल्प बचतें, भविष्य निधियां, आदि	A. SMALL SAVINGS, PROVIDENT FUNDS ETC.	24609.57	23104.62	26999.68	28272.81
(क) अल्प बचतें	(a) Small Savings	12546.77	12250.00	14400.00	14400.00
(ख) भविष्य निधियां	(b) Provident Funds :	2716.91	2578.13	2936.80	3191.40
(i) राज्य भविष्य निधियां	(i) State Provident Funds	2198.75	1978.13	2336.80	2541.40
(ii) लोक-भविष्य निधियां	(ii) Public Provident Funds	518.16	600.00	600.00	650.00
(घ) अन्य खाते	(c) Other Accounts:	9345.89	8276.49	9662.88	10681.41
(i) डाक बीमा और जीवन वार्षिकी निधि	(i) Postal Insurance and Life Annuity Fund	124.17	150.88	144.39	170.64
(ii) अन्य मदें	(ii) Other Items	9221.72	8125.61	9518.49	10510.77
ख. प्रारक्षित निधियां	B. RESERVE FUNDS	3562.40	4041.43	4257.62	5356.58
(क) सब्याज प्रारक्षित निधियां	(a) Reserve Funds bearing Interest	3272.12	3791.52	3958.53	5026.01
(i) रेलवे निधियां	(i) Railway Funds	2330.11	2749.19	2780.68	3256.83
(ii) दूर संचार निधियां	(ii) Telecommunication Funds	916.26	1010.80	1128.82	1714.86
(iii) अन्य प्रारक्षित निधियां	(iii) Other Reserve Funds	25.75	31.53	49.03	54.32
(ख) निर्ब्याज प्रारक्षित निधियां	(b) Reserve Funds not bearing interest	290.28	249.91	299.09	330.57
(i) केन्द्रीय सड़क निधि	(i) Central Road Fund	7.31	7.05	9.06	9.06
(ii) राष्ट्रीय राजपथ स्थायी पुल शुल्क निधि	(ii) National Highways Permanent Bridges Fee Fund	0.00	11.00	11.00	11.25
(iii) खान कल्याण निधियां	(iii) Mines Welfare Funds	6.99	0.00	4.22	11.93
(iv) चीनी विकास निधि	(iv) Sugar Development Fund	111.77	141.35	141.35	141.35
(v) रेलवे सुरक्षा निर्माण कार्य निधि	(v) Railway Safety Works Fund	2.20	2.20	3.21	3.21
(vi) अन्य प्रारक्षित निधियां	(vi) Other Reserve Funds	162.01	88.31	130.25	153.77

विवरण III—भारत का लोक खाता—प्राप्तियां

STATEMENT III—PUBLIC ACCOUNT OF INDIA—RECEIPTS

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		वास्तविक Accounts 1988-89	बजट Budget 1989-90	संशोधित Revised 1989-90	बजट Budget 1990-91
2. जमा रकमें और अग्रिम	C. Deposits and Advances	20331.99	10965.95	12414.42	12812.07
(क) सब्याज जमा रकमें	(a) Deposits bearing interest:	2499.72	1690.88	3187.68	2866.34
(i) राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष	(i) National Defence Fund	4.76	5.08	4.92	4.97
(ii) परिवार पेंशन एवं जीवन बीमा निधि, आदि	(ii) Family Pension-cum-Life Assurance Fund, etc.	542.89	877.97	867.27	939.65
(iii) अन्य जमा रकमें	(iii) Other Deposits	1952.07	807.83	2315.49	1921.72
(ख) निर्व्याज जमा रकमें	(b) Deposits not bearing interest:	13476.57	9275.07	9226.74	9945.73
(i) सिविल जमा रकमें	(i) Civil Deposits	7371.75	7545.83	7372.51	7409.11
(ii) स्थानीय निधियों की जमा रकमें	(ii) Deposits of Local Funds	8.47	9.50	10.00	10.00
(iii) अन्य जमा रकमे	(iii) Other Deposits	6096.35	1719.74	1844.23	2526.62
(ग) अग्रिम	(c) Advances	4355.70	0.00	0.00	0.00
घ. उचंत और विविध	(D) SUSPENSE AND MISCELLANEOUS:	196.24	0.00	0.00	0.00
उचंत खाते (निवल)	Suspense Accounts (Net)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
चैक और बिल (निवल)	Cheques and Bills (Net)	195.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
विभागीय शेष (निवल)	Departmental Balances (Net)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
रोकड़ बाकी निवेश	Cash Balance Investment	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
अन्य	Others	1.24	0.00	0.00	0.00
ङ. प्रेषित रकमें	E. REMITTANCES:	143.34	0.00	0.00	0.00
(i) मनीआर्डर	(i) Money Orders	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
(ii) अन्य प्रेषित रकमें	(ii) Other Remittances	143.34	0.00	0.00	0.00
जोड़—लोक खाता प्राप्तियां	TOTAL—PUBLIC ACCOUNT RECEIPTS	48843.54	38112.00	43671.72	46441.46
कुल जोड़-(I+II+III)	GRAND TOTAL-(I+II+III)	201631.52	274132.70	264092.65	278816.43
रोकड़ बाकी	CASH BALANCE	542.99	51.10	1145.93	50.18
जोड़	TOTAL	202174.51	274183.80	265238.58	278866.61

विवरण III—भारत का लोक खाता—भुगतान

STATEMENT III—PUBLIC ACCOUNT OF INDIA-DISBURSEMENTS

(करोड़ रुपयों में)(In crores of Rupees)

		वास्तविक Accounts 1988-89	बजट Budget 1989-90	संशोधित Revised 1989-90	बजट Budget 1990-91
क. अल्प बचतें, भविष्य निधियां, आदि	A. SMALL SAVINGS, PROVIDENT FUNDS ETC.	10587.40	10774.07	11309.37	12325.09
(क) अल्प बचतें	(a) Small Savings	7071.67	7650.00	7650.00	9400.00
(ख) भविष्य निधियां	(b) Provident Funds:	1396.10	1348.13	1536.80	1611.40
(i) राज्य भविष्य निधियां	(i) State Provident Funds	1237.89	1148.13	1336.80	1411.40
(ii) लोक भविष्य निधियां	(ii) Public Provident Funds	158.21	200.00	200.00	200.00
(घ) अन्य खाते	(c) Other Accounts:	2119.63	1775.94	2122.57	1313.69
(i) डाक बीमा और जीवन वार्षिकी निधि	(i) Postal Insurance and Life Annuity Fund	35.79	37.58	39.02	45.81
(ii) अन्य मदें	(ii) Other Items	2083.84	1738.36	2083.55	1267.88
ख. प्रारक्षित निधियां	B. RESERVE FUNDS	3580.36	3767.72	3968.26	4967.41
(क) सब्याज प्रारक्षित निधियां	(a) Reserve Funds bearing Interest	3311.00	3443.54	3638.33	4657.40
(i) रेलवे निधियां	(i) Railway Funds	2425.58	2449.04	2545.43	2982.83
(ii) दूरसंचार निधियां	(ii) Telecommunication Funds	884.42	994.50	1092.90	1674.57
(iii) अन्य प्रारक्षित निधियां	(iii) Other Reserve Funds	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
(ख) निर्ब्याज प्रारक्षित निधियां	(b) Reserve Funds not bearing interest	269.36	324.18	329.93	310.01
(i) केन्द्रीय सड़क निधि	(i) Central Road Fund	7.25	7.00	9.00	9.00
ii) राष्ट्रीय राजपथ स्थायी पुल शुल्क निधि	(ii) National Highways Permanent Bridges Fee Fund	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
(iii) खान कल्याण निधियां	(iii) Mines Welfare Funds	11.13	6.03	0.00	0.00
(iv) चीनी विकास निधि	(iv) Sugar Development Fund	65.40	150.00	140.00	140.00
(v) रेलवे सुरक्षा निर्माण कार्य निधि	(v) Railway Safety Works Fund	1.10	6.11	2.25	2.25
(vi) अन्य प्रारक्षित निधियां	(vi) Other Reserve Funds	184.48	155.04	178.68	158.76
ग. जमा रकमें और अग्रिम	C. DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES	18374.08	11185.90	12885.85	10196.13
(क) सब्याज जमा रकमें	(a) Deposits bearing interest:	1342.13	952.55	1657.95	1795.58
(i) राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष	(i) National Defence Fund	0.51	0.46	2.10	0.50
(ii) परिवार पेंशन एवं जीवन बीमा निधि, आदि	(ii) Family Pension-cum-Life Insurance Fund, etc.	0.00	67.00	79.90	89.65
(iii) अन्य जमा रकमें	(iii) Other Deposits	1341.62	885.09	1575.95	1705.43

विवरण III—भारत का लोक खाता भुगतान-(समाप्त)

STATEMENT III—PUBLIC ACCOUNT OF INDIA DISBURSEMENT (Concld.)

(करोड़ रुपयों में) (In crores of Rupees)

		बास्तविक Accounts 1988-89	बजट Budget 1989-90	संशोधित Revised 1989-90	बजट Budget 1990-91
(ख) निर्व्याज जमा रकमें	(b) Deposits not bearing Interest:	12806.21	10233.35	11227.90	8400.55
(i) सिविल जमा रकमें	(i) Civil Deposits	7380.79	7342.27	7545.79	7564.71
(ii) स्थानीय निधियों की जमा रकमें	(ii) Deposits of Local Funds	13.67	5.00	10.00	10.00
(iii) अन्य जमा रकमें	(iii) Other Deposits	5411.75	2886.08	3672.11	825.84
(ग) अग्रिम	(c) Advances	4225.74	0.00	0.00	0.00
घ. उचंत और विविध	D. SUSPENSE AND MISCELLANEOUS:	1316.92	0.00	0.00	0.00
उचंत खाता (निवल)	Suspense Accounts (Net)	1039.32	0.00	0.00	0.00
चैक और बिल (निवल)	Cheques and Bills (Net)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
विभागीय शेष (निवल)	Departmental Balances (Net)	242.42	0.00	0.00	0.00
रोकड़ बाकी निवेश	Cash Balance Investment	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
अन्य	Others	35.18	0.00	0.00	0.00
ङ. प्रेषित रकमें	E. REMITTANCES:	749.21	0.00	0.00	0.00
(i) मनीआर्डर	(i) Money Orders	7.71	0.00	0.00	0.00
(ii) अन्य प्रेषित रकमें	(ii) Other Remittances	741.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
जोड़—लोक खाता भुगतान	TOTAL—PUBLIC ACCOUNT DISBURSEMENTS	34607.97	25727.69	28163.48	27488.63
कुल जोड़—(I+II+III)	GRAND TOTAL (I+II+III)	201028.58	274132.79	265188.40	278816.53
रोकड़ बाकी	CASH BALANCE	1145.93	51.01	50.18	50.08
जोड़	TOTAL	202174.51	274183.80	265238.58	278866.61

बिना विधान मंडल वाले संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों का प्राप्तियां और व्यय

Receipts and Expenditure of Union Territories Without Legislature

प्राप्तियां Receipts				व्यय Expenditure			
	(करोड़ रुपए में) (In crores of Rupees)				(करोड़ रुपयों में) (In crores of Rupees)		
	बजट Budget 1989-90	संशोधित Revised 1989-90	बजट Budget 1990-91		बजट Budget 1989-90	संशोधित Revised 1989-90	बजट Budget 1990-91
DELHI							
कर राजस्व Tax Revenue	849.18	835.80	1116.76	राजस्व व्यय Revenue Expenditure	773.44	839.26	951.74
कर-भिन्न, राजस्व Non-Tax Revenue	20.37	35.75	27.69	पूंजी व्यय Capital Expenditure	92.91	32.22	161.21
जोड़ Total	869.55	889.55	1144.45	उधार और अग्रिम Loans and Advances	287.32	302.19	355.91
				जोड़ Total	1153.67	1173.67	1468.86
चंडीगढ़ CHANDIGARH							
कर राजस्व Tax Revenue	58.50	70.07	74.09	राजस्व व्यय Revenue Expenditure	105.41	123.10	124.06
कर-भिन्न राजस्व Non-Tax Revenue	42.10	45.02	49.91	पूंजी व्यय Capital Expenditure	24.98	14.39	28.77
जोड़ Total	100.60	115.09	124.00	उधार और अग्रिम Loans and Advances	2.15	2.00	1.15
				जोड़ Total	132.54	139.49	153.98
अंदमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS							
कर राजस्व Tax Revenue	2.23	2.75	2.75	राजस्व व्यय Revenue Expenditure	103.84	125.08	103.90
कर-भिन्न राजस्व Non-Tax Revenue	21.11	24.07	24.07	पूंजी व्यय Capital Expenditure	64.57	48.47	81.99
जोड़ Total	23.34	26.82	26.82	उधार और अग्रिम Loans and Advances	0.64	0.50	0.49
				जोड़ Total	169.05	174.05	206.38
दादरा और नागर हवेली DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI							
कर राजस्व Tax Revenue	0.86	0.95	0.96	राजस्व व्यय Revenue Expenditure	12.86	12.13	14.80
कर-भिन्न राजस्व Non-Tax Revenue	15.66	15.54	17.06	पूंजी व्यय Capital Expenditure	4.72	4.57	6.43
जोड़ Total	16.52	16.49	18.02	उधार और अग्रिम Loans and Advances	0.33	0.31	0.48
				जोड़ Total	17.91	17.01	21.71

बिना विधान मंडल वाले संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की प्राप्तियां और व्यय

Receipts and Expenditure of Union Territories Without Legislature

प्राप्तियां Receipts (करोड़ रुपयों में) (In crores of Rupees)				प्राप्तियां Receipts (करोड़ रुपयों में) (In crores of Rupees)			
लेखा	बजट Budget 1989-90	संशोधित Revised 1989-90	बजट Budget 1990-91		बजट Budget 1989-90	संशोधित Revised 1989-90	बजट Budget 1990-91
लक्षद्वीप LAKSHADWEEP							
कर राजस्व, Tax Revenue	0.06	0.06	0.06	राजस्व व्यय Revenue Expenditure	26.91	30.87	35.55
कर—भिन्न राजस्व Non Tax Revenue	1.39	1.99	2.03	पूंजी व्यय Capital Expenditure	13.20	11.25	10.19
				उधार और अग्रिम Loans and Advances	0.13	0.12	0.52
जोड़ Total	1.45	2.05	2.09	जोड़ Total	40.24	42.24	46.26
दमन और दीव DAMAN AND DIU							
कर राजस्व Tax Revenue	2.03	11.13	11.23	राजस्व व्यय Revenue Expenditure	14.32	15.30	18.67
कर—भिन्न राजस्व Non Tax Revenue	12.12	2.89	3.19	पूंजी व्यय Capital Expenditure	7.66	7.28	6.44
				उधार और अग्रिम Loans and Advances	0.25	0.22	0.16
जोड़ Total	14.15	14.02	14.42	जोड़ Total	22.23	22.80	25.27
सारांश SUMMARY							
कर राजस्व Tax Revenue	912.86	938.76	1205.85	राजस्व व्यय Revenue Expenditure	1036.78	1145.74	1268.72
कर—भिन्न राजस्व Non Tax Revenue	112.75	125.26	123.95	पूंजी व्यय Capital Expenditure	208.04	118.18	295.03
				उधार और अग्रिम Loans and Advances	290.82	305.34	358.71
जोड़ Total	1025.61	1064.02	1329.80	जोड़ Total	1535.64	1569.26	1922.46

1990-91 में केन्द्रीय सरकार के

रेलवे राजस्व और व्यय

का

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BUDGET

OF THE

Railway Revenue and Expenditure of the Central Government for 1990-91

रेल मंत्रालय

(रेलवे बोर्ड)

MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS

(Railway Board)

दिनांक 16 अक्तूबर 1990

Dated the 16th October, 1990

एस के मित्रा

वित्तिय अधिशक, रेलवे

S.K MITRA

Financial Commissioner, Railway

विषय सूची

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1. रेलवे से केन्द्रीय सरकार के राजस्व का विवरण

1. Statement of the Revenue of the Central Government from Railways

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of rupees)

राजस्व के शीर्ष Heads of Revenue	लेखा Accounts 1988-89	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1989-90	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1989-90	1989-90 के बजट की तुलना में वृद्धि (+)/कमी (—) Increase(+)/ Decrease(–) as compared with Budget 1989-90	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1990-91
1002 और 1003—राजस्व प्राप्तियां 1002 & 1003—Revenue Receipts					
यात्री—ऊंचे दर्जे Passenger—Upper Classes	296,78,52	312,94,00	319,96,00	(+)7,02,00	381,71,00
यात्री—दूसरा दर्जा Passenger—Second Class	2158,71,49	2231,06,00	2311,04,00	(+)79,98,00	2733,29,00
जोड़—यात्री यातायात से आमदनी TOTAL—Passenger Earnings . . .	2455,50,01	2544,00,00	2631,00,00	(+)87,00,00	3115,00,00
कोचिंग यातायात से अन्य आमदनी Other Coaching Earnings	270,73,90	320,00,00	311,00,00	(—)9,00,00	334,00,00
माल यातायात से आमदनी Goods Earnings	6343,10,77	7611,00,00	7611,00,00	..	8424,00,00
अन्य फुटकर आमदनी Sundry Other Earnings	224,97,27	178,00,00	199,00,00	(+)21,00,00	207,00,00
जोड़—आमदनी TOTAL—Earnings	9294,31,95	10653,00,00	10752,00,00	(+)99,00,00	12080,00,00
उचंत Suspense	(—)35,02,87	(—)20,00,00	(—)20,00,00	..	(—)20,00,00
£*भारतीय रेलों की सकल यातायात प्राप्तियां £*Gross Traffic Receipts of Indian Railways .	9259,29,08	10633,00,00	10732,00,00	(+)99,00,00	12060,00,00
£इसमें मेट्रो रेलवे, कलकत्ता शामिल है £Includes Metro Railway, Calcutta . . .	2,11,38	2,35,00	2,75,00	(+)40,00	3,25,00
*इसमें चालित लाइनों की आमदनी शामिल है *Includes earnings of worked lines	27,12	26,90	23,76	(—)3,14	25,25

2. केन्द्रीय सरकार के राजस्व से रेलवे पर किये गये व्यय का विवरण

2. Statement of the Expenditure on Railways met from the Revenue of the Central Government

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of rupees)

व्यय के शीर्ष Heads of Expenditure	लेखा Accounts, 1988-89	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1989-90	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1989-90	1989-90 के बजट की तुलना में वृद्धि (+)/कमी (—) Increase(+)/Decrease(—) as compared with Budget 1989-90	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1990-91
बी(सी) (iii)—रेलवे—व्यय B(c)(iii)—RAILWAYS—EXPENDITURE					
3002 और 3003—संचालन व्यय— 3002 & 3003—Working Expenses—					
(1) £साधारण संचालन व्यय £Ordinary Working Expenses . . .	6582,99,43	7373,00,00	7447,00,00	(+)74,00,00	8241,00,00
(2) मूल्यह्रास प्रारक्षित निधि में विनियोग Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund	1500,00,00	1715,00,00	1715,00,00	..	1950,00,00
(3) पेंशन निधि में विनियोग Appropriation to Pension Fund . .	550,00,00	700,00,00	728,00,00	(+)28,00,00	900,00,00
*3001 ए और बी—भारतीय रेलवे—नीति निर्धारण, निदेशन, अनुसंधान और अन्य विविध संगठन *3001A & B—Indian Railways—Policy Formulation, Direction, Research and other Misc. Organisations	62,86,28	78,80,00	76,80,00	(—)2,00,00	81,79,00
दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा एवं यात्री सुविधा निधि में विनियोग Appropriation to Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	58,58,19	61,00,00	61,00,00	..	67,25,00
3004—चालू लाइन निर्माण—राजस्व 3004—Open Line Works—Revenue	36,85,46	50,00,00	50,00,00	..	50,00,00
3005—सामान्य राजस्व को भुगतान 3005—Payments to General Revenues—					
**(1) सामान्य राजस्व को लाभांश— **Dividend to General Revenues . . .	689,33,54	779,67,93	788,67,28	(+)8,99,35	905,67,28
(2) यात्री किराया कर के बदले भुगतान Payment in lieu of Passenger Fare Tax .	23,12,00	23,12,00	23,12,00	..	23,12,00
(3) रेल संरक्षा निर्माण निधि में अंशदान Contribution to Railway Safety Works Fund	3,20,72	2,20,07	3,20,72	(+)1,00,65	3,20,72
जोड़—अग्रेणीत TOTAL—Carried Forward	9506,95,62	10782,80,00	10892,80,00	(+)110,00 00	12222,04,00
*इसमें निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं— *Includes—					
राजस्व से रेलवे पेंशन निधि में विनियोग Appropriation from Revenue to Railway Pension Fund	5,00,00	5,00,00	5,00,00	..	5,00,00
चालित लाइनों को भुगतान Payments to Worked Lines	12,04	11,64	10,89	(—)75	11,22
सहायता प्राप्त कम्पनियां Subsidised Companies	..	..	..	..	..
**इसमें देय लाभांश की वे रकमें शामिल नहीं है जिन्हें 'आस्थगित लाभांश दायिता लेखे' में अंतरित कर दिया गया है **Figures exclude amounts due as dividend, but transferred to 'Deferred Dividend Liability Accounts .	..	..	..	..	..
£इसमें मेट्रो रेलवे, कलकत्ता शामिल है £Includes Metro Railway, Calcutta	5,96,37	7,19,00	7,97,00	(+)78,00	8,24,00

1. रेलवे से केन्द्रीय सरकार के राजस्व का विवरण—(समाप्त)

1. Statement of the Revenue of the Central Government from Railways—(Concld.)

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of rupees)

राजस्व के शीर्ष Heads of Revenue	लेखा Accounts, 1988-89	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1989-90	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1989-90	1989-90 के बजट की तुलना में वृद्धि (+)/कमी (—) Increase(+)/Decrease(—) as compared with Budget 1989-90	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1990-91
रेलवे—राजस्व **RAILWAYS—REVENUE**					
पृष्ठ 2 से अग्रेणीत Brought forward from page 2	9259,29,08	10633,00,00	10732,00,00	(+)99,00,00	12060,00,00
बी(सी)(iii)—भारतीय रेलवे— B(c)(iii)—Indian Railways—					
1001—भारतीय रेलवे विविध प्राप्तियां 1001—Indian Railways Miscellaneous Receipts—					
(1) सहायता प्राप्त कम्पनियों से अन्य प्राप्तियां Other Receipts from Subsidised Companies	1,61	4,00	2,00	(—)2,00	4,00
(2) रेल भर्ती बोर्ड Railway Recruitment Boards	32,58	31,00	55,00	(+)24,00	56,00
(3) विविध प्राप्तियां Miscellaneous receipts	3,01,10	1,15,00	5,26,00	(+)4,11,00	1,44,00
(4) यात्री यातायात पर अधिप्रभार से प्राप्तियां Receipts from surcharge on passenger traffic	58,58,19	61,00,00	61,00,00	..	67,25,00
(5) लाभांश राहतों तथा अन्य रियायतों के तौर पर सामान्य राजस्व से आर्थिक सहायता Subsidy from General Revenues towards dividend reliefs and other concessions	207,40,27	227,30,00	233,97,00	(+)6,67,00	278,75,00
जोड़—विविध प्राप्तियां TOTAL—MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS	269,33,75	289,80,00	300,80,00	(+)11,00,00	348,04,00
जोड़—प्राप्तियां TOTAL—RECEIPTS	9528,62,83	10922,80,00	11032,80,00	(+)110,00,00	12408,04,00

2. केन्द्रीय सरकार के राजस्व से रेलवे पर किये गये व्यय का विवरण—(समाप्त)

2. Statement of the Expenditure on Railways met from the Revenue of the Central Government—(Concld.)

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of rupees)

व्यय के शीर्ष Heads of Expenditure	लेखा Accounts, 1988-89	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1989-90	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1989-90	1989-90 के बजट की तुलना में वृद्धि (+)/कमी (—) Increase(+)/Decrease(—) as compared with Budget 1989-90	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1990-91
पृष्ठ 3 से अग्रेणीत Brought forward from page 3	9506,95,62	10782,80,00	10892,80,00	(+)110,00,00	12222,0400,
3006—रेलवे अधिशेष से विनियोग— 3006—Appropriation from Railway Surplus—					
(1) रेलवे विकास निधि में विनियोग Appropriation to Raliway Development Fund	21,67,21	140,00,00	140,00,0p	...	186,00.00
(2) 1978-79 और इसके आगे की अवधि से संबंधित आस्थगित लाभांश Deferred Dividend in respect of period from 1978-79 onwards	...	...	...	...	...
(3) रेलवे राजस्व आरक्षित निधि में विनियोग Appropriation to Railway Revenue Reserve Fund	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़—व्यय TOTAL—EXPENDITURE	9528,62,83	10922,80,00	11032,80,00	(+)110,00,00	12408,04,00

3. रेलवे अधिशेष का वितरण

3. Distribution of Railways' Surplus

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of rupees)

व्यय के शीर्ष Heads of Expenditure	लेखा Accounts, 1988-89	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1989-90	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1989-90	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1990-91
अधिशेष Surplus	21,67,21	140,00,00	140,00,00	186,00,00
8117—रेलवे विकास निधि 8117—Railway Development Fund	21,67,21	140,00,00	140,00,00	1.86,00,00
1978-79 के बाद की आस्थगित लाभांश दायिता का भुगतान Pay ent of Post-1978-79 Deferred Dividend Liability	...	...	...	...
8116—रेलवे राजस्व प्रारक्षित निधि 8116—Railway Revenue Reserve Fund	...	...	...	...
3007—विकास निधि के लिए सामान्य राजस्व से लिये गये ऋणों की अदायगी 3007—Repayment of loan taken from General Revenues for Development Fund	...	...	...	...

4. रेलवे पर केन्द्रीय सरकार के निर्माण व्यय का विवरण

4. Statement of the Works Expenditure of the Central Government on Railways

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of rupees)

व्यय के शीर्ष Heads of Expenditure	लेखा Accounts, 1988-89	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1989-90	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1989-90	1989-90 के बजट की तुलना में वृद्धि (+) कमी (—) Increase(+) Decrease(—) as compared with Budget 1989-90	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1990-91
सी (एफ)—पूंजी C(f)—Capital—					
*रेलवे पूंजी जिसकी पूर्ति राजस्व से नहीं की जाती— *Railway Capital not met from Revenue—					
5002 और 5003 —रेलों का निर्माण-कार्य 5002 & 5003—Construction of Railways	1458,87,43	1706,00,00	1701,00,00	(+)5.00,00	1694,00,00
जे—प्रारक्षित निधि— J—Reserve Funds—					
निर्माण व्यय जिसकी पूर्ति रेलवे निधियों से की जाती है— Works Expenditure met from Railway Funds—					
8115—मूल्यह्रास प्रारक्षित निधि 8115—Depreciation Reserve Fund	1477,62,40	1489,00,00	1489,00,00	...	1820,00,00
8117—विकास निधि 8117—Development Fund	106.02,46	140,00,00	145.00,00	(+)5,00,00	1806,00,0
बी (सी) (iii)—राजस्व B(c)(iii)—Revenue—					
3004—चालू लाइन निर्माण—राजस्व 3004—Open Line Works—Revenue	36,85,46	50,00,00	50.00,00	...	50,00,00
8121—दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा एवं यात्री सुविधा निधि 8121—Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	49,97,98	65.00,00	65,00,00	...	80,00,00
—कुल जोड़ —GRAND TOTAL	3129,35,73	3450.00,00	3450,00,00	...	3830,00,00
*इसमें महानगर परिवहन परियोजनाओं और सर्कुलर रेलवे, कलकत्ता का खर्च शामिल है। *Includes expenditure on Metropolitan Transport Projects and Circular Railway, Calcutta	99,96,68	100,01,47	101,49,80	(+)1,48,33	120,00,00
—इसमें भारतीय रेल वित्त निगम द्वारा चल-स्टाक में निवेश के लिए बाजार से लिया जाने वाला ऋण शामिल नहीं है —Excludes market borrowings by Indian Railway Finance Corporation for investment in Rolling Stock	800,00,00	1000,00,00	1000,00,00	...	1170,00,00

क—रेलवे आरक्षित निधि

A—RAILWAY DEPRECIATION RESERVE FUND

(हजार रुपयों में) (In thousands of rupees)

	लेखा Accounts, 1988-89	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1989-90	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1989-90	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1990-91
अथशेष *Opening Balance	454,55,51	541,56,00	520,09,95	803,50,76
मूल्यह्रास प्रारक्षित निधि में विनियोग Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund	(क) (a) 1512,72,97	(ख) (c) 17128,13,74	(ग) 1730,74,49	(घ) (d) 1969,00,00
मूल्यह्रास प्रारक्षित निधि पर ब्याज Interest on Depreciation Reserve Fund	30,43,87	42,97,26	41,66,32	57,07,05
जोड़: TOTAL :	1997,72,35	2312,67,00	2292,50,76	2829,57,81

	लेखा Accounts, 1988-89	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1989-90,	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1989-90	बजट अनुमान Budge Estimate 1990-91
मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि से विनियोग Appropriation from Depreciation Reserve Fund	1477,62,40	1489,00,00	1489,00,00	1820,00,00
इतिशेष Closing Balance	520,09,95	823,67,00	803,50,76	1009,57,81
जोड़ TOTAL	1997,72,35	2312,67,00	2292,50,76	2829,57,81

भ—इसमें 1987-88 के दौरान बिना वित्तीय समायोजन के अंतरित 2,51,95 रुपये शामिल हैं।

—इसमें 1-4-1950 से ली गयी भारत की रियायती रेलों के 7,83,93 (अनंतिम) शामिल हैं।

(क) इसमें चितरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना (1,51,13), डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना (2,88,00), सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (3,50,00), पहिया एवं धुरा संयंत्र (4,83,84) तथा रेल सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (..) से संबंधित कारखाना निर्माण उचंत लेखे के नाम के खाते के 12,72,97 शामिल हैं।

(ख) इसमें चितरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना (1,79,14), डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना (3,00,00) और सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (3,50,00), पहिया एवं धुरा संयंत्र (4,84,60) तथा रेल सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (..) से संबंधित कारखाना निर्माण उचंत लेखे के नाम खाते के 13,13,74 शामिल हैं।

(ग) इसमें चितरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना (1,57,53), डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना (3,11,00), सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (4,50,00), पहिया एवं धुरा संयंत्र (4,84,64) तथा रेल सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (1,71,32) से संबंधित कारखाना निर्माण उचंत लेखे के नाम खाते के 15,74,49 शामिल हैं।

(घ) इसमें चितरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना (1,93,00), डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना (3,74,00), सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (5,25,00), पहिया एवं धुरा संयंत्र (5,72,00) और रेल सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (2,36,00) से संबंधित कारखाना निर्माण उचंत लेखे के नाम खाते के 10,00,00 शामिल हैं ।

—Includes T.W.F.A. Rs. 2,51,95 during 1987-88.

*Includes 7,83,93 (provisional) on account of Indian State Railways taken over from 1-4-1950

(a) Includes 12,72,97 debitable to Workshop Manufacture Suspense Account—CLW (1,51,13), DLW (2,88,00) ICF (3,50,000) W&AP (4,83,84 and RCF (..)

			CLW	DLW	ICF	W&AP	RCF
(b)	,,	13,13,74	(1,79,14)	(3,00,00)	(3,50,00)	(4,84,60)	(..)
(c)	,,	15,74,49	(1,57,53)	(3,11,00)	(4,50,00)	(4,84,64)	(1,71,32)
(d)	,,	19,00,00	(1,93,00)	(3,74,00)	(5,25,00)	(5,72,00)	(2,36,00)

ख—रेलवे राजस्व प्रारक्षित निधि

B—RAILWAY REVENUE RESERVE FUND

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of rupees)

	लेखा Accounts, 1988-89	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1989-90	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1989-90	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1990-91
अथशेष Opening Balance	(क) (a) 56,19	(क) (a) 59,86	(क) (a) 58,73	(क) (a) 62,61
रेलवे राजस्व प्रारक्षित निधि में विनियोग— Appropriation to Railway Revenue Reserve Fund—				
(1) राजस्व अधिशेष Revenue Surplus	..	..	..	..
(2) निवेश आदि से लाभांश Dividend from investment etc.	36	1,50	1,50	40
(3) सामान्य राजस्व से ऋण Loan from General Revenues	..	..	..	..
रेलवे राजस्व प्रारक्षित निधि पर ब्याज Interest on Railway Revenue Reserve Fund	2,18	2,40	2,38	2,60
जोड़ TOTAL	58,73	63,76	62,61	65,6 1

	लेखा Accounts, 1988-89	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1989-90	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1989-90	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1990-91
रेलवे राजस्व प्रारक्षित निधि से विनियोग — Appropriation from Railway Revenue Reserve Fund for—				
(1) पूंजी परिशोधन के लिए (i) Amortising Capital	..	..	..	..
(2) पूरे लाभांश के भुगतान के उद्देश्य से शुद्ध राजस्व में कमी को पूरा करने के लिए (ii) Making good the short-fall in Net Revenue for payment of full dividend	..		..	..
(3) ऋणों की अदायगी के लिए (iii) Repayment of loans	..		..	..
(4) ऋणों पर ब्याज के लिए (iv) Interest on loans	..			
इतिशेष Closing Balance	(क) (a) 58,73	(क) (a) 63,76	(क) (a) 62,61	(क) (a) 65,61
जोड़ TOTAL	58,73	63,76	62,61	65,61

(क) इसमें शाखा लाइन कम्पनियों के हिस्सों में निवेश और उन्हें दिये गये ऋणों के 22.80 लाख रुपये शामिल हैं।

(a) Includes Rs. 22.80 lakhs on account of investments in shares of and loans to Branch Line Companies.

ग—रेलवे विकास निधि
C—RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT FUND

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of rupees)

	लेखा Accounts, 1988-89	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1989-90	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1989-90	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1990-91
प्रथशेष Opening Balance	†5,87	..	27	..
विकास निधि में विनियोग— Appropriation to Development Fund—				
(1) राजस्व अधिशेष Revenue Surplus	21,67,21	140,00,00	140,00,00	186,00,00
(2) सामान्य राजस्व से ऋण Loan from General Revenues	127,33,33	51,39,62	56,84,62	57,14,79
विकास निधि पर ब्याज Interest on Development Fund	27	..	2	..
जोड़ TOTAL	149,06,68	191,39,62	196,84,91	243,14,79

	लेखा Accounts, 1988-89	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1989-90	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1989-90	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimae, 1990-91
विकास निधि से विनियोग— Appropriation from Development Fund for—				
(1) विकास संबंधी कार्यों के लिए Development Works	106,02,46	140,00,00	145,00,00	186,00,00
(2) ऋणों की अदायगी के लिए Repayment of loans	..	..	..	..
(3) ऋणों पर ब्याज के लिए Interest on loans	43,03,95	51,39,62	51,84,91	57,14,79
इतिशेष Closing Balance	27	..	..	..
जोड़ TOTAL	149,06.68	191,39,62	196,84,91	243.14,79

† इसमें 1987-88 के दौरान बिना वित्तीय समायोजन को अंतरित 5,84 हजार रुपये शामिल हैं।

† Includes T.W.F.A Rs. 5,84 thousand during 1987-88.

घ—रेलवे पेंशन निधि
D—RAILWAY PENSION FUND

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of rupees)

	लेखा Accounts, 1988-89	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1989-90	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1989-90	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1990-91		लेखा Accounts, 1988-89	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1989-90	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1989-90	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1990-91
अथशेष Opening Balance	†222,48,52	143,30,00	†56,27,68	14,17,22					
पेंशन निधि में विनियोग Appropriation to Pension Fund	(क) (a) ††565,99,13	(ख) (b) 714,00,00	(ग) (c) ††745,67,79	(घ) (d) 915,00,00	पेंशन निधि से विनियोग Appropriation from Pension Fund	744,15,11	700,00,00	790,00,00	835,00,00
पेंशन निधि पर ब्याज Interest on Pension Fund	8,57,65	9,77,00	2,21,75	3,52,12	इतिशेष Closing Balance	52,90,19	167,07,00	14,17,22	97,69,34
जोड़ TOTAL	797,05,30	867,07,00	804,17,22	932,69,34	जोड़ TOTAL	797,05,30	867,07,00	804,17,22	932,69,34

†1957 से पहले के जिन रेल कर्मचारियों ने पेंशन संबंधी सेवा-निवृत्ति लाभों के लिए संबंधित उपांत वित्तीय वर्षों की समाप्ति से पहले अपना विकल्प दिया था, उनकी भविष्य निधि में जमा सरकारी अंशदान के राजकीय रेलवे भविष्य निधि से अन्तरण के फलस्वरूप 1988-89 में 14,46,16 हजार रुपए और संशोधित अनुमान, 1989-90 में 3,37,49 हजार रुपए शामिल हैं।

††1957 से पहले जिन रेल कर्मचारियों ने पेंशन संबंधी सेवा-निवृत्ति लाभों के लिए संबंधित वित्तीय वर्षों की समाप्ति से पहले अपना विकल्प दिया था, उनकी भविष्य निधि में जमा सरकारी अंशदान के राजकीय रेलवे भविष्य निधि से अन्तरण के फलस्वरूप 1988-89 में 3,14,32 हजार रुपये और संशोधित अनुमान 1989-90 में प्रस्तावित 3,67,79 हजार रुपये शामिल हैं।

(क) इसमें चित्तरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना (2,95,47) डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना (1,41,79), सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (3,06,80), पहिया एवं धुरा संयंत्र (35,00), डीजल कल पुर्जा कारखाना (5,75) और रेल सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (..) से संबंधित कारखाना निर्माण उचंत लेखे के नाम खाते के 7,84,81 शामिल हैं।

(ख) इसमें चित्तरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना (3,20,00), डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना (1,58,00), सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (3,38,00), पहिया एवं धुरा संयंत्र (30,00), डीजल कल पुर्जा कारखाना (34,00) और रेल सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (20,00) से संबंधित कारखाना निर्माण उचंत लेखे के नाम खाते के 9,00,00 शामिल हैं।

(ग) इसमें चित्तरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना (3,25,00), डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना (1,35,00), सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (2,85,00), पहिया एवं धुरा संयंत्र (30,00), डीजल कल पुर्जा कारखाना (35,00) और रेल सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (90,00) से संबंधित कारखाना निर्माण उचंत लेखे के नाम खाते के 9,00,00 शामिल हैं।

(घ) इसमें चित्तरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना (3,56,00), डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना (1,48,00), सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (3,16,00), पहिया एवं धुरा संयंत्र (30,00), डीजल कल-पुर्जा कारखाना (50,00) और रेल सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (1,00,00) से संबंधित कारखाना निर्माण उचंत लेखे के नाम खाते के 10,00,00 शामिल हैं।

† Includes Rs. 14,46,16 thousand in 1988-89 and 3,37,49 thousand in RE 1989-90 by transfer from State Railway Provident Fund of the accumulated government-contribution to the Provident Fund of pre-1957 staff who had elected the pensionary form of retirement benefits before the close of the respective penultimate financial years.

††Includes Rs. 3,14,32 thousand in 1988-89 and 3,67,79 thousand proposed in R.E. 1989-90 by transfer from the State Railway Provident Fund of the accumulated Government contribution to the Provident Fund of pre-1957 staff who elected the pensionary form of retirement benefits before the close of the respective financial years.

(a)	Includes	7,84,81	debitable to Workshop Manufacture Suspense Account—CLW	(2,95,47)	DLW (1,41,79)	ICF (3,06,80)	W&AP (35,00)	DCW (5,75)	and RCF	(..)
(b)	..	9,00,00	..	(3,20,00)	.. (1,58,00)	.. (3,38,00)	.. (30,00)	,, (34,00)	,, ,,	(20,00)
(c)	..	9,00,00	..	(3,25,00)	.. (1,35,00)	.. (2,85,00)	.. (30,00)	,, (35,00)	,, ,,	(90,00)
(d)	..	10,00,00	..	(3,56,00)	.. (1,48,00)	.. (3,16,00)	.. (30,00)	,, (50,00)	,, ,,	(1,00,00)

ड.—रेल दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा एवं यात्री सुविधा निधि
E—RAILWAY ACCIDENT COMPENSATION, SAFETY AND PASSENGER AMENITIES FUND

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of rupees)

	लेखा Accounts, 1988-89	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1989-90	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1989-90	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1990-91
अथशेष Opening Balance	33,79,44	32,62,00	42,62,43	36,53,60
दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा एवं यात्री सुविधा निधि में विनियोग Appropriation to Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	58,58,19	61,00,00	61,00,00	67,25,00
दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा एवं यात्री सुविधा निधि पर ब्याज Interest on Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	2,40,29	1,87,22	2,49,17	1,80,84
जोड़ TOTAL	94,77,92	95,49,22	106,11,60	105,59,44

	लेखा Accounts, 1988-89	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1989-90	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1989-90	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1990-91
दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा एवं यात्री सुविधा निधि से निम्नलिखित के लिए विनियोग— Appropriation from Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund for—				
(1) दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति Accident Compensation	2,17,51	3,64,22	4,58,00	4,68,00
(2) संरक्षा-कार्य और यात्री सुविधाएं Safety works and Passenger amenities	49,97,98	65,00,00	65,00,00	80,00,00
इतिशेष Closing Balance	42,62,43	26,85,00	36,53,60	20,91,44
जोड़ TOTAL	94,77,92	95,49,22	106,11,60	105,59,44

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परिचायक-टिप्पणी

जहां तक व्यय संबंधी व्यवस्थाओं का संबंध है यह पुस्तक केन्द्रीय सरकार के बजट का एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन है । इसे चार भागों अर्थात्, भाग- I सामान्य, भाग- II आयोजना-भिन्न व्यय, भाग-III-आयोजना परिव्यय और भाग IV-अन्य में बांटा गया है । विवरण और अनुबन्ध, जो इस पुस्तक का एक हिस्सा है, स्वतः स्पष्ट है और उनका उल्लेख यथास्थान विनिर्दिष्टतः किया गया है । वाणिज्यिक विभागों/विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों के मामले में विभिन्न विवरणों में शामिल की गई व्यय व्यवस्थाएं वसूलियों और प्राप्तियों को घटाकर दिखाई गई है ताकि व्ययों/प्राप्तियों, दोनों के आंकड़ों का बहुत अधिक विस्तार न हो जाए । ऐसे विभागों/उपक्रमों के व्ययों/प्राप्तियों की विस्तृत जानकारी विवरण 7 में दी गई है । उसी प्रकार, राज्यों को दिए जाने वाले ऐसे अल्पावधिक ऋणों और अग्रिमों को, जिनको उसी वर्ष के दौरान वसूल कर लिया जाता है, घटाकर प्रदर्शित किया गया है। कतिपय लेनदेनों को, जिनके आधार पर किसी नकद रकम की निकासी नहीं होती और जिनको उतनी ही प्राप्तियों से बराबर रखा जाता है जैसे अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष को दिए जाने वाले अंशदानों के संबंध में किया जाता है, वसूलियां घटाकर वास्तविक निवल राशियों के रूप में प्रस्तुत किया गया है ताकि व्यय की वास्तविक मदों पर पूर्णतः स्पष्ट रूप से ध्यान दिया जा सके ।

2. इस पुस्तक में प्रस्तुत बजट-व्यय के अनुमानों में, सामान्य बजट में से किए गए आयोजनागत निवेशों की मात्रा को छोड़ते हुए, रेलवे और दूर-संचार विभागों के लेन-देनों को सम्मिलित नहीं किया गया है। किन्तु संविधान के अनुच्छेद 112 के अन्तर्गत अलग से प्रस्तुत वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार के समस्त मंत्रालयों/विभागों का व्यय प्रदर्शित किया गया है।

3. संविधान के अनुच्छेद 113 के अन्तर्गत अलग से प्रस्तुत अनुदानों की मांगो के द्वारा संसद की स्वीकृति व्यय की "सकल" राशियों के लिए मांगी गई है, जिनमें उन "वसूलियों" को हिसाब में नहीं लिया गया है जिन्हें खातों में व्यय में से घटाकर प्रदर्शित किया जाता है। इन वसूलियों की राशियों को अनुदानों की सम्बद्ध मांगों में दिखा दिया गया है। खाते में प्रत्येक मुख्य शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत व्यय को, इन वसूलियों को हिसाब में लेने के बाद, वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण में प्रदर्शित किया गया है। जैसे ऊपर बताया गया है, व्यय की विभिन्न मदों को समुचित रूप में स्पष्ट करने के लिए, इस पुस्तक में, कुछ और प्राप्तियों को भी और ज्यादा निवल रूप में निरूपित किया गया है। इस पुस्तक के अनुबंध- I में खाते के प्रत्येक मुख्य शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत "निवल" व्यय को ही दिखाया गया है। अनुबंध 2 के द्वारा, अनुबन्ध I में दिए गए जोड़ों और वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण के साथ-साथ अनुदानों की मांगों में दिए गए व्यय के जोड़ों के बीच मिलान करके एकरूपता स्थापित की गई है।

INTRODUCTORY NOTES

This volume serves as the Explanatory Memorandum to the Budget of the Central Government in so far as the expenditure provisions are concerned. This is divided into four parts, viz, Part I - General, Part II – Non-Plan Expenditure Part III – Plan Outlay and Part IV-Others. The Statements and Annexures which form part of this volume are self-explanatory and have been referred to in the write-up at the appropriate places. The expenditure provisions included in the various Statements are net of the recoveries, and receipts in the cases of Commercial Departments/ Departmental Commercial Undertakings, so as not to inflate the figures of expenditure/ receipts. The details of expenditure/receipts of such Departments/ Undertakings are given in the Statement No.7. Similarly short-term loans and advances given to the States and recovered during the same year have also been netted. Certain transactions which do not involve cash outgo and are matched by receipts (e.g.) subscriptions to the International Monetary Fund have also been netted, so as to focus attention on real items of expenditure.

2. The estimates of budgetary expenditure in this document exclude the transactions of Railways and Telecommunications except to the extent of Plan investments made from the General Budget. The Annual Financial Statement presented separately under Article 112 of the Constitution, however, incorporates the expenditure of all the Central Government Ministries/ Departments.

3. The Demands for Grants presented separately under Article 113 of the Constitution seek the approval of Parliament for "gross" amounts of expenditure without taking into account "recoveries" taken in reduction of expenditure in the accounts. Amounts of these recoveries are also shown in the respective Demands for Grants. The expenditure under each major head of account is shown in the Annual Financial Statement after taking into account these recoveries. A further netting of some receipts is done in this document, as explained above, to facilitate proper appreciation of various items of expenditure. Annexure 1 to this document shows the "net" expenditure under each major head of account. Annexure 2 reconciles the totals of Annexure 1 and the expenditure totals in the Annual Financial Statement, as well as in the Demands for Grants.

भाग- I सामान्य
Part I - General

व्यय का सारांश विवरण-1 में और मंत्रालयों/विभागों द्वारा व्यय विवरण-2 में दर्शाया गया है ।

The Summary of Expenditure is given in Statement No.1, and the Expenditure by Ministries/Departments is given in Statement No.2

व्यय का सारांश
SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE

विवरण
STATEMENT 1

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

	बजट 1989-90 Budget			संशोधित 1989-90 Revised			बजट 1990-91 Budget		
	राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ **Total**	राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ **Total**	राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ **Total**
1. कुल व्यय (2+3) TOTAL EXPENDITURE (2+3)	59641.15	22434.14	**82075.29**	64689.69	23005.60	**87695.29**	70969.66	23564.88	**94534.54**
2. आयोजना-भिन्न व्यय Non Plan Expenditure	47874.84	6386.83	**54261.67**	52322.57	6896.95	**59219.52**	56670.80	7671.55	**64342.35**
3. आयोजना व्यय Plan Expenditure	11766.31	16047.31	**27813.62**	12367.12	16108.65	**28475.77**	14298.86	15893.33	**30192.19**
4. राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की आयोजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता Central Assistance for State & UT Plans	4197.61	6652.39	**10850.00**	3942.52	6299.09	**10241.61**	5382.20	7466.17	**12848.37**
5. केन्द्रीय आयोजना के लिए बजट समर्थन (3-4) BUDGET SUPPORT FOR CENTRAL PLAN (3-4)	7568.70	9394.92	**16963.62**	8424.60	9809.56	**18234.16**	8916.66	8427.16	**17343.82**
6. सरकारी उद्यमों के संसाधन Resources of Public Enterprises	...	17482.35	**17482.35**	...	17478.77	**17478.77**	...	21985.44	**21985.44**
7. केन्द्रीय आयोजना (5+6) CENTRAL PLAN(5+6)	7568.70	26877.27	**34445.97**	8424.60	27288.33	**35712.93**	8916.66	30412.60	**39329.26**

* आयोजना-भिन्न अनुमानों में सरकारी कर्मचारियों को ऋण निवल वसूलियों को घटा कर लिए गए हैं ।

* In the Non-Plan estimates loans to Govt. servants have been taken net of recoveries.

मंत्रालयों/विभागों द्वारा व्यय
EXPENDITURE BY MINISTRIES / DEPARTMENTS

विवरण
STATEMENT 2

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

मंत्रालय/विभाग	MINISTRY/DEPARTMENT	बजट 1989-90 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न NOn-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1989-90 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1990-91 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
कृषि और सहकारिता	Agriculture & Cooperation	768.75	51.46	820.21	810.35	75.88	886.23	903.38	1054.09	1957.47
कृषि अनुसंधान और शिक्षा	Agricultural Research and Education	109.00	122.00	231.00	113.00	140.00	253.00	154.00	173.00	327.00
ग्रामीण विकास	Rural Development	2200.00	6.99	2206.99	3083.06	9.35	3092.41	3114.68	12.78	3127.46
उर्वरक	Fertilisers	171.00	3748.39	3919.39	150.31	4701.79	4852.10	78.37	4082.20	4160.57
नागर विमानन	Civil Aviation	20.00	71.15	91.15	19.00	69.23	88.23	5.74	74.32	80.06
वाणिज्य	Commerce	53.00	1873.73	1926.73	50.35	2571.64	2621.99	66.32	2777.48	2843.80
पूर्ति	Supply	2.07	21.00	23.07	1.82	21.89	23.71	3.54	24.18	27.72
संचार	Communications	1.40	5.10	6.50	1.40	6.03	7.43	1.72	6.35	8.07
डाक	Posts	55.00	177.81	232.81	40.00	179.87	219.87	60.00	81.00	141.00
दूरसंचार	Telecommunications	220.00	0.00	220.00	250.00	0.00	250.00	25.43	0.00	25.43
रक्षा (सिविल अनुमान)	Defence (Civil estimates)	0.00	1622.00	1622.00	0.00	1939.24	1939.24	0.00	1815.21	1815.21
रक्षा सेवाएं	Defence Services	0.00	13000.00	13000.00	0.00	14500.00	14500.00	0.00	15750.00	15750.00
कोयला	Coal	1504.00	136.50	1640.50	1503.40	136.21	1639.61	990.55	138.84	1129.39
विद्युत	Power	1773.00	223.52	1996.52	2081.79	334.92	2416.71	2412.22	305.26	2717.48
गैर-पारम्परिक ऊर्जा स्रोत	Non-Conventional Energy Sources	114.45	1.29	115.74	114.45	1.29	115.74	124.73	1.36	126.09
पर्यावरण, वन और वन्य जीवन	Environment, Forests and Wild Life	201.00	18.75	219.75	188.78	19.85	208.63	231.60	39.56	271.16
विदेश कार्य	External Affairs	0.00	515.00	515.00	0.00	500.35	500.35	0.00	577.65	577.65
आर्थिक कार्य	Economic Affairs	585.00	813.70	1398.70	903.71	944.23	1847.94	624.40	1074.49	1698.89
आर्थिक कार्य (केन्द्रीयकृत व्यवस्थाएं)	Economic Affairs (centralised provisions)	0.00	19806.44	19806.44	0.00	20034.16	20034.16	0.00	24041.76	24041.76
व्यय	Expenditure	503.00	1217.30	1720.30	2.70	236.14	238.84	0.00	0.00	0.00
राजस्व	Revenue	2.00	694.87	696.87	0.41	701.01	701.42	3.00	349.31	352.31
खाद्य	Food	31.00	2362.01	2393.01	29.55	2636.53	2666.08	0.00	785.71	785.71
नागरिक पूर्ति	Civil Supplies	14.00	23.89	37.89	12.50	9.89	22.39	32.61	2361.84	2394.45
खाद्य प्रसंस्करण	Food Processing	22.00	4.16	26.16	18.25	4.02	22.27	12.15	3.64	15.79
स्वास्थ्य	Health	238.00	180.00	418.00	233.00	198.00	431.00	30.00	4.43	34.43
परिवार कल्याण	Family Welfare	652.95	7.09	660.04	637.95	7.09	645.04	264.53	234.40	498.93
गृह	Home Affairs	33.42	1711.00	1744.42	28.42	1807.94	1836.36	674.95	10.31	685.26
शिक्षा	Education	831.40	700.00	1531.40	784.40	687.66	1472.06	9.31	2147.70	2157.01
युवा कार्य और खेल	Youth Affairs and Sports	64.00	33.45	97.45	73.99	32.15	106.14	864.30	794.02	1658.32
कला और संस्कृति	Arts and Culture	50.95	70.03	120.98	50.93	49.95	100.88	68.56	38.80	107.36
महिला और बाल विकास	Women and Child Development	261.00	15.18	276.18	260.70	17.18	277.88	54.90	81.71	136.61
औद्योगिक विकास	Industrial Development	340.30	283.10	623.40	407.30	283.10	690.40	329.60	37.99	367.59
कंपनी कार्य	Company Affairs	0.00	8.00	8.00	0.00	8.00	8.00	380.48	283.36	663.84
सरकारी उद्यम	Public Enterprises	264.00	191.60	455.60	246.56	529.99	776.55	0.00	9.00	9.00
सूचना और प्रसारण	Information and Broadcasting	285.05	207.47	492.52	283.87	251.24	535.11	181.36	167.85	349.21
श्रम	Labour	31.59	238.90	270.49	30.01	235.91	265.92	270.72	333.82	604.54
विधि और न्याय	Law and Justice	0.00	190.40	190.40	0.00	200.68	200.68	85.00	251.63	336.63
संसदीय कार्य	Parliamentary Affairs	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	84.39	84.39
कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत और पेंशनें	Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions	5.85	43.25	49.10	3.85	43.83	47.68	0.00	1.00	1.00
पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस	Petroleum and Natural Gas	175.00	101.53	276.53	214.39	62.14	276.53	6.20	47.62	53.82
रसायन और पेट्रो रसायन	Chemicals and Petrochemicals	83.00	18.09	101.09	82.00	340.45	422.45	150.00	101.68	251.68
योजना आयोग	Planning Commission	43.00	10.16	53.16	50.43	10.16	60.59	0.61	17.40	18.01
सांख्यिकी	Statistics	7.30	30.00	37.30	6.99	36.20	43.19	49.22	11.63	60.85
कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन	Programme Implementation	0.00	0.85	0.85	0.00	0.81	0.81	15.44	39.85	55.29
विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी	Science and Technology	111.75	112.40	224.15	100.02	112.36	212.38	0.00	0.85	0.85
वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान	Scientific and Industrial Research	93.90	137.23	231.13	96.26	137.22	233.48	121.85	137.04	258.89
जैव-प्रौद्योगिकी	Biotechnology	55.00	1.68	56.68	52.25	1.60	53.85	104.00	144.23	248.23
इस्पात	Steel	620.00	110.10	730.10	790.98	128.63	919.61	62.50	3.05	65.55
खान	Mines	125.00	66.12	191.12	166.73	151.99	318.72	267.50	226.96	494.46
जल-भूतल परिवहन	Surface Transport	962.84	609.67	1572.51	878.11	1358.39	2236.50	54.75	122.88	177.63
वस्त्रोद्योग	Textiles	131.00	720.85	851.85	138.82	786.76	925.58	816.47	604.73	1421.20
पर्यटन	Tourism	58.00	9.00	67.00	57.41	10.34	67.75	218.16	749.03	967.19
शहरी विकास	Urban Development	119.65	368.85	488.50	264.56	382.36	646.92	67.50	13.84	81.34
								307.74	380.88	688.62

मंत्रालयों/विभागों द्वारा व्यय
EXPENDITURE BY MINISTRIES / DEPARTMENTS

विवरण
STATEMENT 2
(करोड़ रूपए) *(In crores of rupees)*

मंत्रालय/विभाग	MINISTRY/DEPARTMENT	बजट 1989-90 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न NOn-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1989-90 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1990-91 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
जल संसाधन	Water Resources	214.00	79.00	293.00	201.67	110.83	312.50	231.62	73.04	304.66
कल्याण	Welfare	300.00	22.36	322.36	369.95	22.36	392.31	364.45	27.98	392.43
परमाणु ऊर्जा	Atomic Energy	600.00	549.73	1149.73	579.61	477.65	1057.26	559.66	477.42	1037.08
इलैक्ट्रानिक्स	Electronics	100.00	6.20	106.20	100.00	6.20	106.20	110.00	12.31	122.31
महासागर विकास	Ocean Development	24.00	7.77	31.77	23.59	7.77	31.36	35.00	8.16	43.16
अन्तरिक्ष	Space	298.00	91.85	389.85	210.58	93.27	303.85	323.00	111.51	434.51
संसद, राष्ट्रपति का सचिवालय, आदि	Parliament, Secretariat of the President,etc	0.00	38.72	38.72	0.00	38.54	38.54	0.00	41.04	41.04
रेलवे	Railways	1434.00	0.00	1434.00	1434.00	0.00	1434.00	1420.00	0.00	1420.00
जोड़	**Total**	**16963.62**	**53489.69**	**70453.31**	**18234.16**	**58403.27**	**76637.43**	**17343.82**	**63363.57**	**80707.39**
राज्य, उत्तर-पूर्वी परिषद और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की आयोजनाएं	**STATE, NEC & UT PLANS**	10850.00	0.00	10850.00	10241.61	0.00	10241.61	12848.37	0.00	12848.37
राज्यों की आयोजनाएं	State Plans	9812.10	0.00	9812.10	9223.31	0.00	9223.31	11580.83	0.00	11580.83
कृषि और सहकारिता	Agriculture & Cooperation	31.50	0.00	31.50	30.00	0.00	30.00	32.90	0.00	32.90
ग्रामीण विकास	Rural Development	13.00	0.00	13.00	12.32	0.00	12.32	14.40	0.00	14.40
शिक्षा	Education	50.00	0.00	50.00	50.00	0.00	50.00	55.00	0.00	55.00
ऊर्जा	Energy	235.00	0.00	235.00	229.77	0.00	229.77	260.00	0.00	260.00
वित्त	Finance	9224.45	0.00	9224.45	8644.43	0.00	8644.43	10934.83	0.00	10934.83
गृह	Home Affairs	2.00	0.00	2.00	1.90	0.00	1.90	2.20	0.00	2.20
योजना आयोग	Planning Commission	0.15	0.00	0.15	0.14	0.00	0.14	0.20	0.00	0.20
जल संसाधन	Water Resources	26.00	0.00	26.00	24.70	0.00	24.70	28.60	0.00	28.60
कल्याण	Welfare	230.00	0.00	230.00	230.05	0.00	230.05	252.70	0.00	252.70
उत्तर-पूर्वी परिषद की आयोजना	NEC Plan									
गृह	Home Affairs	179.00	0.00	179.00	170.05	0.00	170.05	197.00	0.00	197.00
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की आयोजनाएं	UT Plans	858.90	0.00	858.90	848.25	0.00	848.25	1070.54	0.00	1070.54
गृह	Home Affairs									
विधान मंडल वाले संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	Union Territories with Legislature	63.00	0.00	63.00	59.85	0.00	59.85	70.00	0.00	70.00
बिना विधान मंडल वाले संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	Union Territories without Legislature	795.90	0.00	795.90	788.40	0.00	788.40	1000.54	0.00	1000.54
संघ राज्य क्षेत्र आयोजना-भिन्न	**UT NON-PLAN**	0.00	771.98	771.98	0.00	816.25	816.25	0.00	978.78	978.78
गृह	Home Affairs									
विधान मंडल वाले संघ राज्य क्षेत्र*	Union territories with Legislature *	0.00	32.24	32.24	0.00	35.39	35.39	0.00	56.86	56.86
बिना विधान मंडल वाले संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	Union territories without Legislature	0.00	739.74	739.74	0.00	780.86	780.86	0.00	921.92	921.92
कुल जोड़	***GRAND TOTAL***	***27813.62***	***54261.67***	***82075.29***	***28475.77***	***59219.52***	***87695.29***	***30192.19***	***64342.35***	***94534.54***

* *अन्य मंत्रालयों / विभागों द्वारा दिए गए आयोजना-भिन्न अनुदानों और ऋणों को छोड़कर ।*

* *Excludes non-plan grants and loans given by other Ministries/Departments*

विधानमंडल रहित संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों का व्यय
EXPENDITURE OF UNION TERRITORIES WITHOUT LEGISLATURE

विवरण
STATEMENT 3
(करोड़ रुपए) *(In crores of Rupees)*

		बजट Budget 89-90 आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित Revised 89-90 आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट Budget 90-91 आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
दिल्ली	Delhi	620.00	533.67	1153.67	640.00	533.67	1173.67	800.00	668.86	1468.86
अंदमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	80.00	89.05	169.05	63.47	110.58	174.05	97.00	109.38	206.38
दादरा और नगर हवेली	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	11.06	6.85	17.91	10.58	6.43	17.01	12.99	8.72	21.71
लक्षद्वीप	Lakshadweep	21.00	19.24	40.24	19.35	22.89	42.24	22.00	24.26	46.26
चंडीगढ़	Chandigarh	51.50	81.04	132.54	43.90	95.59	139.49	55.97	98.01	153.98
दमन और दीव	Daman and Diu	12.34	9.89	22.23	11.10	11.70	22.80	12.58	12.69	25.27
जोड़-संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	**Total Union Territories**	**795.90**	**739.74**	**1535.64**	**788.40**	**780.86**	**1569.26**	**1000.54**	**921.92**	**1922.46**

संशोधित अनुमान, 1989-90

वर्ष 1989-90 के व्यय के संशोधित अनुमानों में, बजट अनुमानों की तुलना में 5620 करोड़ रुपए की वृद्धि हुई है जिसमें से 4958 करोड़ रुपए आयोजना-भिन्न खाते में और 662 करोड़ रुपए आयोजना खाते के अन्तर्गत हैं। इस वृद्धि की मुख्य मदें इस प्रकार हैं:-

REVISED ESTIMATES, 1989-90

Revised Estimates of expenditure for 1989-90 show an increase of Rs.5620 crores over the Budget Estiamates, of which Rs.4958 crores are on Non-Plan account and Rs.662 crores are on Plan account. The main items of increase are indicated below :–

(करोड़ रुपए में) (*In crores of Rupees)*

		बजट Budget 1989-90	संशोधित Revised 1989-90	वृद्धि Increase
आयोजना-भिन्न	**Non-Plan**			
1. ब्याज संदाय	1. Interest Payments	17000	17710	710
2. रक्षा	2. Defence	13000	14500	1500
3. रक्षा पेंशनें	3. Defence Pensions	1350	1600	250
4. खाद्य संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता	4. Food Subsidy	2200	2476	276
5. उर्वरक संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता	5. Fertilizer subsidy	3651	4601	950
6. निर्यात संवर्धन और बाजार विकास सहायता	6. Export Promotion and Market Development Assistance	1621	2089	468
7. सरकारी उद्यमों के ऋणों को बट्टे खाते डालना	7. Write Off of Loans to Public enterprises	...	588	588
8. तकनीकी ऋण	8. Technical Credit	150	350	200
9. भोपाल गैस रिसाव त्रासदी के पीड़ितों को अन्तरिम राहत	9. Interim relief to victims of Bhopal Gas Leak disaster	...	320	320
10. अन्य	10. Others	15290	14986	(-) 304
कुल-जोड़	**Grand Total**	**54262**	**59220**	**4958**

वृद्धियों के निम्नलिखित कारण है :-

1. **ब्याज की अदायगियां—** मुख्यतः बाजार उधारो, लघु बचत जमा राशियों/पत्रों और भविष्य निधियों संबंधी अधिक राशि जमा हो जाने के कारण है।

2. **रक्षा —** रक्षा व्यय में यह वृद्धि प्रतिबद्धताओं और अन्य अनिवार्य अदायगियों की पूर्ति करने के लिए है।

3. **रक्षा पेंशनें —** यह वृद्धि 15 वर्ष के बाद पेंशन के परिणत मूल्य की बहाली के प्रभाव तथा 1 जनवरी, 1986 से परिवार के पेंशनरों सहित रक्षा पेंशनरों के लाभ के लिए विभिन्न उदारता उपायों के कारण है।

4. **खाद्य संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता —** यह वृद्धि भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा पिछली अवधियों की हानियों के विनियमन के लिए बढ़ी हुई आवश्यकता के कारण है।

5. **उर्वरक संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता —** देशीय उर्वरकों पर आर्थिक सहायता में यह वृद्धि (650 करोड़ रुपए) उत्पादन में वृद्धि, उत्पादन निविष्टि लागतों में वृद्धि और पिछले वर्ष के बकाया दावों के कारण है। आयातित उर्वरकों पर आर्थिक सहायता (300 करोड़ रुपए) उर्वरकों की खपत संबंधी आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए उर्वरकों की अतिरिक्त मात्रा आयात करने के कारण है।

6. **निर्यात संवर्धन और बाजार विकास सहायता—** यह वृद्धि निर्यात की मात्रा में वृद्धि, दरों में संशोधन तथा मदों के बढ़ाने और विनिमय दरों में उतार-चढ़ाव की वजह से निर्यातों के रुपए मूल्य में वृद्धि के कारण है।

7. **ऋणों को बट्टे खाते डालना —** यह वृद्धि दिल्ली परिवहन निगम, केन्द्रीय अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन निगम और भारी इंजीनियरी निगम के ऋणों (588 करोड़ रुपए) को बट्टे खाते में डाल कर पूंजी आधार की पुनः संरचना करने के कारण हुई है।

8. **तकनीकी ऋण—** यह वृद्धि रुपया व्यापार करारों के अंतर्गत चालू वर्ष के दौरान अनुमानित बकाया राशियों को पूरा करने के लिए है।

9. **भोपाल गैस रिसाव त्रासदी के पीड़ितों को अंतरिम सहायता —** संशोधित अनुमानों में यह व्यवस्था भोपाल गैस रिसाव त्रासदी के

The increases are due to the following reasons :–

1. **Interest Payments —** Mainly due to larger interest payments on Small Savings Deposits/Certificates and Provident Funds, due to larger accretions.

2. **Defence —** The increase in Defence expenditure is to meet commitments and other obligatory payments.

3. **Defence Pensions —** The increase is due toimpact of restoration of commuted value of pension after 15 years, as also the various liberalisation meausres for the benefit of defence pensioners including family pensioners from 1st January, 1986.

4. **Food Subsidy —** The increase is due to increased requirement for regularisation of losses of the Food Corporation of India for the earlier periods.

5. **Fertilizers subsidy —** The increase in subsidy on indegenous fertilizers (Rs. 650 crores) is due to increase in production, input costs and carry over claims from last year. Subsidy on imported fertiliser (Rs. 300 crores) is because of import of additional quantities of fertilisers taking into account the fertiliser consumption requirements.

6. **Export promotion and Market Development assistance —** The Increase is on account of increases in quantum of export, revision of rates and enlargement of the items as well as increase in rupee value of exports due to fluctuations in the exchange rate.

7. **Write off of loans —** The increase is due to the restructuring of the capital base of Delhi Transport Corporation, Central Inland Water Transport Corporation and Heavy Engineering Corporation by way of write off of loans to them (Rs. 588 crores).

8. **Technical Credits —** The increase is to cover the estimated outstandings at the end of the current year under Rupee Trade Agreements.

9. **Interim Relief to victims of Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster—**The provision in the Revised Estimates is to meet the

पीड़ितों को दी जाने वाली अंतरिम सहायता पर व्यय की पूर्ति के लिए है ।

10. **अन्य** — बचतें मुख्य रूप से मंहगाई भत्ते के लिए की गई एक-मुश्त व्यवस्था और विशेष समस्याओं, सेवाओं के उन्नयन और बाढ़ सहायता के लिए राज्यों को अनुदानों के वास्ते की गई व्यवस्थाओं में है, जो मुख्य रूप से अंशतः ब्याज सहायता के अंतर्गत वृद्धियों, सरकारी उपक्रमों को योजना-भिन्न ऋणों, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष को देय प्रभारों और बदरपुर तापीय विद्युत केन्द्र पर निवल खर्च से अंशतः प्रतिसंतुलित हो गई है ।

expenditure on interim relief to victims of Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster.

10. **Others** — The savings are mainly in the lump sum provision made for Dearness Allowance and provisions made for grants to States for special problems, upgradation of services and flood assistance, partly off set by increases mainly under interest subsidies, Non-Plan loans to public enterprises, charges payable to IMF and net expenditure on Badarpur Thermal Power Station.

(करोड़ रुपए में) *(In crores of Rupees)*

		बजट Budget 1989-90	संशोधित Revised 1989-90	वृद्धि Increase
केन्द्रीय आयोजना	**CENTRAL PLAN**			
मंत्रालय/विभाग	*Ministry/Department*			
1. ग्रामीण विकास	1. Rural Development	2700	3083	383
2. आर्थिक कार्य	2. Economic Affairs	585	904	319
3. विद्युत	3. Power	1773	2082	309
4. इस्पात	4. Steel	620	791	171
5. शहरी विकास	5. Urban Development	120	265	145
6. औद्योगिक विकास	6. Industrial Development	340	407	67
7. कल्याण	7. Welfare	300	370	70
8. अन्य	8. Others	10526	10332	(-) 194
जोड़	**Total**	**16964**	**18234**	**1270**

1. **ग्राणीण विकास**— यह वृद्धि मुख्यतः जवाहर रोजगार योजना के लिए केन्द्र के अंशदान में बढ़ोतरी करने के कारण हुई है।

2. **आर्थिक कार्य**— यह वृद्धि मुख्यतः विदेशी सहायता प्राप्त परियोजनाओं के अंतर्गत आई डी बी आई, नाबार्ड इत्यादि को अधिक मात्रा में राशि दिए जाने के कारण है ।

3. **विद्युत** — यह वृद्धि मुख्यतः राष्ट्रीय पन-बिजली विद्युत निगम और विद्युत वित्त निगम में अतिरिक्त निवेश के कारण हुई है, जो अंशतः राष्ट्रीय ताप विद्युत निगम की कम आवश्यकताओं के कारण अंशतः प्रतिसंतुलित हो गई है ।

4. **इस्पात** — यह वृद्धि मुख्यतः राष्ट्रीय इस्पात निगम को उसके स्वीकृत योजना परिव्यय को पूरा करने के लिए अतिरिक्त बजट सहायता के कारण है ।

5. **शहरी विकास** — यह वृद्धि मुख्यतः नेहरू रोजगार योजना पर केन्द्र के खर्च के हिस्से की अदायगी के कारण है ।

6. **औद्योगिक विकास** — यह वृद्धि मुख्यतः चुने हुए पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिए केन्द्र सबसिडी स्कीम के अंतर्गत बकाया दावों के निपटान के लिए राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को अतिरिक्त राशि दिए जाने के कारण है ।

7. **कल्याण** — यह वृद्धि मुख्यतः अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के संबंध में मैट्रिक के बाद छात्रवृति की दरों में बढ़ोतरी होने के कारण हुई है ।

8. **अन्य** — यह वृद्धि मुख्यतः कृषि, दूर-संचार, पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस तथा खानों के अंतर्गत हुई वृद्धियों के निवल प्रभाव के कारण है, जो अंशतः जल-भूतल परिवहन, अंतरिक्ष और शिक्षा में मुख्यतः हुई कमियों के कारण प्रतिसंतुलित हो गई है ।

1. **Rural Development** — The increase is mainly due to the decision to step up Centre's contribution to Jawahar Rojgar Yojna.

2. **Economic Affairs** — The increase is mainly on account of larger releases to IDBI, NABARD etc. under externally aided projects.

3. **Power**— The increase is mainly due to additional investments in National Hydro Electric Power Corporation and Power Finance Corporation, partly off set by lesser requirements of National Thermal Power Corporation.

4. **Steel** — Increase is mainly due to additional Budget support to Rashtriya Ispat Nigam to meet its approved Plan Outlay.

5. **Urban Development** — Increase is mainly due to payment of Centre's share of expenditure on Nehru Rojgar Yojna.

6. **Industrial Development** — Increase is mainly due to additional releases to States and UT governments to clear outstanding claims under the Central Subsidy Scheme for setting up of industries in selected backward areas.

7. **Welfare** — The increase is mainly due to enhancement of rates of post matric scholarships for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

8. **Others** — This is the net effect of increases mainly under Agriculture, Telecommunications, Petroleum and Natural Gas, and Mines, partly off set by shortfalls mainly in Surface Transport, Space and Education.

(करोड़ रुपए में) *(In crores of Rupees)*

		बजट Budget 1989-90	संशोधित Revised 1989-90	कमी Decrease
राज्य और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र योजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता	**CENTRAL ASSISTANCE FOR STATE AND U.T. PLANS**	10850	10242	608

यह बचत मुख्यतः सूखे संबंधी सहायता और विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता के संबंध में कम आवश्यकताओं के कारण है ।

The saving is mainly due to lesser requirements for drought assistance and special central assistance.

बजट अनुमान 1990-91

BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1990-91

1989–90 के संशोधित अनुमानों की तुलना में बजट अनुमान 1990-91 में 6839 करोड़ रुपए की वृद्धि हुई है, जिसमें से 5123 करोड़ रुपए की वृद्धि आयोजना-भिन्न खाते के अंतर्गत और 1716 करोड़ रूपए की वृद्धि आयोजना खाते के अंतर्गत हुई है । आयोजना खाते में हुई वृद्धि का विस्तृत ब्यौरा इस पुस्तक के भाग-III-आयोजना परिव्यय में दिया गया है, जो वर्ष 1990-91 के लिए केन्द्रीय आयोजना में शामिल की गई विभिन्न परियोजनाओं, कार्यक्रमों और स्कीमों के लिए आयोजना-परिव्यय दर्शाता है ।

आयोजना भिन्न खाते के अन्तर्गत घटबढ़ वाली मुख्य मदें निम्नलिखित हैं :—

Budget Estimates, 1990-91 show an increase of Rs.6839 crores over Revised Estimates 1989-90, of which Rs.5123 crores are on Non-Plan account and Rs.1716 crores are on account of Plan. The details of the increases in the Plan account are indicated in Part III - Plan Outlay in this volume, which shows the Plan outlay for various projects, programmes and schemes included in the Central Plan for 1990-91.

The main items of variations under the Non Plan are indicated below :—

(करोड़ रुपए में) (*In crores of Rupees)*

		संशोधित Revised 1989-90	बजट Budget 1990-91	वृद्धि Increase
आयोजना भिन्न	**Non-Plan**			
1. ब्याज संदाय	1. Interest payments	17710	20850	3140
2. रक्षा	2. Defence	14500	15750	1250
3. किसानों के लिए ऋण राहत योजना	3. Scheme for debt relief to farmers	...	1000	1000
4. राज्यों को अनुदान	4. Grants to States	2215	2931	716
5. बिना विधान मंडल वाले संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	5. UTs without legislature	781	922	141
6. पुलिस	6. Police	1277	1394	117
7. मंहगाई भत्ते के लिए एक मुश्त व्यवस्था	7. Lump provision for DA	..	100	100
8. निर्यात संवर्धन और बाजार विकास सहायता	8. Export promotion and Market Development assistance	2089	2316	227
9. खाद्यान संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता	9. Food subsidy	2476	2200	(-) 276
10. उर्वरक संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता	10. Fertiliser subsidy	3771	3250	(-) 521
11. रक्षा पेंशनें	11. Defence Pensions	1600	1500	(-) 100
12. सरकारी उद्यमों के ऋणों को बट्टे खाते डालना	12. Write off of Loans to Public enterprises	588	..	(-) 588
13. अन्य	13. Others	12213	12130	(-) 83
जोड़	**Total**	**59220**	**64343**	**5123**

ये वृद्धियां निम्नलिखित कारणों से हुई हैं :—

1. **ब्याज** — मुख्यतः आंतरिक और विदेशी उधारों की अधिक मात्रा होने के कारण है ।

2. **रक्षा** — रक्षा व्यय में वृद्धि का कारण सामान्य बढ़ोतरी और प्रतिबद्धताओं को पूरा करने के लिए है ।

3. **किसानों को ऋण राहत स्कीम** — यह व्यवस्था किसानों को ऋण राहत स्कीम के अंतर्गत बैंकों को अदायगी करने के लिए है।

4. **राज्यों को अनुदान** — इस वृद्धि का मुख्य कारण संविधान के अनुच्छेद 275 (1) के अंतर्गत अनुदानों में वृद्धि और 1989-90 से हुई व्याप्ति तथा सरकार द्वारा यथा स्वीकृत नौवें वित्त आयोग की सिफारिशों के आधार पर, जो रेलयात्री किरायों की एवज में करों में हुई वृद्धि के कारण है ।

5. **बिना विधान मंडल वाले संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों पर व्यय** — यह वृद्धि मुख्यतः दिल्ली संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के संबंध में है ।

6. **पुलिस** — इस वृद्धि का कारण पुलिस बलों को सुदृढ़ करने से है।

7. **मंहगाई भत्ते के लिए एकमुश्त व्यवस्था** — यह व्यवस्था छोटे विभागों, जिनके सीमित बजट हैं, की संभावित आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए है ।

8. **निर्यात संवर्धन और बाजार विकास सहायता** — इस वृद्धि का कारण निर्यातों में पूर्वानुमानित वृद्धि है ।

9. **खाद्य संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता**

10. **उर्वरक संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता**

11. **रक्षा पेंशनें** — अगले बजट में इस वृद्धि का कारण यह तथ्य है कि 1989-90 के संशोधित अनुमानों में बकाया राशियां शामिल हैं

The increases are due to the following reasons:

1. **Interest** — Mainly on account of larger quantum of borrowing, internal and external.

2. **Defence** — Increase in defence expenditure is due to normal growth and for meeting commitments.

3. **Scheme for debt relief to farmers** — The provision is for payment to banks under the Scheme of debt relief to farmers.

4. **Grants to States** — The increase is mainly due to increase in grants under article 275(1) of the Constitution including spill over from 1989-90 and also on account of increase in grant in lieu of tax on Railway passenger fares, based on the recommendations of the 9th Finance Commission as accepted by the Government.

5. **Expenditure on UTs without Legislature** — The increase mainly relates to the Union Territory of Delhi.

6. **Police** — Increase is due to strengthening of police forces.

7. **Lump provision for D.A.** — Provision is for meeting possible requirements of small departments with limited budgets.

8. **Export Promotion and Market Development assistance** — Increase is due to anticipated increase in the exports.

9. **Food Subsidy**
10. **Fertiliser subsidy**
11. **Defence Pensions**

The decrease in the next budget is due to the fact that the Revised Estimates for 1989-90 include arrears.

भाग-II

आयोजना-भिन्न व्यय, 1989-90

आयोजना-भिन्न व्यय शब्द का प्रयोग सरकार के ऐसे सारे व्यय के बारे में किया जाता है, जो आयोजना में शामिल नहीं होता । इसमें विकासात्मक और गैर-विकासात्मक दोनों प्रकार का व्यय शामिल होता है । व्यय का कुछ भाग अनिवार्य देनदारियों से सम्बन्धित होता है, जैसे ब्याज सम्बन्धी अदायगियां, पेंशन प्रभार और राज्यों को सांविधिक अन्तरण । व्यय का अन्य भाग राज्य के दायित्वों के सम्बन्ध में होता है अर्थात रक्षा और आन्तरिक सुरक्षा । इसके अलावा, केन्द्र की कुछ विशेष जिम्मेदारियां हैं, जैसे विदेश कार्य, और करेंसी तथा टकसाल, और अन्य विकासशील देशों के साथ सहयोग । पिछली आयोजनाओं की अवधि में निर्मित परिसम्पत्तियों के अनुरक्षण पर किया जाने वाला व्यय भी आयोजना-भिन्न माना जाता है । इसी प्रकार किसी एक आयोजना की अवधि में प्राप्त स्तरों पर जारी सेवाओं और गतिविधियों पर होने वाला व्यय अगली आयोजना में आयोजना-भिन्न के रूप में शामिल किया जाता है, जैसे शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य सम्बन्धी सुविधाएं, पहले से चालू अनुसंधान परियोजनाएं और बिजली घरों का प्रचालन व्यय । इस प्रकार, जैसे-जैसे अधिक आयोजनाएं पूरी होती जाती हैं, वैसे ही निर्मित सुविधाओं तथा सेवाओं के अनुरक्षण और प्रचालन पर होने वाले खर्च की बहुत बड़ी राशि, आयोजना के वित्तपोषण के वास्ते लिए गए उधारों पर ब्याज के अलावा, आयोजना-भिन्न व्यय में बढ़ती जाती है ।

स्थूल श्रेणीवार आयोजना-भिन्न व्यय के ब्यौरे विवरण सं. 4 में दिए गए हैं ।

योजना आयोग द्वारा जारी किए गए मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तों के अर्न्तगत, उस योजना के दौरान जो 31.3.1990 को समाप्त होती है, पूरी की गई विकास योजनाओं के अनुरक्षण से संबंधित सातवीं योजना में किए गए व्यय/परिव्ययों की कुछ मदों को 1.4.1990 से प्रतिबद्ध आयोजना-भिन्न व्यय के रूप में माना गया है । विवरण 4 में शामिल और संलग्न विवरणों में शामिल व्यय के प्रावधान में 427.74 करोड़ रुपए की राशि प्रतिबद्ध आयोजना-भिन्न व्यय के रूप में शामिल है ।

1989-90 के बजट में शामिल की गई आयोजना-भिन्न व्यय की महत्वपूर्ण मदों की जानकारी निम्नलिखित पैराग्राफों में दी गई है ।

1. ब्याज सम्बन्धी अदायगियां *(20850 करोड़ रुपए)*

इनका सम्बन्ध आन्तरिक ऋण पर ब्याज *(9240.31 करोड़ रुपए)* से है, जिसमें मुख्यतः बाजार ऋण और राजकोष हुंडियों पर बट्टा *(7468.38 करोड़ रुपए)*, विदेशी ऋण *(1625.57 करोड़ रुपए)*, अल्प बचत जमा और बचत पत्र *(4059.68 करोड़ रुपए)*, गैर-सरकारी कर्मचारियों की भविष्य निधियों की जमा सहित भविष्य निधियां *(5558.38 करोड़ रुपए)*, सरकार के वाणिज्यिक विभागों की आरक्षित निधियां *(115.97 करोड़ रुपए)*, शामिल हैं, जिनमें सरकारी क्षेत्र की एजेंसियों की सरकार के पास जमा राशियों सहित, अन्य दायित्व *(250.09 करोड़ रुपए)* शामिल हैं ।

2. रक्षा *(15750 करोड़ रुपए)*

इसमें रक्षा सेवाओं पर होने वाला राजस्व और पूंजी व्यय, राजस्व प्राप्तियों को घटाकर, शामिल है । इसके घटक ये हैं- थल सेना *(7910.15 करोड़ रुपए)*, नौ सेना *(877.00 करोड़ रुपए)*, वायु सेना *(2017.76 करोड़ रुपए)*, आयुध कारखाने *(143.20 करोड़ रुपए)* और उपर्युक्त सभी सेवाओं का पूंजी परिव्यय *(4801.89 करोड़ रुपए)* ।

3. आर्थिक सहायता *(10623.67 करोड़ रुपए)*

(i) खाद्य संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता (2200 करोड़ रुपए):- भारतीय खाद्य निगम सरकार द्वारा समय-समय पर निर्धारित खरीद मूल्यों पर केन्द्रीय पूल के लिए खाद्यान्नों की खरीद करता है । ये अनाज (क) सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के माध्यम से जनता को, (ख) आटे की रोलर मिलों और (ग) ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम और अन्य राहत योजनाओं के लिए सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित निर्गम मूल्यों पर दिए जाते हैं । आर्थिक लागत और निर्गम मूल्य के बीच के अन्तर की प्रतिपूर्ति निगम को उपभोक्ता सम्बन्धी आर्थिक

PART-II

NON-PLAN EXPENDITURE 1990-91

Non-Plan expenditure is a generic term used to cover all expenditure of Government not included in the Plan. It includes both developmental and non-developmental expenditure. Part of the expenditure is obligatory in nature e.g. interest payments, pensionary charges and statutory transfers to States. Part of the expenditure is an essential obligation of a State e.g. Defence and internal security. Then, there are special responsibilities of the Centre like external affairs, and currency and mint, and co-operation with other developing countries. Expenditure on maintaining the assets created in previous Plans is also treated as Non-plan expenditure. Similarly, expenditure on continuing services and activities at levels already reached in a Plan period is shifted to Non-plan in the next Plan e.g. educational and health facilities, continuing research projects and operating expenses of power stations. Thus, as more Plans are completed a large amount of expenditure on operation and maintenance of facilities and services created gets added to Non-plan expenditure, besides the interest on borrowings to finance the Plan.

Details of Non-Plan Expenditure by broad categories are given in the Statement No.4.

Under the guidelines issued by the Planning Commission, certain items of expenditure/outlays incurred in the Seventh Plan, connected with maintenance of development schemes completed during that plan period which ends on 31.3.90 are treated as committed non-plan expenditure from 1.4.90. The expenditure provisions for Non-Plan for 1990-91 included in Statement No.4 and in the connected Statements, include an amount of Rs.427.74 crores as committed Non-Plan expenditure.

Important items of Non-plan expenditure included in the Budget for 1990-91 are indicated in the following paragraphs.

1. INTEREST PAYMENTS *(Rs. 20850 crores)*

These relate to interest on internal debt *(Rs.9240.31 crores* which mainly comprise market loans and discount on Treasury bills) *(Rs.7468.38 crores)*; external debt *(Rs.1625.57 crores)*, small savings deposits and certificates *(Rs.4059.68 crores)*, Provident funds including deposits of provident funds of non-Government employees *(Rs.5558.38 crores)* Reserve funds of commercial departments of Government *(Rs.115.97 crores)* and other obligations *(Rs.250.09 crores)* which include deposits of public sector agencies lodged with Government.

2. DEFENCE *(Rs.15750 crores)*

This includes revenue and capital expenditure on Defence Services net of revenue receipts. The components are Army *(Rs.7910.15 crores)*, Navy *(Rs.877.00 crores)*, Air Force *(Rs.2017.76 crores)*, Ordnance factories *(Rs.143.20 crores)* and capital outlay on all the above services *(Rs.4801.89 crores)*.

3. SUBSIDIES *(Rs. 10623.67 crores)*

(i) Food subsidy (Rs. 2200 crores) :– The Food Corporation of India purchases foodgrains for the central pool on procurement prices fixed by government from time to time. These grains are issued to (a) public through public distribution system (b) roller flour mills and (c) for rural employment programme and other relief schemes at issue prices fixed by Government. The difference between economic cost and the issue price is reimbursed to the Corporation as consumer subsidy. The

सहायता के रूप में की जाती है । निगम सरकार की ओर से सकट-निरोधक (बफर) भंडार भी रखता है और इसे रखने की लागत की, जिसमे उठाने-धरने और भंडारण का खर्च, ब्याज और प्रशासनिक प्रभार शामिल है, प्रतिपूर्ति की जाती है । जिन महत्वपूर्ण घटकों के आधार पर आर्थिक सहायता का अनुमान लगाया गया है, वे निम्नानुसार हैं-

Corporation also carries buffer stock on behalf of Government and is reimbursed the carrying cost including handling, storage, interest and administrative charges. Important parameters on which the subsidy estimate has been framed are :

		(लाख टन *in lakh tonnes*)	
		गेहूं **Wheat**	चावल **Rice**
खरीद	Procurement	110.00	95.00
बिक्री	Offtake	85.00	85.00
औसत सकट निरोधक भण्डार	Average buffer stock	38.48	14.22
		(प्रति क्विंटल दर, रुपयों में *Rate per quintal in rupees*)	
खरीद लागत और खरीद सम्बन्धी आनुषंगिक व्यय	Purchase cost and procurement incidental	240.61	344.63
वितरण लागत (समूहीकृत)*	Distribution cost (pooled)*	74.60	74.60
कुल आर्थिक लागत*	Total economic cost*	315.27	419.23
बिक्री से प्राप्त राशि (औसत)	Sales Realisation (Average)	119.05	291.20
उपभोक्ता संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता*	Consumer subsidy*	116.22	128.03
		वितरण लागत *Distribution cost*	लाने-ले जाने की लागत *Carrying cost*
ब्यौरे	*Details*		
भाड़ा	Freight	31.92	..
उठाना-धरना	Handling	8.02	6.02
भंडारण	Storage	7.38	22.13
ब्याज	Interest	20.50	9.91
प्रशासन संबंधी ऊपरी खर्च	Administrative overheads	6.78	5.09
*इसमे भंडारण और परिवहन संबंधी हानियां शामिल नहीं हैं ।	**Exclude storage and transit losses*	*74.60*	*43.15*

(ii) उर्वरकों पर आर्थिक सहायता (4000 करोड़ रुपए)

(क) देशी उर्वरक (3250 करोड़ रुपए):- देशी उर्वरकों के सम्बन्ध में प्रतिधारण मूल्य योजना 1977 से लागू है । इस योजना का उद्देश्य किसानों को उचित मूल्यों पर उर्वरक उपलब्ध कराना और उर्वरकों के उत्पादकों को उनके निवेश पर उपयुक्त प्रतिलाभ दिलाना है । उर्वरक समय-समय पर निर्धारित निर्गम मूल्यों पर बेचे जाते हैं ।

प्रतिधारण मूल्य योजना के अन्तर्गत निवल धनराशि पर 12 प्रतिशत के प्रतिलाभ की अनुमति है, यदि विनिर्माता अपने संयंत्र का प्रचालन, अमोनिया संयंत्र के 80 प्रतिशत क्षमता का उपयोग करते हुए करें और निविष्टियों के उपयोग के मानदंडों का पालन करें । वितरण मार्जिन को घटाकर, इस प्रकार निर्धारित प्रतिधारण मूल्य और सांविधिक रूप से नियंत्रित उपभोक्ता मूल्य के बीच के अन्तर के सम्बन्ध में आर्थिक सहायता दी जाती है । प्रतिधारण मूल्य प्रत्येक संयंत्र के लिए मूल्य निर्धारण की अवधि के लिए निश्चित किया जाता है । तथापि, मूल्य निर्धारण की अवधि के दौरान प्रमुख निविष्टियों में होने वाली घट-बढ़ को देखते हुए आवश्यक समायोजन किए जाते हैं । अतएव आर्थिक सहायता की मात्रा प्रतिधारण मूल्य, उपभोक्ता मूल्य और उत्पादन के स्तर पर निर्भर होती है । इसके अलावा, विनिर्माताओं को कारखाने से वितरण के स्थान तक उर्वरकों को ले जाने के भाड़े के सम्बन्ध में भी आर्थिक सहायता दी जाती है ।

(ख) आयातित उर्वरक (750 करोड़ रुपए) :- चूंकि देशी उत्पादन उर्वरकों की मांग को पूरा करने के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं है, इसलिए कमी को पूरा करने के लिए आयात किया जाता है । मुख्यतः उर्वरकों की तीन किस्में अर्थात् यूरिया, डाइ अमोनियम फास्फेट और म्यूरिएट आफ पोटाश आयात की जाती है । ये अनुमान सम्भावित आयात पर आधारित हैं।

(iii) निर्यात संवर्धन (2316 करोड़ रुपए):- इसमें निर्यात-उत्पादों और संभावित निर्यात के लिए नकद प्रतिपूरक समर्थन के रूप में बाजार विकास सहायता, संभावित निर्यात के लिए शुल्क की वापसी के बदले पूरक नकद प्रतिपूरक समर्थन *(2095 करोड़ रुपए)*, पात्र संस्थाओं को बैंकों द्वारा दिए जाने वाले निर्यात वित्त के ब्याज-प्रभारों में 1.5 प्रतिशत की आर्थिक सहायता देने के लिए निर्यात ऋण सुविधा *(200 करोड़ रुपए)*, और निर्यात संवर्धन परिषदों आदि को सहायता अनुदान *(21 करोड़ रुपए)* शामिल हैं ।

अन्य आर्थिक सहायताओं के ब्यौरे विवरण संख्या 6 में दिए गए हैं । दो प्रमुख मदें जिनके संबंध मे व्यवस्था की गई है, नीचे दी गई है :-

(क) रेलवे *(278.75 करोड़ रुपए)*

रेलवे कन्वेंशन समिति की सिफारिशों के रूप में रेलवे की अनेक मदों पर सामान्य राजस्व लाभांश की अदायगी के संबंध में रियायतें दी गई हैं । इनके बारे में प्राप्ति बजट में स्पष्ट रूप से बताया गया है । सामरिक महत्व की लाइनों के कार्य संचालन संबंधित हानियों को छोड़कर रेलवे की

(ii) Subsidy on fertilisers (Rs.4000 crores)

(a) Indigenous fertilisers (Rs.3250 crores) :– A retention price scheme for indigenous fertilizers is in operation since 1977. This scheme is intended to make fertilizers available to the farmers at reasonable prices and give producers of fertilizers a reasonable return on their investment. The fertilizers are sold at issue prices fixed from time to time.

The retention price scheme allows a 12% return on net worth if the manufacturers operate their plant at capacity utilisation of ammonia plant at 80% and observe the input consumption norms. The difference between the retention price so fixed less distribution margin and the statutorily controlled consumer's price is allowed as subsidy. The retention price is fixed for each plant over the pricing period. Necessary adjustments are, however, made during the pricing period on account of variation in the prices of major inputs. The quantum of subsidy, therefore, depends on the retention price, the consumers' price and the level of production. In addition, the manufacturers are also allowed freight subsidy for movement of fertilisers from factory to delivery points.

(b) Imported fertilizers (Rs.750 crores) :– As indigenous production is not adequate to meet the demand for fertilisers, imports are arranged to make up the shortfall. Mainly, three varieties of fertilizers viz. Urea, Di - ammonium phosphate and Muriate of Potash, are imported. The estimates are based on the likely imports .

(iii) Export promotion (Rs. 2316 crores) :– This comprises market development assistance in the form of cash compensatory support for export products and deemed exports, supplementary cash compensatory support in lieu of duty drawback for deemed exports *(Rs. 2095 crores)*, export credit facilities to provide subsidy of 1.5% in interest charges on export finance provided by banks to eligible institutions *(Rs.200 crores)* and grants-in-aid to export promotion councils etc *(Rs. 21 crores)*.

The details of other subsidies are given in the Statement No.6. Two major items for which the provisions are made are explained below:-

(a) Railways *(Rs. 278.75 crores)*

In terms of the recommendations of the Railway Convention Committee, the Railways have been given concesions in payment of dividend to general revenues on a number of items. These have been explained in the Receipts Budget. The dividend concessions, except

लाभांश रियायत सामान्य बजट से आर्थिक सहायता के रूप में उपलब्ध कराई जाती है।

(ख) मिल का बना कपड़ा और हथकरघों पर बना कपड़ा *(230.50 करोड़ रुपए)*: वस्त्रोद्योग और वस्त्रों पर लगाए गए अतिरिक्त उत्पाद शुल्क से प्राप्त होने वाली आय से वित्तपोषित एक स्कीम के अन्तर्गत उपभोक्ता को मिल निर्मित कंट्रोल का कपड़ा और हथकरघा क्षेत्र में उत्पादित धोतियां और साड़ियां भी रियायती दरों पर उपलब्ध कराई जाती हैं। यह आर्थिक सहायता धोतियों के लिए 2 रुपए प्रति वर्ग मीटर और लट्ठे के लिए 1.50 रुपए प्रति वर्ग मीटर और पोलिएस्टर सूत मिश्रित शर्टिंग के लिए 3.70 रुपए प्रति वर्ग मीटर तक दी जाती है। इस स्कीम के अन्तर्गत 1990-91 में 7000 लाख वर्ग मीटर कपड़ा शामिल किया जाना है। हथकरघा कपड़े पर आर्थिक सहायता के लिए 220.50 करोड़ रुपए, जबकि मिल निर्मित कपड़े के लिए 10.00 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है।

(iv) ब्याज संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता *(391.29 करोड़ रुपए)*:- सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृत ऋणों पर ब्याज की अदायगी सामान्यतः समय-समय पर निर्धारित दरों पर की जाती है। उन विशेष मामलों में, जहां किसी पार्टी को ब्याज की दरों में रियायत दी जाती है अथवा जहां ऋणकर्ता को ऋण पर ब्याज की अदायगी से छूट दी जाती है, वहां ब्याज के बदले आर्थिक सहायता दी जाती है। आर्थिक सहायता के बराबर की राशि को सरकार की ब्याज-प्राप्ति मान लिया जाता है।

ब्याज की कम दरों की अनुमति खादी और ग्रामोद्योगों को दिए जाने वाले ऋणों के लिए दी जाती है। कुछ विशेष सरकारी उद्यमों जैसे, भारतीय इस्पात प्राधिकरण, दिल्ली परिवहन निगम, केन्द्रीय अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन निगम के पूंजी आधार को पुनर्गठित करने के भाग के रूप में भी ब्याज संबंधी छूट दी गई है।

ब्याज संबंधी आर्थिक सहायताओं के ब्यौरे विवरण संख्या 5 में दिए गए हैं।

4. डाक सम्बन्धी घाटा *(84.00 करोड़ रुपए)*

यह डाक सेवाओं के निवल घाटे का द्योतक है। विभाग का अनुमानित कार्यचालन व्यय 1056.00 करोड़ रुपए और प्राप्तियां 972.00 करोड़ रुपए है (इसमें ए.आर.एम. के 172 करोड़ रुपए शामिल हे।) और इस प्रकार कुल 84.00 करोड़ रुपए का घाटा रह जाता है।

5. सामान्य सेवाएं

(क) राज्य के अंग *(363.97 करोड़ रुपए)*:- इसमें संसद *(26.20 करोड़ रुपए)*, राष्ट्रपति/उपराष्ट्रपति *(2.60 करोड़ रुपए)*, मंत्रिपरिषद *(13.63 करोड़ रुपए)*, न्याय प्रशासन *(7.90 करोड़ रुपए)* निर्वाचन *(64.14 करोड़ रुपए)* और लेखा-परीक्षा विभाग *(242.97 करोड़ रुपए)* के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है।

(ख) कर-संग्रह *(574.36 करोड़ रुपए)*- यह व्यवस्था कर संग्रह एजेंसियों के व्यय के लिए है और यह मुख्यतः आयकर विभाग *(222.70 करोड़ रुपए)*, सीमाशुल्क *(170.63 करोड़ रुपए)* और केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क *(177.65 करोड़ रुपए)* के सम्बन्ध में है।

(ग) अनिवार्य जमा पर ब्याज *(55 करोड़ रुपए)*:- *यह व्यवस्था* अनिवार्य जमा (आयकर दाता) योजना के अन्तर्गत अनिवार्य जमा पर ब्याज की अदायगी यथास्थिति, देय किस्तों की वापसी-अदायगी अथवा जमा राशि की परिपक्वता-पूर्व वापसी-अदायगी के लिए की गई है।

(घ) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष को देय प्रभार *(182.98 करोड़ रुपए)*:- इनका सम्बन्ध अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष की विस्तारित निधि सुविधा के अन्तर्गत 39000 लाख विशेष आहरण अधिकारों के समतुल्य ली गई विदेशी मुद्रा कोष को देय प्रभारों से है।

(ङ) पुलिस *(1393.97 करोड़ रुपए)* :- यह व्यवस्था विभिन्न पुलिस बलों के लिए है। इसमें केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस के लिए 380.00 करोड़ रुपए, सीमा सुरक्षा बल के लिए 542.71 करोड़ रुपए, असम राइफल के लिए 158.75 करोड़ रुपए, केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक सुरक्षा बल के लिए 134.00 करोड़ रुपए, भारत तिब्बत सीमा पुलिस के लिए 97.25 करोड़ रुपए और केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो के लिए 17.75 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था शामिल है।

(च) विदेश कार्य *(281.33 करोड़ रुपए)*:- यह व्यय मुख्यतः विदेशों में स्थित दूतावासों और मिशनों तथा विशेष राजनयिक व्यय के लिए है।

(छ) पेंशनें *(1997.35 करोड़ रुपए)* :- इसमें रक्षा सेवाओं *(1500.00 करोड़ रुपए)* और अन्य सिविल विभागों *(497.35 करोड़ रुपए)* के सेवा-निवृत्त कार्मिकों की पेंशनें और अन्य सेवा-निवृत्ति लाभ शामिल हैं।

that relating to loss in the working of strategic lines is provided to Railways in the form of subsidy from general revenues.

(b) Mill made and handloom cloth ***(Rs.230.50 crores)*:** Under a scheme financed from the proceeds of additional excise duties levied in textiles and textile articles, the consumer is supplied mill made controlled cloth and also dhoties and sarees produced in the handloom sector at subsidised rates. The subsidy is at Rs.2 per square metre for dhoties and Rs.1.50 per sq. metre for long cloth and upto Rs.3.70 per sq. metre for polyster cotton blended shirting. The scheme is to cover 700 million sq. metre of cloth in 1990-91. Provision for subsidy on handloom cloth is Rs.220.50 crores, while that for mill-made cloth is 10.00 crores.

(iv) Interest subsidies (Rs.391.29 crores) :– Interest on loans sanctioned by the Government is normally payable at the rates prescribed from time to time. In specific cases where a concession is allowed in the rate of interest to a party or where the loanee is exempted from payment of interest on the loans, subsidies are paid in lieu of interest. An amount equal to the subsidy is taken as interest receipt of the Government.

Subsidised interest rates are allowed on loans for khadi and village industries. Interest exemption has also been allowed as a part of restructuring of capital base of certain public enterprises like Steel Authority of India Delhi Transport corporation the Central Inland Water Transport Corporations.

Details of interest subsidies are given in Statement No.5.

4. POSTAL DEFICIT *(Rs. 84.00 crores)*

This represents the net deficit of the Postal services. Working expenses of the Department are estimated at Rs.1056.00 crores and receipts at Rs. 972 crores (including A.R.M. of Rs.172 crores) leaving a deficit of Rs. 84.00 crores.

5. GENERAL SERVICES

(a) Organs of State (Rs.363.97 crores):– The main provisions are for Parliament *(Rs.26.20 crores)*, President/Vice President *(Rs.2.60 crores)*, Council of Ministers *(Rs.13.63 crores)*, Administration of Justice *(Rs.7.90 crores)*, Election *(Rs.64.14 crores)* and Audit Department *(Rs. 242.97 crores)*.

(b) Tax Collection (Rs. 574.36 crores) :–The provisions are for the expenditure of tax collecting agencies, and relate mainly to Income tax department *(Rs.222.70 crores)*, Customs *(Rs.170.63 crores)* and Central Excise *(Rs. 177.65 crores)*.

(c) Interest on Compulsory Deposits (Rs. 55 crores):–The provision is for Interest on compulsory deposits under the Compulsory Deposit (Income-tax Payers) Scheme, which is paid along with the re-payments of instalments due or premature repayment of deposits as the case may be.

(d) Charges payable to IMF (RS. 182.98 Crores) :- These charges are payable to IMF against drawal of foreign currency equivalent of SDR 3900 million, under the extended fund facility of the IMF.

(e) Police (Rs. 1393.97 crores):–The provision is for the various police establishments. It includes Rs.380.00 crores for Central Reserve Police, Rs.542.71 crores for Border Security Force, Rs.158.75 crores for Assam Rifles, Rs. 134.00 crores for Central Industrial Security Force,Rs.97.25 crores for Indo-Tibetan Border Police and Rs. 17.75 crores for Central Bureau of Investigation.

(f) External Affairs (Rs. 281.33 crores):–This expenditure is mainly on the embassies and missions abroad and for special diplomatic expenditure.

(g) Pensions (Rs. 1997.35 crores):–These include pensions and other retirement benefits of retired personnel of defence services *(Rs.1500.00 crores)* and other civil departments *(Rs. 497.35 crores)*

रेलवे और डाक और दूर संचार विभागों के पेंशन प्रभारों को इन विभागों के कार्यचालन व्यय का भाग माना जाता है।

(झ) सचिवालय सामान्य सेवाएं : (254.06 करोड़ रुपए):- प्रमुख व्यवस्थाएं रक्षा (महानियंत्रक रक्षा लेखा के संगठन सहित) *(138.54 करोड़ रुपए)*, विदेश कार्य *(39.75 करोड़ रुपए)* और गृह (कार्मिक सहित) *(19.83 करोड़ रुपए)* और राजस्व विभाग *(18.41 करोड़ रुपए)* के लिए की गई है ।

(ञ) अन्य (141.85 करोड़ रुपए):- इसमें भारत सरकार के मुद्रणालयों सहित लेखन सामग्री और मुद्रण के लिए 50.67 करोड़ रुपए, और भारत सरकार की मुख्य टकसालों के लिए 38.94 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्थाएं शामिल है ।

इस सेक्टर में शामिल वाणिज्यिक विभाग का राजस्व व्यय इस सेक्टर में शामिल वाणिज्यिक विभागों, कैन्टीन स्टोर विभाग और विभिन्न प्रतिपूर्ति मुद्रण, करेंसी नोट और बैंक नोट मुद्रणालयों और प्रतिभूति कागज कारखाने का राजस्व व्यय 1041.15 करोड़ रुपए और उनकी प्राप्तियां 1083.00 करोड़ रुपए होने का अनुमान है, जिससे 41.85 करोड़ रुपए का निवल अधिशेष रहेगा ।

6. सामाजिक सेवाएं

(क) शिक्षा (639.60 करोड़ रुपए) :- इसमें केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों के लिए 157.00 करोड़ रुपए, गैर-तकनीकी शिक्षा के लिए विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के लिए 224.00 करोड़ रुपए, भारतीय प्रोद्योगिकी संस्थाओं और क्षेत्रीय इंजीनियरी कालेजों के लिए 109.41 करोड़ रुपए और राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण परिषद के लिए 22.77 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

(ख) स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण (241.88 करोड़ रुपए):- इसमें केन्द्रीय सरकारी स्वास्थ्य योजना के लिए 62.13 करोड़ रुपए, अस्पतालों और डिस्पेंसरियों के लिए 34.90 करोड़ रुपए, भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान के लिए 34.00 करोड़ रुपए, पी.जी.आई.एम.ई.आर. चण्डीगढ़ के लिए 20.50 करोड़ रुपए, भारतीय चिकित्सा अनुसंधान परिषद के लिए 14.62 करोड़ रुपए, ऐलोपैथी से भिन्न चिकित्सा पद्धतियों के लिए 11.77 करोड़ रुपए और लोक स्वास्थ्य अनुसंधान संस्थानों के लिए 16.12 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

(ग) सूचना और प्रसारण (309.90 करोड़ रुपए):- इसमें विभिन्न सूचना और प्रचार अभिकरणों जैसे फिल्म डिवीजन, विज्ञापन और दृश्य प्रचार निदेशालय, प्रेस सूचना सेवा, संगीत और नाटक प्रभाग, प्रकाशन प्रभाग आदि के लिए 67.33 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था शामिल है । प्रसारण के लिए 243.57 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था है, जिसमें वाणिज्यिक राजस्व निधि में वाणिज्यिक राजस्व के निवल अन्तरण के लिए 131.74 करोड़ रुपए शामिल है। आकाशवाणी का कार्यचालन व्यय 136.27 करोड़ रुपए और इसकी प्राप्तियां 30.00 करोड़ रुपए होने का अनुमान है । अनुमान है कि दूरदर्शन का कार्यचालन व्यय 188.52 करोड़ रुपए और इसकी प्राप्तियां 200.00 करोड़ रुपए होंगी ।

(घ) श्रमिक कल्याण (271.54 करोड़ रुपए) :- इसमें कर्मचारी परिवार पेंशन योजना को अंशदान के लिए 161.71 करोड़ रुपए, कोयला खान श्रमिक परिवार पेंशन-एवं-जीवन बीमा निधि में अंशदान के लिए 24.20 करोड़ रुपए और औद्योगिक मजदूरों के लिए जमा से सम्बद्ध बीमा योजना के लिए 21.47 करोड़ रुपए शामिल है । अन्य योजनाएं, जिनके लिए व्यवस्था की गई है, ये हैं:- औद्योगिक सम्बन्ध, काम की स्थितियां और सुरक्षा, श्रमिक कल्याण, श्रमिक शिक्षा और कारीगरों तथा पर्यवेक्षकों का प्रशिक्षण ।

(ङ) सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण (222.14 करोड़ रुपए):- इसमें स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों को दी जाने वाली पेंशन और अन्य लाभों के लिए 150.19 करोड़ रुपए, गरीब परिवारों के लिए वैयक्तिक दुर्घटना योजना के लिए 5.00 करोड़ रुपए, विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को राहत देने और उनके पुनर्वास के लिए 5.88 करोड़ रुपए, बाल और महिला कल्याण के लिए 26.80 करोड़ रुपए, विकलांगों के कल्याण के लिए 7.37 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

(च) अन्य (14.21 करोड़ रुपए):- इसके अन्तर्गत मुख्यतः अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित जन जातियों और अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों के कल्याण, पोषाहार और नार्वे से उपहार कागज की पूर्ति सहित आकस्मिक खर्चों के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

7. आर्थिक सेवाएं

(क) कृषि और सम्बद्ध क्रियाकलाप (423.26 करोड़ रुपए):- इसमें, फसल पालन, भूमि और जल संरक्षण, पशु पालन, डेरी विकास, मीन उद्योग,

Pensionary charges of Railways and Departments of Posts and Telecommunications are treated as part of operating expenses of these Departments.

(h) Secretariat-General Services ***(254.06 Crores):-*** The major provisions are for Defence (including the C.G.D.A's organisation) *(Rs.138.54 crores)* , External Affairs *(Rs.39.75 crores)* and Home (including Personnel) *(Rs.19.83crores)*, and Department of Revenue *(Rs.18.41 crores)*.

(i) Others (Rs. 141.85 crores) :– The major provisions included here are Rs.50.67 crores for stationery and printing including Government of India presses, and Rs. 38.94 crores for Government of India Mints.

The revenue expenditure of the commercial departments included in this sector namely the Canteen Stores Department and the various security printing, currency note and bank note presses and Security Paper Mill is estimated at Rs. 1041.15 crores and their receipts are placed at Rs. 1083.00 crores leaving a net surplus of Rs.41.85 crores.

6. SOCIAL SERVICES

(a) Education (Rs.639.60 crores) :– The provisions include Rs.157.00 crores for Kendriya Vidyalayas, Rs. 224.00 crores for University Grants Commission for non-technical education, Rs.109.41 crores for Indian Institutes of Technology and Regional Engineering Colleges and Rs. 22.77 crores for National Council for Educational Research and Training.

(b) Health and Family Welfare (Rs.241.88 crores):– The provisions include Rs. 62.13 crores for Central Government Health Scheme, Rs. 34.90 crores for hospitals and dispensaries, Rs.34.00 crores for All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Rs. 20.50 crores for PGIMER, Chandigarh, Rs. 14.62 crores for Indian Council of Medical Research, Rs. 11.77 crores for systems of medicine other than allopathy, and Rs. 16.12 crores for public health research institutes.

(c) Information and Broadcasting (Rs. 309.90 crores) :– The provisions include Rs. 67.33 crores for the various information and publicity agencies like Films Division, Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity, Press Information Service, Song and Drama Division, Publications Division. etc. The provision of Rs. 243.57 crores for broadcasting includes Rs.131.74 crores for net transfer of commercial revenues to Commercial Revenues Fund. Operational expenses of Akashvani are estimated at Rs. 136.27 crores and the receipts at Rs.30.00 crores. Doordarshan's operational expenses are placed at Rs.188.52 crores and receipts at Rs. 200.00 crores.

(d) Labour Welfare (Rs.271.54 crores):– The provision includes Rs. 161.71 crores for contribution to Employees Family Pension Scheme, Rs.24.20 crores to Family Pension cum Life Assurance Fund for coal mine workers and Rs.21.47 crores for Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme for industrial workers. Other schemes for which provision has been made include industrial relations, working conditions and safety, labour welfare, labour education and training of craftsmen and supervisors.

(e) Social Security and Welfare (Rs. 222.14 crores) :– The provision includes Rs.150.19 crores for pension and other benefits to freedom fighters, Rs. 5.00 crores for Personal Accident Scheme for poor families, Rs.5.88 crores for relief and rehabilitation of displaced persons, Rs.26.80 crores for child and women's welfare and Rs.7.37 crores for the welfare of handicapped etc.

(f) Others (Rs.14.21 crores) :– The provisions are mainly for Welfare of scheduled caste, scheduled tribes and other backward classes, Nutrition and for supply of Gift paper etc. from Norway including incidental expenses.

7. ECONOMIC SERVICES

(a) Agriculture and Allied activities (Rs. 423.26 crores) :– The provisions are for various schemes relating to crop husbandry, soil

वानिकी और वन्य-जीवन, खाद्य भंडारण, भांडागारण आदि से सम्बन्धित विभिन्न योजनाओं के लिए व्यवस्था है । मुख्य व्यवस्थाएं कृषि अनुसंधान और शिक्षा *(172.50 करोड़ रुपए)*, चीनी विकास निधि के लेन-देनों *(141.35 करोड़ रुपए)* और बागानों *(25.32 करोड़ रुपए)* के लिए है । दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना का व्यय 102.49 करोड़ रुपए होगा और इसकी प्राप्तियां 88.75 करोड़ रुपए होगी ।

(ख) ऊर्जा (481.17 करोड़ रुपए) :- इस व्यवस्था में विद्युत केन्द्रों (स्टेशनों)/स्कीमों पर निवल व्यय के लिए 325.98 करोड़ रुपए शामिल हैं । राजस्थान परमाणु विद्युत केन्द्र के मामले में व्यय प्राप्तियों से 16.52 करोड़ रुपए अधिक होने का अनुमान है । बदरपुर तापीय विद्युत केन्द्र की प्राप्तियां (20.00 करोड़ रुपए) व्यय *(308.54 करोड़ रुपए)* से कम होने की सम्भावना है, जो मुख्यतः दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदान संस्थान द्वारा इस केन्द्र (स्टेशन) को अदायगियों में चूक करने के कारण है । इस क्षेत्र में अन्य प्रमुख व्यवस्थाएं कोयला खानों में संरक्षण और सुरक्षा *(30.00 करोड़ रुपए)* और कोयला क्षेत्र में सड़कों के विकास *(20.00 करोड़ रुपए)* से संबंधित हैं ।

(ग) उद्योग और खनिज (290.76 करोड़ रुपए) :- मुख्य व्यवस्थाएं ग्राम और लघु उद्योग, भारतीय भू-वैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण, न्यूक्लीय ईंधन परियोजनाओं सहित परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग की औद्योगिक परियोजनाओं, वस्त्रोद्योग और जूट से संबंधित संगठनों और स्कीमों के लिए है । परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग की परियोजनाओं में ईंधन निर्माण सुविधाओं के लिए 35.48 करोड़ रुपए की प्राप्तियों को घटाकर व्यवस्था शामिल है, जिसे वाणिज्यिक सेवा माना जाता है । इसके लिए 127.30 करोड़ रुपए के व्यय और 162.78 करोड़ रुपए की प्राप्तियों का अनुमान लगाया गया है ।

(घ) परिवहन (287.30 करोड़ रुपए) :- इसमें की गई व्यवस्था मुख्यतः राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के अनुरक्षण *(146.62 करोड़ रुपए)*, सामरिक और सीमावर्ती सड़कों *(19.25 करोड़ रुपए)* फरक्का बराज परियोजना *(11.15 करोड़ रुपए)*, तलकर्षण और सर्वेक्षण संगठन *(44.10 करोड़ रुपए)* से सम्बंधित है । दीप-स्तम्भ और दीप पोत विभाग, जिसे वाणिज्यिक उपक्रम माना जाता है, का व्यय 20.26 करोड़ रुपए और उसकी प्राप्तियां 22.90 करोड़ रुपए होने का अनुमान है ।

(ङ) विज्ञान, प्रौद्योगिकी और पर्यावरण (566.64 करोड़ रुपए):- इसके अन्तर्गत की गई व्यवस्था में परमाणु ऊर्जा अनुसंधान के लिए 191.03 करोड़ रुपए, अंतरिक्ष अनुसंधान के लिए 107.63 करोड़ रुपए, विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग की स्कीमों के लिए 88.86 करोड़ रुपए, वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद के लिए 143.46 करोड़ रुपए और समुद्र-वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान के लिए 7.62 करोड़ रुपए शामिल है ।

(च) अन्य (32.46 करोड़ रुपए) :- अन्य व्यवस्थाओं के साथ-साथ यह व्यवस्था संयुक्त पूंजी कम्पनियों के रजिस्ट्रार के कार्यालयों और भारत निवेश केन्द्र को अनुदान देने के लिए की गई है।

8. आयोजना-भिन्न पूंजी परिव्यय *(1181.60 करोड़ रुपए)*

मुख्य व्यवस्थाएं ये है :- रक्षा मंत्रालय के नियंत्रणाधीन सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों में निवेश के लिए 84.00 करोड़ रुपए,परमाणु ऊर्जा उद्योगों पर पूंजी व्यय के लिए 233.04 करोड़ रुपए, राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के निर्माण के लिए 66.90 करोड़ रुपए, तट-रक्षक संगठन के लिए भवनों और समुद्री जहाज, तथा जलयानों वायुयानों के अभिग्रहण के लिए 146.55 करोड़ रुपए, विदेशों में दूतावासों और मिशनों के लिए कार्यालय और रिहायशी इमारतों के लिए 67.00 करोड़ रुपए, आयकर अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत अचल सम्पत्ति के अधिग्रहण के लिए 30.00 करोड़ रुपए, पुलिस के लिए भवनों (और अन्य आवासों) के लिए 96.03 करोड़ रुपए, केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग द्वारा निर्मित कार्यालयों और रिहायशी इमारतों के लिए 65.50 करोड़ रुपए और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय संस्थाओं को अभिदान के लिए 128.25 करोड़ रुपए । ब्यौरा विवरण संख्या 8 में दिया गया है ।

9. सरकारी उद्यमों को आयोजना-भिन्न उधार *(968.82 करोड़ रुपए)*

इसमें निवेश प्रयोजन के लिए 62.00 करोड़ रुपए और अन्य प्रयोजनों के लिए 906.82 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था शामिल है । दूसरी व्यवस्था में उर्वरक कम्पनियों के लिए 80.00 करोड़ रुपए, सरकारी उद्यम विभाग के अन्तर्गत आने वाली कम्पनियों के लिए 97.25 करोड़ रुपए, वस्त्रोद्योग और जूट कम्पनियों के लिए 173.25 करोड़ रुपए और दिल्ली परिवहन निगम के लिए 50.00 करोड़ रुपए शामिल है । ब्यौरे विवरण संख्या 9 में दिए गए हैं ।

and water conservation, animal husbandry, dairy development, fisheries, forestry and wild life, food, storage warehousing etc. Major provisions are for agricultural research and education *(Rs. 172.50 crores)*, Sugar Development Fund transactions *(Rs. 141.35 crores)* and Planta-tions *(Rs. 25.32crores)* . The expenditure of Delhi Milk Scheme is placed at Rs. 102.49 crores and its receipts at Rs.88.75 crores.

(b) Energy (Rs. 481.17 crores) : - The provisions include Rs325.98 crores for the net expenditure on Power Stations/Schemes. The case of the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station, the expenditure is estimated to exceed the receipts by Rs.16.52 crores. The receipts of the Badarpur Thermal Power Station *(Rs.20.00 crores)* are likely to be less than the expenditure *(Rs.308.54 cores)* mainly due to defaults in payments by DESU to the Station. Other major provisions in this sector relate to conservation and safety in Coal mines *(Rs.30.00 crores)* and development of roads in coal field area *(Rs.20.00 crores)*

(c) Industry and Minerals (Rs. 290.76 crores) :–The main provisions are for village and small industries, the Geological Survey of India, the industrial projects of Atomic Energy Deptt. including nuclear fuel projects, and for organisations and schemes relating to textiles and jute. The provision for projects of Atomic Energy Deptt. includes Rs. 35.48 crores as net receipts on Fuel Fabrication Facilities which is treated as a commercial service - expenditure is estimated at Rs.127.30 crores and receipts at Rs. 162.78 crores.

(d) Transport (Rs. 287.30 crores) :– The provisions mainly relate to maintenance of national highways *(Rs. 146.62 crores)*, strategic and border roads *(Rs. 19.25 crores)*, Farakka Barrage Project *(Rs.11.15 crores)*, Dredging and Survey organisation *(Rs.44.10 crores)*. The expenditure of Light houses and Lightships department which is treated as a commercial undertaking is placed at Rs. 20.26 crores and its receipts at Rs. 22.90 crores.

(e) Science,Technology and Environment (Rs.566.64 crores):–The provisions include Rs. 191.03 crores for Atomic Energy research, Rs. 107.63 crores for Space research, Rs. 88.86 crores for the schemes of the Department of Science and Technology, Rs.143.46 crores for the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and Rs. 7.62 crores for oceanographic research.

(f) Others (Rs. 32.46 crores) :–The provisions include inter-alia the expenditure to offices of Registrar of Joint Stock Companies and Grants to India Investment Centre

8. NON-PLAN CAPITAL OUTLAY *(Rs. 1181.60 crores)*

The main provisions are Rs.84.00 crores for investment in Public sector undertakings under the control of the Ministry of Defence Rs.233.04 crores on Capital expenditure relating to Atomic energy industries Rs.66.90 crores for construction of national highways, Rs.146.55 crores for buildings and acquisition of ships and vessels for the Coast Guards Organisation, Rs. 67.00 crores for office and residential buildings for embassies and missions abroad, Rs. 30.00 crores for acquisition of immovable property under the Income-tax Act, Rs.96.03 crores for Police buildings (including housing), Rs.65.50 crores for construction of office and residential buildings by the CPWD, Rs.128.25 crores for subscriptions to international financial insititutions. Details are given in Statement No.8.

9. NON-PLAN LOANS TO PUBLIC ENTERPRISES *(Rs. 968.82 crores)*

These include Rs. 62.00 crores for investment purposes and Rs.906.82 crores for other purposes. The latter include Rs.80.00 crores for fertilizers companies, Rs. 97.25 crores for the companies under the Department of Public Enterprises, Rs.173.25 crores for textile and jute companies and Rs. 50.00 crores for Delhi Transport Corporation, Details are given in Statement No.9.

10. अन्य आयोजना-भिन्न उधार *(272.06 करोड़ रुपए)*

सरकारी सेवकों आदि को उधार के लिए निवल 112.00 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है । इसमें 125 करोड़ रुपए गृह निर्माण (इसमें से 120.00 करोड़ रुपए केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारी समूह बीमा योजना के अन्तर्गत जमा होने वाली राशि से पूरे किए जाएंगे) के लिए और 46.00 करोड़ रुपए वाहनों की खरीद के लिए हैं ।

11. राज्यों को आयोजना-भिन्न अनुदान *(2930.84 करोड़ रुपए)*

इनमें नौवें वित्त आयोग की सिफारिशों के आधार पर संविधान के अनुच्छेद 275(1) के अन्तर्गत अनुदान और विशेष योजनाओं अथवा प्रयोजनों के लिए अन्य अनुदान शामिल है । अगले वर्ष अनुच्छेद 275(1) के अन्तर्गत 2723.45 करोड़ रुपए के अनुदान दिए जाने का अनुमान है जिसमें 1989-90 के लिए अग्रेनीत व्यय के हेतु 318.72 करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान शामिल है । यात्री किराया कर के बदले दिए जाने वाले अनुदानों के लिए 150 करोड़ रुपए और प्राकृतिक विपदाओं से राहत के लिए दिए जाने वाले अनुदानों के लिए 603 करोड़ रुपए रखे गए हैं । अन्य व्यवस्थाओं में विश्वविद्यालय और कालेज के अध्यापकों के वेतनमानों के संशोधन के लिए 104.54 करोड़ रुपए, पुलिस योजनाओं के लिए 12.80 करोड़ रुपए , होम गार्ड और सिविल डिफेंस के लिए 22.50 करोड़ रुपए , जेल प्रशासन के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए 10 करोड़ रुपए, सीमा-सड़कों के निर्माण एवं-अनुरक्षण के लिए 143.05 करोड़ रुपए, वृहत्तर बम्बई विकास योजना के लिए 21.50 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्थाएं शामिल हैं । ब्यौरा विवरण संख्या 10 में दिया गया है ।

12. राज्यों को आयोजना-भिन्न ऋण *(48.52 करोड़ रुपए)*

इसमें दूसरे हुगली पुल के लिए 22.00 करोड़ रुपए के ऋण पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार को देने की व्यवस्था शामिल है । ब्यौरा विवरण संख्या 10 में दिया गया है।

13. संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को आयोजना-भिन्न अनुदान *(55.74 करोड़ रुपए)*

इसके अन्तर्गत व्यवस्था पांडिचेरी के लिए आयोजना-भिन्न राजस्व के अन्तर (55.74 करोड़ रुपए) को पूरा करने के लिए की गई है ।

ब्यौरा विवरण संख्या 10 में दिया गया है ।

14. संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को आयोजना-भिन्न ऋण *(7.33 करोड़ रुपए)*

इसमें पांडिचेरी को अपने आयोजना-भिन्न पूंजीगत अन्तर को पूरा करने के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

15. बिना विधानमंडल वाले संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों का आयोजना-भिन्न व्यय *(921.92 करोड़ रुपए)*

इनमें यह व्यवस्था की गई है:-दिल्ली के लिए 668.86 करोड़ रुपए अंदमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह के लिए 109.38 करोड़ रुपए, दादरा और नागर हवेली के लिए 8.72 करोड़ रुपए, लक्षद्वीप के लिए 24.26 करोड़ रुपए, चंडीगढ़ के लिए 98.01 करोड़ रुपए और दमन एवं दीव, संघ राज्य के लिए करोड़ 12.69 करोड़ रुपए ।

ब्यौरे विवरण संख्या 3 में दिए गए हैं ।

16. विदेशी सरकारों को अनुदान *(189.81 करोड़ रुपए)*

इसमें मुख्यतः भूटान के लिए 72.43 करोड़ रुपए, नेपाल के लिए 22.79 करोड़ रुपए और अन्य विकासशील देशों के लिए 82.60 करोड़ रुपए (जिसमें अफ्रीका निधि में अंशदान करने के लिए 16.42 करोड़ रुपए शामिल हैं) की व्यवस्था की गई है। ब्यौरा विवरण संख्या 17 में दिया गया है ।

17. विदेशी सरकारों को ऋण *(404.34 करोड़ रुपए)*

मुख्य व्यवस्थाएं व्यापार और अदायगी करारों के अनुसार तकनीकी ऋणों के लिए 350.00करोड़ रुपए , बंगलादेश के लिए 5.00 करोड़ रुपए, भूटान के लिए 1.34 करोड़ रुपए, वियतनाम के लिए 12.00 करोड़ रुपए, निकारागुआ के लिए 1.30 करोड़ रुपए, श्रीलंका के लिए 15.00 करोड़ रुपए और सुरीनाम के लिए 4.06 करोड़ रुपए । ब्यौरा विवरण संख्या 17 में दिया गया है ।

10. OTHER NON PLAN LOANS *(Rs. 272.06 crores)*

A net provision of Rs.112.00 crores has been made for loans to Government servants etc. This includes Rs. 125 crores for house building (of which Rs. 120.00 crores will be met from the accretions to the Central Government Employees Group Insurance Scheme) and Rs. 46.00 crores for purchase of conveyances.

11. NON -PLAN GRANTS TO STATES *(Rs.2930.84 crores)*

These include grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution on the basis of the recommendations of the Ninth Finance Commission and other grants for specific schemes or purposes. Article 275(1) grants next year are estimated at Rs.2723.45 crores including provision for the spilt over expre of the year 1989-90 of Rs.318.72 crores. Grants in lieu of tax on passenger fares are placed at Rs.150 crores and grants for relief from natural calamities at Rs.603 crores. Other provisions include Rs.104.54 crores for revision of pay scales of University and College teachers, Rs.12.80 crores for Police schemes, Rs.22.50 crores for home guards and civil defence, Rs.10 crores for modernisation of prison administration, Rs.143.05 crores for construction and maintenance of border roads, and Rs. 21.50 crores for Greater Bombay development scheme. Details are given in Statement No.10.

12. NON-PLAN LOANS TO STATES *(Rs.48.52 crrores)*

The provisions include Rs.22.00 crores loans to Govt. of West Bengal for the Second Hooghly bridge. Details are given in Statement No.10.

13. NON-PLAN GRANTS TO UNION TERRITORY GOVERNMENTS*(Rs.55.74 crores)*

The provision is for Pondicherry to cover its Non-Plan revenue gap *(Rs. 55.74 crores).*

Details are given in Statement No.10.

14. NON-PLAN LOANS TO UNION TERRITORY GOVERNMENTS *(Rs.7.33 crores)*

The provision is for Pondicherry for covering its Non plan capital gap.

15. NON-PLAN EXPENDITURE OF UNION TERRITORIES WITHOUT LEGISLATURE *(Rs.921.92 crores)*

The provisions are: Rs.668.86 crores for Delhi Rs.109.38 crores for Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Rs.8.72 crores for Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Rs.24.26 crores for Lakshadweep, Rs. 98.01 crores for Chandigarh and Rs. 12.69 crores for Union Territory of Daman and Diu.

Details are given in Statement No.3.

16. GRANTS TO FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS *(Rs. 189.81 crores)*

The major provisions are Rs.72.43 crores for Bhutan, Rs.22.79 crores for Nepal, and Rs.82.60 crores for other developing countries (including contribution to the Africa Fund Rs.16.42 crores). Details are given in Statement No.17.

17. LOANS TO FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS *(Rs.404.34 crores)*

The major provisions are Rs.350.00 crores for technical credits in terms of trade and payment agreements, Rs.5.00 crores for Bangladesh, Rs.1.34 crores for Bhutan, Rs.12.00 crores for Vietnam, Rs.1.30 crores for Nicaragua and Rs.15.00 crores for Sri Lanka and Rs.4.06 crores for Surinam. Details are given in Statement No.17.

स्थूल श्रेणियों के अनुसार आयोजना-भिन्न व्यय
NON PLAN EXPENDITURE BY BROAD CATEGORIES

विवरण
STATEMENT 4
(करोड़ रुपए) ((In crores of Rupees)

विवरण	Particulars	1989-90 बजट Budget	1989-90 संशोधित Revised	1990-91 बजट Budget
1. ब्याज अदायगियां	**1. Interest Payments**	**17000.00**	**17710.00**	**20850.00**
2. रक्षा	**2. Defence**	**13000.00**	**14500.00**	**15750.00**
राजस्व खाते पर	On Revenue Account	9092.63	10271.67	10948.11
पूंजी खाते पर	On Capital Account	3907.37	4228.33	4801.89
3. आर्थिक सहायता	**3. Subsidies**			
3.1 मुख्य आर्थिक सहायता	*3.1. Major Subsidies*	*7472.00*	*9166.00*	*8516.00*
3.11 खाद्य	3.11. Food	2200.00	2476.00	2200.00
3.12 देशी उर्वरक	3.12. Indigenous Fertilizers	3121.00	3771.00	3250.00
3.13 आयातित उर्वरक	3.13. Imported Fertilizers	530.00	830.00	750.00
3.14 निर्यात संवर्धन और बाजार विकास	3.14. Export Promotion & Market Development	1621.00	2089.00	2316.00
3.2 ब्याज संबंधी आर्थिक सहायताएं(विवरणसं.5)	*3.2 Interest Subsidies (Statement No-5)*	*314.14*	*932.37*	*391.29*
3.3 अन्य आर्थिक सहायताएं (विवरण सं.6)*	**3.3 Other Subsidies (Statement No.-6)***	**668.11**	**578.57**	**1716.38**
कुल आर्थिक सहायता	***Total Subsidies***	***8454.25***	***10676.94***	***10623.67***
4 डाक घाटा	**4. Postal Deficit**	**180.00**	**182.06**	**84.00**
5. सामान्य सेवाएं	**5. General Services**	**6025.29**	**5477.55**	**5640.70**
5.01 राज्य के अंग	5.01 Organs of State	445.62	472.43	363.97
5.02 कर संग्रह	5.02 Tax Collection	505.58	522.38	574.36
503 अनिवार्य जमाओं पर ब्याज	5.03 Interest on C.D	58.00	75.00	55.00
5.04 अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष को देय प्रभार	5.04 Charges payable to IMF	214.53	291.30	182.98
5.05 सचिवालय-सामान्य सेवाएं	5.05 Secretariat-General Services	214.99	223.76	254.06
5.06 पुलिस	5.06 Police	1222.22	1277.13	1393.97
5.07 विदेश कार्य	5.07 External Affairs	234.93	261.04	281.33
5.08 पेंशन	5.08 Pensions	1879.10	2054.45	1997.35
5.09 राज्यों को दिए गए उधार का बट्टा खाता	5.09 Loans to State Written off	3.10	0.67	96.25
5.10 लोक निर्माण कार्य	5.10 Public Works	73.32	86.79	96.51
5.11 आसूचना ब्यूरो	5.11 Intelligence Bureau	101.00	95.47	103.07
5.12 मंहगाई भत्ते के लिए एकमुश्त व्यवस्था	5.12 Lumpsum Provision for D.A	1000.00	0.00	100.00
5.13 अन्य	5.13 Others	72.90	117.13	141.85
6 सामाजिक सेवाएं	**6. Social Services**	**1419.34**	**1559.19**	**1891.69**
6.01 शिक्षा	6.01 Education	509.87	502.45	639.60
6.02 खेल और युवा कार्य	6.02 Sports & Youth Services	18.61	18.59	24.60
603 कला और संस्कृति	6.03 Arts & Culture	46.82	47.16	59.05
6.04 स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण	6.04 Health & Family Welfare	184.65	202.54	241.88
6.05 आवास और शहरी विकास	6.05 Housing & Urban Development	55.99	69.20	83.56
606 सूचना और प्रसारण	6.06 Information & Broadcasting	189.95	234.39	309.90
6.07 श्रमिक कल्याण	6.07 Labour Welfare	257.58	254.77	271.54
608 सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण	6.08 Social Security & Welfare	121.45	194.54	222.14
6.09 सचिवालय-सामाजिक सेवाएं	6.09 Secretariat-Social Services	21.90	22.88	25.21
6.10 अन्य	6.10 Others	12.52	12.67	14.21
7. आर्थिक सेवाएं	**7. Economic Services**	**2127.55**	**3187.76**	**2521.31**
7.01 कृषि और सम्बद्ध सेवाएं	7.01 Agriculture & Allied Services	355.51	380.87	423.26
7.02 विदेश व्यापार और निर्यात संवर्धन (आर्थिक सहायताओं के अलावा)	7.02 Foreign Trade & Export Promotion (Other than Subsidies)	51.42	82.92	61.22
7.03 ऊर्जा	7.03 Energy	433.15	482.82	481.17
7.04 उद्योग और खनिज	7.04 Industry & Minerals	320.53	631.63	290.76
7.05 परिवहन	7.05 Transport	241.10	277.23	287.30
7.06 विज्ञान, प्रौद्योगिकी और पर्यावरण	7.06 Science Technology & Environment	473.64	474.31	566.64
7.07 मौसम-विज्ञान	7.07 Meteorology	37.52	35.63	40.33
7.08 सिंचाई और बाढ़ नियंत्रण	7.08 Irrigation & Flood Control	42.06	42.13	51.92
7.09 जनगणना, सर्वेक्षण और सांख्यिकी	7.09 Census, Surveys & Statistics	54.26	61.90	178.55
7.10 पर्यटन	7.10 Tourism	9.00	10.28	13.76
7.11 सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	7.11 Secretariat-Economic Services	82.46	84.85	93.94
7.12 एच.ई.सी,सी.आई.डब्लयू.टी.सी. और डी. टी. सी. को दिए गए उधारों को बट्टे खाते डालना	7.12 Write-off of loans to HEC, CIWTC and DTC	0.00	588.04	0.00
7.13 अन्य	7.13 Others	26.90	35.15	32.46
8. राज्यों को आयोजना-भिन्न अनुदान(विवरण सं. 10)	**8. Non-Plan Grants to States (Statement No-10)**	**2613.05**	**2214.62**	**2930.84**
9. संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को आयोजना-भिन्न अनुदान (विवरण सं. 10)	**9. Non-Plan Grants to Union Territory Govt. (Statement No-10)**	**26.55**	**32.54**	**55.74**
10. विदेशी सरकारों को अनुदान (विवरण सं.17)	**10. Grants to Foreign Governments (Statement No-17)**	**182.45**	**161.86**	**189.81**
11. आयोजना-भिन्न पूंजी परिव्यय (विवरण सं. 8)	**11. Non-Plan Capital Outlay (Statement No-8)**	**1011.16**	**984.02**	**1181.60**
12. राज्यों को आयोजना-भिन्न ऋण (विवरण सं..10)	**12. Non-Plan Loans to States (Statement No-10)**	**73.27**	**54.38**	**48.52**
13. संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को आयोजना-भिन्न ऋण (विवरणसं.10)	**13. Non-Plan Loans to UTs (Statement No-10)**	**6.98**	**6.98**	**7.33**
14. सरकारी उद्यमों को आयोजना-भिन्न ऋण (विवरण सं. 9)	**14. Non-Plan Loans to Public Enterprises (Statement No-9)**	**1037.17**	**1131.12**	**968.82**
15. विदेशी सरकारों को ऋण (विवरण सं. 17)	**15. Loans to Foreign Governments (Statement No-17)**	**210.13**	**395.23**	**404.34**
16. अन्य आयोजना-भिन्न ऋण	**16. Other Non-Plan Loans**	**154.74**	**164.41**	**272.06**
17. बिना विधानमण्डल वाले संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों का व्यय (विवरण सं. 3)	**17. Expenditure of UTs without Legislature (Statement No-3)**	**739.74**	**780.86**	**921.92**
कुल जोड़	***GRAND TOTAL***	***54261.67***	***59219.52***	***64342.35***
इसमे राज्यों द्वारा दी गई आर्थिक सहायता शामिल है ।	*Includes Subsidies released through States*	*233.72*	*195.50*	*265.50*

आयोजना-भिन्न आर्थिक सहायता - बजट संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता
NON-PLAN SUBSIDIES - INTEREST SUBSIDIES

विवरण
STATEMENT 5
(करोड़ रुपए) *(In crores of Rupees)*

सरकारी उद्यमों आदि का नाम	Name of Public Enterprises etc.	बजट Budget 1989-90	संशोधित Revised 1989-90	बजट Budget 1990-91
1. गार्डन रीच शिपबिल्डर्स एण्ड इंजीनियर्स लि.	1. Garden reach Ship Builders & Engineers	...	24.13	4.64
2. माझगांव डॉक लि.	2. Mazagon Dock Ltd.	...	46.05	15.35
3. कोल इण्डिया लि०	3. Coal India Ltd	58.08	58.08	58.08
4. भारतीय औद्योगिक पुनर्निमाण बैंक	4. Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India	2.00	2.00	2.00
5 गोआनी बैंक	5. Goan Banks	0.11	0.11	0.10
6. अनधिसूचित चीनी उपक्रम	6. Denotified Sugar Undertakings	1.50	0.10	0.10
7. खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग	7. Khadi and Village Industries Commission	34.00	34.00	34.00
(क) खादी उद्योगों के लिए	(a) For Khadi Industries	23.00	23.00	23.00
(ख) अन्य ग्रामोद्योगों के लिए	(b) For Other Village Industries	11.00	11.00	11.00
8. बर्न स्टैंडर्ड एण्ड कं० लि०	8. Burn Standard & Co Ltd	5.70	5.70	5.70
9. तुंगभद्रा स्टील प्रोडक्ट्स लि०	9. Tungabadra Steel Products Ltd.	0.48	0.48	0.48
10. भारतीय प्रेस ट्रस्ट को ब्याज-आर्थिक सहायता	10. Interest Subsidy to P.T.I.	...	0.05	0.05
11. राष्ट्रीय खनिज विकास निगम	11. National Mineral Development Corporation	10.72	9.95	...
12. भारतीय इस्पात प्राधिकरण लि०	12. Steel Authority of India Ltd	21.42	21.42	...
13. राष्ट्रीय इस्पात निगम लि.	13. Rastriya Ispat Nigam Ltd.	2.38	2.38	...
14. भारत रिफ्रेक्ट्रीज लि. (आई.एफ.आई.सी.ओ.)	14. Bharat Refractries Ltd (IFICO)	...	8.41	1.63
15. विश्वेश्वरी इस्पात परियोजना	15. Visvesvaray Iron & Steel Ltd	...	18.21	...
16. भारत गोल्ड माइन्स लि.	16. Bharat Gold Mines Ltd.	...	...	14.00
17. हिंदुस्तान एंटीबायोटिक्स लि०	17. Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.	5.15	5.15	5.15
18. माइनिंग एण्ड एलाइड मशीनरी कारपोरेशन लि०	18. Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Ltd.	4.42	4.42	...
19. राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम	19. National Textile Corporation	167.10	211.50	230.00
20. बिन्नी एण्ड कं०	20. Binny & Co.	1.08	1.08	0.01
21.हेवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन	21. Heavy Engineering Corporation	...	87.50	20.00
22. दिल्ली परिवहन निगम	22. Delhi Transport Corporation	...	334.19	...
23. केन्द्रीय अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन निगम	23. Central Inland Water Transport Corporation	...	57.46	...
जोड़ - ब्याज संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता	**TOTAL-INTEREST SUBSIDIES**	**314.14**	**932.37**	**391.29**

आयोजना-भिन्न आर्थिक सहायता - अन्य आर्थिक सहायता (सब्सिडी)
NON-PLAN SUBSIDIES - OTHER SUBSIDIES

विवरण
STATEMENT 6

(करोड़ रुपए) *(In crores of Rupees)*

विवरण	Particulars	बजट Budget 1989-90	संशोधित Revised 1989-90	बजट Budget 1990-91
1. आलुओं तथा प्याज आदि के लिए मूल्य समर्थन क्रियाकलाप	**1. Price support operations for Potatoes, Onions Etc.**	**4.00**	**3.80**	**4.00**
1.01 नाफेड के माध्यम से	1.01 Through NAFED	2.50	3.30	2.50
1.02 राज्य सरकारों के माध्यम से	1.02 Through State Governments	1.50	0.50	1.50
2. मदर डेरी को आर्थिक सहायता	2. Subsidy to Mother Dairy	4.10	9.58	0.01
3. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय एयर लाइनों (एयर इंडिया सहित) को बेचे गए विमानन ईंधन पर विक्रय कर के एवज में राज्य सरकारों को अदायगियां	3. Payments to State Governments in lieu of sales Tax on aviation fuel sold to international airlines (including Air India)	50.00	40.00	45.00
4. वस्तुओं के निर्यात के लिए राज्य व्यापार निगम को हानियों की प्रतिपूर्ति	4. Reimbursement of losses to S.T.C for export of commodities	19.25	17.00	15.00
5. चीनी के बारे में व्यापार संबंधी कार्यों के लिए राज्य व्यापार निगम को हानियों की प्रतिपूर्ति	5. Reimbursement of losses to S.T.C for trading operations in respect of Sugar	20.00	6.00	0.00
6. हज समिति को आर्थिक सहायता	6. Subsidy to Haj Committee	2.24	1.24	2.24
7. शैक्षणिक प्रयोजनों के लिए श्वेत मुद्रण कागज	7. White Printing paper for Educational Purposes	24.00	24.00	20.00
8. लाभांश राहत और अन्य रियायतों के लिए रेलवे को आर्थिक सहायता	8. Subsidy to Railways for dividend relief & other concessions	227.30	233.97	278.75
9. रेल व समुद्री मार्ग से कोयले को लाने-ले जाने के लिए आर्थिक सहायता	9. Subsidy for transport of Coal by Rail-cum Sea route	0.20	0.10	0.20
10. चीनी के संकट-निरोधक भंडार को बनाए रखने के लिए आर्थिक सहायता	10. Subsidy on maintenance of buffer stock of Sugar	0.50	0.50	0.50
11. साबुन उद्योग के लिए आयातित चर्बीयुक्त एसिडों के कारण हानियों की पूर्ति के वास्ते राज्य व्यापार निगम को अदायगी	11. Payment to S.T.C to cover losses on import of Fatty acids for Soap industry	2.00	2.00	0.00
12. मध्यम और छोटे दर्जे के अखबारों के लिए अखबारी कागज के आयात के कारण हानियों के लिए आर्थिक सहायता	12. Subsidy for loss on import of News print to Medium & Small Newspapers	3.50	3.40	3.03
13. मध्यम और छोटे दर्जे के अखबारों के लिए देशीय अखबारी कागज के लिए सहायता	13. Subsidy for indegenous News print to Medium & Small Newspapers	0.00	0.50	1.60
14. भारत गोल्ड माइन्स लि० को आर्थिक सहायता	14. Subsidy to Bharat Gold Mines Ltd.	5.40	10.56	8.00
15. भारत एल्यूमिनियम कम्पनी लि. को आर्थिक सहायता	15. Subsidy to Bharat Aluminium Co. Ltd	0.00	0.00	2.44
16. गैर-किफायती नौवहन लाइनों के लिए भारतीय नौवहन निगम को आर्थिक सहायता	16. Subsidy to Shipping Corporation of India, for uneconomic Shipping Lines	11.00	10.45	13.36
17. शिपयार्डों को आर्थिक सहायता	**17. Subsidy to Shipyards**	**32.20**	**22.70**	**32.75**
17.01 कोचीन शिपयार्ड लि०	17.01. Cochin Ship Yard Ltd	7.70	1.20	9.00
17.02 ट्रालर विकास समर्थन निधि	17.02. Trawler development Support Fund	4.50	2.50	3.00
17.03 पोत-अधिग्रहण-ब्याज विभेदक	17.03. Aquisition of Ships-Interest Differentials	20.00	19.00	20.75
18. जूट और कपास के लिए मूल्य समर्थन क्रियाकलाप	**18. Price Support operations in Jute & Cotton**	**32.00**	**12.00**	**32.00**
18.01 जूट	18.01. Jute	12.00	12.00	12.00
18.02 कपास	18.02. Cotton	20.00	0.00	20.00
19. मिल में बने कपड़े पर आर्थिक सहायता	19. Subsidy on Mill-made Cloth	27.40	10.00	10.00
20. हथकरघा संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता	**20. Handloom subsidy**	**183.72**	**157.00**	**220.50**
20.01 हथकरघा के कपड़े पर विशेष छूट	20.01. Special Rebate on handloom cloth	40.50	45.00	50.00
20.02 जनता कपड़ों पर आर्थिक सहायता	20.02. Subsidy on Janata Cloth	141.72	110.00	169.00
20.03 अन्य	20.03. Others	1.50	2.00	1.50
21. स्वेच्छिक सेवा-निवृत्ति योजनाओं के लिए आर्थिक सहायता	21. Subsidy for Voluntary Retirement Schemes	19.30	12.77	19.00
21.01 हिन्दुस्तान स्टील वर्क्स कंस्ट्रक्शन लि.	21.01 Hindustan Steel Works Construction Ltd.	19.30	11.27	15.00
21.02 भारत रिफ्रेक्ट्रीज लि.	21.02 Bharat Refractories Ltd	0.00	1.50	4.00
22. दंगा—पीड़ितों को ब्याज राहत	22. Interest relief to riot victims	0.00	1.00	8.00
23. किसानों को ऋण राहत	23. Debt relief to farmers	0.00	0.00	1000.00
जोड़ - अन्य आर्थिक सहायता	*TOTAL- OTHER SUBSIDIES*	*668.11*	*578.57*	*1716.38*

विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रम
DEPARTMENTAL COMMERCIAL UNDERTAKINGS

विवरण
STATEMENT 7

(करोड़ रुपए) *(In crores of Rupees)*

मंत्रालय/विभाग	MINISTRY/DEPARTMENT	बजट Budget 1989-90			संशोधित Revised 1989-90			बजट Budget 1990-91		
		राजस्व व्यय Revenue Expenditure	प्राप्तियां Receipts	निवल व्यय Net Expenditure	राजस्व व्यय Revenue Expenditure	प्राप्तियां Receipts	निवल व्यय Net Expenditure	राजस्व व्यय Revenue Expenditure	प्राप्तियां Receipts	निवल व्यय Net Expenditure
कृषि मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE**	**101.13**	**87.39**	**13.74**	**96.08**	**78.00**	**18.08**	**102.49**	**88.75**	**13.74**
कृषि और सहकारिता विभाग	*Department of Agriculture & Cooperation*									
1. दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना	1 Delhi Milk Scheme	101.13	87.39	13.74	96.08	78.00	18.08	102.49	88.75	13.74
संचार मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS**	**980.00**	**800.00**	**180.00**	**942.06**	**760.00**	**182.06**	**1056.00**	**972.00**	**84.00**
2. डाक सेवाएं	2 Postal Services	980.00	800.00	180.00	942.06	760.00	182.06	1056.00	972.00	84.00
रक्षा मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF DEFENCE**	**618.42**	**643.25**	**-24.83**	**691.40**	**724.00**	**-32.60**	**792.70**	**804.00**	**-11.30**
3. कैंटीन स्टोर विभाग	3 Canteen Stores Department	618.42	643.25	-24.83	691.40	724.00	-32.60	792.70	804.00	-11.30
ऊर्जा मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF ENERGY**	**272.44**	**65.00**	**207.44**	**318.86**	**...**	**318.86**	**308.54**	**20.00**	**288.54**
विद्युत विभाग	*Department of Power*									
4. बदरपुर तापीय बिजलीघर	4 Badarpur Thermal Power Station	272.44	65.00	207.44	318.86	...	318.86	308.54	20.00	288.54
वित्त मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF FINANCE**	**288.32**	**338.50**	**-50.18**	**253.79**	**298.63**	**-44.84**	**286.30**	**309.00**	**-22.70**
आर्थिक कार्य विभाग	*Department of Economic Affairs*	*247.32*	*308.50*	*-61.18*	*218.44*	*270.13*	*-51.69*	*248.45*	*279.00*	*-30.55*
5. करेंसी नोट प्रेस	5 Currency Note press	77.47	140.00	-62.53	73.16	98.93	-25.77	77.27	90.00	-12.73
6. बैंक नोट प्रेस	6 Bank Note press	79.89	70.00	9.89	58.71	70.00	-11.29	74.03	72.00	2.03
7. सिक्यूरिटी पेपर मिल	7 Security paper Mill	27.52	33.00	-5.48	26.31	35.70	-9.39	30.83	44.00	-13.17
8. इंडिया सिक्यूरिटी प्रेस	8 India Security Press	51.00	50.00	1.00	48.87	50.00	-1.13	53.04	54.00	-0.96
9. सिक्यूरिटी प्रिंटिंग प्रेस	9 Security Printing Press	11.44	15.50	-4.06	11.39	15.50	-4.11	13.28	19.00	-5.72
राजस्व विभाग	*Department of Revenue*	*41.00*	*30.00*	*11.00*	*35.35*	*28.50*	*6.85*	*37.85*	*30.00*	*7.85*
10. अफीम और एल–कलायड के कारखाने	10 Opium and Alkaloid Factories	41.00	30.00	11.00	35.35	28.50	6.85	37.85	30.00	7.85
सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING**	**215.29**	**176.06**	**39.23**	**252.94**	**240.00**	**12.94**	**324.79**	**230.00**	**94.79**
11. आकाशवाणी	11 Akashvani	107.38	30.00	77.38	122.02	30.00	92.02	136.27	30.00	106.27
12. दूरदर्शन	12 Doordarshan	107.91	146.06	-38.15	130.92	210.00	-79.08	188.52	200.00	-11.48
जल-भूतल परिवहन मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT**	**20.31**	**22.60**	**-2.29**	**20.23**	**22.60**	**-2.37**	**20.26**	**22.90**	**-2.64**
13. दीप स्तंभ और दीपपोत	13 Lighthouses & Lightships	20.31	22.60	-2.29	20.23	22.60	-2.37	20.26	22.90	-2.64
परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग	**DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY**	**322.25**	**231.27**	**90.98**	**316.77**	**239.63**	**77.14**	**359.73**	**378.60**	**-18.87**
14. ईंधन निर्माण सुविधाएं	14 Fuel Fabrication Facilities	111.93	74.81	37.12	114.35	79.68	34.67	127.30	162.78	-35.48
15. राजस्थान परमाणु बिजलीघर	15 Rajasthan Atomic Power Station:	49.30	38.22	11.08	47.50	45.27	2.23	55.00	38.48	16.52
16. ईंधन की विस्तृत सूची	16 Fuel Inventory	96.82	78.08	18.74	92.96	77.08	15.88	99.93	124.29	-24.36
17. भारी पानी के पुंज प्रबंध	17 Heavy Water Pool Management :	64.20	40.16	24.04	61.96	37.60	24.36	77.50	53.05	24.45
कुल जोड़	***GRAND TOTAL***	***2818.16***	***2364.07***	***454.09***	***2892.13***	***2362.86***	***529.27***	***3250.81***	***2825.25***	***425.56***

उपर्युक्त विवरण में रेलवे तथा दूरसंचार का राजस्व व्यंय और प्राप्तियां शामिल नहीं हैं ।

The above statement does not include the Revenue expenditure and receipts of Railways and Telecommunications.

आयोजना-भिन्न पूंजी परिव्यय
NON PLAN CAPITAL OUTLAY

विवरण
STATEMENT 8

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

विवरण	PARTICULARS	बजट Budget 1989-90	संशोधित Revised 1989-90	बजट Budget 1990-91
1. **सरकारी उद्यमों में आयोजना-भिन्न निवेश**	**1. Non-Plan investments in Public Enterprises**	**85.00**	**160.54**	**114.82**
1.01 भारत डायनामिक्स लि0	1.01. Bharat Dynamics Ltd	42.00	39.40	25.00
1.02 हिन्दुस्तान एरोनाटिक्स लि0	1.02. Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd	15.00	15.00	36.00
1.03 मजगांव डॉक लि0	1.03. Mazagoan Dock Ltd	17.00	14.65	17.00
1.04 गार्डन रीच शिप बिल्डर्स एण्ड इंजीनियर्स	1.04. Garden Reach Ship-Builders & Engineers	6.00	5.70	6.00
1.05 भारत इलेक्ट्रानिक्स लि0	1.05. Bharat Electronics Ltd	5.00	5.00	0.00
1.06 भारत एल्युमिनियम कम्पनी लि.	1.06. Bharat Aluminium Co.,Ltd.	0.00	80.79	0.00
1.07 भारत गोल्ड माइन्स लि.	1.07. Bharat Gold Mines Ltd.	0.00	0.00	30.82
3. विदेशों मे दूतावासों और मिशनों के लिए कार्यालय इमारतों का अधिग्रहण/निर्माण	2. Acquisition/Construction Office Buildings for Embassies & Missions Abroad	36.00	36.00	52.00
3. विदेशों में दूतावासों और मिशनों के लिए रिहायशी इमारतों का अधिग्रहण/निर्माण	3. Acquisition/Construction of Residential Buildings for Embassies & Missions Abroad	16.00	14.40	15.00
4. **अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय संस्थानों में निवेश**	**4. Investments in International Financial Institutions**	**109.78**	**113.47**	**128.25**
4.01 आई बी आर डी	4.01. I.B.R.D	95.59	97.96	120.27
4.02 आई डी ए	4.02. I.D.A	0.45	0.45	0.00
4.03 एशियाई विकास बैंक	4.03. Asian Development Bank	0.01	0.02	0.02
4.04 अफ्रीकी विकास बैंक/निधि	4.04. African Development Bank/Fund	6.90	6.98	7.96
4.05 अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वित्त निगम	4.05. International Finance Corporation	6.83	8.06	0.00
5. सिक्कों के लिए धातुओं की खरीद	5. Purchase of Metals for Coins	50.00	31.90	51.23
6. सोना और चांदी की खरीद	6. Purchase of Gold & Silver	5.00	4.70	2.50
7. तटरक्षक संगठन के लिए जहाजों, पोतों, वायुयानों आदि का अधिग्रहण	7. Acquisition of Ships, Vessels, Aircrafts etc. for Coast Guard Organisation	127.06	118.82	146.55
8. आयकर अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत अचल सम्पत्तियों का अधिग्रहण	8. Acquisition of Immoveable Properties under Income Tax Act	30.00	30.00	30.00
9. राष्ट्रीय अभिलेखागार के लिए कलात्मक वस्तुओं का अधिग्रहण	9. Acquisition of Art Treasures for National Museum	20.50	0.50	20.00
10. पुलिस के लिए कार्यालय भवनों का निर्माण	10. Construction of office Buildings for Police	95.50	86.50	96.03
11. पंजाब कार्रवाई योजना	11. Punjab Action Plan	9.00	19.00	20.00
12. पुलिस के लिए रिहायशी आवासों का निर्माण	12. Construction of Residential accommodation for Police	14.73	10.00	14.73
13. भारत-बंगला देश सीमावर्ती निर्माण कार्य	13. Indo-Bangladesh Border Works	26.00	20.22	28.00
14. आकाशवाणी/दूरदर्शन के लिए भवन/उपस्कर	14. Buildings/Equipments for Akashvani & Doordarshan	10.31	8.41	15.09
15. बी आर डी बी के माध्यम से राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों का निर्माण	15. Construction of National High Ways through BRDB	69.32	59.43	66.90
16. केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग द्वारा आवासीय भवनों का निर्माण	16. Construction of Residential Buildings by CPWD	37.80	37.42	39.69
17. केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग द्वारा कार्यालय भवनों का निर्माण	17. Construction of Office Buildings by CPWD	29.36	28.42	25.81
18. परमाणु ऊर्जा	18. Atomic Energy	229.71	183.00	233.04
19. अन्य मदें	19. Other Items	10.09	21.29	81.96
जोड़	**Total**	**1011.16**	**984.02**	**1181.60**

सरकारी उद्यमों को आयोजना-भिन्न ऋण
NON PLAN LOANS TO PUBLIC ENTERPRISES

विवरण
STATEMENT 9

(करोड़ रुपए0 (In crores of Rupees)

मंत्रालय/विभाग	MINISTRY/DEPARTMENT	बजट Budget 1989-90	संशोधित Revised 1989-90	बजट Budget 1990-91
कृषि मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE**	**95.00**	**95.00**	**80.00**
1. पाइराईट्स फास्फेट्स एण्ड केमिकल्स लि0	1. Pyrites Phosphates and Chemicals Ltd.	3.00	3.00	0.00
2. हिन्दुस्तान उर्वरक निगम लि0	2. Hindustan Fertilizers Corpn. Ltd.	41.00	41.00	40.00
3. भारतीय उर्वरक निगम	3. Fertilizers Corpn. of India	41.00	41.00	40.00
4. प्रोजेक्ट्स एंड डेवलपमेन्ट्स इंडिया लि0	4. Projects and Development India Ltd.	5.00	5.00	0.00
5. मद्रास उर्वरक लि0	5. Madras Fertilizers Ltd.	5.00	5.00	0.00
रक्षा मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF DEFENCE**	**78.00**	**75.10**	**62.00**
6. निवेश ऋण:	6. Investment loans:	78.00	75.10	62.00
6.01 भारत अर्थ मूवर्स लि0	6.01 Bharat Earth Movers Ltd.	10.00	10.00	10.00
6.02 भारत डाईनेमिक्स लि0	6.02 Bharat Dynamics Ltd.	42.00	39.40	27.00
6.03 हिन्दुस्तान एयरोनोटिक्स लि0	6.03 Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.	15.00	15.00	0.00
6.04 गार्डन रीच शिप-बिल्डर्स एण्ड इंजीनियर्स	6.04 Garden Reach Ship Builders & Engineers	4.00	3.80	3.00
6.05 गोआ शिपयार्ड लि0	6.05 Goa Shipyard Ltd.	2.00	1.90	2.00
6.06 भारत इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स लि0	6.06 Bharat Electronics Ltd.	5.00	5.00	20.00
6.07 मझगांव पत्तन वि)	6.07 Mazagon Dock Ltd.	0.00	0.00	0.00
वित्त मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF FINANCE**	**10.00**	**10.00**	**10.00**
7. भारतीय औद्योगिक पुनर्निर्माण बैंक	7. Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India	10.00	10.00	10.00
उद्योग मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY**	**316.10**	**310.04**	**276.35**
औद्योगिक विकास विभाग	*Department of Industrial Development*	*157.10*	*157.09*	*151.10*
8. खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग	8. Khadi and Village Industries Commission	157.00	157.00	151.00
9. राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्योग निगम	9. National Small Industries Corpn.	0.10	0.09	0.10
सरकारी उद्यम विभाग	*Department of Public Enterprises*	*159.00*	*152.95*	*125.25*
10. भारतीय सीमेंट निगम	10. Cement Corporation of India	0.00	0.00	25.00
11. नेशनल इनस्ट्रूमेंट्स लि0	11. National Instruments Ltd	2.50	2.35	1.50
12. भारत आपथालमिक ग्लास लि0	12. Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd	2.50	2.00	2.50
13. भारतीय साईकिल निगम	13. Cycle Corporation of India	5.00	10.00	14.00
14. भारतीय राष्ट्रीय बाईसिकल निगम	14. National Bicycle Corporation of India	4.50	6.00	5.00
15. स्कूटर्स इंडिया लि0	15. Scooters India Ltd	10.00	13.00	14.00
16. हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन लि0	16. Heavy Eng Corpn. Ltd	20.00	20.00	0.00
17. माइनिंग एण्ड एलाइड मशीनरी कारपोरेशन लि0	17. Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Ltd	0.00	0.00	5.00
18. इंजीनियरिंग प्रोजेक्टस इंडिया लि0	18. Engineering Projects India ltd	71.00	66.00	0.00
19. पुनर्वास उद्योग निगम	19. Rehabilitation Industries Corpn.	3.00	3.00	3.00
20. भारत यंत्र निगम लि0	20. Bharat Yantra Nigam Ltd.	7.50	7.10	7.00
21. भारत भारी उद्योग लि0	21. Bharat Bhari Udyog Ltd.	9.00	9.00	9.00
22. टेनरी एण्ड फुटवीयर कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि0	22. Tannery and Foot Wear Corporation of India Ltd	3.00	3.00	3.50
23. हिन्दुस्तान पेपर कम्पनी लि0	23. Hindusthan Paper Co Ltd	15.00	5.50	0.00
24. टायर कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया	24. Tyre Corporation of India	5.00	5.00	6.50
25. हिन्दुस्तान साल्ट लि0	25. Hindustan Salts Ltd	0.50	0.50	0.50
26. भारत लेदर कारपोरेशन लि0	26. Bharat Leather Corporation Ltd	0.50	0.50	0.75
सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में श्रम पुनर्वास का क्रियान्वयन	Implementation of Labour Rehabilitation Scheme in PSUs	0.00	0.00	28.00
इंजीनियरी उद्योग	Engineering Industries	0.00	0.00	26.75
उपभोक्ता उद्योग	Consumer Industries	0.00	0.00	1.25
पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन गैस मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS**	**4.00**	**4.00**	**4.00**
रसायन और पैट्रोरसायन विभाग	*Department of Chemical and Petrochemicals*	*4.00*	*4.00*	*4.00*
27. स्मिथ स्ट्रेन स्ट्रीट फार्मास्यूटिकल लि0	27. Smit Stain Streets Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	0.00	0.00	1.00
28. बंगाल केमिकल्स एंड फार्मास्यूटिकल्स लि0	28. Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Ltd	3.00	3.00	2.00
29. बंगाल इम्यूनिटी लि0	29. Bengal Immunity Ltd	1.00	1.00	1.00
इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES**	**53.12**	**49.76**	**202.93**
इस्पात विभाग	*Department of Steel*	*53.12*	*49.76*	*202.93*
30. हिन्दुस्तान स्टीलवर्क्स कंस्ट्रक्शन लि0	30. Hindustan Steelworks Construction Ltd.	41.20	45.76	10.00
31. बर्ड ग्रुफ आफ कम्पनीज	31. Bird Group of companies	0.00	2.00	5.00
32. राष्ट्रीय खनिज विकास निगम लि0	32. National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd.	11.92	0.00	0.00
32. भारतीय इस्पात प्राधिकरण लि0 (इस्कों को निर्ब्याज उधार)	33. SAIL (Interest free loan to IISCO)	0.00	0.00	150.00
34. राष्ट्रीय इस्पात निगम लि0(वी.एस.पी)	34. Rastriya Ispat Nigam Ltd (VSP)	0.00	0.00	35.93
35. भारत रिफ्रेक्ट्रीज लि0 (इफिको सहित)	35. Bharat Refractories Ltd (including IFICO)	0.00	2.00	2.00
जल भूतल परिवहन मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT**	**128.10**	**162.00**	**97.10**
36. दिल्ली परिवहन निगम	36. Delhi Transport Corporation	35.00	57.50	50.00
37. केन्द्रीय भारत जल परिवहन निगम	37. Central India Water Transport Corporation	0.10	1.50	0.10

सरकारी उद्यमों को आयोजना-भिन्न ऋण
NON PLAN LOANS TO PUBLIC ENTERPRISES

विवरण
STATEMENT 9

(करोड़ रुपए0 (In crores of Rupees)

मंत्रालय/विभाग	MINISTRY/DEPARTMENT	बजट Budget 1989-90	संशोधित Revised 1989-90	बजट Budget 1990-91
38. भारतीय सड़क निर्माण निगम	38. Indian Roads Construction Corporation	93.00	93.00	47.00
39. हिन्दुस्तान शिपयार्ड लि0	39. Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.	0.00	10.00	0.00
वस्त्रोद्योग मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF TEXTILES**	**263.25**	**350.25**	**181.27**
40. नार्थ इस्टर्न हैंडलूम एण्ड हैंडीक्राफ्टस डेवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन	40. North Eastern Handloom & Handicrafts Development Corpn.	0.30	0.30	0.30
41. नेशनल टेक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन	41. National Textile Corporation	200.00	287.00	110.00
42. ब्रिटिश इंडिया कारपोरेशन	42. British India Corporation	2.00	2.00	2.00
43. राष्ट्रीय जूट विनिर्माण निगम	43. National Jute Manufacturers Corporation	45.00	45.00	45.00
44. एलगिन मिल्स	44. Elgin Mills	10.50	10.50	10.50
45. कानपुर टेक्सटाइल मिल	45. Cawnpur Textile Mills	5.00	5.00	5.00
46. बर्ड जूट एंड एक्सपोर्ट लि0	46. Bird Jute and Export Limited	0.45	0.45	0.45
सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में श्रम पुनर्वास का क्रियान्वयन	Implementation of Labour Rehabilitation Scheme in PSUs	0.00	0.00	8.02
राष्ट्रीय जूट निर्माण निगम	National Jute Manufactures Corporation	0.00	0.00	6.05
ब्रिटिश इंडिया कारपोरेशन	British India Corporation	0.00	0.00	1.97
शहरी विकास मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT**	**89.00**	**73.95**	**54.50**
47. आवास तथा शहरी विकास निगम	47. Housing & Urban Development Corporation	20.00	15.00	15.00
48. हिन्दुस्तान प्री-फेब लि0	48. Hindustan Pre-fab Ltd.	1.00	0.95	1.00
49. आवास विकास वित्त निगम	49. Housing Development Finance Corporation	0.00	10.00	13.50
50. नेशनल बिल्डिंग कंस्ट्रक्शन कारपोरेशन	50. National Building Construction Corporation	68.00	48.00	25.00
कल्याण मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF WELFARE**	**0.60**	**1.02**	**0.67**
51. कृत्रिम अंग विनिर्माण निगम	51. Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation	0.60	1.02	0.67
कुल जोड़	**GRAND TOTAL**	**1037.17**	**1131.12**	**968.82**

राज्य और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को आयोजना भिन्न अनुदान और ऋण

NON-PLAN GRANTS AND LOANS TO STATE & U.T. GOVERNMENTS

विवरण
STATEMENT 10

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

मंत्रालय/विभाग	Ministries/Deptts.	बजट Budget 1989-90			संशोधित Revised 1989-90			बजट Budget 1990-91		
		अनुदान Grant	ऋण Loan	जोड़ Total	अनुदान Grant	ऋण Loan	जोड़ Total	अनुदान Grant	ऋण Loan	जोड़ Total
राज्य सरकारें	**STATE GOVERNMENTS**									
1. कृषि तथा सहकारिता *	1. Agriculture & Cooperation *	2.05	...	2.05	1.25	3.18	4.43	1.65	...	1.65
2. वित्त **	2. Finance **	2172.31	...	2172.31	1753.78	5.00	1758.78	2476.83	...	2476.83
2.01 संविधान के अनुच्छेद 275 (1) के अन्तर्गत दिए जाने वाले अनुदान	2.01 Grants under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution.	1877.12	...	1877.12	1558.40	...	1558.40	2326.45	...	2326.45
2.02 रेल यात्री किराया कर के बदले अनुदान	2.02 Grants in lieu of Tax on Railway Passenger Fares.	95.00	...	95.00	95.00	...	95.00	150.00	...	150.00
2.03 दैवी विपत्तियों के लिए सहायता	2.03 Assistance on account of natural calamities.	200.00	...	200.00	100.00	...	100.00	...	...	...
2.04 संसाधनों की कमी को पूरा करने के लिए ऋण	2.04 Loans to cover gaps in resources	...	...	...	...	5.00	5.00	...	...	...
2.05 अन्य	2.05 Others.	0.19	...	0.19	0.38	...	0.38	0.38	...	0.38
3. गृह	3. Home Affairs	93.53	12.00	105.53	83.01	6.30	89.31	148.19	6.53	154.72
3.01 होमगार्ड	3.01 Home Guards	21.50	...	21.50	23.13	...	23.13	22.50	...	22.50
3.02 पुलिस	3.02 Police	19.40	...	19.40	11.92	...	11.92	12.80	...	12.80
3.03 विस्थापितों और प्रत्यावर्तियों का पुनर्वास	3.03 Rehabilitation of DPs and repatriates	14.45	...	14.45	29.87	...	29.87	91.15	...	91.15
3.04 जेल प्रशासन् का आधुनिकीकरण	3.04 Modernisation of prison administration	28.00	...	28.00	8.00	...	8.00	10.00	...	10.00
3.05 अन्य	3.05 Others	10.18	12.00	22.18	10.09	6.30	16.39	11.74	6.53	18.27
4. शिक्षा	4. Education	151.13	3.00	154.13	146.50	2.85	149.35	119.07	2.85	121.92
4.01 विश्वविद्यालय और महाविद्यालय के प्राध्यापकों के वेतनमानों में सुधार	4.01 Improvement in Salary Scales of University & College Teachers	127.09	...	127.09	122.55	...	122.55	104.54	...	104.54
4.02 अन्य	4.02 Others.	24.04	3.00	27.04	23.95	2.85	26.80	14.53	2.85	17.38
5. युवा कार्य और खेल	5. Youth Affairs & Sports	13.55	...	13.55	12.40	...	12.40	12.93	...	12.93
6. वस्त्रोद्योग	6. Textiles	182.22	...	182.22	155.00	...	155.00	219.00	...	219.00
6.01 हथकरघा के लिए आर्थिक सहायता	6.01 Handloom Subsidy :	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6.02 हथकरघा कपड़े पर विशेष छूट	6.02 Special rebate on handloom cloth.	40.50	...	40.50	45.00	...	45.00	50.00	...	50.00
6.03 जनता कपड़े पर आर्थिक सहायता	6.03 Subsidy on Janta Cloth.	141.72	...	141.72	110.00	...	110.00	169.00	...	169.00
6.04 अन्य	6.04 Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. जल-भूतल परिवहन	7. Surface Transport									
7.01 सड़कें	7.01 Roads	125.72	42.00	167.72	130.95	22.00	152.95	143.05	22.00	165.05
8. नागर विमानन	8. Civil Aviation	50.25	...	50.25	40.48	...	40.48	45.81	...	45.81
8.01 अंतर्राष्ट्रीय एयरलाइनों को बेचे नए विमानन ईंधन पर बिक्री कर के बदले राज्य सरकारों को की जाने वाली अदायगियां	8.01 Payments to State Govts. in lieu of sales tax on aviation fuel sold to international airlines	50.00	...	50.00	40.00	...	40.00	45.00	...	45.00
8.02 अन्य	8.02 Others.	0.25	...	0.25	0.48	...	0.48	0.81	...	0.81
9, *अन्य मंत्रालय/विभाग*	9. Other Ministries/Departments	56.01	16.27	72.28	86.75	15.05	101.80	29.81	17.14	46.95
जोड़-राज्य सरकारें	**TOTAL- State Governments**	**2846.77**	**73.27**	**2920.04**	**2410.12**	**54.38**	**2464.50**	**3196.34**	**48.52**	**3244.86**
संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	**UNION TERRITORIES**									
1. गृह	1. Home Affairs	25.27	6.98	32.25	31.42	6.98	38.40	54.54	7.33	61.87
2. जल-भूतल परिवहन	2. Surface Transport	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. अन्य मंत्रालय/विभाग	3. Other Ministries/Departments	1.28	...	1.28	1.12	...	1.12	1.20	...	1.20
जोड़-संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	**TOTAL-Union Territories**	**26.55**	**6.98**	**33.53**	**32.54**	**6.98**	**39.52**	**55.74**	**7.33**	**63.07**
कुल जोड़-आयोजना-भिन्न	**GRAND TOTAL- NON PLAN**	**2873.32**	**80.25**	**2953.57**	**2442.66**	**61.36**	**2504.02**	**3252.08**	**55.85**	**3307.93**

* इसमें (वसूलियों को घटाकर) कृषि निविष्टियों के लिए अल्पावधि उधार शामिल हैं ।
* Includes short term loans for agricultural inputs (net of recoveries)

** इसमें प्राप्तियां घटाने के बाद लघु बचत संबंधी उधार और अर्थोपाय अग्रिम शामिल नहीं हैं जो वसूलियों से प्रतिसंतुलित हो गए हैं।
** Excludes small savings loans netted against receipts and ways and means advances matched by recoveries

खण्ड — III

आयोजना परिव्यय 1990-91

इस भाग में 1990-91 की केन्द्रीय आयोजना में शामिल विभिन्न परियोजनाओं, कार्यक्रमों और स्कीमों के लिए आयोजना-परिव्यय का ब्यौरा दिया गया है। केन्द्रीय आयोजना 1990-91 के सारांश में आयोजना परिव्यय का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार दिया गया है : (i) विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के अंतर्गत विकास क्षेत्रों और विकास शीर्षों के अनुसार, और (ii) मंत्रालय/विभाग-वार आबंटन। वास्तविक लक्ष्यों का संबंध, जहां कहीं वे दिए गए हों, समूचे आयोजना-परिव्यय से है और इसमें बजट सहायता तथा आन्तरिक और बजटेत्तर साधन दोनों शामिल हैं। विभिन्न परियोजनाओं, कार्यक्रमों और स्कीमों के कार्यनिष्पादन का और अधिक विश्लेषण कार्यनिष्पादन बजटों में दिया गया है, जो मंत्रालयों/विभागों द्वारा अलग से प्रस्तुत किए जाएंगे जिनका उस विकास व्यय से संबंध है। जहां कहीं आवश्यक समझा गया है, वहां बजट अनुमान 1989-90 और संशोधित अनुमान 1989-90 में हुई मुख्य-मुख्य घटबढ़ के कारणों का भी उल्लेख किया गया है।

1989-90 के केन्द्रीय आयोजना परिव्यय के मुकाबले 1990-91 के आयोजना परिव्यय में की गई व्यवस्था इस प्रकार है :

PART – III

PLAN OUTLAY 1990-91

This part depicts the Plan outlay for various projects, programmes and schemes included in the Central Plan for 1990-91. The summary of the Central Plan 1990-91 gives Plan outlays (i) by sectors of development and heads of development under the various sectors and (ii) Ministry/Department-wise allocations. The physical targets, wherever given, are relatable to the entire Plan outlay which includes both the budgetary support and the internal and extra budgetary resources (IEBR). A more detailed analysis of the performance of various projects, programmes and schemes will be available in the Performance Budgets which will be separately presented by the Ministries/Departments dealing with developmental expenditure. The reasons for major variations in the outlays between the BE 1989-90 and RE 1989-90 under each head of development, wherever deemed necessary, have also been high-lighted.

The Central Plan outlay for 1990-91 compares with the outlay for 1989-90 as under:

(करोड़ रुपए *Rupees in Crores*)

		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates 1989-90	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates 1989-90	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates 1990-91
केन्द्रीय आयोजना के लिए बजट व्यवस्था	Budgetary support for Central Plan	16963.62	18234.16	17343.82
सरकारी उद्यमों के आन्तरिक और बजटेत्तर संसाधन	Internal and extra budgetary resources of Public Enterprises	17482.35	17478.77	21985.44
केन्द्रीय आयोजना परिव्यय	**Central Plan Outlay**	**34445.97**	**35712.93**	**39329.26**
राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की आयोजनाओं के लिए बजट में दर्शायी गई केन्द्रीय सहायता	**Central assistance for States and Union Territories' Plans as reflected in the Budget**	**10850.00**	**10241.61**	**12848.37**
सूखे के लिए अग्रिम आयोजना सहायता	Advance Plan assistance for drought	400.00	100.00	...
अन्य	Others	10450.00	10141.61	12848.37

कृषि और संबंधित गतिविधियां

फसल की देखभाल : इस शीर्ष के अंतर्गत सभी फसल प्रधान कार्यक्रमों तथा खाद्यान, दालों तथा तेलहनों के उत्पादन के लिये पर्याप्त निवेश को सुनिश्चित करने तथा उत्पादन संबंधी साधनों के वैकल्पिक प्रयोग पर बल दिया गया है। विशेष खाद्यान उत्पादन कार्यक्रम, राष्ट्रीय दाल विकास कार्यक्रम, राष्ट्रीय तेलहन विकास कार्यक्रम, तेलहन उत्पादन बल कार्यक्रम तथा मिनिकिट कार्यक्रमों को जारी रखने और उन्हें सुदृढ़ बनाने का भी प्रस्ताव है। जल-विभाजन के आधार पर वर्षा पर आश्रित कृषि के विकास तथा छोटे, सीमान्तिक, मध्यम तथा अर्द्ध-सीमान्तिक किसानों को सहायता संबंधी कार्यक्रमों को भी प्राथमिकता दी गई है। इसमें विस्तार और प्रशिक्षण, सांख्यिकी, बीजों, उर्वरकों, पौधों के रख रखाव, कृषि संबंधी औजार और मशीनें, बागवानी और फसल बीमा आदि के लिए परिव्यय शामिल है। 437.87 करोड़ रुपए के अनुमोदित परिव्यय के मुकाबले, वर्ष 1989-90 के लिए 503.92 करोड़ रुपए का संशोधित परिव्यय रखा गया है। वर्ष 1990-91 के लिए 488.89 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय रखा गया है।

भूमि और जल संरक्षण : इस शीर्ष के अधीन किए गए परिव्यय में मुख्यतः इनके लिए व्यवस्था की गई है :- मुख्य नदी घाटी परियोजनाओं के जल-ग्रहण क्षेत्रों में भूमि के कटाव को कम करने के लिए भूमि और जल संरक्षण उपाय, मृदा मिश्र का संरक्षण और जलाशयों में गाद को रोकना, और सिन्धु-गंगा बेसिन में बाढ़ की आशंका वाली नदियों के जल ग्रहण क्षेत्र में समन्वित जलक्षेत्र प्रबन्ध करना और दस्यु प्रभावित क्षेत्रों के लिए खड्ड-भूमि सुधार कार्यक्रम। 40.50 करोड़ रुपए के अनुमोदित परिव्यय के मुकाबले, 1989-90 के लिए 42.50 करोड़ रुपए का संशोधित परिव्यय रखा गया है। वर्ष 1990-91 के लिए 57.00 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय रखा गया है।

पशुपालन : पशु-विकास के सामान्य रूप से दो उद्देश्य हैं। पहला बढ़ती हुई आबादी के लिए जानत्य प्रोटीन को पर्याप्त मात्रा में उपलब्ध करना और दूसरा, कृषि उत्पादन की वृद्धि बनाए रखने के लिए पर्याप्त पशु-शक्ति प्रदान करना है। 39.00 करोड़ रुपए के अनुमोदित परिव्यय के मुकाबले, वर्ष 1989-90 के लिए 35.21 करोड़ रुपए का संशोधित

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

Crop Husbandry : The major thrust under this head is on all the crop oriented programmes while ensuring adequate investment flows for production of cereals, pulses and oilseeds based on optimal use of production resources. The Special Foodgrains Production Programme, National Pulses Development Programme, National Oilseeds Development Programme, Oilseeds Production Thrust Programme and the Minikit Programmes are proposed to be continued and strengthened. Priorities have also been assigned for development of rainfed agriculture on watershed basis and assistance to small, marginal, medium and semi-marginal farmers. It also includes outlays for extension and training, statistics, seeds, fertilizers, plant protection, agricultural implements and machinery, horticulture and crop insurance, etc. Against the approved outlay of Rs. 437.87 crores, the revised outlay for 1989-90 is Rs. 503.92 crores. The outlay for 1990-91 has been kept at Rs. 488.89 crores.

Soil and Water Conservation : The outlay under this head is provided for undertaking soil and water conservation measures in catchments of major river valley projects with a view to reducing soil erosion, conserving soil mixture and preventing siltation in reservoirs, and integrated watershed management in the catchments of flood-prone rivers in the Indo-Gangetic Basin, and for Ravine Reclamation Programme for dacoit infested areas. Against the approved outlay of Rs. 40.50 crores, the revised outlay for 1989-90 is Rs. 42.50 crores. The outlay for 1990-91 has been kept at Rs. 57.00 crores.

Animal Husbandry : Development of livestock in general has a two fold objective. First, to make available adequate quantity of animal protein for the growing population, and second to supply adequate animal power to sustain the growth of agricultural production. Against the approved outlay of Rs. 39.00 crores, the revised outlay for 1989-90

परिव्यय रखा गया है । 1990-91 के लिए 45.00 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय रखा गया है ।

डेरी विकास : इस शीर्ष में मुख्य रूप से भरपूर दूध की पूर्ति-II कार्यक्रम के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है. जो कि यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय की वस्तु सहायता, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास अभिकरण से ऋण सहायता, और भारतीय डेरी निगम के आन्तरिक साधनों द्वारा कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है । इस परियोजना का उद्देश्य 80 लाख ग्रामीण दुग्ध उत्पादक परिवारों को लाभ पहुंचाना है । इस परियोजना के अंतर्गत दूध का उत्पादन करने वाले 173 जिले शामिल हैं जिनका उनकी दुग्ध उत्पादन संभाव्यता के आधार पर पता लगाया गया है । इसमें दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के लिए भी व्यवस्था की गई है । 97.00 करोड़ रुपए के अनुमोदित परिव्यय के मुकाबले, वर्ष 1989-90 के संशोधित परिव्यय में 71.86 करोड़ रुपए की राशि निर्धारित की गई है । वर्ष 1990-91 के लिए 80.00 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय रखा गया है ।

मीन उद्योग : इस शीर्ष के अंतर्गत परिव्यय को मछली पकड़ने के पोतों के लिए बन्दरगाह एवं उठाने-धरने की सुविधाओं का निर्माण करने, समुद्री साधनों का अन्वेषणात्मक सर्वेक्षण करने, गहरे समुद्र में मछली पकड़ने की सम्भावनाओं का पता लगाने,अन्तर्देशीय मीन उद्योग के साधनों का विकास करने, मछली पकड़ने के ट्रालरों की प्राप्ति और उनके लिए वित्तीय सहायता देने आदि के लिए प्रयोग में लाया जाएगा । 43.85 करोड़ रुपए के अनुमोदित परिव्यय के मुकाबले, वर्ष 1989-90 के संशोधित परिव्यय में 39.16 करोड़ रुपए की राशि निर्धारित की गई है । वर्ष 1990-91 के लिए 42.10 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय रखा गया है ।

वन-पालन और वन्य जीवन : वर्ष 1990-91 के परिव्यय में 125.00 करोड़ रुपए की राशि निर्धारित की गई है । इसमें राष्ट्रीय बंजर भूमि विकास बोर्ड की योजनाओं, एकीकृत भूमि तथा जल संरक्षण योजनाओं, सामाजिक वनपालन और वन संरक्षण, विकास और पुनः प्रजनन के लिए परिव्यय शामिल है । इसमें जनजाति विकास, वन्य जीवन संरक्षण तथा प्रबंध तथा राष्ट्रीय उद्यानों और पक्षी-विहारों तथा प्रोजेक्ट टाईगर के लिए भी व्यवस्था सम्मिलित है ।

बागान : इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत परिव्यय का उपयोग, चाय, काफी, रबड़ तथा मसालों जैसे निर्यात-प्रधान बागानों के विकास के लिये किया जाता है। वर्ष 1990-91 के लिए 48.97 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय रखा गया है।

खाद्य, भण्डारण और भाण्डागारण : इस परिव्यय में ये शामिल हैः

(i) खाद्य, कृषि उत्पाद और अधिसूचित वस्तुओं के संबंध में भारतीय खाद्य निगम और केन्द्रीय भाण्डागारण निगम में निवेश;

(ii) छोटे/सीमान्त किसानों द्वारा कृषि उत्पादों के लिए भाण्डागारण संबंधी आवश्यकताओं हेतु ग्रामीण गोदामों की राष्ट्रीय ग्रिड की स्थापना, ताकि वे घबराहट में शीघ्र बिक्री न करें;

(iii) फल और सब्जियों का संसाधन;

(iv) अनुसंधान, प्रशिक्षण और मूल्यांकन; तथा

(v) वनस्पति तेल एवं वसा तथा तिलहन एवं तेलों के विषय में अनुसंधान एवं विकास कार्यक्रम ।

1990-91 के लिए 77.05 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था है । 1990-91 के लिए निर्धारित परिव्यय का उद्देश्य भारतीय खाद्य निगम और केन्द्रीय भाण्डागारण निगम (सी. डब्ल्यू. सी.) की भाण्डागारण क्षमता में वृद्धि करना है ।

कृषि अनुसंधान और शिक्षा: जारी अनुसंधान कार्यक्रमों और अन्य वचनबद्धताओं को ध्यान में रखने के साथ-साथ अगली पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान मुख्य बल दिए जाने के कारण 1990-91 के लिए 154.20 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

कृषि वित्तीय संस्थाएं : वर्ष 1990-91 के लिए 255.25 करोड़ रुपए के परिव्यय की व्यवसथा की गई है । इसके अन्तर्गत राष्ट्रीय कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंक के लिए कृषि ऋण देने के लिए 250 करोड़ रुपए तथा क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों के लिए 5.25 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था शामिल है।

सहकारिता : इस परिव्यय में निम्नलिखित के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है - कम विकसित राज्यों में सहकारी ऋण संस्थाएं, राष्ट्रीय सहकारिता विकास निगम, राष्ट्रीय कृषि सहकारी विपणन संघ लिमिटेड, संस्थाओं की इमारतों के लिये सहकारी विकास योजना, अपेक्षाकृत पिछड़े राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में सहकारी संस्थाओं के लिये विशेष योजना, अनुसूचित

is Rs.35.21 crores. The outlay for 1990-91 has been kept at Rs.45.00 crores.

Dairy Development: This head mainly provides for Operation Flood II Programme, which is being implemented with commodity assistance from European Economic Community, credit assistance from International Development Agency (IDA), and internal resources of the National Dairy Development Board. The project is intended to benefit 8 million rural milk-producer families. The project will cover 173 milch herd districts identified on the basis of their potential for milk production. It also includes provision for Delhi Milk Scheme. Against the approved outlay of Rs. 97.00 crores, the revised outlay for 1989-90 is Rs. 71.86 crores. The outlay for 1990-91 is Rs. 80.00 crores.

Fisheries : The outlay under this head is utilised for constructing fishing harbour and loading facilities for fishing vessels, conducting exploratory surveys of marine resources, exploitation of deep sea fishing potential, development of inland fishery resources, and financing and acquisition of fishing trawlers, etc. Against the approved outlay of Rs.43.85 crores, the revised outlay for 1989-90 is Rs. 39.16 crores. The outlay for 1990-91 is kept at Rs. 42.10 crores.

Forestry and Wild Life: The outlay for 1990-91 is Rs. 125.00 crores. The outlay includes schemes of National Wastelands Development Board, Integrated Soil and Water Conservation schemes, social forestry, Forest Conservation, development and regeneration. It will also cover Tribal development, Conservation and management of wildlife including development and conservation of National Parks and Sanctuaries and Project Tiger.

Plantations: The outlay under this head is utilised for development of export oriented plantations, such as tea, coffee, rubber and spices. The outlay for 1990-91 has been kept at Rs.48.97 crores.

Food, Storage and Warehousing: The outlay includes :

(i) investment in Food Corporation of India and Central Warehousing Corporation in connection with storage of food, agricultural produce and other notified commodities ;

(ii) establishment of national grid of rural godowns for storage requirements for agricultural produce by small/marginal farmers to avoid distress sale by them;

(iii) fruit and vegetable processing;

(iv) research, training and evaluation; and

(v) vegetable oils and fats and Research & Development Programme in oil seeds & oils.

Outlay for 1990-91 is Rs.77.05 crores. Outlay during 1990-91 is to augment the storage capacity of Food Corporation of India and Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC).

Agricultural Research and Education: Keeping in view the ongoing research programmes and other commitments as well as the major thrust during the next five year Plan, the provision is Rs.154.20 crores for 1990-91.

Agricultural Financial Institutions : The outlay for 1990-91 has been kept at Rs.255.25 crores. It includes an outlay of Rs.250 crores for NABARD, for providing agricultural credit and Rs.5.25 crores for Regional Rural Banks.

Co-operation: The provison includes outlay for assistance to Cooperative Credit Institutions in under-developed States, National Cooperative Development Corporation, National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation Limited, Cooperative Development Scheme for institution building, special scheme for cooperative

जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए बनाई गई सहकारी समितियों के लिये विशेष योजना, दीर्घकालिक सहकारी ऋण ढांचों के विकास के लिये विस्तृत योजना, भूमि विकास बैंक आदि । 128.50 करोड़ रुपए के अनुमोदित परिव्यय के मुकाबले 1989-90 के लिए 135.55 करोड़ रुपए के संशोधित परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है । संशोधित परिव्यय में वृद्धि भूमि विकास बैंक के ऋण-पत्रों आदि के परिव्यय में वृद्धि होने के कारण हुई है । 1990-91 के लिए 203.64 करोड़ रुपए के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

अन्य कृषि-संबंधी कार्यक्रम : इस परिव्यय में 7.00 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था कृषि विपणन को सुधारने, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में प्रमुख एवं गौण बाजारों के लिए बुनियादी सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के लिए कृषि उत्पाद बाजारों को विकसित करने के लिए की गई है । इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत बाजार-अनुसंधान, जांच, मानकीकरण तथा गुणवत्ता-नियंत्रक जैसी अन्य स्कीमें सम्मिलित हैं ।

ग्रामीण विकास

ग्रामीण विकास के लिए विशेष कार्यक्रम : 1990-91 के लिए कुल परिव्यय 502.26 करोड़ रुपए हैं (आइ. आर. डी. पी. 376.70 करोड़ रुपए, टी.आर.वाई.एस.ई.एम. 8.00 करोड़ रुपए, डी.पी.ए.पी. 51.26 करोड़ रुपए, डी. डी. पी. 50.00 करोड़ रुपए), ब्लाक स्तर पर प्रशासन को सुदृढ़ बनाना-13.30 करोड़ रुपए,। गरीबी-हटाओ कार्यक्रम के एक प्रमुख अंग के रूप में एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य सहायता-अनुदानों और विभिन्न संस्थानों के ऋण के माध्यम से गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे की श्रेणी के चुनींदा परिवारों के लिए आय-उपार्जक परिसम्पत्तियों की व्यवस्था करना है जिससे उनकी आय के स्तर में सुधार हो तथा अन्ततः वे गरीबी की रेखा से ऊपर उठ सकें । जिला ग्रामीण विकास अभिकरणों को केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा संबंधित राज्य सरकार द्वारा बराबर-बराबर आधार पर आर्थिक सहायता दी जाती है । इससे लाभान्वित होने वाले व्यक्तियों में से 30 प्रतिशत अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजातियों से संबंधित होंगे तथा अन्य 30 प्रतिशत स्त्रियां होंगी । ब्लाक स्तर पर प्रशासन को मजबूत करने के लिए भी इसमें व्यवस्था की गई है । सामाजिक सुरक्षा उपाय के रूप में,समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के लाभानुभोगियों के लिए एक सामूहिक जीवन बीमा योजना शुरू की गई है ।

राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण युवक आत्म नियोजन प्रशिक्षण स्कीम का मुख्य उद्देश्य निर्धारित-समूह में से चुने गए ग्रामीण युवकों को तकनीकी कार्यों का प्रशिक्षण देना है ताकि वे स्व-रोजगार अथवा वेतन वाले रोजगार प्राप्त कर सकें । प्रशिक्षणार्थियों को वजीफे और औजारों के किट निःशुल्क प्रदान किए जाते हैं । प्रशिक्षण संबंधी आधारभूत संरचना को मजबूत बनाने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है ।

सूखा आशंकित क्षेत्रों के कार्यक्रम (डी. पी. ए. पी.) को दीर्घकालीन सम्भावनाओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए सूखे की समस्या से निपटने के लिए तैयार किया गया है तथा यह कार्यक्रम भूमि और जल संसाधनों के अनुकूलतम उपयोग करने पर आधारित है । इस कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य लोगों, विशेषरूप से ग्रामीण समाज के कमजोर वर्गों, की आय में सुधार करना भी है । इस कार्यक्रम के लिए केन्द्र और राज्यों द्वारा 50:50 के अनुपात में धन दिया जाता है ।

मरुस्थल विकास कार्यक्रम (डी. डी. पी.), जिसका शत-प्रतिशत निधिकरण केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा किया जाता है, का उद्देश्य चुनींदा उष्ण और शीत शुष्क क्षेत्रों का विकास करना है जिसके लिए ऊसरता का नियंत्रण करके इन क्षेत्रों की उर्वरता को उन्नत किया जाता है, इससे इन क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले लोगों की आय तथा रोजगार के अवसरों में बढोतरी होती है । अभी तक शुरू की गई कुछ प्रमुख गतिविधियां ये हैं: वनरोपण, चरागाहों का विकास, रेत के टीलों का स्थिरीकरण, भूमिगत जल का विकास और उसके संरक्षण तथा उसे दोबारा निकालने के उपाय, आदि।

समेकित ग्रामीण ऊर्जा आयोजना कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में घरेलू खपत तथा उत्पादन संबंधी गतिविधियों के लिए ऊर्जा की जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए विकेन्द्रीकृत ऊर्जा प्रणालियों को तैयार करने और उनकी योजना बनाने का कार्य शामिल किया गया है ।

ग्रामीण रोजगार : वर्ष 1990-91 के लिए कुल परिव्यय 2100 करोड़ रुपए रखा गया है । ग्रामीण भूमिहीन रोजगार गारंटी कार्यक्रम और राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम को मिला दिया गया था और पिछले वर्ष जवाहर रोजगार योजना (जे.आर.वाई.) नामक एक नया कार्यक्रम शुरू किया गया था जिसका मुख्य उद्देश्य ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बेरोजगार और

institutions in comparatively weaker States/Union Territories, special scheme for cooperative societies set-up for Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribe, comprehensive scheme for development of long-term cooperative credit structure, Land Development Banks etc. Against the approved outlay of Rs. 128.50 crores, the revised outlay for 1989-90 is Rs. 135.55 crores. The increase in the revised outlay is due to increase in the outlays for Debentures of Land Development Banks etc. The outlay for 1990-91 is Rs. 203.64 crores.

Other Agricultural Programmes: Outlay of Rs.7.00 crores is for improving agricultural marketing, development of agricultural produce markets for providing infrastructural facilities for primary and secondary markets in rural areas. Market research, investigation, standardisation and quality control are the other schemes covered by this programme.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Special Programmes for Rural Development : The total outlay for 1990-91 is Rs.502.26 crores (IRDP-Rs.376.70 crores,TRYSEM-Rs.8.00 crores, DPAP-Rs.51.26 crores, DDP-Rs.50.00 crores) Strengthening of Block level Administration Rs.13.30 crores. As a major poverty alleviation programme, the objective of IRDP is to provide income generating assets to identified families below the poverty line through a mix of subsidy and institutional credit to enable them to improve their income levels so as to eventually cross the poverty line. Subsidy is given to District Rural Development Agencies by the Central Government and State Government concerned on a matching basis. 30% of the beneficiaries would be SC/ST and another 30% women. This also includes provision for strengthening of Block Level Administration. As a social security measure, a Group Life Insurance Scheme for IRDP beneficieries has been introduced.

The main objective of Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM) is to provide training to identified rural youth from the target group in technical skills so as to enable them to take up self/wage employment. Stipends and free tool kits are provided to the trainees. Financial assistance is provided to the training institutes for strengthening training infrastructure.

The Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) is designed to tackle the problem of drought with a long-term perspective, based on the strategy of optimum utilisation of land and water resources. It also aims at improving income of people particularly Weaker Sections of rural Societiy. The funds for the programme are provided by the Centre and States on 50:50 basis.

The Desert Development Programme (DDP) which is funded 100% by the Central Govt., aims at the development of selected hot and cold arid areas by controlling desertification and raising the productivity of these areas, thereby increasing the income and employment opportunities of the population. Some of the major activities undertaken are afforestation, grassland development, sand dune stabilisation, development measures for conservation and re-charge of ground water etc.

Integrated Rural Energy Planning Programme involves the preparation and planning of decentralised energy systems to meet the energy needs for domestic consumption as well as productive activities in rural areas.

Rural Employment : The total outlay for 1990-91 is Rs.2100 crores. The Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) and National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) were merged and a new programme named, Jawahar Rozgar Yojna (JRY) was started last year with the primary objective of generation of

अर्ध-बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों को अतिरिक्त लाभकारी रोजगार देना है । इस योजना का दूसरा उद्देश्य आर्थिक दृष्टि से उत्पादक और सामाजिक दृष्टि से लाभदायक परिसम्पत्तियों को सृजन करना है और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में जीवन के समग्र स्तर में सुधार करना है । जे.आर.वाई. का वित्त पोषण केन्द्र औरराज्यों द्वारा 80:20 के अनुपात में किया जाता है। जिला और गांव के हिस्से की निधियों के संबंध में कार्यान्वियन के लिए जिम्मेदारी क्रमशः डी.आर.डी.ए./जिला परिषद और ग्राम पंचायत की है । केन्द्र और राज्यों द्वारा राशियां जिले की ग्रामीण विभाग एजेंसियों/जिला परिषद् को जारी की जाती है जो इन्दिरा आवास योजना के लिए राशियों का 6 प्रतिशत रख कर शेष राशियों का 80 प्रतिशत ग्राम पंचायत/मंडलों को वितरित करती है तथा शेष राशियां अन्तर-ब्लाक/ग्रामीण निर्माण कार्यों में उपयोग के लिए होती हैं । अदा की जाने वाली मजदूरी. न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम के अंतर्गत विनिर्धारित मजदूरी होती है ।

भूमि सुधार : पिछले वर्ष के लिए 25.33 करोड़ रुपए के परिव्यय की तुलना में 1990-91 के लिए अनुमोदित परिव्यय 15.65 करोड़ रुपए का रखा गया है । परिव्यय में वृद्धि, सरकार द्वारा राजस्व तंत्र को सुदृढ़ बनाने के लिए अधिक बल दिए जाने तथा भूमि संबंधी रिकार्ड को अद्यतन बनाने, कृषि संबंधी अध्ययनों और भूमि रिकार्डों के कम्प्यूटरीकरण के कारण है।

अन्य ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम : 1990-91 के लिए 36.09 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय रखा गया है । ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में महिलाओं और बच्चों का विकास कार्यक्रम का अभिप्राय ग्रामीण गरीब लोगों के लक्षित समूह के परिवारों की महिलाओं पर ध्यान केन्द्रित करना है ताकि उनकी आय में बढ़ोतरी की जा सके और उन्हें स्व-नियोजन द्वारा आय के साधन जुटाने के लिए तैयार करने में आवश्यक साधन जुटाए जा सकें । चूंकि व्यक्तिगत उद्यम प्रभावी नहीं है, इसलिए इनका सामूहिक गठन करने के लिए नीति अपनाई गई है । बहु-उद्देशीय सामुदायिक केन्द्रों के निर्माण की एक योजना आरम्भ की गई है । इस योजना का वित्तपोषण आंशिक रूप से केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा और आंशिक रूप से राज्य सरकारों और यूनिसेफ द्वारा किया जाता है।

सिंचाई और बाढ़ नियंत्रण

बड़ी और मध्यम सिंचाई : बड़ी और मध्यम सिंचाई के लिए आवश्यक आधारभूत सुविधाओं को तैयार करने तथा प्रौद्योगिकी के संवर्धन के लिए इस क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत सर्वेक्षण तथा अन्वेषण, आंकड़ों के संग्रह, अनुसंधान एवं अन्य गतिविधियों से सम्बद्ध व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है । 1990-91 के लिए 24.41 करोड़ रुपए के कुल परिव्यय के अंतर्गत मंत्रालय के अधीन विभिन्न संगठनों की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति की जाएगी ।

लघु सिंचाई : 1990-91 के लिए कुल परिव्यय 41.90 करोड़ रुपए का है । इस क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत कार्यान्वित किए जाने वाले कार्यक्रमों में निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं : (i) हाइड्रोलोजिकल सर्वेक्षण के माध्यम से भूमि-जल विकास और केन्द्रीय भूमि-जल बोर्ड द्वारा अन्वेषण और (ii) केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित लघु सिंचाई परियोजनाएं जैसे ; राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में भूमि तथा सतही जल संगठन को सुदृढ़ बनाना; जल छिड़काव, ड्रिप सिंचाई के प्रयोग को बढ़ावा देना; पम्प सेटों आदि में सुधार करना; और सिंचाई सम्बन्धी आंकड़ों का युक्तिकरण और लघु सिंचाई निर्माण-कार्यों की गणना।

कमान क्षेत्र विकास : इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत फार्म संबंधी विकास कार्यों को तैयार करने, उनकी योजना बनाने, कार्यान्वयन करने और पर्यवेक्षण तथा टोपो-ग्राफिकल भूमि और हवाई सर्वेक्षण, वेयर बन्दी, प्रशिक्षण एवं मूल्यांकन अध्ययन आदि के लिए राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को अनुदान तथा ऋण दिए जाते हैं । भूमि को समतल बनाने और उसे आकार में लाने, खेतों में नालियों और नालों का निर्माण करने, जल छिड़काव और ड्रिप सिंचाई के लिए आई. आर. डी. पी. पद्धति के आधार पर छोटे और सीमांत किसानों को ऋण सहायता देने के लिए बराबर-बराबर के आधार पर अनुदान/ऋण दिया जाता है । 1990-91 के लिए 110.00 करोड़ रुपए के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

बाढ़ नियंत्रण और जल निकासी : इस क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत 47.01 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था निम्नलिखित कार्यक्रमों के दो वर्गों के लिए है : (i) बाढ़ नियंत्रण योजनाएं/कार्यक्रम जिनका विभिन्न संगठनों द्वारा कार्यान्वयन किया जाता है ; और (ii) बाढ़ नियंत्रण और समुद्र कटाव-रोधी निर्माण कार्यों के लिए विभिन्न राज्यों को सहायता । उपरोक्त पहले कार्यक्रम में बाढ़ से संबंधित आंकड़ों को सुव्यवस्थित रूप से इकट्ठा करना, बारीकी से मानीटरिंग कार्य तथा बाढ़ संबंधी भविष्यवाणी और चेतावनी केन्द्रों के

additional gainful employment to unemployed and under-employed persons in the rural areas. The secondary objective of JRY is creation of economically productive and socially useful assets and improvement in the overall quality of life in the rural areas. JRY is funded by the Centre and the States in 80:20 ratio. The responsibility for implementation in respect of the district and village share of funds is that DRDA/Zila Parishad and the Gram Panchayat respectively. The funds are released by the Centre and the States to district rural department agencies/zila parishad which, after setting apart 6 per cent of the funds for Indira Awaas Yojna, distribute 80 per cent of the balance funds to Gram Panchayat/Mandals, the balance funds are meant to be utilised interblock/village works. The wages payable are the wages prescribed under Minimum Wages Act.

Land Reforms: The approved outlay for 1990-91 is Rs.25.33 crores against outlay of Rs.15.65 crores for last year. The increase in outlay is due to Government Laying more emphasis on strengthening of revenue machinery and updating of land records, agrarian studies and compulerisation of land records.

Other Rural Development Programmes : The total Plan outlay for 1990-91 is Rs. 36.09 crores. Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas is meant to focus attention on the women members of the families of the target group of the rural poor so as to increase their income and also to provide the supporting sources needed to enable them to take up income generating activities on a self-sustaining basis. Since individual ventures are not effective a strategy of group formation has been adopted. A scheme of construction of multi-purpose community centres has been started. The scheme is funded partly by Central Government and partly by State Governments and UNICEF.

IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL

Major and medium irrigation : The outlay under this sector is meant for survey and investigation, data collection, research and other activities for building up of infrastructural facilities and upgrading technology needed for major and medium irrigation sector. The total outlay of Rs.24.41 crores for 1990-91 covers the requirements of different organisations under the Ministry.

Minor irrigation : The total outlay in 1990-91is Rs.41.90 crores. The programmes that are implemented under this sector include :- (i) Ground Water Development through hydrological surveys and exploration by the Central Ground Water Board; and (ii) Centrally sponsored Minor Irrigation schemes, like strengthening of Ground and Surface Water Organisations in the States/Union Territories; encouraging use of sprinklers, drip irrigation, rectification of pump-sets etc, rationalisation of Irrigation statistics and census of minor irrigation works.

Command Area Development: Under this programme, grants and loans are given to States and Union Territory Governments for preparation, planning, implementation and supervision of On-Farm Development works and for topographical soil and aerial survey, training and evaluation studies etc. Grants/loans are also given on matching basis for subsidy of loans to small and marginal farmers on the IRDP pattern for land levelling and shaping, construction of field channels and drains, sprinklers and drip irrigation. The outlay for 1990-91 is Rs.110.00 crores.

Flood Control and Drainage: The outlay of Rs.47.01 crores under this sector is for two categories of programmes: (i) Flood Control Schemes/Programmes that are implemented by various organisations; and (ii) assistance to various states for flood control and anti-sea erosion works. Under the former are the programmes like systematic collection of data on floods, close monitoring and issue of flood forecasts and warning through the network of flood forecasting and

नेटवर्क के माध्यम से बाढ़ संबंधी भविष्यवाणी करना और चेतावनी देना, इंडो-बंगला देश संयुक्त नदी आयोग, ब्रह्मपुत्र नदी में बाढ़ नियंत्रण और तटीय कटाव और नदियों के लिए बैरक प्रणाली हेतु मास्टरआयोजना तैयार करने के लिए ब्रह्मपुत्र बोर्ड, गंगा बाढ़ नियंत्रण आयोग तथा नेपाल और भूटान से होकर बहने वाली नदियों संबंधी बाढ़ नियंत्रण परियोजनाओं के सर्वेक्षण और जांच संबंधी कार्य । इसके अतिरिक्त 1990-91 के बजट अनुमानों में ब्रह्मपुत्र घाटी में बाढ़ नियंत्रण कार्य के लिए आसाम सरकार को और समुद्र कटाव-रोधी कार्यों के लिए केरल सरकार को उड़ीसा में रेनगली बांध परियोजना के बाढ़ नियंत्रण घटक वित्तीय सहायता देने की व्यवस्था की गई है।

ऊर्जा

विद्युत : 1990-91 के लिए 5916.88 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय रखा गया है जो कि मुख्य रूप से राष्ट्रीय तापीय विद्युत निगम (2590 करोड़ रुपए), राष्ट्रीय पन बिजली विद्युत निगम (827.14 करोड़ रुपए), दामोदर घाटी निगम (375.00 करोड़ रुपए), उत्तर-पूर्वी बिजली विद्युत निगम (91.00 करोड़ रुपए), विद्युत वित्त निगम (244.50 करोड़ रुपए) नाथपा-झाकरी विद्युत निगम (183.50 करोड़ रुपए), टेहरी पन बिजली विकास निगम (168.00 करोड़ रुपए), नेवेली लिग्नाइट निगम (479.00 करोड़ रुपए), के लिए है ।

तापीय और पन बिजली उत्पादन और संबद्ध पारेषण लाइनें : इसमें राष्ट्रीय तापीय विद्युत निगम के लिए 1137.75 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है । यह व्यवस्था इसके निम्नलिखित कार्यों के लिए 2590.00 करोड़ रुपए के आयोजना परिव्यय में सहायता देने के लिए है : सुपर थर्मल पावर स्टेशन :- सिंगरौली चरण-I और II (2000 मेगावाट), कोरबा चरण-I और II (2100 मेगावाट), रामगुंडम चरण I और III (2100 मेगावाट), फरक्का चरण-I, II और III(2100 मेगावाट), विंध्याचल चरण-I और II (2260 मेगावाट), रिहन्द चरण-I और II (2000 मेगावाट), कहलगांव चरण-I (840 मेगावाट), एन. सी. टी. पी. पी. (दादरी)-(840 मेगावाट), तलचर चरण-(1000 मेगावाट), कवास (600 मेगावाट), अन्ता (430 मेगावाट) और औरैया (600 मेगावाट) तथा दादरी (817 मेगावाट)-गैस आधारित केन्द्र और उससे संबद्ध पारेषण लाइनें, अनुसंधान और विकास योजनाएं नवीकरण और आधुनिकीकरण करना तथा नई तापीय योजनाओं के लिए स्थान संबंधी सर्वेक्षण और खोज ।

अन्य व्यवस्था में ये पूंजीगत व्यय शामिल हैं, जो इन पनबिजली परियोजनाओं से संबंधित है - सलाल (345 मेगावाट - जिसे चालू कर दिया गया है), दुलहस्ती (390 मेगावाट), चमेरा (540 मेगावाट), कोइलकारो (710 मेगावाट), टनकपुर (120 मेगावाट), रंगित (60 मेगावाट), धोलीगंगा (380 मेगावाट), उडी (480 मेगावाट), बागलिहार (450 मेगावाट), स्वालकोट (600 मेगावाट), धलेश्वरी (120 मेगावाट) पन बिजली परियोजनाएं, जेपुर-तलचर, मोगा-भिवानी तथा चुक्का पारेषण लाइनें तथा नई पन बिजली परियोजनाओं का अन्वेषण, जैसे सलाल पन-बिजली परियोजना (345 मेगावाट),. चमेरा चरण-II और सलाल चरण-II हैं । मध्य प्रदेश के सरदार सरोवर परियोजना विद्युत संघटक के शेयर में साधनों के अन्तर को पूरा करने के लिए भारत सरकार का अंशदान और उत्तरी-पूर्वी विद्युत शक्ति निगम द्वारा निष्पादित की जाने वाली काठलगुरी गैस टर्बाइन योजना के लिए 26 करोड़ रुपए और काठलगुरी ट्रांसमीशन लाइनों के लिए 65 करोड़ रुपए की राशि को भी शामिल किया गया है ।

अन्तर्राज्यीय पारेषण लाइनें : क्षेत्रीय ग्रिडों के निर्माण में सहायता देने के लिए समीप की विद्युत प्रणालियों को जोड़ने के लिए अन्तर्राज्यीय पारेषण लाइनों के निर्माण के लिए 20.00 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है जिससे कि अन्ततः एक राष्ट्रीय ग्रिड का निर्माण होगा और जिससे उपभोक्ताओं को समुचित और कुशलतापूर्वक बिजली की सप्लाई मिलेगी।

क्षेत्रीय भार प्रेषण केन्द्र : पांच क्षेत्रीय भार प्रेषण केन्द्रों-उत्तरी, दक्षिणी, पश्चिमी, पूर्वी तथा उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र की स्थापना संबंधित क्षेत्रीय ग्रिडों के प्रचालन एवं नियंत्रण के लिए की गई है ।

अनुसंधान और विकास : बहुत से संस्थान जैसे केन्द्रीय विद्युत अनुसधान संस्थान, बंगलौर, केन्द्रीय सिंचाई और बिजली बोर्ड, भारत हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड, विद्युत इंजीनियरों की प्रशिक्षण सोसायटी, हाटलाइन ट्रेनिंग सेन्टर, विद्युत प्रणाली प्रशिक्षण संस्थान-बिजली की आधारभूत और अनुप्रायोगिक-दोनों प्रकार की समस्याओं पर अनुसंधान

warning centres, Indo-Bangla Desh Joint River Commission, Brahmaputra Board for preparation of a Master Plan for control of floods and bank erosion of the Brahmaputra and the Barak system of rivers, Ganga Flood Control Commission, and survey and investigation of Flood Control Projects on rivers common with Nepal and Bhutan. A provision has also been made in the Budget estimates 1990-91 for assistance to Government of Assam for flood control work in Brahmaputra Valley, and to Government of Kerala for anti-sea erosion works and for Flood control component of the Rengali Dam Project in Orrissa.

ENERGY

Power: The outlay for 1990-91 is Rs.5916.88 crores,which is mainly for schemes of National Thermal Power Corporation (Rs.2590.00 crores), National Hydro-electric Power Corporation (Rs.827.14 crores), Damodar Valley Corporation (Rs.375.00 crores), North Eastern Electric Power Corporation (Rs.91.00 crores), Power Finance Corporation (Rs.244.50 crores), Nathpa-Jhakri Power Corporation (Rs.183.50 crores) Tehri HydroDevelopment Corporation (Rs.168.00 crores), Neyveli Lignite Corpora-tion (Rs.479.00 crores).

Thermal & Hydro Power Generation including associated Transmission Lines : Provision of Rs.1137.75 crores has been made for National Thermal Power Corporation to support its plan outlay of Rs.2590.00 crores for Singrauli Stages I & II (2000MW), Korba Stages I & II (2100 MW) Ramagundam Stages I & II (2100 MW), Farakka Stages I , II & III (2100 MW) Vindhyachal Stages I & II (2260 MW), Rihand Stages I & II (2000 MW), Kahalgoan Stage I (840 MW), NCTPP (Dadri)-(840 MW), Talcher Stage I (1000 MW) super thermal power stations; Kawas (600 MW) Anta (430 MW) and Auraiya (600 MW) and Dadri (817 MW)- gas based stations and transmission lines associated with them, research and development schemes, renovation and modernisation and survey and investigation schemes for new thermal sites.

Other provisions include capital expenditure on Salal 345 MW. (already commissioned), Dulhasti (390 MW), Chamera (540 MW) Koel karo(710 MW.), Tanakpur (120 MW), Rangit (60 MW), Dhauliganga (380 MW) Uri (480 MW) Bagli Har (450 MW), Savalkot (600 MW), Dha-leswari (120 MW), hydro-electric projects; Jeypore-Talchar, Moga-Bhiwani and Chukka transmission lines and investigation of new hydroelectric projects, Salal Hydro-electric Project (345 MW), Chamera Stage-II and for Salal Stge II. Government of India's contribution to the resources gap in the share of Madhya Pradesh in the power component of the Sardar Sarovar Project and Rs. 26 crores for Kathalguri Gas Turbine Project and Rs.65 crores Kathalguri Transmission Lines being executed by North Eastern Electric Power Corporation, have also been included.

Inter-State Transmission Lines: A provision of Rs.20.00 crores is for construction of inter-state transmission lines to connect contiguous power systems for facilitating the formation of regional grids leading ultimately to the formation of a national grid, which will enable reliable and efficient supply of power to the consumers.

Regional Load Despatch Stations: Five Regional Load Despatch stations for the Northern, Southern, Western, Eastern and North - Eastern Regions are being established for the operation and control of respective regional grids.

Research and Development : A number of institutes such as Central Power Research Institute, Bangalore, Central Board of Irrigation and Power, Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., Power Engineers' Training Society, Hotline Training Centre, Power System Training Society, are engaged in research on power problems, fundamental as

कार्य में लगे हैं और इसके साथ-साथ विद्युत केन्द्रों के प्रचालन तथा अनुरक्षण संबंधी कई पहलुओं के संबंध में भी प्रशिक्षण दे रहे हैं ।

सर्वेक्षण और जांच : इसके अंतर्गत पहाड़ी और आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में विद्युत परियोजनाओं के सर्वेक्षण और जांच, पंचेश्वर परियोजना की जांच, सी. डब्ल्यू. सी. की जांच योजनाएं, और कच्छ की खाड़ी में भूतापीय जांच तथा ज्वारीय विद्युत परियोजना के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

ऊर्जा संरक्षण और अन्य कार्यक्रम : उर्जा संरक्षण से संबंधित योजनाओं के लिए 12 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

न्यूकलीय विद्युत : 1990-91 के लिए कुल परिव्यय 825.62 करोड़ रुपए रखा गया है । न्यूकलीय विद्युत निगम के लिए 815.62 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है जिसमें काकरापार परमाणु विद्युत परियोजना के लिए 80.54 करोड़ रुपए, नारोरा परमाणु विद्युत परियोजना के लिए 16.77 करोड़ रुपए, राजस्थान-III और IV यूनिटों के लिए 185.71 करोड़ रुपए तथा 500 मे. वा. इ. परियोजनाओं के लिए 425.42 करोड़ रुपए तथा 235 मे. वा. इ. की नई परियोजनाओं के लिए 76.67 करोड़ रुपए और 1000 मे.वा.इ. की नई परियोजनाओं के लिए 16.49 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

पेट्रोलियम : वर्ष 1990-91 में पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय के लिए 3791.36 करोड़ रुपए का आयोजना परिव्यय निर्धारित किया गया है, जिसमें कच्चे तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस (प्राकृतिक गैस के लाने ले जाने सहित) के अन्वेषण और उत्पादन के लिए 3145.20 करोड़ रुपए, पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के परिष्करण और विपणन के लिए 646.16 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था शामिल है । 1990-91 के आयोजना परिव्यय का वित्तपोषण 3641.36 करोड़ रुपए के आन्तरिक और बजटेतर साधनों और 150.00 करोड़ रुपए के बजटीय समर्थन द्वारा किया जाएगा । परिव्यय में वृद्धि भारत में हाइड्रोकार्बन्स के अन्वेषण की गति तेज करने के लिए तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग, गुजरात तेल शोधक कारखाने मे अतिरिक्त गौण संसाधन सुविधा के लिए इंडियन आयल, मद्रास तेल शोधक में लयूब विस्तार परियोजना, आटोमेटिक्स परियोजना, और मलजल अभिक्रिया सुविधाओं के लिए अधिक परिव्यय की व्यवस्था के कारण हुई ।

कोयला और लिग्नाइट : भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था को बुनियादी समर्थन देने के लिए ऊर्जा क्षेत्र के महत्व को देखते हुए, कोयले और लिग्नाइट क्षेत्र के लिए 1990-91 के केन्द्रीय आयोजना परिव्यय को बढ़ा कर 2446.55 करोड़ रुपए कर दिया है । 911.55 करोड़ रुपए की कुल बजटीय सहायता में 1940 लाख मीट्रिक टनों के निर्धारित कोयला उत्पादन के लिए कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड के लिए 627.00 करोड़ रुपए, 225 लाख मीट्रिक टन के निर्धारित कोयला के उत्पादन के लिए सिंगरेनी कोलरीज के लिए 213.00 करोड़ रुपए तथा 110 लाख मीट्रिक टनों के निर्धारित लिग्नाइट उत्पादन के लिए नेवेली लिग्नाइट निगम के लिए 56.00 करोड़ रुपए शामिल है ।

ऊर्जा के गैर-परम्परागत स्रोत : 1990-91 के लिए 125.38 करोड़ रुपए के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है । इस परिव्यय का मुख्य भाग बायोगैस के लिए आवंटित किया गया है । इसमें सौर ऊर्जा, पवन ऊर्जा, फोटो वोल्टता और उर्जा के अन्य साधनों से संबंधित कार्यक्रमों के लिए भी व्यवस्था की गई है ।

उद्योग और खनिज

ग्राम और लघु उद्योग : इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत खादी और ग्राम उद्योग, शिक्षित बेरोजगार युवकों के लिए स्व-रोजगार स्कीम, ऋण गारंटी स्कीम, लघु उद्योग विकास संगठन, राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्योग निगम आदि के लिए परिव्यय शामिल है । वर्ष 1990-91 के लिए 467.14 करोड़ रुपए के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है । शिक्षित बेरोजगार युवकों के लिए स्व-रोजगार स्कीम जिसे 1983-84 से प्रारम्भ किया गया था, के अन्तर्गत जिला उद्योग केन्द्र, दसवीं या इससे अधिक कक्षा उत्तीर्ण तथा आई. टी. आई. के, 18 से 35 वर्ष की आयु वर्ग के शिक्षित बेरोजगार युवकों को उद्योगों, सेवाओं और छोटे-छोटे कारबार के जरिए स्व-रोजगार दिलाने में मदद करते हैं । लाभानुभोगियों का पता लगाने के लिए जिला उद्योग केन्द्र के महाप्रबंधक के नेतृत्व में प्रत्येक जिले में एक कार्यदल का गठन किया गया है । पता लगाए गए ऐसे लाभानुभोगी उद्योग लगाने के लिए कुल मिलाकर 35,000 रुपए, सेवाओं के लिए 25,000 रुपए, अपने उद्यम चलाने के लिए 15,000 रुपए के ऋण पाने के पात्र हैं । संविदा

well as applied, as also in imparting training in respect of several aspects of the operation and maintenance of power stations.

Survey & Investigation: Provision is for survey and investigation of power projects in hilly and tribal areas, investigation of Pancheshwar Project, investigation schemes of CWC, geothermal investigations and the tidal power project in the Gulf of Kutch.

Energy Conservation and Other Programme: Provision of Rs.12 crores is made for schemes relating to conservation of energy.

Nuclear Power: The approved outlay for 1990-91 is Rs. 825.62 crores. There is a provision of Rs.815.62 crores for Nuclear Power Corporation to support its plan outlay to the extent of Rs.80.54 crores for Kakrapar Atomic Power Project, Rs.16.77 crores for Narora Atomic Power Project, Rs.185.71 crores for Rajasthan Atomic Power Stations III & IV units and Rs.425.42 crores for new 500 MWe projects, Rs.76.67 crores for new 235 MWe projects and Rs.16.49 crores for new 1000 MWe projects.

Petroleum: The approved Plan outlay for 1990-91 of Rs. 3791.36 crores of the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas consists of Rs.3145.20 crores for exploration and production of crude oil and natural gas (including transportation of natural gas) and Rs.646.16 crores for refining and marketing of petroleum products. The Plan Outlay of 1990-91 will be financed by internal and extra-budgetary resources of Rs.3641.36 crores and by budgetary support of Rs.150.00 crores. Increase is mainly due to additional provision to ONGC for accelerating pace of exploration of Hydro-carbons in India; to Indian Oil Corporation for additional secondary processing facility at Gujarat Refinery; to Madras Refineries Ltd. for Lube expansion Project, Aromatics Project, Sewage treatment facilities.

Coal and Lignite : Keeping in view the importance of the Energy sector for infrastructure support to the Indian economy, the Central Plan Outlay for the coal and lignite sector for 1990-91 has been stepped up to Rs.2446.55 crores. The total budgetary support of Rs.911.55 crores mainly comprises Rs.627.00 crores for Coal India Ltd., for targetted coal production of 194.00 million tonnes, Rs.213.00 crores for Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd., for targetted coal production of 22.5 million tonnes and Rs.56.00 crores for Neyveli Lignite Corporation, for targetted lignite production of 11 million tonnes.

Non-Conventional Sources of Energy : The outlay for 1990-91 is Rs.125.38 crores. The major portion of this outlay is for bio-gas. Provision has also been made for programmes relating to solar energy, wind energy, Photovoltaics and other sources of Energy.

INDUSTRY AND MINERALS

Village and Small Scale Industries: This head includes outlays for Khadi and Village Industries, self-employment Scheme for Educated Unemployed Youth, Credit Guarantee Scheme, Small Industries Development Organisation (SIDO) Schemes, National Small Industries Corporation etc. The outlay for 1990-91 is Rs.467.14 crores. Under the self-employment scheme for educated unemployed youth, which was started from the year 1983-84, the District Industries Centres (DICs) assist educated unemployed youth falling in the age group of 18 to 35 years and having passed matriculation and above, including ITI, to get self-employment through industry, services and small business. A task force has been constituted in each district under the leadership of General Manager of the District industries Centre to identify the beneficiaries. The identified beneficiaries are entitled to get composite loan not exceeding Rs.35,000/- for industry,

किए गए प्रत्येक ऐसे ऋण के लिए बैंक द्वारा पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में 10 प्रतिशत और अन्य क्षेत्रों में 12 प्रतिशत ब्याज लिया जाता है । यह योजना समाज के निम्न आय वर्ग के लिए है और इस तरह लाभानुभोगियों की परिवारिक आय प्रतिवर्ष 10,000/- रुपये से अधिक नही होनी चाहिए । इसके अलावा इस योजना में अनुसूचित जाति/जन-जातियों के लिए 30 प्रतिशत का आरक्षण विद्यमान है । इस स्कीम का एक मुख्य आकर्षण यह है कि ऋण का 25 प्रतिशत भाग सरकार द्वारा उधार देने वाले बैंको को पूंजीगत आर्थिक सहायता के रुप में दिया जाता है, जो कि अन्ततोगत्वा लाभानुभोगियों को दे दिया जाता है ।

लोहा और इस्पात उद्योग : 1990-91 के लिए 2734.71 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय रखा गया है, जिसका वित्तपोषण, 267.50 करोड़ रुपए की बजटीय सहायता और 2467.21 करोड़ रुपए के आन्तरिक और बजटेत्तर साधनों द्वारा किया जाएगा । स्टील अथारिटी आफ इंडिया लिमिटेड (सेल) को उनके नियंत्रणाधीन विभिन्न संयंत्रों (बोकारो-180 करोड़ रुपए, भिलाई-310 करोड़ रुपए, राउरकेला-500 करोड़ रुपए, दुर्गापुर-840 करोड़ रुपए, एलाय इस्पात संयंत्र-22.00 करोड़ रुपए, सेलम इस्पात संयंत्र-35.00 करोड़ रुपए और आर. एण्ड डी.-15 करोड़ रुपए) के लिए कुल 1975.25 करोड़ रुपए के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है । विशाखापत्तनम में स्थित इस्पात संयंत्र के लिए 566.00करोड़ रुपए के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

अलौह खनन तथा धातुकर्मी उद्योग : वर्ष 1990-91 के लिए 652.51 करोड़ रुपए (597.51 करोड़ रुपए के आन्तरिक तथा बजटेतर साधनों सहित) के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है । सकल परिव्यय का विस्तृत ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :

(क) एल्यूमीनियम (159.34 करोड़ रुपए);
नेलको के लिए 90.00 करोड़ रुपए और बालको के लिए 69.34 करोड़ रुपए ।

(ख) तांबा (55.00 करोड़ रुपए)
यह परिव्यय पूरी तरह से हिन्दुस्तान कापर लिमिटेड के लिए रखा गया है ।

(ग) जस्ता और शीशा (366.00 करोड़ रुपए)

(घ) सोना (2.00 करोड़ रुपए)

(ङ) खनिज अन्वेषण और विकास (24.94 करोड़ रुपए)

(च) भारतीय भू-विज्ञान सर्वेक्षण (29.74 करोड़ रुपए) और भारतीय खान ब्यूरो (7.41 करोड़ रुपए)

(छ) भारतीय भू-विज्ञान सर्वेक्षण और भारतीय खान ब्यूरो के लिए निर्माण-कार्य परिव्यय (0.25 करोड़ रुपए)

(ज) विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी कार्यक्रम (7.83 करोड़ रुपए) ।

सीमेंट और धातु-भिन्न खनिज उद्योग : 1990-91 के लिए 67.00 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय पूरी तरह से भारतीय सीमेंट निगम के लिए है ।

उर्वरक उद्योग : वर्ष 1990-91 के लिए 660.73 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय रखा गया है जिसमें से 582.36 करोड़ रुपए की राशि आन्तरिक और बजट बाह्य साधनों से पूरी की जाएगी । 660.73 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय निम्नलिखित के लिए है : फर्टिलाइजर एण्ड केमिकल्स ट्रावनकोर (80.00 करोड़ रुपए), भारतीय उर्वरक निगम (65.00 करोड़ रुपए), हिन्दुस्तान फर्टिलाइजर कारपोरेशन (67.00 करोड़ रुपए), मद्रास फर्टिलाइजर लि. (35.00 करोड़ रुपए), नेशनल फर्टिलाइजर लि. (60.00 करोड़ रुपए), पारादीप फास्फेट लि. (95.00 करोड़ रुपए), प्रोजेक्ट एण्ड डेवलपमेंट लि. (7.00 करोड़ रुपए), पाइराइट्स फास्फेट्स एण्ड कैमिकल्स लि. (3.50 करोड़ रुपए), राष्ट्रीय कैमिकल्स एण्ड फर्टिलाइजर लि. (68.00 करोड़ रुपए), 'क्रिबको' (21.00 करोड़ रुपए), 'इफ्को' (130.00 करोड़ रुपए) और अन्य योजनाए (29.23 करोड़ रुपए) ।

पेट्रो-रसायन उद्योग : इस क्षेत्र के लिए जितना परिव्यय रखा गया है, वह निम्नलिखित उद्योग समूहों के लिए रखे गए परिव्ययों के जोड़ के बराबर हैं:

i) पेट्रो-रसायन, और
ii) पेट्रो-रसायन और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत पेट्रोलियम तेल शोधक कारखानों का पेट्रो-रसायन भाग।

वर्ष 1990-91 के लिए बजट अनुमान 580.77 करोड़ रुपए का है जिसमें मुख्य रूप से इण्डियन पेट्रोकेमिकल्स कारपोरेशन लि. के 256.00 करोड़ रुपए के और पेट्रोफिल्स कोआपरेटिव लि. के 66.00 करोड़ रुपए तक के आन्तरिक संसाधन शामिल हैं ।

Rs.25,000/- for Service and Rs.15,000/- for starting business ventures. Interest charged by the banks on each loan contracted is 10% for backward areas and 12% in other areas. The scheme is meant for lower income sections of the society and as such the family income of the beneficiaries should not exceed Rs.10,000 per annum. Further there is reservation of 30% for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. A special feature of the scheme is that 25% of the loan is paid as capital subsidy by the Government of India to the lending bank to be ultimately passed on to the beneficiaries.

Iron and Steel Industries : The outlay for 1990-91 is Rs.2734.71 crores which will be financed by a budgetary support of Rs.267.50 crores and internal and extra-budgetary resources of Rs.2467.21 crores. The outlay for Steel Authority of India (SAIL) has been set at Rs.1975.25 crores for the various Plants under its control (Bokaro-Rs.180.00 crores, Bhilai-Rs. 310 crores, Rourkela - Rs.500.00 crores, Durgapur-Rs.840.00 crores, Alloy Steel Plant-Rs.22.00 crores, Salem Steel Plant-Rs.35.00 crores and R&D Rs.15.00 crores). An outlay of Rs.566.00 crores has been provided for the Steel Plant at Visakhapatnam.

Non-ferrous Mining and Metallurgical Industry : The outlay for 1990-91 is Rs.652.51 crores (including internal and extra budgetary resources of Rs.597.51 crores). The break-up of the gross outlay is as under:–

(a) Aluminium (Rs159.34 crores);
NALCO Rs.90.00 crores and BALCO Rs.69.34 crores.

(b) Copper (Rs.55.00 crores);
The outlay is exclusively for Hindustan Copper Limited.

(c) Zinc and Lead (Rs.366.00 crores).

(d) Gold (Rs.2.00 crores)

(e) Mineral exploration and development (Rs.24.94 crores).

(f) Geological Survey of India (Rs. 29.74 crores) and Indian Bureau of Mines (Rs.7.41 crores).

(g) Works outlay for Geological Survey of India and Indian Bureau of Mines (Rs.0.25 crores).

(h) Science & Technology Programmes (Rs.7.83 crores).

Cement and Non-metallic Mineral Industries : Outlay for 1990-91 is Rs.67.00 crores which is entirely for the Cement Corporation of India.

Fertilizer Industries: The outlay for 1990-91 is Rs.660.73 crores, of which an amount of Rs.582.36 crores will be met from the Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources. The outlay of Rs.660.73 crores is for Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancoro (Rs.80.00 crores), Fertilizer Corporation of India (Rs.65.00 crores), Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation (Rs.67.00 crores), Madras Fertilizers Ltd. (Rs.35.00 crores), National Fertilizer Ltd. (Rs.60.00 crores), Paradeep Phosphate Ltd. (Rs.95.00 crores), Project and Development !ndia Ltd. (Rs.7.00 crores), Projects Phosphates & Chemicals Ltd. (Rs.3.50 crores), Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd. (Rs.68.00 crores), KRIBCO (Rs. 21.00 crores), IFFCO (Rs.130.00 crores) and Other Schemes (Rs.29.23 crores).

Petrochemical Industries : The outlay for this sector is the aggregate of the outlays provided for :

i) Petro-chemicals and
ii) Petro-chemical portion of the petroleum refineries with the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.

The budget estimate for 1990-91 is Rs.580.77 crores mainly consisting of internal resources of Indian Petrochemicals Cooperation Ltd. (IPCL) to the tune of Rs.256.00 crores and Petrofils Cooperasives Ltd. (PCL) to the extent of Rs.66.00 crores.

रसायन उद्योग : वर्ष 1990-91 के लिए 90.85 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय रखा गया है जिसमें 0.20 करोड़ रुपए बजट समर्थन और 90.65 करोड़ रुपए आई.ई.बी.आर. के होंगे (हिन्दुस्तान आर्गेनिक कैमिकल्स लि.-50.00 करोड़ रुपए, हिन्दुस्तान एण्टीबायटिक्स लि.-25.00 करोड़ और इण्डियन ड्रग्स एण्ड फार्मास्यूटिकल्स लि.-8.90 करोड़ रुपए)।

इंजीनियरी उद्योग : वर्ष 1990-91 के लिए आयोजना परिव्यय 554.92 करोड़ रुपए रखा गया है। इसमें मुख्य रूप से इंजीनियरी एककों के लिए 490.00 करोड़ रुपए, नौवहन में इंजीनियरी उद्योगों के लिए 13.00 करोड़ रुपए और बड़े तथा मध्यम दर्जे के इंजीनियरी उद्योगों के लिए 3.10 करोड़ रुपए की राशि शामिल है।

दूर-संचार और इलेक्ट्रानिक उद्योग : वर्ष 1990-91 के संबंध में बजट अनुमान 328.40 करोड़ रुपए के है। परिव्यय में प्रौद्योगिकी विकास परिषद (टी.डी.सी.) परियोजनाएं, इलेक्ट्रोनिक सामग्री विकास कार्यक्रम, भारतीय माइक्रो इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स कार्यक्रम, कम्प्यूटर मेन फ्रेम का निर्माण, मानकीकरण संबंधी गतिविधि कार्यक्रम, अन्य कार्यक्रम, केन्द्रीय इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स लिमिटेड, भारतीय इलेक्ट्रोनिकी निगम के लिए व्यवस्था और एस.सी.एल., सी.एम.सी. और ई.टी.टी. एण्ड डी.सी. के लिए निवेश शामिल है। संचार विभाग के अन्तर्गत रखा गया परिव्यय भारतीय टेलीफोन उद्योग और हिन्दुस्तान टेलिप्रिन्टर्स लिमिटेड के लिए है।

उपभोक्ता उद्योग : इसके अंतर्गत खाद्य और नागरिक आपूर्ति मंत्रालय, सरकारी उद्यम विभाग तथा वस्त्र मंत्रालय के उपभोक्ता उद्योगों के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है। वर्ष 1990-91 के लिए परिव्यय 325.22 करोड़ रुपए का है। नागरिक आपूर्ति के अंतर्गत परिव्यय भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो के लिए है जबकि खाद्य संसाधन उद्योग मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत मार्डन फूड इंडस्ट्रीज के लिए ऋण इक्विटी सहायता देने हेतु है। सरकारी उद्यमों के अंतर्गत उपभोक्ता उद्योगो के लिए परिव्यय राष्ट्रीय न्यूजप्रिंट और पेपर मिल, हिन्दुस्तान पेपर कारपोरेशन, भारतीय टायर निगम तथा हिन्दुस्तान फोटो फिल्म मैन्यूफैक्चरिंग कंपनी से संबंधित है। वस्त्र उद्योग के अंतर्गत राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम, ब्रिटिश इंडिया कारपोरेशन, और राष्ट्रीय जूट विनिर्माण निगम के लिए परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है।

परमाणु ऊर्जा उद्योग : वर्ष 1990-91 के लिए कुल परिव्यय 271.83 करोड़ रुपए है। इसमें मरूगुरू और (38.50 करोड़ रुपए) और हाजिरा (33.37 करोड़ रुपए) में भारी पानी परियोजनाएं पूरा करने के लिए और भारी पानी का नई परियोजनाएं शुरू करने के लिए (22.16 करोड़ रुपए) तथा मौजूदा संयंत्रों में सुधार करने सहित उनके नवीकरण व प्रतिस्थापन के लिए (8.78 करोड़ रुपए), भाभा परमाणु अनुसंधान केन्द्र की ईंधन पुनर्ससाधन तथा अन्य औद्योगिक परियोजनाओं के लिए (43.33 करोड़ रुपए) 106.16 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय शामिल है। न्यूक्लीयर फ्यूल काम्प्लैक्स के लिए 46.00 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है जो मुख्य रूप से ईंधन निर्माण संयंत्र और जरक्लोय एवं जरकोनियम संयंत्रों के विस्तार तथा परमाणु बिजली केन्द्रों की जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए दो नए यूरेनियम आक्साइड ईंधन संयंत्रों की स्थापना करने के लिए है

अन्य उद्योग : वर्ष 1990-91 के लिए 11.65 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय रखा गया है।

उद्योगों तथा खनिजों के अंतर्गत अन्य परिव्यय : वर्ष 1990-91 के बजट में 370.25 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय रखा गया है। 1990-91 में जो परिव्यय रखा गया है, वह औद्योगिक वित्तीय संस्थानों और पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में नए औद्योगिक एककों को आर्थिक सहायता देने के लिए है।

परिवहन

रेलवे : रेलवे की अतिआवश्यक आवश्यकताओं को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए वर्ष 1990-91 के लिए परिव्यय 5000 करोड़ रुपए निर्धारित किया गया है। इससे निम्नलिखित के लिए रेलवे समर्थ हो पाएगा : (i) 26,500 वैगनों, 299 लोकोमोटिव्स, 1734 कोच और 222 ई.एम.यू. की खरीद; (ii) 3500 ट्रेक किलोमीटर के नवीकरण का कार्य प्रारम्भ करना; (iii) 1040 किलोमीटर के विद्युतीकरण का कार्य प्रारम्भ करना, जिसमें वर्ष 1989-90 के दौरान 417 किलोमीटर लाईन को पूरा करना शामिल हैं; (iv) 300 किलोमीटर नई लाइनों को पूरा करना।

पत्तन और दीपस्तम्भ : पत्तन क्षेत्र की नीति में निम्नलिखित तरीकों से बड़े पत्तनों का विकास करने के लिए जोर दिया गया है (i) कन्टेनर कार्यों के लिए पत्तन सुविधाओं का विस्तार करना, (ii) अन्य पत्तन सुविधाओं का आधुनिकीकरण और विस्तार, (iii) बड़े जहाजों को घाट लगाने के लिए चुने हुए मुख्य पत्तनों पर गोदी (ड्राफ्ट) को गहरा करना, (iv) तलकर्षण सुविधाओं का विस्तार करना और, (v) बड़े पत्तनों के पूरक के रूप में

Chemical Industries : The outlay for 1990-91 is Rs. 90.85 crores with a budgetary support of Rs. 0.20 crores and I.E.B.R. of Rs. 90.65 crores, Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd. Rs.50.00 crores Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.-25.00 crores, Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.-Rs.8.90 crores.

Engineering Industries : The Plan outlay for 1990-91 is Rs.554.92 crores. It mainly consists of Rs. 490.00 crores for Engineering Units, Rs. 13.00 crores for Engineering Industries in Shipping and Rs.3.10 crores for large and medium engineering industries.

Telecommunication and Electronic Industries: The Budget Estimate for 1990-91 is Rs.328.40 crores. The outlay includes provisions for Technology Development Council (TDC) projects. Electronics Material Development Programme, Indian Micro Electronics Programme, Manufacture of Computer Main Frame, Standardisation Activities programme, other programmes, Central Electronics Ltd., Electronics Corporation of India and for investment in SCL, CMC and ETT & DC. The outlay under the Department of Communication is for Indian Telephone Industries and Hindustan Teleprinters Limited.

Consumer Industries. The outlays relating to consumer industries under the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies, Public Enterprises and Textiles have been included. The Outlay for 1990-91 is Rs.325.22 crores. The outlay under Civil Supplies relates to Bureau of Indian Standards while under Ministry of Food Processing Industries it is extension of loan and equity support to Modern Food Industries. The outlay for consumer industries under the Department of Public Enterprises relates to National Newsprint and Paper Mills, Hindustan Paper Corporation, Tyre Corporation of India and Hindustan Photo-films Manufacturing Co. The outlay for textiles relates to National Textile Corporation, British India Corporation and National Jute Manufactures Corporation.

Atomic Energy Industries: The total outlay for 1990-91 is Rs.271.83 crores. This includes Rs.106.16 crores for completion of Heavy Water Projects at maruguru (Rs.38.50 crores) and Hazira (Rs.33.37 crores) and for starting new Heavy Water Projects (Rs.22.16 crores) and renewals and replacements including improvement to existing plants (Rs.8.78 crores), Fuel Reprocessing and other industrial projects of Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (Rs.43.33 crores). A provision of Rs.46 crores has been made for Nuclear Fuel Complex mainly for expansion of Fuel Fabrication Plant and Zircaloy and Zirconium Plants and for setting up of two Uranium Oxide Fuel Plants to meet tne needs of Atomic Power Stations.

Other Industries: The outlay for 1990-91 is Rs.11.65 crores.

Other outlays on Industries and Minerals: The outlay for 1990-91 is Rs.370.25 crores. The outlay in 1990-91 is for industrial financial institutions and subsidy to new industrial units in backward areas.

TRANSPORT

Railways : Keeping in view the essential needs of Railways, the outlay for 1990-91 has been fixed at Rs.5000 crores. It would enable the Railways to (i) procure 26,500 wagons, 299 locomotives and 1734 coaches and 222 EMUs; (ii) undertake renewals of 3500 track kilometres; (iii) commission electrification of 1040 route kilometres including 417 route kilometers completed substantially in the year 1989-90 and (iv) complete 300 Kms of new lines.

Ports and Lighthouses: The policy thrust in the port sector envisages development of major ports by (i) expansion of port facilities for container cargo; (ii) modernisation and expansion of other port facilities; (iii) deepening of draft at selected major ports to receive larger vessels; (iv) augmentation of dredging facilities, and (v) devel-

भूमिका अदा करने के संबंध में चुने हुए छोटे पत्तनों का विकास करना।

1990-91 के लिये आयोजना परिव्यय 539.78 करोड़ रुपए निर्धारित किया गया है । दीपस्तम्भों के विकास से संबंधित व्यवस्था को बढ़ा दिया गया है ताकि दीपस्तम्भों के विकास तथा समुद्री सहायता संबंधी अन्य आवश्यकताओं को पूरा किया जा सके ।

नौवहन : भारतीय नौवहन उद्योग के विकास और विस्तार के लिए वर्ष 1990-91 के लिए 744.00 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय रखा गया है । इसमें भारतीय नौवहन निगम के लिए उच्च परिव्यय शामिल है।

नागर विमानन : नागर विमानन क्षेत्र के लिए 1990-91 के परिव्यय में 520.57 करोड़ रुपए निर्धारित किए गए हैं, इसमें एयर इंडिया 147.50 करोड़ रुपए, इंडियन एयरलाइन्स 207.50 करोड़ रुपए, आई.ए.ए.आई. 65.00 करोड़ रुपए, वायुदूत 8.00 करोड़ रुपए, नेशनल एयरपोर्ट अथोरिटी 79.59 करोड़ रुपए और पवनहंस 2.70 करोड़ रुपए शामिल हैं।

सड़कें और पुल : देश के राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के निर्माण, विकास और अनुरक्षण के क्षेत्र में काफी प्रगति की गई है । सामरिक और अन्तर-राज्यीय महत्व की सड़कों की देखभाल केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा की जाती है । राष्ट्रीय अर्थव्यवस्था के विकास के लिये सड़कों के महत्व को देखते हुए 1990-91 के संदर्भ में 460.00 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय रखा गया है । इसमें राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के निर्माण और विकास के लिए (418.00 करोड़ रुपए), सामरिक महत्व की सड़कों के लिए और अन्तर्राज्यीय महत्व के पुलों के लिये (25.00) करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

सड़क परिवहन : सरकार सड़क परिवहन के बारे में व्यापक नीतियां बनाने पर विचार कर रही है जिसमें राज्य परिवहन उपक्रमों का प्रबन्ध, राज्य सड़क परिवहन निगम से संबंधित मोटर वाहन कानून भी शामिल है। 1990-91 के लिये परिव्यय की राशि 81.00 करोड़ रुपए रखी गई है। इस राशि में शामिल परिव्यय इस प्रकार है : राज्य सड़क परिवहन निगमों को केन्द्रीय सरकार के द्वारा दिये जाने वाले अंशदानों के लिये 27.00 करोड़ रुपए (2) दिल्ली परिवहन निगम के लिये 50.00 करोड़ रुपये और (3) अनुसंधान और विकास की अन्य योजनाओं के लिये 3.90 करोड़ रुपये, राष्ट्रीय सड़क परिवहन विकास वित्त निगम के लिये 0.10 करोड़ रुपए ।

अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन : वर्ष 1990-91 के लिए 57.00 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय रखा गया है । यह व्यवस्था मुख्य रूप से सी.आई.डब्ल्यू.टी.सी. में निवेश किए जाने और आई.डब्ल्यू.ए.आई. को अनुदान देने के लिए है।

अन्य परिवहन सेवाएं : फरक्का बराज परियोजना का उद्देश्य भागीरथी हुगली नदी प्रणाली के क्षेत्र (रिजीम) और नैगम्यता में सुधार द्वारा कलकत्ता बंदरगाह का परिरक्षण और रख रखाव करना है । 1990-91 के लिये 13.00 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय निर्धारित किया गया है ।

संचार

डाक सेवाएं : 1990-91 के बजट अनुमानों में 60.00 करोड़ रुपए के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है । इस परिव्यय के एक बड़े भाग (35.00 करोड़ रुपए) को डाक-घरों के भवनों के निर्माण पर खर्च करने का प्रस्ताव है । डाक प्रणाली के आधुनिकीकरण और उसके मशीनीकरण के लिए 15.00 करोड़ रुपए की राशि की व्यवस्था की गई है । "स्पीड पोस्ट", जिसके अंतर्गत डाक को विशिष्ट स्थानों पर 24 घंटों से 72 घंटों के अंदर पहुंचाने की गारंटी होती है, के लिये 2.50 करोड़ रुपए की राशि की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

दूर-संचार सेवाएं : 2652.50 करोड़ रुपए के अनुमोदित परिव्यय की राशि को बढ़ा कर संशोधित अनुमानों में 2700 करोड़ रुपए कर दिया गया है । इस वृद्धि का मुख्य कारण चालू परियोजनाओं का जल्दी पूरा किया जाना और दूरसंचार नेटवर्क का विस्तार करना / उसमें सुधार लाना है । संशोधित परिव्यय में हुई वृद्धि को भारतीय यूनिट ट्रस्ट से ऋण लेकर तथा बांडों के रूप में बजटेतर साधन जुटा कर पूरा किया जा रहा है । 1990-91 के लिये 2875 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय रखा गया है जिसका वित्तपोषण मुख्यतः दूरसंचार क्षेत्र के आंतरिक और बजटेतर साधनों से किया जायेगा । वर्ष 1990-91 के दौरान दूरसंचार सेवाओं से संबंधित परिव्यय मुख्यतः सामग्री की अधिप्राप्ति के लिये है क्योंकि दूरसंचार विभाग की योजना में सामग्री पर अधिक बल दिया गया है । इस संबंध में वस्तुपरक लक्ष्यों के अंतर्गत 6.5 लाख टेलीफोन लाइनों की अतिरिक्त

opment of selected minor ports to play a complementary role to major ports.

The Plan outlay for 1990-91 has been placed at Rs.539.78 crores. The provision for the development of Lighthouses has been increased for meeting increased requirements for development of Lighthouses and other navigational aids.

Shipping: For development and expansion of Indian shipping industry. The outlay for 1990-91 has been kept at Rs.744.00 crores. This includes higher outlay for Shipping Corporation of India.

Civil Aviation: The outlay for 1990-91 for the Civil Aviation Sector has been fixed at Rs.520.57 crores. This includes provision for Air India Rs.147.50 crores, Indian Airlines Rs.207.50 crores, I.A.A.I. Rs.65.00 crores, Vayudoot Rs.8.00 crores, National Airports Authority Rs.79.59 crores and Pawan Hans Rs.2.70 crores.

Roads and Bridges : Considerable progress has been made in construction, development and maintenance of National Highways in the country. Strategic and roads of inter-state importance are also looked after by the Central Government. Keeping in view the importance of Roads for development of National economy, the outlay for 1990-91 has been kept at Rs. 460.00 crores. This includes provision for construction and development of National Highways (Rs.418.00 crores), Strategic Roads and Bridges of Inter-State importance (Rs.25.00 crores).

Road Transport: The Government is concerned with broad policies relating to Road Transport including management of State Transport Undertakings and Motor Vehicles Legislation relating to State Road Transport Corporations. The outlay for 1990-91 has been kept at Rs. 81.00 crores. It includes an outlay of Rs.27.00 crores for Central Government contribution to State Road Transport Corporation, (ii) Rs. 50.00 crores for Delhi Transport Corporation, and (iii) Rs. 3.90 crores for other Schemes of Research and Development, Rs.0.10 crores for National Road Transport Development Financial Corporation.

Inland Water Transport: The outlay for 1990-91 is Rs.57.00 crores. The provision is mainly for investment in CIWTC and grants to IWAI.

Other Transport Services: The Farakka Barrage project is intended to preserve and maintain the Calcutta Port by improving the regime and navigability of the Bhagirathi Hoogly River system. The outlay for 1990-91 is Rs.13.00 crores.

COMMUNICATION

Postal Services : An outlay of Rs. 60.00 crores has been provided in Budget Estimates 1990-91. A major portion of this outlay (Rs.35.00 crores) is proposed to be spent on construction of Postal Buildings. An amount of Rs. 15.00 crores has been provided for mechanisation and modernisation of postal system. Rs. 2.50 crores has been provided for speed post with guaranteed delivery to specific destinations within 24 hours to 72 hours.

Telecommunication Services: The approved outlay of Rs.2652.50 crores has been raised to Rs. 2700.00 crores in the revised estimates. The step-up is mainly for early completion of the ongoing projects, and expansion/improvement of telecommunication network. The increase in the revised outlay is being financed by raising the extra-budgetary resources in the form of loan from UTI and bonds. The outlay for 1990-91 has been kept at Rs.2875.00 crores which will be financed predominantly from the internal and extra budgetary resources of the Telecommunication Sector. **The outlay for Telecommunication services during 1990-91 is mainly for the procurement of material as the plan of DOT is material intensive. The physical targets envisaged are for provision of 6.5 lakhs additional**

स्विचिंग क्षमता (5.50 लाख सीधी एक्सचेंज लाइनों), 33700 लाइनों की क्षमता वाले 8 ट्रंक स्वचालित एक्सचेंजों, 60 हस्तचालित ट्रंक बोर्डों, को एक्सियल केबिल प्रणालियों के 3172 मार्ग-किलोमीटर, माइक्रोवेव प्रणालियों के 3482 मार्ग-किलोमीटर, यू.एच.एफ. प्रणालियों के 2420 मार्ग- किलोमीटर, आप्टिकल फाइबर केबल के 5493 मार्ग-किलोमीटर, 18000 दूरवर्ती सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन, 1766 टेलेक्स स्थानीय लाइनों और 1626 टेलेक्स मार्गस्थ लाइनों तथा इसके साथ ही दूरसंचार नेटवर्क को सुदृढ़ बनाने व सेवा की कोटि में सुधार लाये जाने का विचार है।

अन्य संचार सेवाएं : इसके अंतर्गत मुख्य रूप से विदेश संचार निगम लि. के लिए 112.87 करोड़ रुपए के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है, जिसे आंतरिक संसाधनों द्वारा पूरा किया जाएगा ।

विज्ञान, प्रौद्योगिकी और पर्यावरण

परमाणु ऊर्जा अनुसंधान : वर्ष 1990-91 के परिव्यय में 112.00 करोड़ रुपए की राशि निर्धारित की गई है । वर्ष 1990-91 के परिव्यय में मुख्य रूप से भाभा परमाणु अनुसंधान केन्द्र में परमाणु ऊर्जा कार्यक्रमों की प्रौद्योगिकी के अनुसंधान और विकास को जारी रखने, इन्दौर स्थित उन्नत प्रौद्योगिकी का इंदिरा गांधी परमाणु अनुसंधान केन्द्र, टाटा आधारभूत अनुसंधान संस्थान, टाटा स्मारक केन्द्र और साहा नाभिकीय भौतिकी संस्थान और नाभिकीय विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में अनुसंधान करने वाली अन्य संस्थाओं को वित्तीय सहायता देने के लिए, राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रमों के लिए और विभाग के विभिन्न अनुसंधान और विकास एककों की आवास सुविधाओं के लिए की व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

अंतरिक्ष अनुसंधान : विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत चालू योजनाओं/परियोजनाओं के लिए अनुमोदित परिव्यय का संबंध इनसे है :- वी.एस.एस.सी., एस.ए.सी., आई.एस.ए.सी., एस.एच.ए.आर., एल.पी.एस.सी., आई.एस.टी.आर.ए.सी., पी.आर.एल. और एन.आर.एस.ए. के संगठन एवं आधारभूत अनुरक्षण तथा बड़े प्रक्षेपण वाहन/उपग्रह परियोजनां जैसे पी.एस.एल.वी.,आई.आर.एस./यू.पी., और इन्सेट-II परीक्षण अन्तरिक्ष यान । विशेष सुविधाओं के संवर्धन सहित नयी योजनाओं/परियोजनाओं, एम.आर.एस.पी., जी.एस.एल.वी., सिरोजेनिक्स, ए.एस.एल. वी., एस.आर.ओ. एस.एस., और आई.आर.एस. को जारी रखना और इनके परिचालन संबंधी कार्य करना । इसके अतिरिक्त, संचार, सुदूर संवेदन और प्रक्षेपण वाहन विकास संबंधी उन्नत अनुसंधानऔर विकास तथा विविध परियोजनाओं तथा अंतरिक्ष विज्ञान के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है । वर्ष 1990-91 के लिए 323.00 करोड़ रुपए के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

समुद्रविज्ञान अनुसंधान : 1990-91 के लिए 35.00 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय रखा गया है । महासागर क्षेत्र में जीवित और जड़ संसाधनों के अनुकूलतम उपयोग तथा सर्वेक्षण के संवर्द्धन, अंटार्कटिका अनुसंधान, गहरे समुद्र की तह में बहुधात्विक ग्रंथिकाओं की खोज, नवीकरण योग्य ऊर्जा के स्रोतों जैसे-समुद्र तापीय ऊर्जा के उपयोग, लहरों से ऊर्जा प्राप्त करना तथा सामुद्रिक प्रौद्योगिकी और जलशक्ति के विकास के लिए आधारभूत ढांचा तैयार करने पर मुख्य जोर दिया गया है । इस विभाग द्वारा अंटार्कटिका में दक्षिण गंगोत्री और 'मैत्री' नामक दो स्थायी केन्द्रों की स्थापना की गई है ।

अन्य वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान : इस शीर्ष के अंतर्गत वैज्ञानिक एवं औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद् की आयोजनागत स्कीमों और विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग के अन्य कार्यक्रमों के परिव्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है । वर्ष 1990-91 के लिए अनुमोदित परिव्यय 268.40 करोड़ रुपए का है । विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग के अंतर्गत रखे गए परिव्यय की व्यवस्था पहले से ही जारी योजनाओं ओर नई योजनाओं के लिये है । कुछ विशिष्ट क्षेत्रों में विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी संबंधी अभियान जारी हैं । इसके अतिरिक्त कई अन्य कार्यक्रम भी आरम्भ किये गये हैं, विशेष रूप से सुपर-कंडक्टिविटी, मौसम की भविष्यवाणी करने वाले मध्यम रेंज के यंत्रों के क्षेत्र में तथा भारत और सोवियत रूस के बीच दीर्घावधिक एकीकृत सहयोग कार्यक्रम आदि । 1990-91 के लिए अनुमोदित परिव्यय 62.50 करोड़ रुपए रखा गया है । इस परिव्यय में जैव-प्रौद्योगिकी अनुसंधान, जनशक्ति विकास, बुनियादी सुविधाओं के विकास, अनुसंधान एवं विकास पर आधारित विनिर्माण संबंधी क्रियाकलापों के लिए सहायता अनुदान की राशि और राष्ट्रीय प्रतिरक्षा संस्थान के लिए अनुदान शामिल है ।

पारिस्थितिकी और पर्यावरण : 1990-91 के लिए आवंटन की राशि 106.97 करोड़ रुपए है । इसमें संरक्षण और सर्वेक्षण कार्यों, गंगा प्रदूषण नियंत्रण, पारिस्थितिक विकास और वायु और जल-प्रदूषण की रोकथाम के लिए धनराशि की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

switching capacity of telephone lines (5.50 lakh direct exchange lines), 8 trunk automatic exchanges with a capacity of 33700 lines, 60 manual trunk boards, 3172 route-kilometres of co-axial cable systems, 3482 route-kilometres of microwave systems, 2420 route-kilometres of UHF systems, 5493 route-kilometres of optical fibre cables, 18000 long distance public telephones, 1766 telex local lines and 1626 telex transit lines, apart from consolidating the net-work and improving the quality of service.

Other Communication Services: Outlay of Rs.112.87 crores is mainly for Videsh Sanchar Nigam Ltd., to be met from internal resources.

SCIENCE,TECHNOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT

Atomic Energy Research: The outlay for 1990-91 is Rs. 112.00 crores. The outlay for 1990-91 is mainly for continuing research and development of technologies involved in the atomic energy programme at the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research, Centre for Advanced Technology at Indore, Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Tata Memorial Centre and Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics and other institutions for carrying out research in the field of nuclear science, National Programmes and for providing housing facilities for the various research and development units of the Department.

Space Research: The approved outlay on ongoing schemes/projects under S&T Sector include provision for Organisation and Infrastructure Maintenance of VSSC, SAC, ISAC, SHAR, LPS, ISTRAC, PRL & NRSA and provision for major launch vehicle/satellite projects like PSLV, IRS, IRS-UP, INSAT-II Test Spacecraft, for New Schemes/Projects including augmentation of special facilities, MRSP,GSLV, Cyrogenics continuation/operationalisation of ASLV, SROSS & IRS. Besides these, provision is made for Advanced R&D and Miscellaneous Projects on communications, remote sensing, launch vehicle development and Space Sciences. The outlay for 1990-91 is Rs.323.00 crores.

Oceanographic Research: The outlay for 1990-91 is Rs. 35.00 crores. In the Ocean Sector the main emphasis has been on promotion of survey & optimum utilisation of living and non–living resources, Antarctic Research exploration of Polymetallic Nodules from the deep sea-bed, harnessing of renewable resources of energy such as ocean thermal energy, energy from waves and creation of infrastructure for the development of marine technology and manpower. The Department has set up two permanent stations named 'Dakshin Gangotri' and Maitri Antarctica.

Other Scientific Research : This head provides outlays for Plan schemes of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and other programmes of the Department of Science Technology. The approved outlay for 1990-91 it is Rs. 268.40 crores. The outlay under Department of Science and Technology is for continuing schemes and new schemes. Science and Technology Missions in some selected areas are under progress. Further some more programmes have been initiated particularly in the field of super conductivity, medium range weather forecasting and Long term integrated programme of cooperation between USSR and India. In the Department of Bio-technology the approved outlay for 1990-91 is Rs. 62.50 crores. The outlay includes grants-in-aid for bio-technology research, manpower development, development of infra-structural facilities, R&D base, manufacturing activities and grants to National Institute of Immunology.

Ecology and Environment : The allocation for 1990-91 is Rs. 106.97 crores. It consists of provision for conservation and survey, Ganga Pollution Control, ecology and development and prevention of air and water pollution.

सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं

सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं : इस शीर्ष के अंतर्गत किए गए 3.73 करोड़ रुपए के परिव्यय का संबंध कृषि, जल संसाधन और इलैक्ट्रानिक्स से संबद्ध मुख्यतः आर्थिक सेवा विभागों के सचिवालय व्यय से है ।

पर्यटन : 1990-91 के लिये 83.00 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय निर्धारित किया गया है । पर्यटन विकास से संबंधित योजनाओं में विदेशी बाजारों में प्रचार और विपणन के दीर्घकालिक अभियान, स्वदेशी पर्यटन का विकास, किफायती आवासीय सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के लिये 'यात्री निवासों' का निर्माण, तीर्थ-स्थानों पर 'यात्रिकाओं' का निर्माण, समुद्र-तटीय सैरगाहों की विकास स्कीम, परिवहन सुविधाओं का विस्तार, सामूहिक यात्राओं को प्रोत्साहन, राष्ट्रीय महत्व के सांस्कृतिक स्थानों का परिरक्षण, वन्य-जीवन संबंधी पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देना तथा राजमार्गों पर यात्रा संबंधी सुविधाओं का विकास करना सम्मिलित है ।

विदेश व्यापार और निर्यात संवर्धन : वर्ष 1990-91 के लिये बजटीय सहायता सहित आवंटन 24.77 करोड़ रुपए का है ।

जनगणना सर्वेक्षण और सांख्यिकी : 1990-91 के लिए 21.75 करोड़ रुपए के इस परिव्यय में, केन्द्रीय सांख्यिकी संगठन, राष्ट्रीय नमूना सर्वेक्षण संगठन, भारतीय सांख्यिकी संस्थान के लिए कम्प्यूटर सेंटर कीआयोजना स्कीमों के लिए व्यवस्था सम्मिलित है । 1990-91 के दौरान केन्द्रीय सांख्यिकी संगठन का मुख्य कार्यक्रम तीसरी आर्थिक संगणना करने के संबंध में है ।

मौसम विज्ञान : वर्ष 1990-91 के लिए 25.00 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय रखा गया है जिसमें वेधशालाओं और मौसम केन्द्रों के लिए परिव्यय शामिल है । प्रयोगशालाओं और मौसम केन्द्रों पर अधिक परिव्यय का मुख्य उद्देश्य उड़ान, नौवहन और कृषि संबंधी उपयोगकर्ताओं को मौसम संबंधी जानकारी देना और साथ ही बाढ़ नियंत्रण, तूफानों की चेतावनी देना आदि है ।

नागरिक आपूर्ति : 6.45 करोड़ रुपए की राशि में, शहरी क्षेत्र के उपभोक्ता सहकारी संस्थानों की सहायता के लिए व्यवस्था सम्मिलित है । इस कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत राज्य सरकारों के माध्यम से सहकारी समितियों को सहायता दी जाती है जिससे (1) शहरी क्षेत्रों में छोटे बिक्री केन्द्रों, बड़े पैमाने के खुदरा बिक्री केन्द्रों तथा डिपार्टमेंटल स्टोरों की स्थापना की जा सके तथा (2) सहकारी समितियों की परिचालन और व्यापारिक क्षमता को सुधारा जा सके तथा इनकी व्यवहार्यता का विकास किया जा सके।

सामान्य वित्तीय तथा व्यापारिक संस्थाएं : 25.66 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय, भारतीय अभ्रक व्यापार निगम के लिए है जिसमें से 6.01 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय उनके आन्तरिक तथा अतिरिक्त बजट संसाधनों से पूरा किया जाएगा और 19.65 करोड़ रुपए राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की शेयर पूंजी बढ़ाने के लिए है ।

अन्य देशों के साथ तकनीकी और आर्थिक सहयोग : इसमें पंचेश्वर परियोजना में निवेश के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं : वर्ष 1990-91 के लिए परिव्यय 186.77 करोड़ रुपए का है । इसमें नेहरू रोजगार योजना के लिए 119.80 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

सामाजिक सेवाएं

सामान्य शिक्षा : सातवीं आयोजना में मानव संसाधन विकास से संबंधित समस्याओं को उच्च प्राथमिकता देने के कारण मानव संसाधन विकास से संबंधित विभागों के लिए परिव्यय की राशि काफी बढ़ा दी गई है । 1990-91 के दौरान सामान्य शिक्षा के लिए 705.10 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय रखा गया है । परिव्यय में 264.30 करोड़ रुपए प्राथमिक शिक्षा के लिए, 174.90 करोड़ रुपए माध्यमिक शिक्षा के लिए, 150.00 करोड़ रुपए विश्वविद्यालय और आगे की शिक्षा के लिए है ।

तकनीकी शिक्षा : तकनीकी शिक्षा के लिए 1990-91 के संबंध में 159.00 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय रखा गया है । इसमें , अन्य के लिए व्यवस्था के साथ-साथ 18.00 करोड़ रुपए भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान, 19.00 करोड़ रुपए क्षेत्रीय इंजीनियरी कालेजों, 11.50 करोड़ रुपए भारतीय प्रबंध संस्थान, 37.00 करोड़ रुपए इंजीनियरी प्रयोगशालाओं तथा कार्यशालाओं का आधुनिकीकरण करने के लिए और 51.50 करोड़ रुपए ग्रामीण उपयुक्त प्रौद्योगिकी की विशेष योजना सहित, तकनीकी शिक्षा के अन्य कार्यक्रमों के लिए 5.00 करोड़ रुपए अध्यापक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों और 15.00 करोड़ रुपए विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के लिए हैं ।

GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES

Secretariat Economic Services : Outlay of Rs.3.73 crores under this head relate to secretariat expenditure of the Economic Services mainly of Departments of Agriculture, Water Resources and Electronics.

Tourism: The outlay for 1990-91 has been fixed at Rs. 83.00 crores. The schemes for development of tourism include undertaking sustained publicity and marketing compaigns in the overseas markets, development of domestic tourism, construction of Yatri Niwases to provide low budget accommodation, construction of Yatrikas at pilgrim centres, development of beach resorts, augmentation of transport facilities, promotion of charters, preservation of national heritage areas, promotion of wild life tourism and provision of wayside facilities on highways etc.

Foreign Trade and Export Promotion : The allocation for 1990-91 is Rs. 24.77 crores inclusive of budgetary support .

Census Surveys and Statistics : The outlay of Rs.21.75 crores for 1990-91 includes provision for the plan scheme of the Central Statistical organisation (CSO), for the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO), for the Computer Centre for the Indian Statistical Institute (ISI) etc. The major plan activities of the CSO in 1990-91 relates to the conduct of Third Economic Census.

Meteorology : The outlay for 1990-91 is Rs. 25.00 crores which includes an outlay for observatories and weather stations. The increased outlay for observatories and weather stations is aimed at furnishing weather information to users in aviation, shipping, and agriculture as also for flood control, issue of warnings against cyclones, etc.

Civil Supplies: Outlay of Rs.6.45 crores includes provision for assistance to Consumer Cooperative Institutions in urban areas. The programme envisages assistance to cooperative societies through State Governments for (i) setting up of small outlets, large sized retail outlets and departmental stores in urban areas (ii) improving the operational and trading efficiency and developing the viability of cooperatives.

General Financial and Trading Institutions: Outlay of Rs.25.66 crores is for Mica Trading Corporation of India Ltd., Rs.6.01 crores to be met from their internal and extra budgetary resource, and for augmenting the share capital of nationalised banks (Rs.19.65 crores).

Technical and Economic Cooperation with other countries: Includes provision for investment in Pancheswar Project.

Other General Economic Services: The outlay for 1990-91 is Rs.186.77 crores. This includes a provision of Rs.119.80 crores for Nehru Rojgar Yojna.

SOCIAL SERVICES

General Education: With high priority accorded to the problem of human resource development from the Seventh Plan, outlays for the departments under the umbrella of human resource development have been considerably stepped up. The outlay for General Education during 1990-91 is Rs.705.10 crores. The outlay consists of Rs.264.30 crores for elementry education, Rs.174.90 crores for secondary education, Rs. 150.00 crores for university and higher education.

Technical Education: Outlay on technical education for 1990-91 has been kept at Rs.159.00 crores. It includes inter alia Rs.18.00 crores for Indian Institute of Technology, Rs.19.00 crores for Regional Engineering Colleges, Rs.11.50 crores for Indian Institutes of Management, Rs.37.00 crores for modernisation of engineering laboratories and workshops and Rs.51.50 crores for other programmes of technical education including special scheme for rural appropriate technologies, Rs.5.00 crores for Teacher's Training Institutes and Rs.15.00 crores for University Grants Commission.

खेल और युवा सेवाएं : 1990-91 के लिए बजट अनुमान 69.36 करोड़ रुपए का है । वर्ष 1990-91 की आयोजना में युवा एवं कल्याण योजनाओं, खेल-कूद, भारतीय खेल प्राधिकरण, राज्य खेल परिषदों के माध्यम से खेलों के विकास, सिंथेटिक ट्रैक बिछाने, खेल और शारीरिक शिक्षा विशेषज्ञों का आदान-प्रदान, राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजना, स्वयंसेवी संगठनों को दी जाने वाली सहायता और राष्ट्रीय समेकित कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत अधिक परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है।

कला और संस्कृति : वर्ष 1990-91 के लिए 66.82 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय रखा गया है । इसके अंतर्गत, इंदिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय कला केन्द्र, प्राचीन स्मारकों के संरक्षण, भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण, राष्ट्रीय संग्रहालय, राष्ट्रीय विज्ञान संग्रहालय परिषद तथा संगीत नाटक अकादमी, ललित-कला अकादमी, राष्ट्रीय अभिलेखागार, क्षेत्रीय सांस्कृतिक केन्द्रों आदि के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

चिकित्सा और जनस्वास्थ्य : 1990-91 के लिए 275.00 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय रखा गया है ।

इस शीर्ष के अंतर्गत परिव्यय का अधिकांश भाग संचारी और अन्य बीमारियों की रोकथाम से संबंधित राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रमों के लिए है । यह कार्यक्रम मुख्य रूप से केन्द्र प्रायोजित स्कीमों के लिए है, जिसका कार्यान्वयन राज्य सरकारों द्वारा किया जाता है । स्वास्थ्य से संबंधित वर्ष 1990-91 के परिव्यय में जिन कार्यक्रमों को मुख्य रूप से शामिल किया गया है वह कार्यक्रम ये हैं :- राष्ट्रीय मलेरिया उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम (82.00 करोड़ रुपए), राष्ट्रीय कोढ़ नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम (25.00 करोड़ रुपए), कैंसर नियंत्रण (20.00 करोड़ रुपए), अन्धेपन की रोकथाम जिसमें राष्ट्रीय रोहा और अंधापन नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम शामिल हैं (6.00 करोड़ रुपए) क्षय रोग नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम (15.00 करोड़ रुपए) । इसके अंतर्गत नई योजनाओं के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है जो इस प्रकार हैं; जापानी इनसेफेलाइटिस (4.00 करोड़ रुपए), काला-अजार (3.00 करोड़ रुपए), औषधी परीक्षण सुविधाओं का विस्तार जिसमें खाद्य परीक्षण प्रयोगशालाओं को सुदृढ़ करना भी शामिल है (1.5 करोड़ रुपए), स्वास्थ्य प्रबंध सूचना प्रणाली को सुदृढ़ करना (2.00 करोड़ रुपए)।

परिवार कल्याण : देश के योजनाबद्ध विकास में परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम को प्राथमिकता दी जा रही है और इसका लक्ष्य वर्ष 2000 तक जन्म दर को घटाकर 21 प्रति हजार तथा मृत्युदर को क्रमशः 9 प्रति हजार कर देने का लक्ष्य रखा गया है । इन लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने के लिये 1990-91 के दौरान 58 लाख नसबंदियां करने, 64 लाख आई.यू.डी. लगाने तथा गर्भनिरोधकों (कंडोम तथा खाने की गोलियां) का प्रयोग करने वालों की संख्या बढ़ाकर 168 लाख तक लाने का लक्ष्य रखा गया है । 1989-90 के लिए रखे गए 652.96 करोड़ रुपए के आयोजना परिव्यय के वर्तमान स्तर को बढ़ाकर 1990-91 के लिए 675.00 करोड़ रुपए कर दिया गया है । 1990-91 के परिव्ययों में प्रसूति एवं शिशु स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल हैं । नवम्बर, 1985 से चलाई गई व्यापक प्रतिरक्षण योजना को सारे देश में लागू कर दिया गया है।

जल-पूर्ति और सफाई : जल-पूर्ति और सफाई राज्य का विषय है और केन्द्रीय सहायता निर्धारित समस्यामूलक गांवों में पेय जल की व्यवस्था करने के वास्ते राज्य सरकारों तथा संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों के संसाधनों को पूरा करने के लिए दी जाती है । केन्द्रीय सरकार/केन्द्रीय लोक स्वास्थ्य और पर्यावरणिक इंजीनियरी संगठन के माध्यम से जलपूर्ति और सफाई कार्यक्रमों को तैयार करने और उनका क्रियान्वयन करने के लिए तकनीकी मार्गदर्शन भी प्रदान करती है । 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम में समस्याग्रस्त गांवों को साफ पेय जल की सप्लाई करने का कार्यक्रम शामिल किया गया है । इस योजना के कार्यनिष्पादन में सुधार लाने और लागत में कमी करने के उद्देश्य से गांवों में पेयजल और उससे संबद्ध जल-प्रबन्ध के लिए एक तकनीकी मिशन की स्थापना की गई है । वर्ष 1990-91 के लिए केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा प्रायोजित त्वरित ग्रामीण जलपूर्ति स्कीम के लिए 410.00 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

ग्रामीण सफाई योजना का उद्देश्य ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में निजी घरों में साफ शौचालयों का निर्माण करके विभिन्न केन्द्रीय और राज्य क्षेत्र के कार्यक्रमों को बढ़ावा देना है ताकि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में जीवन-यापन की गुणवत्ता में सुधार किया जा सके । वर्ष 1990-91 के लिए 20 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है । वर्ष 1990-91 के लिए जलपूर्ति और सफाई के संबंध में कुल परिव्यय 470.33 करोड़ रुपए का है ।

आवास : 56.82 करोड़ रुपए के निर्धारित आयोजना परिव्यय में केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के लिए दिल्ली, बम्बई, मद्रास, कलकत्ता,

Sports and Youth Services: The budget estimate for 1990-91 is Rs.69.36 crores. The Plan for 1990-91 envisages increased outlay under Youth and Welfare schemes, Sports and Games, Sports Authority of India, development of sports through State Sports Councils, Laying of Synthetic Track, exchange of sports and physical education experts, National Service Scheme, assistance to voluntary organisations and national integration programmes.

Art and Culture: The outlay for 1990–91 is Rs.66.82 crores. This includes provision for Indira Gandhi National Centre for Arts, conservation of ancient monuments, Archaeological Survey of India, National Museum, National Council of Science Museums and, for Sangeet Natak Akademi, Lalit Kala Akademi, National Archives, Zonal Cultural Centres etc.

Medical and Public Health: The outlay for 1990-91 is Rs.275.00 crores.

A major portion of the outlay under this head is meant for national programmes for control of communicable and other diseases. These Centrally Sponsored Schemes are implemented through State Governments. On the Health side, the outlay for 1990-91 mainly includes allocations for National Malaria Eradication Programme (Rs.82.00 crores), National Leprosy Control Programme (Rs.25.00 crores), Cancer Control (Rs.20 crores), Prevention of Blindness including National Trachoma and Blindness Control Programme (Rs.6.00 crores), T.B. Control Programme (Rs.15.00 crores). Provisions have been made for new schemes, such as Japanese Encephalitis (Rs.4.00 crores), Kala-Azar (Rs.3.00 crores), Augmentation of Drug Testing facilities including strengthening of Food Testing Laboratories (Rs.1.50 crores), Strengthening of the Health Management Information System (Rs.2.00 crores).

Family Welfare: Family Welfare Programme occupies high priority in developmental planning of the country and its aim is to bring down the birth rate to 21 and death rate to 9 per thousand respectively by 2000 AD. For achieving these objectives the operational target for 1990-91 is to perform 5.80 million sterilisations, 6.40 millions I.U.D. insertions and raise the level of users of contraceptives (Condom and oral pills) to 16.80 millions. The outlay for 1990-91 has been stepped up to Rs.675.00 crores from the current level of Rs.652.96 crores for 1989-90. The outlay for 1990-91 includes provision for strengthening of Maternity and Child Health (MCH) services. A scheme for universal immunisation launched from November, 1985 has been extended throughtout the country.

Water Supply and Sanitation: Water supply and sanitation is a State subject and Central assistance is intended to supplement the resources of State Governments and Union Territory Governments in providing safe drinking water to identified problem villages. The Central Government also provides technical guidance for formulation and implementation of water supply and sanitation programmes through Central Public Health and Environmental Engineering Organisation. Supply of safe drinking water to all problem villages has been included in the 20-Point Programme. A National Technology Mission on drinking water in villages and related managment has been set up to improve programme and cost effectiveness of the scheme. Provision of Rs.410.00 crores has been made for the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Scheme for the year 1990-91.

The scheme of Rural Sanitation aims at supplementing the efforts made under various Central and State Sector Programmes for providing sanitary facilities in rural areas through construction of sanitary latrines in individual houses with the overall objective of improving the quality of life in rural areas. The provision for 1990-91 is Rs.20.00 crores. The total outlay for water supply and sanitation in 1990-91 is Rs.470.33 crores.

Housing: The outlay of Rs.56.82 crores envisages expenditure on construction of various types of residential accommodation for

नागपुर, कोचीन, शिमला, बंगलौर, श्रीनगर, हैदराबाद, गाजियाबाद और फरीदाबाद में विभिन्न प्रकार के रिहायशी मकानों के निर्माण पर होने वाले खर्च की परिकल्पना की गई है । इसमें आवास तथा नगर विकास निगम (हुडको) और हिन्दुस्तान प्री-फैव लिमिटेड के लिए व्यवस्था भी शामिल है।

नगर विकास : 63.85 करोड़ रुपए के निर्धारित आयोजना परिव्यय में छोटे तथा मध्यम दर्जे के कस्बों के समन्वित विकास के लिए 25.00 करोड़ रुपए, राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र आयोजना बोर्ड के लिए 10.00 करोड़ रुपए, शामिल हैं।

सूचना और प्रसार : 1990-91 के लिए 24.00 करोड़ रुपए का आवंटन किया गया है, जिसमें राष्ट्रीय फिल्म विकास निगम के लिए 6.28 करोड़ रुपए शामिल हैं और इसमें से भी 3.28 करोड़ रुपए की राशि की पूर्ति निगम के आन्तरिक साधनों से की जाएगी ।

प्रसारण : वर्ष 1990-91 के संबंध में ध्वनि प्रसारण के लिए 1989-90 के 400.00 करोड़ रुपए की तुलना में 379.00 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय (जिसमें से 150.00 करोड़ रुपए आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन वाणिज्यिक राजस्व निधि से पूरे किए जाएंगे) रखा गया है । वर्ष 1990-91 के परिव्यय में स्टुडियोज के कार्य को पूरा करने, नये केन्द्रों, निर्माण-कार्य तथा ट्रांसमीटर परियोजनाओं को पूरा करने के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है । 1990-91 के संबंध में दूरदर्शन के लिए 215.00 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय निर्धारित किया गया है (जिसमें से 80.00 करोड़ रुपए आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन वाणिज्यिक राजस्व निधि से पूरे किए जाएंगे) जबकि इसकी तुलना में 1989-90 के लिए 189.50 करोड़ रुपए रखे गए थे । वर्ष 1990-91 परिव्यय में नए टी.वी. स्टूडियो स्थापित करने, पी.जी.एफ. केन्द्र,उच्च शक्ति वाले टी.वी. ट्रांसमीटरों, सिविल निर्माण कार्यों, आदि की व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

Central Government Employees at Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Nagpur, Cochin, Simla, Bangalore, Srinagar, Hyderabad, Ghaziabad and Faridabad. It also includes provision for the Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) and Hindustan Prefab Ltd.

Urban Development: The outlay of Rs.63.85 crores includes Rs.25.00 crores for the Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns, Rs.10.00 crores for the National Capital Region Planning Board,

Information and Publicity : The allocation for 1990-91 is Rs.24.00 crores which includes an amount of Rs.6.28 crores for the National Film Development Corporation, out of which Rs.3.28 crores will be met by the Corporation from its own internal resources.

Broadcasting : For Sound Broadcasting the outlay for 1990-91 is Rs.400.00 crores (of which Rs.150.00 crores would be met from Akashvani and Doordarshan Commercial Revenue Fund) as against 1989-90 outlay of Rs.379.00 crores. The outlay for 1990-91 includes provision for completion of studios, new stations, installation works and completion of transmitter projects. The outlay for Doordarshan for 1990-91 has been fixed at Rs.215.00 crores (of which Rs. 80.00 crores will be met from Akashvani and Doordarshan Commercial Revenue Fund) against Rs.189.50 crores for 1989-90. Outlay for 1990-91 includes provision for commissioning of new T.V. Studios, P.G.F. Centres, High Power T.V. Transmitters, civil works etc.

कल्याण

अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों का कल्याण : 1990-91 के लिए परिव्यय के रूप में 320.10 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था है, जिसमें ये शामिल हैं : अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए मैट्रिकोत्तर छात्रवृत्तियां; अनुसूचित जाति संघटक योजना के लिए विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता, नागरिक अधिकार अधिनियम, 1955 के संरक्षण के कार्यान्वयन के लिए तंत्र, अनुसूचित जाति विकास निगम को सहायता; कन्या छात्रावास और अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जन-जाति के कल्याण के लिए अन्य कार्यक्रम ।

श्रम और रोजगार : 1990-91 के लिए 84.90 करोड़ रुपए के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है जिसमें निर्माण कार्यों के लिए परिव्यय शामिल है । श्रमिकों के रोजगार और प्रशिक्षण तथा उनके काम-काज की स्थिति सुधारने और सुरक्षा पर जोर दिया गया है ।

सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण : वर्ष 1990-91 के लिए परिव्यय की राशि 384.40 करोड़ रुपए है। 1990-91 के परिव्यय में बच्चों के लिए दिन में देखरेख करने वाले केन्द्रों, रोजगार में लगी महिलाओं के लिए होस्टलों, महिला शिक्षा के संक्षिप्त पाठ्यक्रमों के संबंध में व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

पौषाहार : यह खाद्य विभाग की मांग का एक भाग है । वर्ष 1990-91 के लिए 2.50 करोड़ रुपए के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था है

सचिवालय-सामाजिक सेवाएं : इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत रखे गए परिव्यय का संबंध शिक्षा विभाग, युवा कार्य और खेल विभाग, परिवार कल्याण विभाग, महिला और बाल विकास विभाग और कल्याण मंत्रालय से है।

WELFARE

Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes : The outlay for 1990-91 Rs.320.10 crores includes Post-Matric Scholarship for SCs/STs, Special Central Assistance for SC component Plan, Machinery for implementation of protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, Assistance to Scheduled Caste Development Corporation, Girls Hostel and other programmes for Welfare of Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe.

Labour and Employment : The outlay for 1990-91 is Rs. 84.90 crores inclusive of works outlay. Emphasis is on employment and training of labour and improving working conditions and safety.

Social Security and Welfare: The outlay for 1990-91 is Rs.384.40 crores. The outlay for 1990-91 also includes provision for day care centres for children, hostels for working women, Condensed Courses for Education of Women.

Nutrition : This forms a part of the demands for Department of Food. The outlay for 1990-91 is Rs.2.50 crores.

Secretariat Social Service : Outlay under this head relates to the Department of Education, Department of Youth Affairs and Sports, Department of Family Welfare, Department of Women and Child development and Ministry of Welfare.

सामान्य सेवाएं

लेखन सामग्री और मुद्रण : 0.10 करोड़ रुपए का यह परिव्यय मुख्य रूप से भारत सरकार मुद्रणालय, मिन्टो रोड के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए है।

लोक निर्माण कार्य : इसके अंतर्गत 4.60 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय निर्धारित है जिसमें दिल्ली, कलकत्ता, बम्बई, मद्रास, नागपुर, इंदौर, हैदराबाद, बंगलौर, त्रिवेन्द्रम और गाजियाबाद में कार्यालय भवनों के निर्माण के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं : 1990-91 के परिव्यय में 11.93 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है जिसमें प्रशिक्षण, सरकारी कार्यालयों की मशीनों आदि के यांत्रिकीकरण के लिए अधिक व्यवस्था की गई है ।

GENERAL SERVICES

Stationery and Printing: This outlay of Rs.0.10 crores is primarily intended for modernisation of the Government of India Press at Minto Raod.

Public Works: The outlay of Rs.4.60 crores provides for construction of Office accommodation in Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Nagpur, Indore, Hyderabad, Bangalore, Trivandrum and Ghaziabad.

Other Administrative Services: The outlay for 1990-91 is Rs.11.93 crores with increased provision for training, mechanisation of government offices etc.

मंत्रालयों/विभागों के अनुसार केन्द्रीय आयोजना परिव्यय
CENTRAL PLAN OUTLAY BY MINISTRIES/DEPARTMENTS

विवरण
STATEMENT 11

(करोड़ रुपए) *(In crores of Rupees)*

मंत्रालय/विभाग	MINISTRY/DEPARTMENT	बजट Budget 1989-90 बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. I.E.B.R	जोड़ Total	संशोधित Revised 1989-90 बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. I.E.B.R	जोड़ Total	बजट Budget 1990-91 बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. I.E.B.R	जोड़ Total
कृषि मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE**	**3250.00**	**325.00**	**3575.00**	**4158.21**	**291.43**	**4449.64**	**4252.05**	**583.36**	**4835.41**
कृषि विभाग	Department of Agriculture	770.00	0.00	770.00	811.83	0.00	811.83	905.00	0.00	905.00
कृषि अनुसंधान और शिक्षा विभाग	Department of Agricultural Research and Education	109.00	1.00	110.00	113.00	1.00	114.00	154.00	1.00	155.00
ग्रामीण विकास विभाग	Department of Rural Development	2200.00	0.00	2200.00	3083.07	0.00	3083.07	3114.68	0.00	3114.68
उर्वरक विभाग	Department of Fertilizers	171.00	324.00	495.00	150.31	290.43	440.74	78.37	582.36	660.73
नागर विमानन मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION**	**20.00**	**453.00**	**473.00**	**19.00**	**426.02**	**445.02**	**5.74**	**514.83**	**520.57**
वाणिज्य मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF COMMERCE**	**56.00**	**9.84**	**65.84**	**52.76**	**11.63**	**64.39**	**70.32**	**14.93**	**85.25**
वाणिज्य विभाग	Department of Commerce	53.00	9.84	62.84	50.35	11.63	61.98	66.32	14.93	81.25
पूर्ति विभाग	Department of Supply	3.00	0.00	3.00	2.41	0.00	2.41	4.00	0.00	4.00
संचार मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS**	**277.00**	**2736.00**	**3013.00**	**292.07**	**2728.56**	**3020.63**	**88.45**	**3081.55**	**3170.00**
संचार मंत्रालय	Ministry of Communications	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.07	0.00	2.07	3.02	0.00	3.02
डाक सेवाएं	Postal Services	55.00	0.00	55.00	40.00	0.00	40.00	60.00	0.00	60.00
दूर-संचार सेवाए	Telecommunication Services	220.00	2736.00	2956.00	250.00	2728.56	2978.56	25.43	3081.55	3106.98
ऊर्जा मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF ENERGY**	**3392.00**	**3754.00**	**7146.00**	**3700.16**	**3946.18**	**7646.34**	**3528.15**	**4135.39**	**7663.54**
कोयला विभाग	Department of Coal	1504.00	1330.00	2834.00	1503.40	1300.00	2803.40	990.55	1935.00	2925.55
विद्युत विभाग	Department of Power	1773.00	2424.00	4197.00	2081.79	2646.18	4727.97	2412.22	2200.39	4612.61
गैर-पारम्परिक ऊर्जा-स्रोत विभाग	Department of Non- Conventional Energy Sources	115.00	0.00	115.00	114.97	0.00	114.97	125.38	0.00	125.38
पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS**	**202.00**	**0.00**	**202.00**	**190.04**	**0.00**	**190.04**	**232.00**	**0.00**	**232.00**
वित्त मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF FINANCE**	**1090.00**	**0.00**	**1090.00**	**906.82**	**0.00**	**906.82**	**627.40**	**50.00**	**677.40**
आर्थिक कार्य विभाग	Department of Economic Affairs	585.00	0.00	585.00	903.71	0.00	903.71	624.40	50.00	674.40
व्यय विभाग	Department of Expenditure	503.00	0.00	503.00	2.70	0.00	2.70	3.00	0.00	3.00
राजस्व विभाग	Department of Revenue	2.00	0.00	2.00	0.41	0.00	0.41	0.00	0.00	0.00
खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES**	**45.00**	**32.00**	**77.00**	**42.05**	**30.25**	**72.30**	**44.76**	**35.50**	**80.26**
खाद्य विभाग	Department of Food	31.00	32.00	63.00	29.55	30.25	59.80	32.61	28.50	61.11
नागरिक पूर्ति विभाग	Department of Civil Supplies	14.00	0.00	14.00	12.50	0.00	12.50	12.15	7.00	19.15
खाद्य संसाधन उद्योग मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES**	**22.00**	**3.70**	**25.70**	**18.25**	**1.50**	**19.75**	**30.00**	**2.00**	**32.00**
स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE**	**893.00**	**0.00**	**893.00**	**872.95**	**0.00**	**872.95**	**950.00**	**0.00**	**950.00**
स्वास्थ्य विभाग	Department of Health	240.00	0.00	240.00	234.90	0.00	234.90	275.00	0.00	275.00
परिवार कल्याण विभाग	Department of Family Welfare	653.00	0.00	653.00	638.05	0.00	638.05	675.00	0.00	675.00
गृह मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**	**34.42**	**0.00**	**34.42**	**28.42**	**0.00**	**28.42**	**9.31**	**0.00**	**9.31**
मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT**	**1214.95**	**0.00**	**1214.95**	**1175.22**	**0.00**	**1175.22**	**1330.36**	**0.00**	**1330.36**
शिक्षा विभाग	Department of Education	832.00	0.00	832.00	784.64	0.00	784.64	865.00	0.00	865.00
युवा कार्य और खेल विभाग	Department of Youth Affairs and Sports	64.00	0.00	64.00	73.99	0.00	73.99	68.56	0.00	68.56
कला और संस्कृति विभाग	Department of Art and Culture	57.95	0.00	57.95	55.89	0.00	55.89	67.20	0.00	67.20
महिला और बाल विकास विभाग	Department of Women and Child Development	261.00	0.00	261.00	260.70	0.00	260.70	329.60	0.00	329.60
उद्योग मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY**	**606.00**	**426.41**	**1032.41**	**655.47**	**317.45**	**972.92**	**563.59**	**529.64**	**1093.23**
औद्योगिक विकास विभाग	Department of Industrial Development	342.00	0.41	342.41	408.91	0.41	409.32	382.23	0.00	382.23

मंत्रालयों/विभागों के अनुसार केन्द्रीय आयोजना परिव्यय
CENTRAL PLAN OUTLAY BY MINISTRIES/DEPARTMENTS

विवरण
STATEMENT 11

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		बजट Budget 1989-90			संशोधित Revised 1989-90			बजट Budget 1990-91		
		बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.सं. I.E.B.R	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.सं. I.E.B.R	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.सं. I.E.B.R	जोड़ Total
सरकारी उद्यम विभाग	Department of Public Enterprises	264.00	426.00	690.00	246.56	317.04	563.60	181.36	529.64	711.00
सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING**	**285.05**	**113.00**	**398.05**	**283.87**	**128.58**	**412.45**	**270.72**	**153.28**	**424.00**
श्रम मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF LABOUR**	**35.00**	**0.00**	**35.00**	**32.76**	**0.00**	**32.76**	**85.00**	**0.00**	**85.00**
कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत और पेंशन मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS**	**5.85**	**0.00**	**5.85**	**4.46**	**0.00**	**4.46**	**6.21**	**0.00**	**6.21**
पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS**	**258.00**	**3657.90**	**3915.90**	**296.39**	**3915.42**	**4211.81**	**150.61**	**4358.59**	**4509.20**
पैट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस विभाग	Department of Petroleum and Natural Gas	175.00	3273.00	3448.00	214.39	3479.58	3693.97	150.00	3940.75	4090.75
रसायन और पैट्रो रसायनिक विभाग	Department of Chemicals and Petro-chemicals	83.00	384.90	467.90	82.00	435.84	517.84	0.61	417.84	418.45
योजना मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF PLANNING**	**50.30**	**0.00**	**50.30**	**57.42**	**0.00**	**57.42**	**64.66**	**0.00**	**64.66**
आयोजन	Planning	43.00	0.00	43.00	50.43	0.00	50.43	49.22	0.00	49.22
सांख्यिकी विभाग	Department of Statistics	7.30	0.00	7.30	6.99	0.00	6.99	15.44	0.00	15.44
विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**	**264.90**	**0.00**	**264.90**	**250.83**	**0.00**	**250.83**	**293.50**	**0.00**	**293.50**
विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग	Department of Science and Technology	116.00	0.00	116.00	102.32	0.00	102.32	127.00	0.00	127.00
वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान विभाग	Department of Scientific and Industrial Research	93.90	0.00	93.90	96.26	0.00	96.26	104.00	0.00	104.00
जैव प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग	Department of Biotechnology	55.00	0.00	55.00	52.25	0.00	52.25	62.50	0.00	62.50
इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES**	**750.00**	**1981.00**	**2731.00**	**963.74**	**1924.03**	**2887.77**	**322.50**	**3064.71**	**3387.21**
इस्पात विभाग	Department of Steel	620.00	1696.00	2316.00	790.98	1669.74	2460.72	267.50	2467.20	2734.70
खान विभाग	Department of Mines	130.00	285.00	415.00	172.76	254.29	427.05	55.00	597.51	652.51
जल-भूतल परिवहन मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT**	**964.00**	**337.50**	**1301.50**	**879.11**	**282.69**	**1161.80**	**817.10**	**1048.68**	**1865.78**
वस्त्रोद्योग मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF TEXTILES**	**131.00**	**81.00**	**212.00**	**138.82**	**1.00**	**139.82**	**218.16**	**74.52**	**292.68**
पर्यटन मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF TOURISM**	**58.00**	**11.00**	**69.00**	**57.41**	**11.00**	**68.41**	**67.50**	**15.50**	**83.00**
शहरी विकास मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT**	**89.15**	**0.00**	**89.15**	**238.53**	**0.00**	**238.53**	**272.00**	**0.00**	**272.00**
जल संसाधन मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES**	**214.00**	**0.00**	**214.00**	**201.67**	**0.00**	**201.67**	**231.62**	**0.00**	**231.62**
कल्याण मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF WELFARE**	**300.00**	**0.00**	**300.00**	**369.95**	**0.00**	**369.95**	**364.45**	**0.00**	**364.45**
परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग	**DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY**	**600.00**	**515.00**	**1115.00**	**579.61**	**433.14**	**1012.75**	**559.66**	**670.96**	**1230.62**
इलेक्ट्रोनिकी विभाग	**DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS**	**100.00**	**30.00**	**130.00**	**100.00**	**13.89**	**113.89**	**110.00**	**72.00**	**182.00**
महासागर विकास विभाग	**DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT**	**24.00**	**0.00**	**24.00**	**23.59**	**0.00**	**23.59**	**35.00**	**0.00**	**35.00**
अन्तरिक्ष विभाग	**DEPARTMENT OF SPACE**	**298.00**	**0.00**	**298.00**	**210.58**	**0.00**	**210.58**	**323.00**	**0.00**	**323.00**
रेलवे	**RAILWAYS**	**1434.00**	**3016.00**	**4450.00**	**1434.00**	**3016.00**	**4450.00**	**1420.00**	**3580.00**	**5000.00**
कुल जोड़	***GRAND TOTAL***	***16963.62***	***17482.35***	***34445.97***	***18234.16***	***17478.77***	***35712.93***	***17343.82***	***21985.44***	***39329.26***

मंत्रालयों/विभागों के सम्मुख दर्शाएं गए बजट समर्थन में केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग द्वारा किए गए निर्माण कार्य पर हुआ व्यय शामिल है ।

Budget support shown against Ministries/Departments is inclusive of expenditure on works executed by CPWD.

विकास शीष के अनुसार केन्द्रीय आयोजना-परिव्यय
CENTRAL PLAN OUTLAY BY HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT

विवरण
STATEMENT 12
(करोड़ रूपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		विकास शीर्ष Head Of Development	बजट 1989-90 Budget	संशोधित 1989-90 Revised	बजट 1990-91 Budget
I. कृषि और सम्बद्ध क्रियाकलाप	***I. Agriculture and Allied Activities***		***1202.64***	***1371.28***	***1584.10***
1. फसल पालन	1. Crop Husbandry	12401	437.87	503.92	488.89
2. भू और जल संरक्षण	2. Soil and Water Conservation	12402	40.50	42.50	57.00
3. पशु पालन	3. Animal Husbandry	12403	39.00	35.21	45.00
4. डेरी विकास	4. Dairy Development	12404	97.00	71.86	80.00
5. मीन उद्योग	5. Fisheries	12405	43.85	39.16	42.10
6. वानिकी और वन्य जीवन	6. Forestry and Wild Life	12406	104.30	97.68	125.00
7. बागान	7. Plantations	12407	33.37	33.48	48.97
8. खाद्य, भंडारण और भांडागारण	8. Food, Storage and Warehousing	12408	68.32	62.03	77.05
9. कृषि अनुसंधान और शिक्षा	9. Agricultural Research and Education	12415	110.00	113.69	154.20
10. कृषि वित्तीय संस्थाएं	10. Agricultural Financial Institutions	12416	92.43	228.71	255.25
11. सहकारिता	11. Co-operation	12425	128.50	135.55	203.64
12. अन्य कृषि कार्यक्रम	12. Other Agricultural programmes	12435	7.50	7.49	7.00
II. ग्रामीण विकास	***II. Rural Development***		***1762.02***	***2644.95***	***2663.68***
1. विशेष ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम	1. Special programmes for Rural Development	12501	502.28	500.13	502.26
2. ग्रामीण रोजगार	2. Rural Employment	12505	1211.25	2100.00	2100.00
3. भूमि सुधार	3. Land Reforms	12506	15.65	15.65	25.33
4. अन्य ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम	4. Other Rural Development programmes	12515	32.84	29.17	36.09
III. सिंचाई और बाढ़ नियंत्रण	***III. Irrigation and Flood Control***		***204.85***	***192.57***	***223.32***
1. वृहद और मध्यम सिंचाई	1. Major and Medium Irrigation	12701	19.35	17.25	24.41
2. लघु सिंचाई	2. Minor Irrigation	12702	33.30	33.25	41.90
3. कमान क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम	3. Command Area Development	12705	115.15	107.18	110.00
4. बाढ़ नियंत्रण और जल निकासी	4. Flood Control and Drainage	12711	37.05	34.89	47.01
IV. ऊर्जा	***IV. Energy***		***11226.70***	***11903.67***	***12280.17***
1. विद्युत	1. Power	12801	5493.70	5973.40	5916.88
2. पेट्रोलियम	2. Petroleum	12802	3356.00	3615.83	3791.36
3. कोयला और लिग्नाइट	3. Coal and Lignite	12803	2262.00	2199.47	2446.55
4. ऊर्जा के गैर-पारम्परिक स्रोत,	4. Non-Conventional Sources of Energy	12810	115.00	114.97	125.38
5. ऊर्जा समन्वय और विकास	5. Energy Coordination and Development	12820	0.00	0.00	0.00
V. उद्योग और खनिज	***V. Industry and Minerals***		***5932.71***	***6028.87***	***7115.98***
1. ग्रामोद्योग और लघु उद्योग	1. Village and Small Industries	12851	377.86	388.40	467.14
2. लोहा और इस्पात उद्योग	2. Iron and Steel Industries	12852	2316.04	2460.76	2734.71
3. अलौह खनन और धातुकर्मीय उद्योग	3. Non-ferrous Mining and Metallurgical Industries	12853	415.00	427.05	652.51
4. सीमेंट और धातु-भिन्न खनिज उद्योग	4. Cement and non-metallic Mineral Industries	12854	90.00	86.00	67.00
5. उर्वरक उद्योग	5. Fertilizer Industries	12855	495.00	440.74	660.73
6. पेट्रो-रसायन उद्योग	6. Petro-chemical Industries	12856	465.56	471.38	580.77
7. रसायन और औषधीय उद्योग	7. Chemical and Pharmaceutical Industries	12857	65.00	86.11	90.85
8. इंजीनियरी उद्योग	8. Engineering Industries	12858	458.16	408.25	554.92
9. दूर-संचार और इलेक्ट्रानिक उद्योग	9. Telecommunication and Electronic Industries	12859	307.13	237.78	328.40
10. उपभोक्ता उद्योग	10. Consumer Industries	12860	327.64	183.78	325.22
11. परमाणु ऊर्जा उद्योग	11. Atomic Energy Industries	12861	275.50	255.94	271.83
12. अन्य उद्योग	12. Other Industries	12875	14.87	10.74	11.65
13. उद्योगों और खनिजों पर अन्य परिव्यय	13. Other outlays on Industries and Minerals	12885	324.95	571.94	370.25
VI. परिवहन	***VI. Transport***		***6296.50***	***6139.51***	***7415.35***
1. रेलवे	1. Railways	13002	4450.00	4450.00	5000.00
2. पत्तन और दीपस्तम्भ	2. Ports and Lighthouses	13051	455.86	364.57	539.78
3. नौवहन	3. Shipping	13052	314.14	340.87	744.00
4. नागर विमानन	4. Civil Aviation	13053	473.00	445.02	520.57
5. सड़कें और पुल	5. Roads and Bridges	13054	453.00	426.85	460.00
6. सड़क परिवहन	6. Road Transport	13055	65.00	51.20	81.00
7. अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन	7. Inland Water Transport	13056	67.00	45.50	57.00
8. अन्य परिवहन सेवाएं	8. Other Transport Services	13075	18.50	15.50	13.00

विकास शीष के अनुसार केन्द्रीय आयोजना-परिव्यय
CENTRAL PLAN OUTLAY BY HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT

विवरण STATEMENT 12
(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		विकास शीर्ष Head Of Development	बजट 1989-90 Budget	संशोधित 1989-90 Revised	बजट 1990-91 Budget
VII. संचार	***VII. Communications***		***2859.37***	***2918.69***	***3047.87***
1. डाक सेवाएं	1. Postal Services	13201	55.00	40.00	60.00
2. दूर संचार सेवाएं	2. Telecommuncation Services	13225	2652.50	2750.00	2875.00
3. अन्य संचार सेवाएं	3. Other Communication Services	13275	151.87	128.69	112.87
VIII. विज्ञान, प्रौद्योगिकी और पर्यावरण	***VIII. Science, Technology & Environment***		***752.50***	***653.59***	***845.37***
1. परमाणु ऊर्जा अनुसंधान	1. Atomic Energy Research	13401	95.00	96.81	112.00
2. अंतरिक्ष अनुसंधान	2. Space Research	13402	298.00	210.58	323.00
3. समुद्र-विज्ञान अनुसंधान	3. Oceanographic Research	13403	24.00	23.59	35.00
4. अन्य वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान	4. Other Scientific Research	13425	237.82	230.27	268.40
5. पारिस्थितिकी और पर्यावरण	5. Ecology and Environment	13435	97.68	92.34	106.97
IX. सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	***IX. General Economic Services***		***729.66***	***402.50***	***377.48***
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-Economic Services	13451	2.39	2.56	3.73
2. पर्यटन	2. Tourism	13452	69.00	68.41	83.00
3. विदेश व्यापार और निर्यात संवर्धन	3. Foreign Trade and Export Promotion	13453	19.26	19.13	24.77
4. जनगणना, सर्वेक्षण और सांख्यिकी	4. Census, Surveys and Statistics	13454	14.97	13.07	21.75
5. मौसम विज्ञान	5. Meteorology	13455	25.00	18.14	25.00
6. नागरिक पूर्ति	6. Civil Supplies	13456	8.93	7.68	6.45
7. सामान्य वित्तीय और व्यापारिक संस्थाएं	7. General Financial and Trading Institutions	13465	7.53	53.55	25.66
8. अन्य देशों के साथ तकनीकी और आर्थिक सहयोग	8. Technical and Economic Cooperation with other countries	13605	0.30	0.30	0.35
9. अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	9. Other General Economic Services	13475	582.28	219.66	186.77
X. सामाजिक सेवाएं	***X. Social Services***		***3395.53***	***3404.39***	***3757.81***
1. सामान्य शिक्षा	1. General Education	22202	663.01	648.46	705.10
2. तकनीकी शिक्षा	2. Technical Education	22203	168.00	135.27	159.00
3. खेल-कूद और युवा सेवाएं	3. Sports and Youth Services	22204	64.63	74.64	69.36
4. कला और संस्कृति	4. Art and Culture	22205	57.49	55.48	66.82
5. चिकित्सा और लोक स्वास्थ्य	5. Medical and Public Health	22210	240.00	234.90	275.00
6. परिवार कल्याण	6. Family Welfare	22211	652.96	638.01	675.00
7. जल पूर्ति और सफाई	7. Water Supply and Sanitation	22215	433.38	435.32	470.33
8. आवास	8. Housing	22216	50.12	48.36	56.82
9. शहरी विकास	9. Urban Development	22217	30.90	28.35	63.85
10. सूचना और प्रचार	10. Information and Publicity	22220	19.05	18.80	24.00
11. प्रसारण	11. Broadcasting	22221	379.00	393.65	400.00
12. अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित जन जातियों और अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों का कल्याण	12. Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes	22225	269.08	339.03	320.10
13. श्रम और रोजगार	13. Labour and Employment	22230	34.92	32.68	84.90
14. सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण	14. Social Security and Welfare	22235	329.34	318.12	384.40
15. पोषाहार	15. Nutrition	22236	2.14	2.16	2.50
16. सचिवालय-सामाजिक सेवाएं	16. Secretariat-Social Services	22251	1.51	1.16	0.63
XI. सामान्य सेवाएं	***XI. General Services***		***83.49***	***52.91***	***18.13***
1. करेंसी, सिक्का-निर्माण और टकसाल	1. Currency, Coinage and Mint	32046	46.00	20.54	0.00
2. अन्य राजकोषीय सेवाएं	2. Other Fiscal Services	32047	14.00	9.90	0.00
3. सचिवालय-सामान्य सेवाएं	3. Secretariat - General Services	32052	1.00	1.15	1.50
4. पुलिस	4. Police	32055	5.50	5.24	0.00
5. पूर्ति और निपटान	5. Supplies and Disposals	32057	0.08	0.08	0.00
6. लेखन-सामग्री और मुद्रण	6. Stationery and Printing	32058	0.15	0.15	0.10
7. लोक निर्माण कार्य	7. Public Works	32059	5.10	6.82	4.60
8. अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	8. Other Administrative Services	32070	11.66	9.03	11.93
कुल जोड़	***GRAND TOTAL***		***34445.97***	***35712.93***	***39329.26***

सरकारी उद्यमों में आयोजना निवेश
PLAN INVESTMENT IN PUBLIC ENTERPRISES

विवरण
STATEMENT 13

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

क्रम संख्या मंत्रालय/उद्यम का नाम	Sl. No.	Name of Ministry/Enterprise	बजट 1989-90 Budget			संशोधित 1989-90 Revised			बजट 1990-91 Budget		
			कुल आयोजना परिव्यय Total Plan Outlay	बजट समर्थन Budget Support इक्विटी Equity	ऋण Loans	कुल आयोजना परिव्यय Total Plan Outlay	बजट समर्थन Budget Support इक्विटी Equity	ऋण Loans	कुल आयोजा परिव्यय Total Plan Outlay	बजट समर्थन Budget Support इक्विटी Equity	ऋण Loans
कृषि मंत्रालय		**Ministry of Agriculture**	**633.19**	**108.80**	**199.39**	**576.93**	**110.23**	**175.27**	**820.28**	**4.69**	**232.23**
कृषि और सहकारिता विभाग		*Department of Agriculture and Cooperation*	*156.69*	*7.30*	*149.39*	*149.47*	*7.20*	*142.27*	*181.48*	*1.32*	*180.16*
1. स्टेट फार्म्स कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि०	• 1	State Farms Corporation of India Ltd.	2.60	2.10	0.50	2.12	2.10	0.02	0.11	0.01	0.10
2. आयल पाम इंडिया लिमिटेड	2	Oil Palm India Ltd.	1.00	1.00	...	1.00	1.00	...	0.10	0.10	...
3. राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम	3	National Seeds Corporation	2.70	2.70	...	10.49	2.70	7.79	0.01	0.01	...
4. बूचडखाना निगम	4	Slaughter Houses Corporation	1.50	1.50	...	1.40	1.40	...	1.20	1.20	...
5. राष्ट्रीय डेरी विकास बोर्ड	5	National Dairy Development Board	50.00	...	50.00	25.00	...	25.00	35.00	...	35.00
6. राष्ट्रीय सहकारिता विकास निगम	6	National Cooperative Development Corporation	73.89	...	73.89	77.46	...	77.46	102.06	...	102.06
7. भूमि विकास बैंक	7	Land Development Banks	25.00	...	25.00	32.00	...	32.00	43.00	...	43.00
कृषि अनुसंधान और शिक्षा विभाग		Department of Agricultural Research and Education	1.00	...	...	1.00	...	...	1.00	...	...
8. अन्य निकाय/संस्थाएं	8	Other bodies / Institutions	1.00	...	...	1.00	...	...	1.00	...	...
उर्वरक विभाग		Department of Fertilizers	475.50	101.50	50.00	426.46	103.03	33.00	637.80	3.37	52.07
9. फर्टिलाइजर कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि०	9	Fertilizers Corporation of India Ltd.	55.00	35.00	10.00	35.00	35.00	...	65.00	...	23.38
10. फर्टिलाइजर एण्ड केमिकल्स (ट्रावनकोर) लि०	10	Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd.	75.00	20.00	...	75.00	20.00	...	80.00	...	8.31
11. पाइराइट्स,फास्फेट्स एण्ड केमिकल्स लि०	11	Pyrites Phosphates and Chemicals Ltd.	4.00	1.50	1.00	7.80	4.00	1.00	3.50	0.37	...
12. नेशनल फर्टिलाइजर लि०	12	National Fertilizers Ltd.	53.50	...	...	58.51	...	...	60.00	...	19.38
13. हिन्दुस्तांन फर्टिलाइजर कारपोरेशन लि०	13	Hindustan Fertilizers Corporation Ltd.	60.00	30.00	27.00	57.00	30.00	22.00	67.00	1.00	...
14. प्रोजेक्ट्स एण्ड डेवलपमैंट (इं०) लि०	14.	Projects and Development (India) Ltd.	7.00	5.00	2.00	4.03	4.03	...	7.00	1.00	...
15. पारादीप फास्फेट्स लि०	15	Paradeep Phosphates Ltd.	55.00	...	5.00	55.00	...	5.00	95.00	...	1.00
16. राष्ट्रीय केमिकल्स एण्ड फर्टिलाइजर लि०	16	Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd.	75.00	...	...	68.04	...	...	68.00	...	...
17. मद्रास फर्टिलाइजर लिमिटेड	17	Madras Fertilizers Ltd.	25.00	10.00	5.00	25.41	10.00	5.00	35.00	1.00	...
18. इंडियन फारमर्स फर्टिलाइज़र कोआपरेटिव लि०	18	Indian Farmers Fertilizers Cooperative Ltd.	55.00	...	...	35.10	...	...	130.00	...	...
19. कृषक भारती कोआपरेटिव लि०	19	Krishak Bharati Cooperative Ltd.	11.00	...	...	5.57	...	...	21.00	...	...
20. नई उर्वरक परियोजनाएं	20	New Fertilizer Projects	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.00	...	...
21. अन्य निकाय/संस्थाएं	21	Other bodies / Institutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.30	...	...
नागर विमानन मंत्रालय		**Ministry of Civil Aviation**	**467.80**	**7.40**	**7.40**	**440.82**	**7.40**	**7.40**	**517.42**	**1.29**	**1.30**
22. एयर इंडिया	22	Air India	116.80	...	...	121.51	...	...	147.50	...	...
31. इंडियन एयरलाइन्स	23	Indian Airlines	169.00	...	...	154.88	...	...	207.50	...	...
24. वायुदूत	24	Vayudoot	9.80	4.90	4.90	11.30	4.90	4.90	8.00	...	...
25. भारतीय अंतर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डा प्राधिकरण लि०	25	International Airports Authority of India Ltd.	59.00	...	...	59.00	...	...	65.00	...	...
26. राष्ट्रीय हवाईअड्डा प्राधिकरण	26	National Airport Authority	77.20	2.50	2.50	58.76	2.50	2.50	79.59	1.29	1.30
27. पवन हंस लिमिटेड	27	Helicopter Corporation of India	20.00	...	...	19.37	...	...	2.70	...	...
28. इंदिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय उड़ान अकादमी	28	Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Udan Academy	16.00	...	...	16.00	...	...	7.13	...	...
वाणिज्य मंत्रालय		**Ministry of Commerce**	**9.84**	...	...	**11.63**	...	...	**14.93**	...	...
29. चाय व्यापार निगम	29	Tea Trading Corporation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30. माइका ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि०	30	Mica Trading Corporation of India Ltd.	6.53	...	...	5.55	...	...	6.01	...	...
31. अन्य निकाय/संस्थाएं	31	Other bodies / Institutions	3.31	...	...	6.08	...	...	8.92	...	...
संचार मंत्रालय		**Ministry of Communications**	**2908.50**	**172.50**	...	**2928.56**	**200.00**	...	**3106.98**	**25.43**	...
दूर-संचार सेवाएं		*Telecommunication Services*	*2908.50*	*172.50*	...	*2928.56*	*200.00*	...	*3106.98*	*25.43*	...
32. दूर-संचार	32	Telecommunications	2112.50	172.50	...	2200.00	200.00	...	2275.00	25.43	...
33. महानगर टेलीफोन निगम लिमिटेड	33	Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited	540.00	...	...	550.00	...	...	600.00	...	...
34. इंडियन टेलीफोन इंडस्ट्रीब लि०	34	Indian Telephone Industries Ltd.	151.91	...	...	100.22	...	...	120.13	...	...
35. हिन्दुस्तान टेलीप्रिंटर्स लि०	35	Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd.	1.72	...	...	1.72	...	...	2.00	...	...
36. विदेश संचार निगम लिमिटेड	36	Videsh Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	102.37	...	...	76.62	...	...	109.85	...	...

विवरण
STATEMENT 13

सरकारी उद्यमों में आयोजना निवेश
PLAN INVESTMENT IN PUBLIC ENTERPRISES

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

क्रम संख्या मंत्रालय/उद्यम का नाम	Sl. No. Name of Ministry/Enterprise	बजट 1989-90 Budget: कुल आयोजना परिव्यय Total Plan Outlay	बजट समर्थन Budget Support: इक्विटी Equity	ऋण Loans	संशोधित 1989-90 Revised: कुल आयोजना परिव्यय Total Plan Outlay	बजट समर्थन Budget Support: इक्विटी Equity	ऋण Loans	बजट 1990-91 Budget: कुल आयोजा परिव्यय Total Plan Outlay	बजट समर्थन Budget Support: इक्विटी Equity	ऋण Loans
ऊर्जा मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Energy**	**6874.93**	**1811.01**	**1309.92**	**7394.95**	**2302.38**	**1146.39**	**7398.14**	**2773.78**	**488.97**
कोयला विभाग	*Department of Coal*	*2822.00*	*754.00*	*738.00*	*2792.00*	*754.00*	*738.00*	*2910.00*	*626.00*	*349.00*
37. नेवेली लिग्नाइट कारपोरेशन लि०	37 Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd.	822.00	291.00	11.00	822.00	291.00	11.00	605.00	135.00	...
38. कोल इंडिया लि०	38 Coal India Ltd.	1800.00	452.00	588.00	1770.00	452.00	588.00	2031.00	480.00	147.00
39. सिंगरेनी कोलियरीज कंपनी लि०	39 Singareni Collieries Company Ltd.	200.00	11.00	139.00	200.00	11.00	139.00	274.00	11.00	202.00
विद्युत विभाग	*Department of Power*	*4049.68*	*1053.76*	*571.92*	*4599.70*	*1545.13*	*408.39*	*4484.14*	*2144.38*	*139.37*
40. नेशनल थर्मल पावर कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि०	40 National Thermal Power Corporation of India Ltd.	2787.34	700.69	489.09	2152.75	659.44	340.74	2590.00	1006.23	131.52
41. नेशनल हाइड्रो इलेक्ट्रिक पावर कारपोरेशन लि०	41 National Hydro Electric Power Corporation of India Ltd.	574.44	89.12	78.88	859.10	404.24	63.70	827.14	493.65	...
42. उत्तर-पूर्वी बिजली विद्युत निगम	42 North Eastern Electric Power Corporation	90.00	90.00	...	15.00	15.00	...	91.00	91.00	...
43. विद्युत वित्त निगम लि०	43 Power Finance Corporation	70.00	...	...	1033.82	300.00	...	244.50	244.50	...
44. नेशनल प्रोजेक्ट्स कंस्ट्रक्शन कारपोरेशन लि०	44 National Projects Construction Corporation Ltd.	8.90	3.95	3.95	8.50	3.95	3.95	...	...	...
45. दामोदर घाटी निगम	45 Damodar Valley Corporation	249.00	...	...	268.03	...	...	375.00	...	7.85
46. नाथपा झकरी विद्युत निगम	46 Nathpa Jhakri Power Corporation	90.00	90.00	...	85.50	85.50	...	183.50	136.00	...
47. टिहरी पन बिजली विकास निगम	47 Tehri Hydro Development Corporation	180.00	80.00	...	176.00	76.00	...	168.00	168.00	...
48. राष्ट्रीय विद्युत सम्प्रेषण निगम	48 National Power Transmission Corporation	...	...	...	1.00	1.00	...	5.00	5.00	...
गैर-पारम्परिक ऊर्जा स्रोत विभाग	*Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources*	*3.25*	*3.25*	...	*3.25*	*3.25*	...	*4.00*	*3.40*	*0.60*
49. इंडियन रिन्युएबल एनर्जी डिवलपमैंट एजेन्सी	48 Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency	3.25	3.25	...	3.25	3.25	...	3.40	3.40	...
50. फोटोवोल्टिक एंड रिलेटिड इंडस्ट्रीज	50 Photovoltaics and related Industries	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.60	...	0.60
वित्त मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Finance**	**371.34**	**105.00**	**266.34**	**734.22**	**187.10**	**547.12**	**547.05**	**133.90**	**363.15**
आर्थिक कार्य विभाग	*Department of Economic Affairs*	*371.34*	*105.00*	*266.34*	*734.22*	*187.10*	*547.12*	*547.05*	*133.90*	*363.15*
51. भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक	51 Industrial Development Bank of India	154.00	60.00	94.00	345.00	97.00	248.00	140.00	66.00	74.00
52. भारतीय औद्योगिक वित्त निगम	52 Industrial Finance Corporation of India	1.66	...	1.66	1.66	...	1.66	1.75	...	1.75
53. भारतीय औद्योगिक ऋण और निवेश निगम	53 Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India	63.68	...	63.68	54.18	...	54.18	46.90	...	46.90
54. भारतीय निर्यात-आयात बैंक	54 Export Import Bank of India	15.00	14.00	1.00	14.30	13.30	1.00	23.00	23.00	...
55. भारतीय औद्योगिक पुनर्निर्माण बैंक	55 Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India	25.00	24.00	1.00	23.80	22.80	1.00	24.00	20.00	4.00
56. राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक	56 Nationalised banks	1.00	1.00	...	48.00	48.00	...	19.65	19.65	...
57. राष्ट्रीय कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंक	57 National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development	80.00	...	80.00	216.28	...	216.28	235.00	...	235.00
58. क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक	58 Regional Rural Banks	6.00	6.00	...	6.00	6.00	...	5.25	5.25	...
59. भारतीय लघु उद्योग विकास बैंक	59 Small Industries Development Bank of India	...	...	...	...	...	...	50.00	...	...
60. भारतीय नौवहन ऋण तथा निवेश कंपनी लि०	60 Shipping Credit and Investment Company of India Limited	25.00	...	25.00	25.00	...	25.00	1.00	...	1.00
61. राष्ट्रीय आवास बैंक	61 National Housing Bank	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.50	...	0.50
खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies**	**58.94**	**25.00**	**1.94**	**55.94**	**23.75**	**1.94**	**63.01**	**25.01**	**2.50**
खाद्य विभाग	*Department of Food*	*57.04*	*25.00*	*0.04*	*54.04*	*23.75*	*0.04*	*53.51*	*25.01*	...
62. भारतीय खाद्य निगम	62 Food Corporation of India	25.00	25.00	...	23.75	23.75	...	25.00	25.00	...
63. केन्द्रीय भांडागारण निगम	63 Central Warehousing Corporation	32.00	...	...	30.25	...	...	28.50	...	...
64. हिन्दुस्तान साल्ट लि०	64 Hindustan Salt Limited	0.04	...	0.04	0.04	...	0.04	0.01	0.01	...
नागरिक पूर्ति विभाग	*Department of Civil Supplies*	*1.90*	...	*1.90*	*1.90*	...	*1.90*	*9.50*	...	*2.50*
65. राष्ट्रीय सहकारिता विकास निगम	65 National Cooperative Development Corporation	1.90	...	1.90	1.90	...	1.90	2.50	...	2.50
66. अन्य निकाय/संस्थाएं	66 Other bodies / Institutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.00	...	...

सरकारी उद्यमों में आयोजना निवेश
PLAN INVESTMENT IN PUBLIC ENTERPRISES

विवरण
STATEMENT 13
(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

क्रम संख्या मंत्रालय/उद्यम का नाम	Sl. No. Name of Ministry/Enterprise	बजट 1989-90 Budget कुल आयोजना परिव्यय Total Plan Outlay	बजट समर्थन Budget Support इक्विटी Equity	ऋण Loans	संशोधित 1989-90 Revised कुल आयोजना परिव्यय Total Plan Outlay	बजट समर्थन Budget Support इक्विटी Equity	ऋण Loans	बजट 1990-91 Budget कुल आयोजना परिव्यय Total Plan Outlay	बजट समर्थन Budget Support इक्विटी Equity	ऋण Loans
खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Food Processing Industries**	**6.70**	**1.50**	**1.50**	**4.34**	**1.42**	**1.42**	**5.50**	**1.75**	**1.75**
67. माडर्न फूड इंडस्ट्रीज इंडिया लि०	67 Modern Food Industries (I) Ltd.	6.70	1.50	1.50	4.34	1.42	1.42	5.50	1.75	1.75
स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Health and Family Welfare**	**1.61**	**0.06**	**1.55**	**3.06**	**1.51**	**1.55**	**0.32**	**0.30**	**0.02**
स्वास्थ्य विभाग	*Department of Health*	*0.06*	*0.06*	...	*0.06*	*0.06*	...	*0.30*	*0.30*	...
68. हास्पिटल सर्विसेज कन्सल्टेंसी कारपोरेशन	68 Hospitals Services Consultancy Corporation	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.20	0.20	...
69. इंडियन मैडीसिन्ज फार्मास्युटिकल कारपोरेशन लि०	69 Indian Medicines Pharmaceuticals Corporation Ltd.	0.05	0.05	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.10	0.10	...
परिवार कल्याण विभाग	*Department of Family Welfare*	*1.55*	...	*1.55*	*3.00*	*1.45*	*1.55*	*0.02*	...	*0.02*
70. हिन्दुस्तान लेटेक्स लि०	70 Hindustan Latex Ltd.	1.55	...	1.55	3.00	1.45	1.55	0.02	...	0.02
उद्योग मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Industry**	**799.80**	**185.03**	**188.36**	**673.55**	**173.61**	**182.49**	**823.60**	**118.50**	**175.46**
औद्योगिक विकास विभाग	*Department of Industrial Development*	*113.41*	*6.00*	*107.00*	*113.41*	*6.00*	*107.00*	*120.50*	*6.50*	*114.00*
71. राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्योग निगम लि०	71 National Small Industries Corporation Ltd.	6.00	6.00	...	6.00	6.00	...	6.50	6.50	...
72. खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग - खादी उद्योग	72 Khadi and Village Industries Commission-Khadi Industries	37.00	...	37.00	37.00	...	37.00	40.00	...	40.00
73. खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग - अन्य ग्रामोद्योग	73 Khadi and Village Industries Commission- Other Village Industries	70.00	...	70.00	70.00	...	70.00	74.00	...	74.00
74. अन्य निकाय/संस्थाएं	74 Other bodies / Institutions	0.41	...	...	0.41	...	...	...	...	...
सरकारी उद्यम विभाग	*Department of Public Enterprises*	*686.39*	*179.03*	*81.36*	*560.14*	*167.61*	*75.49*	*703.10*	*112.00*	*61.46*
75. भारत हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लि०	75 Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	112.00	...	...	112.00	...	...	111.00	...	...
76. हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स लि०	76 Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd.	30.00	15.00	...	29.25	14.25	...	50.30	5.00	...
77. भारी इंजीनियरी निगम लि०	77 Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd.	20.00	10.00	10.00	18.00	9.00	9.00	30.00	10.00	10.00
78. इंजीनियरिंग प्रोजेक्ट (इंडिया) लि०	78 Engineering Projects (India) Ltd.	5.00	...	5.00	4.75	...	4.75	1.00	0.50	0.50
79. माइनिंग एंड एलाइड मशीनरी कारपोरेशन लि०	79 Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Ltd.	7.00	2.50	2.50	4.75	2.37	2.38	6.50	1.50	1.50
80. मारूति उद्योग लि०	80 Maruti Udyog Ltd.	85.00	...	...	30.00	...	...	140.00	...	...
81. स्कूटर्स इंडिया लि०	81 Scooters India Ltd.	0.10	...	0.10	0.10	...	0.10	0.10	...	0.10
82. नेशनल इंस्ट्रूमेंट्स लि०	82 National Instruments Ltd.	1.00	0.50	0.50	1.00	0.50	0.50	1.50	0.25	0.25
83. हिन्दुस्तान केबल्स लि०	83 Hindustan Cables Ltd.	84.40	...	...	84.40	...	...	72.00	...	...
84. इंस्ट्रूमेंटेशन लि०	84 Instrumentation Ltd.	6.00	2.50	2.50	5.75	2.37	2.38	8.00	2.00	2.00
85. भारत आप्थेलमिक ग्लास लि०	85 Bharat Opthalmic Glass Ltd.	1.00	0.50	0.50	0.95	0.47	0.48	0.10	...	0.10
86. साइकिल कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि०	86 Cycle Corporation of India Ltd.	0.50	0.25	0.25	...	...	...	0.10	...	0.10
87. नेशनल बाइसिकल कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि०	87 National Bicycle Corporation of India Ltd.	0.50	0.25	0.25	...	...	...	0.10	...	0.10
88. एण्ड्रयू यूल एंड कंपनी लि०	88 Andrew Yule and Company Ltd.	5.00	...	...	5.98	...	...	16.00	...	...
89. पुनर्वास उद्योग निगम लि०	89 Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Ltd.	0.50	0.25	0.25	0.47	0.23	0.24	0.50	0.25	0.25
90. प्राग टूल्स लि०	90 Praga Tools Ltd.	3.75	1.00	1.00	3.65	0.95	0.95	4.00	0.50	0.50
91. भारत लैदर कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि०	91 Bharat Leather Corporation of India Ltd.	1.00	0.50	0.50	0.95	0.47	0.48	0.10	...	0.10
92. टेनरी एंड फूटवीयर कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि०	92 Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India Ltd.	1.80	0.90	0.90	1.70	0.85	0.85	0.10	...	0.10
93. हिन्दुस्तान पेपर कारपोरेशन लि०	93 Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd.	28.50	14.25	14.25	27.00	13.50	13.50	22.00	8.00	8.00
94. नेशनल न्यूजप्रिंट एंड पेपर मिल्स लि०	94 National Newsprint and Paper Mills Ltd.	65.00	6.50	6.50	13.00	6.50	6.50	51.70	20.00	...
95. हिन्दुस्तान साल्ट कंपनी लि०	95 Hindustan Salt Company Ltd.	2.00	1.00	1.00	1.90	0.95	0.95	2.00	0.75	0.75
96. हिन्दुस्तान फोटोफिल्मस मैन्यूफैक्चरिंग कंपनी लि०	96 Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Ltd.	68.00	38.00	...	66.00	36.00	...	52.00	4.00	...
97. टायर कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि०	97 Tyre Corporation of India Ltd.	21.50	21.50	...	18.50	18.50	...	24.00	12.00	7.00
98. सीमेंट कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि०	98 Cement Corporation of India Ltd.	90.00	45.00	17.00	86.00	43.00	15.00	67.00	32.00	15.00
99. भारत यंत्र निगम लि०	99 Bharat Yantra Nigam Ltd.	19.26	6.13	6.13	18.65	5.82	5.83	18.50	7.00	6.56
100 भारत भारी उद्योग निगम लि०	100 Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Ltd.	27.20	12.22	12.23	25.01	11.60	11.60	22.80	8.00	8.30

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STATEMENT 13

सरकारी उद्यमों में आयोजना निवेश
PLAN INVESTMENT IN PUBLIC ENTERPRISES

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

क्रम संख्या मंत्रालय/उद्यम का नाम	Sl. No. Name of Ministry/Enterprise	बजट 1989-90 Budget			संशोधित 1989-90 Revised			बजट 1990-91 Budget		
		कुल आयोजना परिव्यय Total Plan Outlay	बजट समर्थन Budget Support इक्विटी Equity	ऋण Loans	कुल आयोजना परिव्यय Total Plan Outlay	बजट समर्थन Budget Support इक्विटी Equity	ऋण Loans	कुल आयोजा परिव्यय Total Plan Outlay	बजट समर्थन Budget Support इक्विटी Equity	ऋण Loans
101. राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक विकास निगम	101 National Industrial Development Corporation	0.38	0.28	...	0.38	0.28	...	1.50	0.25	0.25
102. द्रव्य नियंत्रण अनुसंधान संस्थान	102 Fluid Control Research Institute	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.20	...	...
सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Information & Broadcasting**	**113.00**	**...**	**...**	**128.58**	**...**	**...**	**156.28**	**1.50**	**1.50**
103. नेशनल फिल्म डेवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन	103 National Film Development Corporation	3.00	...	...	3.24	...	...	6.28	1.50	1.50
104. आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन की अक्षय निधि	104 Non-lapsable funds of Akashvani and Doordarshan	110.00	...	...	125.34	...	...	150.00	...	...
पैट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas**	**3903.20**	**11.75**	**233.55**	**4159.72**	**11.50**	**232.80**	**4508.69**	**...**	**150.10**
पैट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस विभाग	*Department of Petroleum & Natural Gas*	*3438.20*	*0.20*	*165.00*	*3644.78*	*0.20*	*165.00*	*4090.75*	*...*	*150.00*
105. तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग	105 Oil and Natural Gas Commission	2330.00	..	135.00	2743.54	...	135.00	2631.81	...	115.00
106 भारतीय गैस प्राधिकरण लि०	106 Gas Authority of India Ltd.	239.27	...	...	291.57	...	...	233.00	...	...
107. हिन्दुस्तान पैट्रोलियम कारपोरेशन लि०	107 Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	85.28	...	...	79.85	...	...	105.25	...	...
108. भारत पैट्रोलियम कारपोरेशन लि०	108 Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	64.61	...	...	60.46	...	...	74.56	...	...
109. मद्रास रिफाइनरीज लि०	109 Madras Refineries Ltd.	62.40	...	...	32.45	...	...	85.07	...	...
110. कोचीन रिफाइनरीज लि०	110 Cochin Refineries Ltd.	33.40	...	...	26.35	...	...	44.30	...	...
111. बोंगाईगांव रिफाइनरीज एंड पैट्रोकैमिकल्स लि०	111 Bongaigaon Refinery and Petro-Chemicals Ltd.	17.76	...	...	14.11	...	...	14.01	...	...
112. इंडियन आयल कारपोरेशन लि०	112 Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.	283.84	...	...	181.69	...	...	369.64	...	...
113. आयल इंडिया लि०	113 Oil India Ltd.	225.00	...	30.00	159.57	...	30.00	220.00	...	35.00
114. लूब्रिजोल इंडिया लि०	114 Lubrizol India Ltd.	8.54	...	...	9.94	...	...	10.50	...	...
115. इंजीनियर्स इंडिया लि०	115 Engineers India Ltd.	3.55	...	...	1.34	...	...	5.00	...	...
116. आई.बी. पी. कंपनी लि०	116 Indo-Burmah Petroleum Company Ltd.	17.22	...	...	17.72	...	...	28.00	...	...
117. बाल्मेर लारी लि०	117 Balmer Lawrie Ltd.	11.92	...	...	20.28	...	...	27.00	...	...
118. बीको लारी लि०	118 Biecco Lawrie Ltd.	0.20	0.20	...	0.99	0.20	...	2.22	...	...
119. भारतीय गैस प्राधिकरण	119 Gas Authority of India Ltd.	...	...	...	4.92	...	...	180.00	...	...
120. अन्य निकाय/संस्थाए	120 Other Bodies / Institutions	55.21	...	...	...	...	...	60.39	...	...
सायन और पेट्रो-रसायन विभाग	*Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals*	*465.00*	*11.55*	*68.55*	*514.94*	*11.30*	*67.80*	*417.94*	*...*	*0.10*
121. भारतीय पैट्रो-रसायन निगम लि0	121 Indian Petro-Chemicals Corporation Ltd.	365.00	...	57.00	385.45	...	56.45	256.00	...	...
122. पैट्रोफिल्स कोआपरेटिव लि०	122 Petrofils Cooperative Ltd.	35.00	...	...	43.38	...	...	66.00	...	...
123. हिन्दुस्तान आरगैनिक कैमिकल्स लि०	123 Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.	23.00	...	...	24.26	...	...	50.00	...	...
124. हिन्दुस्तान इन्सेक्टिसाइड्स लि०	124 Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.	8.00	1.90	1.90	7.80	1.80	1.80	1.00	...	...
125. इंडियन ड्रग्स एण्ड फार्मास्यूटिकल्स लि०	125 Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	18.00	4.00	4.00	18.00	4.00	4.00	9.00	...	0.10
126. हिन्दुस्तान एंटीबायोटिक्स लि०	126 Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.	9.00	2.15	2.15	29.30	2.15	2.15	25.00	...	...
127. बंगाल कैमिकल्स एंड फार्मास्यूटिकल्स लिमिटेड	127 Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	2.00	1.00	1.00	1.90	0.95	0.95	1.50	...	...
128. स्मिथ स्टेनीस्ट्रीट फार्मास्यूटिकल्स लिमिटेड	128 Smith Stanistreet Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	1.00	0.50	0.50	0.95	0.45	0.50	1.25	...	...
129. बंगाल इम्यूनिटी लि०	129 Bengal Immunity Ltd.	4.00	2.00	2.00	3.90	1.95	1.95	2.00	...	...
130. केन्द्रीय प्लास्टिक इंजीनियरी और प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान	130 Central Institute of Plastics Engineering and Technology	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.99	...	...
131. कीटनाशक विकास केन्द्र	131 Pesticides Development Centre	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.00	...	...
132. पौट्रो-रसायन संवर्धन तथा विकास प्राधिकरण	132 Petrochemicals Promotion and Development Authority	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.10	...	...
133. तकनीकी सूचना पूर्वानुमान केन्द्र	133 Technology Information Forcasting Centre	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.10	...	...
विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Science and Technology**	**9.83**	**6.68**	**3.15**	**9.94**	**9.94**	**...**	**6.10**	**6.10**	**...**
134. सेंट्रल इलेक्ट्रानिक्स लि०	134 Central Electronics Ltd.	5.00	2.00	3.00	4.75	4.75	...	4.60	4.60	...
135. राष्ट्रीय अनुसंधान विकास निगम	135 National Research Development Corporation	0.30	0.15	0.15	0.28	0.28	...	0.30	0.30	...

सरकारी उद्यमों में आयोजना निवेश
PLAN INVESTMENT IN PUBLIC ENTERPRISES

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STATEMENT 13

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

क्रम संख्या मंत्रालय/उद्यम का नाम	Sl. No.	Name of Ministry/Enterprise	बजट 1989-90 Budget			संशोधित 1989-90 Revised			बजट 1990-91 Budget		
			कुल आयोजना परिव्यय Total Plan Outlay	बजट समर्थन Budget Support इक्विटी Equity	ऋण Loans	कुल आयोजना परिव्यय Total Plan Outlay	बजट समर्थन Budget Support इक्विटी Equity	ऋण Loans	कुल आयोजा परिव्यय Total Plan Outlay	बजट समर्थन Budget Support इक्विटी Equity	ऋण Loans
136. भारत प्रतिरक्षण और जीव विज्ञान निगम	136	Bharat Immunologicals and Biological Corporation	4.53	4.53	...	4.91	4.91	...	0.20	0.20	...
137. भारतीय वेक्सीन निगम	137	Indian Vaccines Corporation	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.00	1.00	...
इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय		**Ministry of Steel and Mines**	**2636.93**	**118.69**	**537.24**	**2795.66**	**156.54**	**715.09**	**3340.77**	**19.53**	**256.53**
स्पात विभाग		*Department of Steel*	*2289.61*	*67.89*	*525.72*	*2434.33*	*58.87*	*705.72*	*2731.80*	*9.65*	*254.95*
138 भारतीय इस्पात प्राधिकरण लि0	138	Steel Authority of India Ltd.	1220.00	...	31.00	1373.76	...	48.68	2038.00	...	...
139. राष्ट्रीय इस्पात निगम लि0	139	Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd.	984.00	36.07	455.93	988.57	36.07	625.93	566.00	...	248.00
140. विजयनगर स्टील लि0	140	Vijaynagar Steel Ltd.	0.95	0.95	...	0.54	0.54	...	0.50	0.50	...
141. स्पोज आयरन इंडिया लि0	141	Sponge Iron India Ltd.	5.50	5.00	0.50	3.33	2.70	0.63	4.80	3.70	1.10
142 नीलाचल इस्पात निगमलि0	142	Neelachal Ispat Nigam Ltd.	0.45	0.45	...	0.47	0.47	...	0.50	0.50	...
143. हिन्दुस्तान स्टील वर्क्स कंस्ट्रक्शन लि0	143	Hindusthan Steel Works Construction Ltd.	8.00	0.25	7.75	7.00	...	7.00	2.00	...	2.00
144. भारत रिफ्रेक्ट्रीज लि0	144	Bharat Refractories Ltd.	7.50	2.30	5.20	7.45	2.30	4.60	2.00	0.65	1.35
145. राष्ट्रीय खनिज विकास निगम	145	National Mineral Development Corporation	41.00	20.68	20.32	28.51	14.65	13.86	39.50	4.30	...
146. कुद्रेमुख लोहा अयस्क कंपनी लि0	146	Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Ltd.	5.50	...	...	9.75	...	...	70.00	...	...
147. मैंगनीज ओर इंडिया लि0	147	Manganeese Ore India Ltd.	4.85	2.19	...	6.17	2.14	...	2.30	...	...
148. बर्ड ग्रुप आफ कम्पनीज	148	Bird Group of Companies	5.02	...	5.02	5.02	...	5.02	2.50	...	2.50
149. मेटलर्जिकल एंड इंजीनियरिंग कंसल्टेंट इंडिया लि0	149	Metallurgical and Engineering Consultants India Ltd.	2.09	...	...	2.61	...	...	0.78	...	...
150. मैटल स्क्रेप ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन लि0	150	Metal Scrap Trade Corporation Ltd.	2.25	...	...	0.15	...	...	0.82	...	...
151. फेरो स्क्रेप निगम लि0	151	Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd	2.50	...	...	1.00	...	...	2.10	...	...
152. भारत एल्यूमीनियम कंपनी लि0	152	Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd.	65.26	4.26	...	44.14	3.76	...	69.34	...	...
153. हिन्दुस्तान कापर लि0	153	Hindusthan Copper Ltd.	58.00	4.00	...	57.85	24.05	...	55.00	9.46	...
154. नेशनल एल्यूमीनियम कंपनी लि0	154	National Aluminium Company Ltd	33.37	...	...	52.61	...	...	90.00	...	...
155. हिन्दुस्तान जिंक लि0	155	Hindusthan Zinc Ltd	149.88	36.00	...	175.53	62.70	...	366.00	...	...
156. मिनरल एक्सप्लोरेशन कारपोरेशन लि0	156	Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd.	22.00	6.45	...	16.00	6.45	...	17.66	...	...
157. भारत गोल्ड माइन्स लि0	157	Bharat Gold Mines Ltd.	10.90	...	10.90	9.37	...	9.37	2.00	0.42	1.58
158. सिक्किम माइनिंग कारपोरेशन	158	Sikkim Mining Corporation	0.71	0.09	0.62	0.71	0.71	...	...	...	...
159. जवाहर लाल नेहरू एल्यूमीनियम रिसर्च डेवलपमेंट एंड डिजाइन सेन्टर	159	Jawahar Lal Nehru Aluminium Research Development and Design Centre	6.08	...	...	4.00	...	...	7.06	...	...
160. भारतीय खनन ब्यूरो	160	Indian Bureau of Mines	1.12	...	...	1.12	...	...	1.91	...	...
जल भू-तल परिवहन मंत्रालय		**Ministry of Surface Transport**	**775.72**	**29.65**	**408.57**	**690.12**	**23.50**	**383.93**	**1329.57**	**20.68**	**260.21**
जल भू-तल परिवहन विभाग		Department of Surface Transport	111.30	25.50	85.80	86.51	18.00	68.51	112.34	17.62	94.72
161. दिल्ली परिवहन निगम	161	Delhi Transport Corporation	30.00	...	30.00	28.50	...	28.50	50.00	...	50.00
162. राज्य परिवहन निगम	162	State Transport Corporations	30.00	...	30.00	22.00	...	22.00	27.00	...	27.00
163. केन्द्रीय अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन निगम	163	Central Inland Water Transport Corporation	51.00	25.50	25.50	36.00	18.00	18.00	35.24	17.62	17.62
164. राष्ट्रीय सड़क परिवहन विकास वित्त निगम	164	National Road Transport Development Financial Corporation	0.30	...	0.30	0.01	...	0.01	0.10	...	0.10
पत्तन दीपस्तम्भ एवं नौवहन विभाग		*Department of Ports, Lighthouses & Shipping Ports*	*664.42*	*4.15*	*322.77*	*603.61*	*5.50*	*315.42*	*1217.23*	*3.06*	*165.49*
165. कलकत्ता पत्तन न्यास	165	Calcutta Port Trust	19.05	...	6.05	15.71	...	3.29	62.24	...	4.00
166. हल्दिया गोदी	166	Haldia Dock	45.53	...	20.53	27.36	...	13.34	38.74	...	13.00
167. कोचीन पत्तन न्यास	167	Cochin Port Trust	26.96	...	24.56	24.98	...	23.00	50.00	...	19.00
168. पारादीप पत्तन	168	Paradip Port	3.91	...	3.91	3.91	...	3.91	9.61	...	2.61
169. तुतिकोरीन पत्तन	169	Tuticorin Port	3.89	...	1.00	2.11	...	0.95	6.10	...	1.03
170. नेवा शेवा पोर्ट	170	Nava Shewa Port	146.74	...	87.06	146.74	...	87.06	112.10	...	12.00
171. नव मंगलोर पत्तन	171	New Mangalore Port	4.14	...	...	4.74	...	...	5.48	...	...
172. मद्रास पत्तन न्यास	172	Madras Port Trust	25.60	...	15.61	23.32	...	14.50	41.88	...	10.00
173. बम्बई पत्तन न्यास	173	Bombay Port Trust	48.06	...	...	15.13	...	...	43.12	...	5.00
174. नव कांडला पत्तन न्यास	174	New Kandla Port Trust	16.04	...	...	15.33	...	...	31.49	...	...
175. मौर्मुगाव पत्तन	175	Mormugao Port	7.34	...	...	5.92	...	...	5.76	...	...
176. विशाखापत्तनम पत्तन	176	Vishakapatnam Port	20.04	...	...	19.13	...	...	40.00	...	...
177. भारतीय तलकर्षण निगम	177	Dredging Corporation of India	18.92	...	...	35.16	...	20.80	32.50	...	...
178. जिग्गर खाली	178	Jiggar Khali	31.00	...	31.00	...	...	...	20.46	...	20.46

सरकारी उद्यमों में आयोजना निवेश

PLAN INVESTMENT IN PUBLIC ENTERPRISES

विवरण STATEMENT 13

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

क्रम संख्या मंत्रालय/उद्यम का नाम	Sl. No. Name of Ministry/Enterprise	बजट 1989-90 Budget			संशोधित 1989-90 Revised			बजट 1990-91 Budget		
		कुल आयोजना परिव्यय Total Plan Outlay	बजट समर्थन Budget Support इक्विटी Equity	ऋण Loans	कुल आयोजना परिव्यय Total Plan Outlay	बजट समर्थन Budget Support इक्विटी Equity	ऋण Loans	कुल आयोजा परिव्यय Total Plan Outlay	बजट समर्थन Budget Support इक्विटी Equity	ऋण Loans
पोत-निर्माण	*Ship-Building*									
179. हिन्दुस्तान शिपयार्ड लि०	179 Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.	0.50	...	0.50	0.47	...	0.47	2.00	0.99	1.01
180. कोचीन शिपयार्ड लि०	180 Cochin Shipyard Ltd.	7.50	3.15	4.35	12.00	4.00	8.00	2.41	1.57	0.84
181. हुगली मेक एंड पोर्ट्स इंजीनियरिंग कंपनी लि०	181 Hooghly Dock and Ports Engineering Company Ltd.	2.00	1.00	1.00	3.00	1.50	1.50	1.00	0.50	0.50
182. भारतीय नौवहन निगम लि०	182 Shipping Corporation of India Ltd.	237.00	...	127.00	248.41	...	138.41	705.30	...	71.00
183. कलकत्ता पत्तन न्यास	183 Calcutta Port Trust	0.20	...	0.20	0.19	...	0.19	0.10	...	0.10
184. बंम्बई पत्तन न्यास	184 Bombay Port Trust	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.94	...	4.94
वस्त्रोद्योग मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Textiles**	**124.37**	**37.21**	**6.16**	**42.87**	**36.71**	**5.16**	**157.72**	**80.40**	**2.80**
185. राष्ट्रीय हथकरघा विकास निगम	185 National Handloom Development Corporation	2.00	1.50	0.50	1.50	1.50	...	1.50	1.50	...
186. राष्ट्रीय वस्त्रोद्योग निगम	186 National Textile Corporation	100.00	20.00	...	20.00	20.00	...	137.00	67.00	...
187. ब्रिटिश इंडिया कारपोरेशन	187 British India Corporation	12.00	12.00	...	11.50	11.50	...	10.00	10.00	...
188. नेशनल जूट मैन्यूफेक्चर्स कारपोरेशन	188 National Jute Manufacturers Corporation	4.71	3.71	...	4.71	3.71	...	5.22	1.90	...
189. राष्ट्रीय सहकारिता विकास निगम	189 National Cooperative Development Corporation	5.66	...	5.66	5.16	...	5.16	4.00	...	2.80
पर्यटन मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Tourism**	**16.01**	**2.51**	**2.50**	**16.00**	**2.50**	**2.50**	**15.50**	...	...
190 भारतीय पर्यटन विकास निगम	190 India Tourism Development Corporation	16.00	2.50	2.50	5.00	2.50	2.50	...	...	...
191. पर्यटन वित्त निगम	191 Tourism Finance Corporation	0.01	0.01	...	11.00	...	...	15.50	...	...
शहरी विकास मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Urban Development**	**30.92**	**25.45**	**5.47**	**29.37**	**24.18**	**5.19**	**21.00**	**21.00**	...
192. आवास और शहरी विकस निगम	192 Housing and Urban Development Corporation	25.47	20.00	5.47	23.96	18.77	5.19	20.00	20.00	...
193. हिन्दुस्तान प्रिफेब लि०	193 Hindustan Prefab Ltd.	0.95	0.95	...	0.91	0.91	...	1.00	1.00	...
194. शहरी विकास और शहरी जल आपूर्ति वित्त निगम	194 Urban Development and Urban Water Supply FinancingCorporation	4.50	4.50	...	4.50	4.50	...	...	...	...
195. राष्ट्रीय भवन निर्माण निगम	195 National Buildings Construction Corporation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
जल संसाधन मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Water Resources**	**2.00**	...	**2.00**	**1.90**	...	**1.90**	**2.00**	...	**2.00**
196. राष्ट्रीय कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंक	196 National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development	2.00	...	2.00	1.90	...	1.90	2.00	...	2.00
कल्याण मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Welfare**	**0.01**	**0.01**	...	**0.01**	**0.01**	...	**0.50**	**0.50**	...
197. कृत्रिम अंग निर्माण निगम	197 Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.50	0.50	...
परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग	*Department of Atomic Energy*	*778.42*	*259.00*	*4.42*	*706.61*	*250.63*	*22.84*	*900.46*	*227.00*	*2.50*
198. इलैक्ट्रानिकी कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया	198 Electronics Corporation of India	19.50	3.00	3.00	18.20	3.00	3.00	21.17	2.00	2.50
199. यूरेनियम कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया	199 Uranium Corporation of India	30.00	26.00	...	19.64	19.64	...	40.00	40.00	...
200. इंडियन रेअर अर्थ्स लि०	200 Indian Rare Earths Ltd.	13.92	...	1.42	35.77	7.99	9.84	23.67	...	...
201. नाभिकीय विद्युत निगम	201 Nuclear Power Corporation	715.00	230.00	...	633.00	220.00	10.00	815.62	185.00	...
202. ए.सी.सी बेबकोक लि०	202 A.C.C. Babcock Ltd	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
इलेक्ट्रानिकीविभाग	*Department of Electronics*	*34.00*	*2.00*	*2.00*	*20.04*	*2.95*	*3.20*	*93.00*	*15.25*	*5.75*
203. सेमी-कंडक्टर काम्प्लेक्स लि०	203 Semi-Conductor Complex Ltd	4.00	1.00	0.50	4.84	1.00	0.50	41.70	15.00	5.00
204. सी. एम. सी.	204 Computer Maintenance Corporation	23.90	0.75	1.00	8.75	0.75	1.00	26.15	0.10	0.05
205. इलेक्ट्रानिकी ट्रेड और प्रौद्योगिकी विकास निगम लि०	205 Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation Ltd.	3.00	0.25	0.50	3.35	1.20	1.70	2.85	0.15	0.70
206. अन्य संस्थाएं /निकाय	206 Other Institutions / Bodies	3.10	...	...	3.10	...	...	22.30	...	...
207. रेलवे	207 Railways	4450.00	1434.00	...	4450.00	1429.00	5.00	5000.00	1420.00	...
कुल जोड़	*GRAND TOTAL*	*25007.06*	*4343.25*	*3181.46*	*25874.62*	*4954.86*	*3441.19*	*28828.82*	*4896.61*	*1946.77*

सरकारी उद्यमों के संसाधन
RESOURCES OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES

विवरण
STATEMENT 14

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

मंत्रालय/उद्यम	Ministry/Enterprise	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates, 1989-90 आन्तरिक संसाधन Internal Resources	बाण्ड/ ऋण-पत्र Bonds/ Debentures	ई.सी.बी./ सम्भरक ऋण E.C.B./ Suppliers Credit	अन्य Others	जोड़ Total	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1990-91 आन्तरिक संसाधन Internal Resources	बाण्ड/ ऋण-पत्र Bonds/ Debentures	ई.सी.बी./ सम्भरक ऋण E.C.B./ Suppliers Credit	अन्य Others	जोड़ Total
		9679.62	4493.62	1921.62	1383.91	17478.77	13137.76	3942.01	1466.30	3439.37	21985.44
कृषि मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Agriculture**	**116.91**	**...**	**20.00**	**154.52**	**291.43**	**262.14**	**12.72**	**41.00**	**267.50**	**583.36**
कृषि अनुसंधान और शिक्षा विभाग	*Department of Agricultural Research & Education*	*...*	*...*	*1.00*	*...*	*1.00*	*...*	*...*	*1.00*	*...*	*1.00*
1. अन्य निकाय/संस्थाएं	1. Other bodies/institutions	...	...	1.00	...	1.00	...	...	1.00	...	1.00
उर्वरक विभाग	*Department of Fertilizers*	*116.91*	*...*	*19.00*	*154.52*	*290.43*	*262.14*	*12.72*	*40.00*	*267.50*	*582.36*
2. भारतीय उर्वरक निगम लि0	2. Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41.62	41.62
3. फर्टिलाइजर्स एण्ड केमिकल्स (ट्रांवनकोर) लि0	3. Fertilizers and Chemicals (Travancore) Ltd.	20.00	...	...	35.00	55.00	30.00	...	...	41.69	71.69
4. हिन्दुस्तान फर्टिलाइजर्स कारपोरेशन लि0	4. Hindustan Fertilizers Corporation Ltd.	...	...	...	5.00	5.00	...	...	...	66.00	66.00
5. इंडियन फार्मर्स फर्टिलाइजर्स कोआपरेटिव लि0	5. Indian Farmers Fertilizers Cooperative Ltd.	0.80	...	19.00	15.30	35.10	60.00	...	40.00	30.00	130.00
6. कृषक भारती कोआपरेटिव लि0	6. Krishak Bharati Cooperative Ltd.	5.57	...	...	...	5.57	21.00	...	...	...	21.00
7. मद्रास फर्टिलाइजर्स लि0	7. Madras Fertilizers Ltd.	...	...	...	10.41	10.41	...	...	...	34.00	34.00
8. नेशनल फर्टिलाइजर्स लि0	8. National Fertilizers Ltd.	21.81	...	...	36.70	58.51	27.90	12.72	...	...	40.62
9. नई उर्वरक परियोजनाएं	9. New Fertilizer Projects	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.00	1.00
10. पारादीप फास्फेटस लि0	10. Paradeep Phosphates Ltd.	...	...	...	50.00	50.00	55.00	...	...	39.00	94.00
11. परियोजना और विकास (इंडिया) लि0	11. Projects and Development (India) Ltd.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.00	6.00
12. पाइराइट्स फासफेट्स एंड केमिकल्स लि0	12. Pyrites, Phosphates and Chemicals Ltd.	0.69	...	...	2.11	2.80	0.24	...	...	2.89	3.13
13. राष्ट्रीय केमिकल्स एण्ड फर्टिलाइजर्स लि0	13. Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd.	68.04	...	...	...	68.04	68.00	...	...	...	68.00
14. अन्य निकाय/संस्थाएं	14. Other bodies/institutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.30	5.30
नागर विमानन मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Civil Aviation**	**410.02**	**...**	**...**	**16.00**	**426.02**	**499.70**	**...**	**...**	**15.13**	**514.83**
15. एअर इंडिया	15. Air India	121.51	...	...	...	121.51	147.50	...	...	...	147.50
16. इंडियन एअरलाइन्स	16. Indian Airlines	154.88	...	...	...	154.88	207.50	...	...	...	207.50
17. इंदिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय उड़ान अकादमी	17. Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Academy	...	...	...	16.00	16.00	...	...	...	7.13	7.13
18. भारतीय अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विमान पत्तन प्राधिकरण	18. International Airports Authority of India	59.00	...	...	...	59.00	65.00	...	...	...	65.00
19. राष्ट्रीय विमान पत्तन प्राधिकरण	19. National Airports Authority	53.76	...	...	...	53.76	77.00	...	...	...	77.00
20. पवन हंस लि0	20. Pawan Hans Ltd.	19.37	...	...	...	19.37	2.70	...	...	...	2.70
21. वायुदूत	21. Vayudoot	1.50	...	...	...	1.50	...	...	...	8.00	8.00
वाणिज्य मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Commerce**	**11.63**	**...**	**...**	**...**	**11.63**	**14.93**	**...**	**...**	**...**	**14.93**
वाणिज्य विभाग	*Department of Commerce*	*11.63*	*...*	*...*	*...*	*11.63*	*14.93*	*...*	*...*	*...*	*14.93*
22. भारतीय अभ्रक व्यापार निगम लिमिटेड	22. Mica Trading Corporation of India Ltd.	5.55	...	...	...	5.55	6.01	...	...	...	6.01
23. अन्य निकाय/संस्थाएं	23. Other bodies/institutions	6.08	...	...	...	6.08	8.92	...	...	...	8.92
संचार मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Communications**	**2121.27**	**600.22**	**...**	**7.07**	**2728.56**	**2958.16**	**89.64**	**...**	**33.75**	**3081.55**
दूर संचार सेवाएं	*Telecommunication Services*	*2121.27*	*600.22*	*...*	*7.07*	*2728.56*	*2958.16*	*89.64*	*...*	*33.75*	*3081.55*
24. हिन्दुस्तान टेलीप्रिंटर्स लि0	24. Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd.	1.72	...	...	...	1.72	2.00	...	...	...	2.00
25 इंडियन टेलिफोन इंडस्ट्रीज लि0	25. Indian Telephone Industries Ltd.	...	100.22	...	...	100.22	30.49	89.64	...	...	120.13
26. महानगर टेलीफोन निगम लि0	26. Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd.	550.00	...	...	...	550.00	600.00	...	...	...	600.00
27. दूर संचार	27. Telecommunications	1500.00	500.00	...	...	2000.00	2249.57	...	...	...	2249.57
28. विदेश संचार निगम लि0	28. Videsh Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	69.55	...	...	7.07	76.62	76.10	...	...	33.75	109.85
ऊर्जा मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Energy**	**993.96**	**2313.73**	**538.49**	**100.00**	**3946.18**	**933.93**	**1857.85**	**666.30**	**677.31**	**4135.39**
कोयला विभाग	*Department of Coal*	*593.85*	*600.00*	*106.15*	*...*	*1300.00*	*533.83*	*800.00*	*152.17*	*449.00*	*1935.00*
29. कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड	29. Coal India Ltd.	423.85	200.00	106.15	...	730.00	533.83	400.00	152.17	318.00	1404.00
30. नेवेली लिग्नाइट कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड	30. Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd.	120.00	400.00	...	...	520.00	...	400.00	...	70.00	470.00
31. सिंगरेनी कोलरीज कम्पनी लि0	31. Singareni Collieries Company Ltd.	50.00	...	...	...	50.00	...	...	...	61.00	61.00
विद्युत विभाग	*Department of Power*	*400.11*	*1713.73*	*432.34*	*100.00*	*2646.18*	*400.10*	*1057.85*	*514.13*	*228.31*	*2200.39*
32. दामोदर घाटी निगम	32. Damodar Valley Corporation	53.38	210.92	3.73	...	268.03	74.30	292.85	...	...	367.15
33. नाथपा झाकरी पावर कोरपोरेशन	33. Nathpa Jhakri Power Corporation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47.50	47.50
34. नेशनल हाइड्रो-इलैक्ट्रिक पावर कारपो0 आफ इंडिया लि0	34. National Hydro Electric Power Corprn Ltd.	...	366.26	24.90	...	391.16	16.53	215.00	96.15	5.81	333.49

सरकारी उद्यमों के संसाधन
RESOURCES OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES

विवरण
STATEMENT 14

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

मंत्रालय/उद्यम	Ministry/Enterprise	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates, 1989-90					बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1990-91				
		आन्तरिक संसाधन Internal Resources	बाण्ड ऋण-पत्र Bonds/ Debentures	ई.सी.बी./ सम्भरक ऋण E.C.B./ Suppliers Credit	अन्य Others	जोड़ Total	आन्तरिक संसाधन Internal Resources	बाण्ड ऋण-पत्र Bonds/ Debentures	ई.सी.बी./ सम्भरक ऋण E.C.B./ Suppliers Credit	अन्य Others	जोड़ Total
35. राष्ट्रीय परियोजना निर्माण निगम लि0	35. National Projects Construction Corprn Ltd.	0.60	...	...	...	0.60	...	...	...	...	...
36. नेशनल थर्मल पावर कारपोरेशन लि0	36. National Thermal Power Corpration Ltd.	312.31	436.55	403.71	...	1152.57	309.27	550.00	417.98	175.00	1452.25
37. विद्युत वित्त निगम लि0	37. Power Finance Corporation Ltd.	33.82	700.00	...	...	733.82	...	...	...	...	...
38. टिहरी हाइड्रो डेवल्पमेंट कारपोरेशन	38. Tehri Hydro-Development Corporation	...	...	...	100.00	100.00	...	...	...	...	...
वित्त मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Finance**	...	...	...	...	...	**50.00**	...	...	...	**50.00**
वित्तीय संस्थाओं को अदायगियां	***Payments to Financial Institutions***	...	...	...	...	...	***50.00***	...	...	...	***50.00***
39. भारतीय लघु उद्योग विकास बैंक	39. Small Industries Development Bank of India	...	...	...	...	...	50.00	...	...	...	50.00
खाद्य और नागरिक आपूर्ति मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies**	**30.25**	...	...	...	**30.25**	**28.50**	...	...	**7.00**	**35.50**
खाद्य विभाग	***Department of Food***	***30.25***	...	...	...	***30.25***	***28.50***	...	...	...	***28.50***
40. केन्द्रीय भाण्डागारण निगम	40. Central Warehousing Corporation	30.25	...	...	...	30.25	28.50	...	...	...	28.50
नागरिक पूर्ति विभाग	***Department of Civil Supplies***	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	***7.00***	***7.00***
41. अन्य निकाय/संस्थाएं	41. Other bodies/institutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.00	7.00
खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Food Processing Industries**	**1.50**	...	...	...	**1.50**	**2.00**	...	...	...	**2.00**
42. मार्डन फूड इंडस्ट्रीज (इंडिया) लि0	42. Modern Food Industries (India) Ltd.	1.50	...	...	...	1.50	2.00	...	...	...	2.00
उद्योग मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Industry**	**159.94**	**98.39**	...	**59.12**	**317.45**	**263.70**	**122.30**	...	**143.64**	**529.64**
औद्योगिक विकास विभाग	***Department of Industrial Development***	...	...	...	***0.41***	***0.41***	...	...	...	...	...
43. अन्य निकाय/संस्थाएं	43. Other bodies/institutions	...	...	...	0.41	0.41	...	...	...	...	...
सरकारी उद्यम विभाग	***Department of Public Enterprises***	***159.94***	***98.39***	...	***58.71***	***317.04***	***263.70***	***122.30***	...	***143.64***	***529.64***
44. एन्ड्रू यूल एण्ड कम्पनी लि0	44. Andrew Yule and Company Ltd.	4.12	...	...	1.86	5.98	6.00	...	...	10.00	16.00
45. भारत-भारती उद्योग निगम लि0	45. Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Ltd.	1.81	...	...	...	1.81	2.50	...	...	4.00	6.50
46. भारत हैवी-इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लि0	46. Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	112.00	...	...	...	112.00	111.00	...	...	...	111.00
47. भारत यन्त्र निगम लि0	47. Bharat Yantra Nigam Ltd.	...	...	...	7.00	7.00	3.50	...	...	1.44	4.94
48. सीमेन्ट निगम लि0	48. Cement Corporation Ltd.	...	...	...	28.00	28.00	...	...	...	20.00	20.00
49. बाद नियन्त्रण अनुसंधान संस्थान	49. Fluid Control research Institute	...	...	...	...	...	0.20	...	...	...	0.20
50. हैवी इंजिनीयरिंग निगम लिमिटेड	50. Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.00	10.00
51. हिन्दुस्तान केबुल लि0	51. Hindustan Cables Ltd.	10.00	74.40	...	...	84.40	10.00	62.00	...	...	72.00
52. हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स लि0	52. Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd.	...	15.00	...	...	15.00	15.00	30.30	...	...	45.30
53. हिन्दुस्तान पेपर निगम लि0	53. Hindustan Paper Corporation limited	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.00	6.00
54. हिन्दुस्तान फोटो फिल्म मैनुफैक्चरिंग कम्पनी लि0	54. Hindustan Photo Films Mnfg Company Ltd.	...	8.99	...	21.01	30.00	7.00	30.00	...	11.00	48.00
55. हिन्दुस्तान साल्ट लि0	55. Hindustan Salts Ltd.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.50	0.50
56. इन्स्ट्रुमेन्टेशन लि0	56. Instrumentation Ltd.	1.00	...	...	...	1.00	2.00	...	...	2.00	4.00
57. मारूति उद्योग लि0	57. Maruti Udyog Ltd.	30.00	...	...	...	30.00	100.00	...	...	40.00	140.00
58. माइनिंग एण्ड एलायड मशीनरी कारपोरेशन	58. Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation	...	...	...	...	...	2.50	...	...	1.00	3.50
59. राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक विकास निगम लि0	59 National Industrial Development Corprn Ltd.	0.10	...	...	...	0.10	...	...	...	1.00	1.00
60. नेशनल इंस्ट्रुमेंटस लि0	60. National Instruments Ltd.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.00	1.00
61. नैपा लि0	61. NEPA Limited	...	...	...	...	...	2.00	...	...	29.70	31.70
62. प्रागा टूल्स लि0	62. Praga Tools Ltd.	0.91	...	...	0.84	1.75	2.00	...	...	1.00	3.00
63. टायर कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि0	63. Tyre Corporation of India Limited	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.00	5.00
सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Information and Broadcasting**	**127.58**	...	...	**1.00**	**128.58**	**152.28**	...	...	**1.00**	**153.28**
64. राष्ट्रीय फिल्म विकास निगम लि0	64. National Film Development Corprn Ltd.	2.24	...	...	1.00	3.24	2.28	...	...	1.00	3.28
65. अन्य निकाय/संस्थाएं आदि (आकाशवाणी/दूरदर्शन की अव्यपनीय निधि)	65. Other bodies/institutions etc. (non-lapsable fund of Akashvani/Doordarshan)	125.34	...	...	...	125.34	150.00	...	...	...	150.00

सरकारी उद्यमों के संसाधन
RESOURCES OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES

विवरण
STATEMENT 14

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

मंत्रालय/उद्यम	Ministry/Enterprise	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates, 1989-90 आन्तरिक संसाधन Internal Resources	बाण्ड ऋण-पत्र Bonds/ Debentures	ई.सी.बी./ सम्भरक ऋण E.C.B./ Suppliers Credit	अन्य Others	जोड़ Total	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1990-91 आन्तरिक संसाधन Internal Resources	बाण्ड ऋण-पत्र Bonds/ Debentures	ई.सी.बी./ सम्भरक ऋण E.C.B./ Suppliers Credit	अन्य Others	जोड़ Total
पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas**	**2660.06**	**35.28**	**986.56**	**233.52**	**3915.42**	**3776.94**	**50.00**	**2.95**	**528.70**	**4358.59**
पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस विभाग	***Department of Petroleum and Natural Gas***	***2418.42***	***10.28***	***848.56***	***202.32***	***3479.58***	***3463.10***	***50.00***	***2.95***	***424.70***	***3940.75***
66. बामेर लारी एंड कम्पनी लि0	66. Balmer Lawrie and Company Ltd.	...	10.28	...	10.00	20.28	5.37	...	...	21.63	27.00
67. भारत पेट्रोलियम निगम लि0	67. Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	60.46	...	...	...	60.46	74.56	...	...	...	74.56
68. बिको लारी	68. Biecco Lawrei	...	...	...	0.79	0.79	...	...	...	2.22	2.22
69. बोंगईगांव रिफाईनरी एंड पेट्रो-केमिकल्स लि0	69. Bongaigaon Refinery and Petro-Chemicals Ltd.	14.11	...	...	...	14.11	14.01	...	...	...	14.01
70. कोचीन रिफाईनरी लि0	70. Cochin Refineries Ltd.	11.47	...	...	14.88	26.35	29.48	...	...	14.82	44.30
71. इंजीनियर्स इण्डिया लि0	71. Engineers India Ltd.	1.34	...	...	...	1.34	4.50	...	...	0.50	5.00
72. गैस अथोरिटी आफ इण्डिया लि0	72. Gas Authority of India Ltd.	158.93	...	...	137.56	296.49	134.77	50.00	2.95	225.28	413.00
73. हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कारपोरेशन लि0	73. Hindustan Petroleum Coporation Ltd.	79.85	...	...	...	79.85	105.25	...	...	...	105.25
74. इण्यिन आयल कारपोरेशन लि0	74. Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.	181.69	...	...	...	181.69	369.64	...	...	...	369.64
75. भारत-बर्मा पेट्रोलियम कम्पनी लि0	75. Indo-Burmah Petroleum Company Ltd.	...	...	...	17.72	17.72	...	...	...	28.00	28.00
76. लुब्रीजोल इण्डिया लि0	76. Lubrizol India Ltd.	7.26	...	...	2.68	9.94	7.75	...	...	2.75	10.50
77. मद्रास रिफाइनरीज लि0	77. Madras Refineries Ltd.	13.76	...	...	18.69	32.45	15.96	...	...	69.11	85.07
78. तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग	78. Oil and Natural Gas Commission	1759.98	...	848.56	...	2608.54	2516.81	...	...	...	2516.81
79. आयल इण्डिया लि0	79. Oil India Ltd.	129.57	...	...	...	129.57	185.00	...	...	...	185.00
80. अन्य निकाय/संस्थाएं	80. Other bodies/institutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60.39	60.39
रसायन और पैट्रो-रसायन विभाग	***Department of Chemicals & Petrochemicals***	***241.64***	***25.00***	***138.00***	***31.20***	***435.84***	***313.84***	***...***	***...***	***104.00***	***417.84***
81. बंगाल कैमिकल्स एंड फार्मसियुटिक्लस	81. Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.50	1.50
82. बंगाल इक्युनिटी लि0	82. Bengal Immunity Ltd.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.00	2.00
83. हिन्दुस्तान एंटीवायोटिक्स लि.	83. Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.	...	25.00	...	...	25.00	3.00	...	...	22.00	25.00
84. हिन्दुस्तान इन्सेक्टिसाइडस लि.	84. Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.	...	...	...	4.20	4.20	...	...	...	1.00	1.00
85. हिन्दुस्तान आर्गेनिक केमिकल्स लि0	85. Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.	24.26	...	...	...	24.26	35.00	...	...	15.00	50.00
86. इंडियन ड्रग्स एण्ड फार्मास्यूटिकल्स लि0	86. Indian Drugs & Pharm aceuticals Ltd.	...	...	...	10.00	10.00	...	...	...	8.90	8.90
87. भारतीय पेट्रो-रसायन निगम लि0	87. Indian Petro-Chemicals Corporation Ltd.	194.00	...	135.00	...	329.00	256.00	...	...	...	256.00
88. पैट्रोफिल्स कोआपरेटिव लि.	88. Petrofils Cooperative Ltd.	23.38	...	3.00	17.00	43.38	19.84	...	...	46.16	66.00
89. केन्द्रीय प्लास्टिक इंजीनियरी और प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान	89. Central Institute of Plastics Engg & Technology	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.99	4.99
90. पेस्टिसाइड्स डेव्लैप्मेंट सेंटर	90. Pesticides Development Centre	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.00	1.00
91. पैट्रो-रसायन संवर्धन एवं विकास प्राधिकरण	91. Petrochemicals Promotion & Dev. Authority	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.10	0.10
92. स्मिथ स्टेनस्ट्रीट फार्मास्यूटिकल्स लि0	92. Smith Stainstreet Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.25	1.25
93. प्रौद्योगिकी सूचना पूर्वानुमान केन्द्र	93. Tehnology Information Forcasting Centre	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.10	0.10
इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Steel and Mines**	**814.69**	**80.00**	**307.57**	**721.77**	**1924.03**	**1192.33**	**230.00**	**341.75**	**1300.63**	**3064.71**
इस्पात विभाग	***Department of Steel***	***645.52***	***...***	***307.57***	***716.65***	***1669.74***	***894.45***	***...***	***318.75***	***1254.00***	***2467.20***
94. भारत रिफ्रेक्ट्रीज लि0	94. Bharat Refractaries Ltd.	...	...	...	0.55	0.55	...	...	...	...	...
95. फेरो स्क्रैप निगम लि0	95. Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd.	1.00	...	...	...	1.00	2.10	...	...	...	2.10
96. कुद्रेमुख आयरन ओर कम्पनी लि0	96. Kundremukh Iron Ore Company Ltd	9.75	...	...	...	9.75	54.25	...	15.75	...	70.00
97. मैंगनीज ओर इंडिया लि0	97. Managanese Ore India Ltd.	2.67	...	...	1.36	4.03	2.30	...	...	...	2.30
98. मेटल स्क्रेप ट्रेड कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि0	98. Metal Scrap Trade Corporation of India Ltd.	0.15	...	...	...	0.15	0.82	...	...	...	0.82
99. मेटलर्जिकल एण्ड इंजीनियरिंग कन्सल्टेंटस (इण्डिया) लि0	99. Metallurgical and Engineering Consultants(I) Ltd.	2.61	...	...	...	2.61	0.78	...	...	...	0.78
100. राष्ट्रीय खनिज विकास निगम लि0	100. National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd.	...	...	...	...	...	35.20	...	...	...	35.20
101. राष्ट्रीय इस्पात निगम लि0	101. Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd.	...	...	46.57	280.00	326.57	...	...	18.00	300.00	318.00
102. भारतीय इस्पात प्राधिकरण लि0	102. Steel Authority of India Ltd.	629.34	...	261.00	434.74	1325.08	799.00	...	285.00	954.00	2038.00

सरकारी उद्यमों के संसाधन
RESOURCES OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES

विवरण
STATEMENT 14

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

मंत्रालय/उद्यम	Ministry/Enterprise	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates, 1989-90					बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1990-91				
		आन्तरिक संसाधन Internal Resources	बाण्ड ऋण-पत्र Bonds/ Debentures	ई.सी.बी./ सम्भरक ऋण E.C.B./ Suppliers Credit	अन्य Others	जोड़ Total	आन्तरिक संसाधन Internal Resources	बाण्ड ऋण-पत्र Bonds/ Debentures	ई.सी.बी./ सम्भरक ऋण E.C.B./ Suppliers Credit	अन्य Others	जोड़ Total
खान विभाग	***Department of Mines***	***169.17***	***80.00***	***...***	***5.12***	***254.29***	***297.88***	***230.00***	***23.00***	***46.63***	***597.51***
103. भारत एल्यूमीनियम कम्पनी लि०	103. Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd.	40.38	...	...	...	40.38	41.34	...	23.00	5.00	69.34
104. हिन्दुस्तान कापर लि०	104. Hindustan Copper Ltd.	33.80	...	...	...	33.80	30.54	...	...	15.00	45.54
105. हिन्दुस्तान जिंक लि०	105. Hindustan Zinc Ltd.	32.83	80.00	...	...	112.83	136.00	230.00	...	...	366.00
106. जवाहर लाल नेहरू एल्यूमीनियम विकास और डिजाइन केन्द्र	106. Jawahar Lal Nehru Aluminium Development and Design Centre	...	...	...	4.00	4.00	...	...	...	7.06	7.06
107. भारतीय खान ब्यूरो	107. Indian Bureau of Mines	...	...	...	1.12	1.12	...	...	...	1.91	1.91
108. खनिज अन्वेषण निगम लि०	108. Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd.	9.55	...	...	...	9.55	...	...	...	17.66	17.66
109. नेशनल एल्यूमीनियम कम्पनी लि०	109. National Aluminium Company Ltd.	52.61	...	...	...	52.61	90.00	...	...	...	90.00
110. अन्य निकाय/संस्थाएं	110. Other bodies/institutions										
जल भूतल परिवहन मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Surface Transport**	**142.59**	**...**	**65.00**	**75.10**	**282.69**	**434.38**	**...**	**414.30**	**200.00**	**1048.68**
पत्तन, दीपस्तम्भ और नौवहन	***"Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping"***	***142.59***	***...***	***65.00***	***75.10***	***282.69***	***434.38***	***...***	***414.30***	***200.00***	***1048.68***
111. बम्बई पत्तन न्यास	111. Bombay Port Trust	15.13	...	...	...	15.13	40.12	...	...	...	40.12
112. कलकत्ता पत्तन न्यास	112. Calcutta Port Trust	...	...	...	12.42	12.42	...	...	...	58.24	58.24
113. कोचीन पत्तन न्यास	113. Cochin Port Trust	1.98	...	...	...	1.98	...	...	...	31.00	31.00
114. भारतीय तलकर्षण निगम लि०	114. Dredging Corporation of India Ltd.	14.36	...	...	...	14.36	32.50	...	...	...	32.50
115. हल्दिया पत्तन	115. Haldia Dock	14.02	...	...	...	14.02	25.74	...	...	...	25.74
116. मद्रास पत्तन न्यास	116. Madras Port Trust	8.82	...	...	...	8.82	31.88	...	...	...	31.88
117. मारमोगोआ पत्तन न्यास	117. Mormugao Port Trust	5.92	...	...	...	5.92	5.76	...	...	...	5.76
118. नया कांडला पत्तन न्यास	118. New Kandla Port Trust	15.33	...	...	...	15.33	31.49	...	...	...	31.49
119. नया मंगलौर पत्तन न्यास	119. New Mangalore Port Trust	1.74	...	...	3.00	4.74	5.48	...	...	...	5.48
120. जवाहर लाल नेहरू पत्तन न्यास	120. Jawahar Lal Nehru Port Trust	...	...	...	59.68	59.68	...	...	...	100.10	100.10
121. पारा दीप पत्तन न्यास	121. Paradip Port Trust	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.00	7.00
122. भारतीय नौवहन निगम लि०	122. Shipping Corporation of India Ltd.	45.00	...	65.00	...	110.00	220.00	...	414.30	...	634.30
123. तूतीकोरन पत्तन न्यास	123. Tuticorn Port Trust	1.16	...	...	...	1.16	1.41	...	...	3.66	5.07
124. विशाखापत्तनम पत्तन न्यास	124. Vishkapatnam Port Trust	19.13	...	...	...	19.13	40.00	...	...	...	40.00
वस्त्रोद्योग मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Textiles**	**...**	**...**	**...**	**1.00**	**1.00**	**2.40**	**...**	**...**	**72.12**	**74.52**
125. राष्ट्रीय सहकारिता विकास निगम	125. National Cooperative Development Corporation	...	...	...	...	...	1.20	...	...	...	1.20
126. राष्ट्रीय जूट विनिर्माण निगम	126. National Jute Manufacturers Corporation	...	...	...	1.00	1.00	1.20	...	...	2.12	3.32
127. राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम लि०	127. National Textile Corporation Ltd.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70.00	70.00
पर्यटन मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Tourism**	**5.00**	**6.00**	**...**	**...**	**11.00**	**6.00**	**9.50**	**...**	**...**	**15.50**
128. भारतीय पर्यटन विकास निगम लि०	128. India Tourism Development Corporation Ltd.	5.00	6.00	...	...	11.00	6.00	9.50	...	...	15.50
परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग	***Department of Atomic Energy***	***64.03***	***360.00***	***...***	***9.11***	***433.14***	***130.37***	***400.00***	***...***	***140.59***	***670.96***
129. इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि०	129. Electronics Corporation of India Ltd.	6.19	...	...	6.01	12.20	6.70	...	...	9.97	16.67
130. इंडियन रेअर अर्थ्स लि०	130. Indian Rare Earths Ltd.	14.84	...	...	3.10	17.94	23.67	...	...	...	23.67
131. न्यूक्लियर पावर कारपोरेशन	131. Nuclear Power Corporation	43.00	360.00	...	...	403.00	100.00	400.00	...	130.62	630.62
इलैक्ट्रोनिकी विभाग	***Department of Electronics***	***4.19***	***...***	***4.00***	***5.70***	***13.89***	***20.00***	***...***	***...***	***52.00***	***72.00***
132. कम्प्यूटर अनुरक्षण निगम	132. Computer Maintenance Corporation	...	...	4.00	3.00	7.00	10.00	...	...	16.00	26.00
133. इलेक्ट्रोनिकी व्यापार और प्रौद्योगिकी विकास निगम लि०	133. Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation Ltd.	0.45	...	...	...	0.45	2.00	...	...	...	2.00
134. सेमी-कन्डक्टर कम्पलेक्स लि०	134. Semi Conductor Complex Ltd.	3.34	...	...	...	3.34	...	...	...	21.70	21.70
135. अन्य निकाय/संस्थाएं	135. Other bodies/institutions	0.40	...	...	2.70	3.10	8.00	...	...	14.30	22.30
136. रेलवे	136. Railways	2016.00	1000.00	...	...	3016.00	2410.00	1170.00	...	...	3580.00
कुल जोड़	***GRAND TOTAL***	***9679.62***	***4493.62***	***1921.62***	***1383.91***	***17478.77***	***13137.76***	***3942.01***	***1466.30***	***3439.37***	***21985.44***

आन्तरिक संसाधन :	*इसमें ऋणों की वापसी-अदायगी कम करके मूल्यह्रास और रोके रखे गए लाभ ।*	*Internal Resources:*	*Comprises depreciation and retained profit reduced by repayment of loans*
बांड :	*देश के अन्दरउपक्रमों द्वारा जारी किए गए सरकारी ऋणों के द्योतक हैं ।*	*Bonds:*	*Represent public loans floated by the enterprises within the country*
विदेशी वाणिज्यिकउधार :	*ये देश से बाहर वाणिज्यिक उधारों के द्योतक हैं ।*	*External Commercial Borrowings:*	*Represent commercial borrowings outside the country*
अन्य :	*इनमें उद्यमों द्वारा अन्तः निगमित अन्तरणों से जुटाई गई जमा राशि शामिल है ।*	*Others:*	*Include deposits raised by the enterprise and inter corporate transfers.*

राज्य तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्र आयोजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता
CENTRAL ASSISTANCE FOR STATE AND UNION TERRITORY PLANS

विवरण
STATEMENT 15

(करोड़ रुपए) *(In crores of Rupees)*

		बजट 1989-90 Budget	संशोधित 1989-90 Revised	बजट 1990-91 Budget
क. राज्य आयोजनों के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता	**A. Central Assistance for State Plans**	**9991.10**	**9393.36**	**11777.83**
सामान्य केन्द्रीय सहायता	*Normal Central Assistance*	*8584.45*	*8291.43*	*9676.30*
विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता	*Special Central Assistance*	*771.65*	*772.16*	*850.00*
पर्वतीय क्षेत्र	Hill Areas	260.00	273.00	287.00
जनजातीय उप-आयोजना	Tribal Sub Plan	210.00	210.05	232.70
सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र	Border Areas	78.15	76.74	86.00
उत्तर पूर्वी परिषद	North Eastern Council	179.00	170.05	197.00
अन्य विशेष क्षेत्र	Other Special Areas	44.50	42.32	47.30
ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण	*Rural Electrification*	*235.00*	*229.77*	*260.00*
दैवी विपत्तियों के लिए आयोजना सहायता	*Advance Plan assistance for natural calamities*	*400.00*	*100.00*	...
अग्रिम अनुच्छेद 275(1) के अन्तर्गत अनुदान	Grants under article 275(1)	...	...	991.53
ख. संघ राज्य क्षेत्र आयोजनाएं	**B. Union Territory Plans**	**858.90**	**848.25**	**1070.54**
विधान मंडल वाले संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	Union territories with Legislature	63.00	59.85	70.00
पांडिचेरी	Pondicherry	63.00	59.85	70.00
बिना विधान मंडल वाले संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	*Union territories without Legislature*	*795.90*	*788.40*	*1000.54*
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	80.00	63.47	97.00
चंडीगढ़	Chandigarh	51.50	43.90	55.97
दादरा और नगर हवेली	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	11.06	10.58	12.99
दिल्ली	Delhi	620.00	640.00	800.00
लक्षद्वीप	Lakshadweep	21.00	19.35	22.00
दमन और दीव	Daman & Diu	12.34	11.10	12.58
	Grand Total (A+B)	**10850.00**	**10241.61**	**12848.37***

* इसमें राज्य सरकारों को अनुदान और ऋण के रूप में दी गई 11257.09 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था शामिल है - (मांग संख्या 2, 4, 29, 45, 47, 62, 78 और 79); संघ राज्य क्षेत्र की सरकारों को 70 करोड़ रुपए अनुदान और ऋण के रूप में, (मांग संख्या 46), बिना विधान मंडल वाले संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में व्यय के लिए 1000.54 करोड़ रुपए (मांग संख्या 90 और 95) और अन्य व्यय के रूप में 520.74 करोड़ रुपए (मांग संख्या 21, 29, 45,,47 और 79) ।

* This comprises Rs.11257.09 crores as grants and loans to State Governments (Demand No.2, 4, 29, 45, 47, 62, 78 & 79), Rs.70 crores as grants and loans to U.T. Governments (D.No.46), Rs.1000.54 crores as expenditure in U.Ts without legislature (D.No.90 to 95) and Rs.520.74 crores as other expenditure (D.No.21, 29, 45, 47 & 79).

राज्य और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को आयोजना अनुदान और ऋण
PLAN GRANTS AND LOANS TO STATE & U.T. GOVERNMENTS

विवरण **STATEMENT 16**

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		बजट Budget 1989-90			संशोधित Revised 1989-90			बजट Budget 1990-91		
		अनुदान Grant	ऋण Loan	जोड़ Total	अनुदान Grant	ऋण Loan	जोड़ Total	अनुदान Grant	ऋण Loan	जोड़ Total
राज्य आयोजना	**STATE PLAN**	**3865.38**	**5674.57**	**9539.95**	**3599.82**	**5356.50**	**8956.32**	**4993.58**	**6263.51**	**11257.09**
1. कृषि और सहकारिता	1. Agriculture & Cooperation	31.50	...	31.50	30.00	...	30.00	32.90	...	32.90
1.01 विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता -अन्य विशेष क्षेत्र	*1.01 Special Central Assistance-Other special areas*	*31.50*	...	*31.50*	*30.00*	...	*30.00*	*32.90*	...	*32.90*
2 ग्रामीण विकास	2. Rural Development									
2.01 विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता -अन्य विशेष क्षेत्र	*2.01 Special Central Assistance-Other special areas*	*13.00*	...	*13.00*	*12.32*	...	*12.32*	*14.40*	...	*14.40*
3. शिक्षा	3. Education									
3.01 विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता -सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र	*3.01 Special Central Assistance-Border areas*	*49.00*	...	*49.00*	*49.00*	...	*49.00*	*55.00*	...	*55.00*
4. वित्त	4. Finance	3452.13	5667.32	9119.45	3190.91	5348.52	8539.43	4562.40	6257.43	10819.83
4.01 सामान्य केन्द्रीय सहायता	*4.01 Normal Central Assistance*	*3068.13*	*5391.32*	*8459.45*	*2915.21*	*5251.22*	*8166.43*	*3312.57*	*6228.73*	*9541.30*
4.02 विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता-पहाड़ी क्षेत्र	*4.02 Special Central Assistance - Hill areas*	*234.00*	*26.00*	*260.00*	*245.70*	*27.30*	*273.00*	*258.30*	*28.70*	*287.00*
4.03 विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता-अन्य विशेष क्षेत्र	*4.03 Special Central Assistance - Other Special Areas*	...		...	...		...	...		...
4.04 दैवी विपत्तियों के लिए अग्रिम आयोजना सहायता	*4.04 Advance Plan Assistance for natural calamities*	*150.00*	*250.00*	*400.00*	*30.00*	*70.00*	*100.00*	...	...	...
4.05 अनुच्छेद 275(1) के अन्तर्गतअनुदान	*4.05 Grants under Article 275(1)*	...	...	...	...	...	...	*991.53*	...	*991.53*
5. योजना आयोग	5. Planning Commission									
5.01 विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता -सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र	*5.01 Special Central Assistance-Border areas*	*0.15*	...	*0.15*	*0.14*	...	*0.14*	*0.20*	...	*0.20*
6. गृह	6. Home Affairs	68.60	7.25	75.85	67.75	7.08	74.83	56.38	6.08	62.46
6.01 विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता -सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र	*6.01 Special Central Assistance-Border areas*	*1.80*	*0.20*	*2.00*	*1.71*	*0.19*	*1.90*	*1.98*	*0.22*	*2.20*
6.02 विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता-उत्तर पूर्वी परिषद आयोजना	*6.02 Special Central Assistance-North Eastern Council Plan*	*66.80*	*7.05*	*73.85*	*66.04*	*6.89*	*72.93*	*54.40*	*5.86*	*60.26*
7. जल संसाधन	7. Water Resources	26.00	...	26.00	24.70	...	24.70	28.60	...	28.60
7.01 अतिरिक्त केन्द्रीय सहायता	*7.01 Additional Central Assistance*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7.02 विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता -सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र	*7.02 Special Central Assistance-Border areas*	*26.00*	...	*26.00*	*24.70*	...	*24.70*	*28.60*	...	*28.60*
8. कल्याण	8. Welfare	225.00	...	225.00	225.00	0.90	225.90	243.70	...	243.70
8.01 सामान्य केन्द्रीय सहायता	*8.01 Normal Central Assistance*	*20.00*	...	*20.00*	*20.00*	...	*20.00*	*20.00*	...	*20.00*
8.02 विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता -जनजातीयक्षप-आयोजना	*8.02 Special Central Assistance-Tribal Sub Plan*	*205.00*	...	*205.00*	*205.00*	...	*205.00*	*223.70*	...	*223.70*
8.03 जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में तेलहनों और वृक्षों के तेलों का विकास	*8.03 Development of oil seeds and oils of tree origin in Tribal Areas*	...	...	...	...	*0.90*	*0.90*	...	...	...
केन्द्रीय और केन्द्र प्रायोजित आयोजनागत योजनाएं	**CENTRAL AND CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN SCHEMES**	**4282.45**	**392.62**	**4675.07**	**2786.04**	**173.95**	**2959.99**	**3119.01**	**182.08**	**3301.09**
1. कृषि और सहकारिता	1. Agriculture & Cooperation	413.20	50.17	463.37	390.59	48.68	439.27	511.35	44.63	555.98
2. ग्रामीण विकास	2. Rural Development	1691.37	...	1691.37	496.71	...	496.71	482.34	...	482.34
3. उर्वरक	3. Fertilizers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.00	1.00
4. विद्युत	4. Power	3.65	21.69	25.34	3.13	20.61	23.74	6.04	20.00	26.04
5. गैर-पारम्परिक ऊर्जा स्रोत	5. Non-Conventional Energy Sources	48.32	...	48.32	48.32	...	48.32	48.49	...	48.49
6. पर्यावरण और वन	6. Environment and Forests	65.31	6.00	71.31	63.15	5.50	68.65	82.53	...	82.53
7. वित्त	7. Finance	300.00	200.00	500.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. स्वास्थ्य	8. Health	134.59	...	134.59	131.69	...	131.69	149.60	...	149.60
9. परिवार कल्याण	9. Family Welfare	585.78	...	585.78	573.44	...	573.44	618.75	...	618.75
10. गृह	10. Home Affairs	16.01	1.60	17.61	13.03	1.60	14.63	...	...	...
11. शिक्षा	11. Education	331.63	...	331.63	319.42	...	319.42	398.32	...	398.32
12. युवा कार्य और खेल	12. Youth Affairs and Sports	12.55	...	12.55	10.33	...	10.33	12.54	...	12.54
13. महिला और बाल विकास	13. Women and Child Development	208.39	...	208.39	208.34	...	208.34	253.54	...	253.54
14. औद्योगिक विकास	14. Industrial Development	28.51	3.51	32.02	27.18	3.51	30.69	28.18	3.51	31.69
15. श्रम	15. Labour	14.41	...	14.41	13.77	...	13.77	44.40	...	44.40
16. इस्पात	16. Steel	...	22.74	22.74	...	22.74	22.74	...	...	...
17. जल-भूतल परिवहन	17. Surface Transport	19.00	28.00	47.00	17.36	17.10	34.46	15.25	16.15	31.40
18. वस्त्रोद्योग	18. Textiles	6.89	8.31	15.20	7.09	7.36	14.45	11.02	10.08	21.10
19. शहरी विकास	19. Urban Development	4.20	16.90	21.10	4.85	15.26	20.11	30.27	19.10	49.37
20. जल संसाधन	20. Water Resources	120.35	29.50	149.85	111.97	28.02	139.99	101.90	63.10	165.00
21. कल्याण	21. Welfare	269.79	...	269.79	339.30	...	339.30	314.78	1.12	315.90
22. अन्य मंत्रालय/विभाग	22. Other Ministries/Departments	8.50	4.20	12.70	6.37	3.57	9.94	9.71	3.39	13.10
जोड़-राज्य सरकारें	**TOTAL - State Governments**	**8147.83**	**6067.19**	**14215.02**	**6385.86**	**5530.45**	**11916.31**	**8112.59**	**6445.59**	**14558.18**

राज्य और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को आयोजना अनुदान और ऋण
PLAN GRANTS AND LOANS TO STATE & U.T. GOVERNMENTS

विवरण STATEMENT 16

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		बजट Budget 1989-90			संशोधित Revised 1989-90			बजट Budget 1990-91		
		अनुदान Grant	ऋण Loan	जोड़ Total	अनुदान Grant	ऋण Loan	जोड़ Total	अनुदान Grant	ऋण Loan	जोड़ Total
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की आयोजनाएं	**UNION TERRITORY PLANS**	**36.95**	**26.05**	**63.00**	**35.38**	**24.47**	**59.85**	**38.76**	**31.24**	**70.00**
1. गृह	1. Home Affairs	36.95	26.05	63.00	35.38	24.47	59.85	38.76	31.24	70.00
1.01 विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता - उत्तर-पूर्वी परिषद आयोजना	*1.01 Special Central Assistance-North Eastern Council Plan*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.02 संघ राज्य क्षेत्र आयोजना (विधान मंडल सहित)	*1.02 U.T. Plans (with Legislature)*	*36.95*	*26.05*	*63.00*	*35.38*	*24.47*	*59.85*	*38.76*	*31.24*	*70.00*
2. अन्य मंत्रालय/विभाग	2. Other Ministries/Departments									
2.01 विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता-जनजातीय उप-आयोजना (कल्याण)	*2.01 Special Central Assistance-Tribal Sub Plan(Welfare)*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
केन्द्रीय और केन्द्र प्रायोजित आयोजनागत योजनाएं	**CENTRAL AND CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN SCHEMES**	**28.93**	**0.64**	**29.57**	**10.11**	**0.46**	**10.57**	**19.85**	**4.34**	**24.19**
1. कृषि और सहकारिता	1. Agriculture & Cooperation	1.92	0.01	1.93	1.12	0.01	1.13	1.45	0.02	1.47
2. ग्रामीण विकास	2. Rural Development	4.74	...	4.74	0.89	...	0.89	1.70	...	1.70
3. विद्युत	3. Power	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. गैर-पारम्परिक ऊर्जा स्रोत	4. Non-Conventional Energy Sources	0.23	...	0.23	0.23	...	0.23	0.27	...	0.27
5. पर्यावरण और वन	5. Environment and Forests	2.04	...	2.04	1.95	...	1.95	1.82	...	1.82
6. नागरिक पूर्ति	6. Civil Supplies	0.02	0.08	0.10	...	...	...	...	0.02	0.02
7. स्वास्थ्य	7. Health	0.28	...	0.28	0.24	...	0.24	0.30	...	0.30
8. परिवार कल्याण	8. Family Welfare	0.60	...	0.60	0.60	...	0.60	0.66	...	0.66
9. शिक्षा	9. Education	15.98	...	15.98	2.46	...	2.46	6.37	...	6.37
10. युवा कार्य और खेल	10. Youth Affairs and Sports	0.11	...	0.11	0.01	...	0.01	0.51	...	0.51
11. महिला और बाल विकास	11. Women and Child Development	0.74	...	0.74	0.74	...	0.74	0.81	...	0.81
12. औद्योगिक विकास	12. Industrial Development	0.93	0.20	1.13	0.57	0.20	0.77	0.52	0.20	0.72
13. श्रम	13. Labour	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01
14. जल-भूतल परिवहन	14. Surface Transport	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. शहरी विकास	15. Urban Development	0.18	0.35	0.53	0.15	0.25	0.40	1.66	4.10	5.76
16. जल संसाधन	16. Water Resources	0.20	...	0.20	0.15	...	0.15	0.25	...	0.25
17. कल्याण	17. Welfare	0.91	...	0.91	0.95	...	0.95	3.32	...	3.32
18. अन्य मंत्रालय/विभाग	18. Other Ministries/Departments	0.04	...	0.04	0.04	...	0.04	0.20	...	0.20
जोड़-संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारें	**TOTAL - Union Territory Governments**	**65.88**	**26.69**	**92.57**	**45.49**	**24.93**	**70.42**	**58.61**	**35.58**	**94.19**
कुल जोड़-आयोजना	***GRAND TOTAL- PLAN***	***8213.71***	***6093.88***	***14307.59***	***6431.35***	***5555.38***	***11986.73***	***8171.20***	***6481.17***	***14652.37***

विदेशी सरकारों को अनुदान और ऋण
GRANTS AND LOANS TO FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS

विवरण
STATEMENT 17

(करोड़ रुपए) *(In crores of Rupees)*

मंत्रालय/विभाग	Ministry/Department	बजट Budget 1989-90			संशोधित Revised 1989-90			बजट Budget 1990-91		
		अनुदान Grant	ऋण Loan	जोड़ Total	अनुदान Grant	ऋण Loan	जोड़ Total	अनुदान Grant	ऋण Loan	जोड़ Total
आयोजना-भिन्न	Non-Plan	182.45	210.13	392.58	161.86	395.23	557.09	189.81	404.34	594.15
1. वाणिज्य	1. Commerce	0.00	150.00	150.00	0.00	350.00	350.00	0.00	350.00	350.00
1.01 तकनीकी ऋण	1.01 Technical Credits		150.00	150.00		350.00	350.00		350.00	350.00
2. विदेश कार्य	2. External Affairs	171.23	12.40	183.63	148.90	1.88	150.78	178.79	6.34	185.13
2.01 बंगला देश	2.01 Bangladesh	0.95	10.00	10.95	0.91	1.00	1.91	0.97	5.00	5.97
2.02 भूटान	2.02 Bhutan	69.60	2.40	72.00	70.72	0.88	71.60	72.43	1.34	73.77
2.03 नेपाल	2.03 Nepal	19.00	0.00	19.00	15.99	0.00	15.99	22.79	0.00	22.79
2.04 अफ्रीका	2.03 Africa	16.68	0.00	16.68	11.50	0.00	11.50	16.42	0.00	16.42
2.05 अन्य विकासशील देश	2.05 Other developing countries	65.00	0.00	65.00	49.78	0.00	49.78	66.18	0.00	66.18
3. वित्त	3. Finance	10.12	47.73	57.85	10.12	43.35	53.47	10.12	48.00	58.12
3.01 यू.एन.डी.पी को अंशदान	3.01 Contribution to U.N.D.P.	8.12	0.00	8.12	8.12	0.00	8.12	8.12	0.00	8.12
3.02 मारीशस	3.02 Mauritius	0.00	8.65	8.65	0.00	3.92	3.92	0.00	1.50	1.50
3.03 तंजानिया	3.03 Tanzania	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.00	3.00	0.00	7.00	7.00
3.04 श्रीलंका	3.04 Sri Lanka	0.00	11.30	11.30	0.00	5.55	5.55	0.00	15.00	15.00
3.05 वियतनाम	3.05 Vietnam	0.00	17.25	17.25	0.00	19.73	19.73	0.00	12.00	12.00
3.06 यूगांडा	3.06 Uganda	0.00	3.00	3.00	0.00	4.00	4.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.06 सुरीनाम	3.06 Surinam	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.06	4.06
3.07 जाम्बिया	3.07 Zambia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.00	3.00	0.00	7.00	7.00
3.08 मोजाम्बिक	3.08 Mozambique	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.14	0.14
3.09 निकारगुआ	3.09 Nicaragua	0.00	2.50	2.50	0.00	3.90	3.90	0.00	1.30	1.30
3.10 अन्य देश	3.10 Other countries	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	2.00
4. जल-भूतल परिवहन	4. Surface Transport	0.60	0.00	0.60	0.61	0.00	0.61	0.65	0.00	0.65
4.01 बंगलादेश को सहायता	4.01 Assistance to Bangladesh	0.60	0.00	0.60	0.61	0.00	0.61	0.65	0.00	0.65
5. जल संसाधन	5. Water Resources	0.50	0.00	0.50	2.23	0.00	2.23	0.25	0.00	0.25
5.01 नेपाल हितकारी योजना	5.01 Nepal Benefit Scheme	0.50	0.00	0.50	2.23	0.00	2.23	0.25	0.00	0.25
आयोजना	Plan	0.30	0.00	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.30	0.35	0.00	0.35
1. विद्युत	1. Power									
1.01 नेपाल हितकारी योजना	1.01 Nepal Benefit Scheme	0.30	0.00	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.30	0.35	0.00	0.35
कुल जोड़	*GRAND TOTAL*	*182.75*	*210.13*	*392.88*	*162.16*	*395.23*	*557.39*	*190.16*	*404.34*	*594.50*

लेखा शीर्षों के अनुसार बजट व्यवस्थाएं
BUDGET PROVISIONS BY HEADS OF ACCOUNTS

अनुबन्ध
ANNEXURE - 1

करोड़ रुपए (In crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट अनुमान 1989-90 Budget Estimate			संशोधित अनुमान 1989-90 Revised Estimate			बजट अनुमान 1990-91 Budget Estimate		
		आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
जोड़	TOTAL	27813.62	54261.67	82075.29	28475.77	59219.52	87695.29	30192.19	64342.35	94534.54
राजस्व व्यय	REVENUE EXPENDITURE	11766.31	47874.84	59641.15	12367.12	52322.57	64689.69	14298.86	56670.80	70969.66
क. सामान्य सेवाएं	A. GENERAL SERVICES	12.37	32120.16	32132.53	12.60	33460.46	33473.06	8.61	37441.05	37449.66
(क) राज्य के अंग	(a) Organs of State	...	445.62	445.62	...	472.43	472.43	...	363.97	363.97
संसद	2011 Parliament	...	24.67	24.67	...	24.31	24.31	...	26.19	26.19
मांग संख्या 58	Demand58	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01
मांग संख्या 85	Demand85	...	17.68	17.68	...	17.32	17.32	...	18.69	18.69
मांग संख्या 86	Demand86	...	6.98	6.98	...	6.98	6.98	...	7.49	7.49
राष्ट्रपति, उप-राष्ट्रपति	2012 President, Vice President	...	2.61	2.61	...	3.04	3.04	...	2.84	2.84
मांग संख्या 87	Demand87	...	2.39	2.39	...	2.81	2.81	...	2.60	2.60
मांग संख्या 88	Demand88	...	0.22	0.22	...	0.23	0.23	...	0.24	0.24
मंत्रि परिषद	2013 Council of Ministers	...	20.97	20.97	...	19.28	19.28	...	13.63	13.63
मांग संख्या 40	Demand40	...	0.15	0.15	...	0.15	0.15	...	0.15	0.15
मांग संख्या 42	Demand42	...	0.03	0.03	...	0.03	0.03	...	0.03	0.03
मांग संख्या 43	Demand43	...	20.76	20.76	...	19.07	19.07	...	13.42	13.42
मांग संख्या 47	Demand47	...	0.03	0.03	...	0.03	0.03	...	0.03	0.03
न्याय प्रशासन	2014 Administration of Justice	...	12.14	12.14	...	13.69	13.69	...	14.20	14.20
मांग संख्या 57	Demand57	...	6.25	6.25	...	7.80	7.80	...	7.90	7.90
मांग संख्या 59	Demand59	...	5.89	5.89	...	5.89	5.89	...	6.30	6.30
निर्वाचन	2015 Elections	...	173.23	173.23	...	182.27	182.27	...	64.14	64.14
मांग संख्या 57	Demand57	...	173.23	173.23	...	182.27	182.27	...	64.14	64.14
लेखा परीक्षा	2016 Audit	...	212.00	212.00	...	229.84	229.84	...	242.97	242.97
मांग संख्या 33	Demand33	...	212.00	212.00	...	229.84	229.84	...	242.97	242.97
(ख) कर संग्रह	(b) Tax Collection	...	505.58	505.58	...	522.38	522.38	...	574.36	574.36
भूमि राजस्व	2020 Land Revenue	...	177.67	177.67	...	192.46	192.46	...	203.73	203.73
मांग संख्या 34	Demand34	...	1.16	1.16	...	1.10	1.10	...	1.14	1.14
मांग संख्या 35	Demand35	...	172.66	172.66	...	187.75	187.75	...	198.50	198.50
मांग संख्या 57	Demand57	...	3.85	3.85	...	3.61	3.61	...	4.09	4.09
सम्पदा शुल्क, धन पर कर और उपहार कर का संग्रह	2031 Collection of Estate Duty, Taxes on Wealth and Gift Tax	...	19.18	19.18	...	20.86	20.86	...	22.06	22.06
मांग संख्या 35	Demand35	...	19.18	19.18	...	20.86	20.86	...	22.06	22.06
सीमा शुल्क	2037 Customs	...	153.06	153.06	...	157.15	157.15	...	170.63	170.63
मांग संख्या 36	Demand36	...	153.06	153.06	...	157.15	157.15	...	170.63	170.63
संघीय उत्पाद शुल्क	2038 Union Excise Duties	...	155.38	155.38	...	151.61	151.61	...	177.65	177.65
मांग संख्या 36	Demand36	...	155.38	155.38	...	151.61	151.61	...	177.65	177.65
वस्तुओं और सेवाओं पर अन्य कर तथा शुल्क	2045 Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Services	...	0.29	0.29	...	0.30	0.30	...	0.29	0.29
मांग संख्या 34	Demand34	...	0.29	0.29	...	0.30	0.30	...	0.29	0.29
(ग) अन्य राजकोषीय सेवाएं	(c) Other Fiscal Services	0.30	275.41	275.71	0.10	378.09	378.19	...	279.81	279.81
करेंसी, सिक्का निर्माण और टकसाल	2046 Currency, Coinage and Mint	0.30	-14.45	-14.15	0.10	-3.91	-3.81	...	25.83	25.83
मांग संख्या 25	Demand25	0.30	-14.45	-14.15	0.10	-3.91	-3.81	...	25.83	25.83
अन्य राजकोषीय सेवाएं	2047 Other Fiscal Services	...	289.86	289.86	...	382.00	382.00	...	253.98	253.98
मांग संख्या 24	Demand24	...	68.30	68.30	...	85.39	85.39	...	66.29	66.29
मांग संख्या 25	Demand25	...	-0.26	-0.26	...	-2.59	-2.59	...	-3.59	-3.59
मांग संख्या 26	Demand26	...	214.53	214.53	...	291.30	291.30	...	182.98	182.98
मांग संख्या 32	Demand32	...	...	...	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01
मांग संख्या 34	Demand34	...	7.29	7.29	...	7.89	7.89	...	8.29	8.29
(घ) ब्याज संदाय और ऋण शोधन	(d) Interest Payment and Servicing of Debt	...	17000.00	17000.00	...	17710.00	17710.00	...	20850.00	20850.00
ब्याज अदायगियां	2049 Interest Payments	...	17000.00	17000.00	...	17710.00	17710.00	...	20850.00	20850.00
मांग संख्या 28	Demand28	...	17000.00	17000.00	...	17710.00	17710.00	...	20850.00	20850.00
(ङ) प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	(e) Administrative Services	12.07	2945.51	2957.58	12.50	2049.14	2061.64	8.61	2341.30	2349.91
लोक सेवा आयोग	2051 Public Service Commission	...	15.94	15.94	...	16.36	16.36	...	17.52	17.52
मांग संख्या 59	Demand59	...	4.49	4.49	...	5.16	5.16	...	5.50	5.50
मांग संख्या 89	Demand89	...	11.45	11.45	...	11.20	11.20	...	12.02	12.02
सचिवालय - सामान्य सेवाएं	2052 Secretariat-General Services	1.00	214.99	215.99	1.15	223.76	224.91	1.50	254.06	255.56
मांग संख्या 8	Demand8	...	4.80	4.80	...	5.17	5.17	...	5.39	5.39
मांग संख्या 12	Demand12	...	110.61	110.61	...	124.32	124.32	...	138.54	138.54
मांग संख्या 23	Demand23	...	40.00	40.00	...	31.85	31.85	...	39.75	39.75

लेखा शीर्षों के अनुसार बजट व्यवस्थाएं
BUDGET PROVISIONS BY HEADS OF ACCOUNTS

अनुबन्ध
ANNEXURE - 1

करोड़ रुपए (In crores of rupees)

मुख्य शीर्ष	Major Head		बजट अनुमान 1989-90 Budget Estimate आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित अनुमान 1989-90 Revised Estimate आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट अनुमान 1990-91 Budget Estimate आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
मांग संख्या 24		Demand24	...	9.58	9.58	...	10.25	10.25	...	12.89	12.89
मांग संख्या 32		Demand32	...	5.30	5.30	...	6.29	6.29	...	6.33	6.33
मांग संख्या 34		Demand34	...	14.79	14.79	...	15.28	15.28	...	18.41	18.41
मांग संख्या 42		Demand42	...	13.00	13.00	...	14.06	14.06	...	14.43	14.43
मांग संख्या 57		Demand57	...	6.08	6.08	...	5.82	5.82	...	7.08	7.08
मांग संख्या 58		Demand58	...	0.99	0.99	...	0.99	0.99	...	0.99	0.99
मांग संख्या 59		Demand59	1.00	5.29	6.29	0.95	5.12	6.07	1.00	5.40	6.40
मांग संख्या 64		Demand64	...	0.85	0.85	...	0.81	0.81	...	0.85	0.85
मांग संख्या 75		Demand75	...	3.70	3.70	0.20	3.80	4.00	0.50	4.00	4.50
पुलिस	2055	*Police*	*5.50*	*1222.22*	*1227.72*	*5.24*	*1277.13*	*1282.37*	...	*1393.97*	*1393.97*
मांग संख्या 44		Demand44	5.50	1205.32	1210.82	5.24	1260.23	1265.47	...	1376.22	1376.22
मांग संख्या 59		Demand59	...	16.90	16.90	...	16.90	16.90	...	17.75	17.75
पूर्ति और निपटान	2057	*Supplies and Disposals*	*0.08*	*17.00*	*17.08*	*0.08*	*17.54*	*17.62*	...	*18.32*	*18.32*
मांग संख्या 8		Demand8	0.08	14.80	14.88	0.08	15.34	15.42	...	16.12	16.12
मांग संख्या 23		Demand23	...	2.20	2.20	...	2.20	2.20	...	2.20	2.20
लेखन सामग्री और मुद्रण	2058	*Stationery and Printing*	...	*44.47*	*44.47*	...	*49.27*	*49.27*	...	*50.67*	*50.67*
मांग संख्या 77		Demand77	...	44.47	44.47	...	49.27	49.27	...	50.67	50.67
लोक-निर्माण कार्य	2059	*Public Works*	*0.60*	*73.32*	*73.92*	*1.26*	*86.79*	*88.05*	*0.60*	*96.51*	*97.11*
मांग संख्या 12		Demand12	...	0.25	0.25	...	0.27	0.27	...	0.30	0.30
मांग संख्या 76		Demand76	0.60	73.07	73.67	1.26	86.52	87.78	0.60	96.21	96.81
विदेश कार्य	2061	*External Affairs*	...	*237.17*	*237.17*	...	*262.28*	*262.28*	...	*283.57*	*283.57*
मांग संख्या 23		Demand23	...	237.17	237.17	...	262.28	262.28	...	283.57	283.57
अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	2070	*Other Administrative Services*	*4.89*	*1120.40*	*1125.29*	*4.77*	*116.01*	*120.78*	*6.51*	*226.68*	*233.19*
मांग संख्या 1		Demand1	1.06	0.06	1.12	1.07	0.07	1.14	0.62	0.92	1.54
मांग संख्या 24		Demand24	...	3.09	3.09	...	3.10	3.10	0.10	2.53	2.63
मांग संख्या 32		Demand32	0.48	1000.00	1000.48	0.30	...	0.30	0.74	100.00	100.74
मांग संख्या 34		Demand34	...	0.98	0.98	...	1.77	1.77	...	1.84	1.84
मांग संख्या 42		Demand42	1.75	107.11	108.86	1.75	101.78	103.53	3.00	111.15	114.15
मांग संख्या 51		Demand51	...	2.14	2.14	...	2.14	2.14	...	2.64	2.64
मांग संख्या 57		Demand57	...	0.99	0.99	...	1.04	1.04	...	1.18	1.18
मांग संख्या 59		Demand59	1.60	6.03	7.63	1.65	6.11	7.76	2.05	6.42	8.47
(च) पेंशनें और विविध सामान्य सेवाएं		*(f) Pensions and Miscellaneous General Services*	...	*1855.41*	*1855.41*	...	*2056.75*	*2056.75*	...	*2083.50*	*2083.50*
पेंशनें और अन्य सेवा निवृत्ति लाभ	2071	*Pension and other Retirement Benefits*	...	*1879.10*	*1879.10*	...	*2054.45*	*2054.45*	...	*1997.35*	*1997.35*
मांग संख्या 13		Demand13	...	1350.00	1350.00	...	1600.00	1600.00	...	1500.00	1500.00
मांग संख्या 27		Demand27	...	529.10	529.10	...	454.45	454.45	...	497.35	497.35
विविध सामान्य सेवाएं	2075	*Miscellaneous General Services*	...	*-23.69*	*-23.69*	...	*2.30*	*2.30*	...	*86.15*	*86.15*
मांग संख्या 12		Demand12	...	-24.83	-24.83	...	-32.60	-32.60	...	-11.30	-11.30
मांग संख्या 24		Demand24	...	0.13	0.13	...	34.00	34.00	...	0.13	0.13
मांग संख्या 29		Demand29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96.23	96.23
मांग संख्या 34		Demand34	...	0.50	0.50	...	0.50	0.50	...	0.50	0.50
मांग संख्या 45		Demand45	...	0.51	0.51	...	0.40	0.40	...	0.59	0.59
(छ) रक्षा सेवाएं		*(g) Defence Services*	...	*9092.63*	*9092.63*	...	*10271.67*	*10271.67*	...	*10948.11*	*10948.11*
रक्षा सेवाएं - थल सेना	2076	*Defence Services-Army*	...	*6516.71*	*6516.71*	...	*7449.03*	*7449.03*	...	*7910.15*	*7910.15*
मांग संख्या 14		Demand14	...	6516.71	6516.71	...	7449.03	7449.03	...	7910.15	7910.15
रक्षा सेवाएं - नौ सेना	2077	*Defence Services-Navy*	...	*756.79*	*756.79*	...	*830.00*	*830.00*	...	*877.00*	*877.00*
मांग संख्या 15		Demand15	...	756.79	756.79	...	830.00	830.00	...	877.00	877.00
रक्षा सेवाएं - वायु सेना	2078	*Defence Services-Air Force*	...	*1799.40*	*1799.40*	...	*1855.42*	*1855.42*	...	*2017.76*	*2017.76*
मांग संख्या 16		Demand16	...	1799.40	1799.40	...	1855.42	1855.42	...	2017.76	2017.76
रक्षा सेवाएं - आयुद्ध कारखाने	2079	Defence Ordinance Factories	...	19.73	19.73	...	137.22	137.22	...	143.20	143.20
मांग संख्या 17		Demand17	...	19.73	19.73	...	137.22	137.22	...	143.20	143.20
ख. सामाजिक सेवाएं	**B.**	**SOCIAL SERVICES**	**1072.05**	**1440.24**	**2512.29**	**1045.50**	**1581.54**	**2627.04**	**1163.00**	**1917.77**	**3080.77**
सामान्य शिक्षा	2202	*General Education*	*316.00*	*414.38*	*730.38*	*329.06*	*404.32*	*733.38*	*299.57*	*516.71*	*816.28*
मांग संख्या 47		Demand47	316.00	413.75	729.75	329.06	403.66	732.72	299.57	516.07	815.64
मांग संख्या 77		Demand77	...	0.63	0.63	...	0.66	0.66	...	0.64	0.64
तकनीकी शिक्षा	2203	*Technical Education*	*167.05*	*119.49*	*286.54*	*132.57*	*122.13*	*254.70*	*157.85*	*142.89*	*300.74*
मांग संख्या 47		Demand47	167.05	119.49	286.54	132.57	122.13	254.70	157.85	142.89	300.74
खेल और युवा सेवाएं	2204	*Sports and Youth Services*	*50.07*	*18.61*	*68.68*	*62.40*	*18.59*	*80.99*	*54.08*	*24.60*	*78.68*
मांग संख्या 47		Demand47	0.79	0.20	0.99	0.79	0.31	1.10	0.80	0.30	1.10

लेखा शीर्षों के अनुसार बजट व्यवस्थाएं
BUDGET PROVISIONS BY HEADS OF ACCOUNTS

अनुबन्ध
ANNEXURE - 1

करोड़ रुपए (In crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head		बजट अनुमान 1989-90 Budget Estimate			संशोधित अनुमान 1989-90 Revised Estimate			बजट अनुमान 1990-91 Budget Estimate		
			आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
मांग संख्या 48		Demand48	49.28	18.41	67.69	61.61	18.28	79.89	53.28	24.30	77.58
कला और संस्कृति	2205	*Art and Culture*	*50.39*	*46.82*	*97.21*	*50.48*	*47.16*	*97.64*	*54.42*	*59.05*	*113.47*
मांग संख्या 49		Demand49	50.34	46.35	96.69	50.41	46.61	97.02	54.35	58.51	112.86
मांग संख्या 54		Demand54	0.05	0.47	0.52	0.07	0.55	0.62	0.07	0.54	0.61
चिकित्सा और लोक स्वास्थ्य	2210	*Medical and Public Health*	*102.55*	*178.37*	*280.92*	*100.49*	*196.26*	*296.75*	*114.18*	*232.47*	*346.65*
मांग संख्या 40		Demand40	102.55	178.37	280.92	100.49	196.26	296.75	114.18	232.47	346.65
परिवार कल्याण	2211	*Family Welfare*	*64.95*	*6.28*	*71.23*	*60.84*	*6.28*	*67.12*	*55.49*	*9.41*	*64.90*
मांग संख्या 41		Demand41	64.95	6.28	71.23	60.84	6.28	67.12	55.49	9.41	64.90
जल पूर्ति और स्वच्छता	2215	*Water Supply and Sanitation*	*89.56*	...	*89.56*	*91.48*	...	*91.48*	*144.41*	*0.84*	*145.25*
मांग संख्या 4		Demand4	87.68	...	87.68	87.68	...	87.68	122.04	0.84	122.88
मांग संख्या 75		Demand75	1.88	...	1.88	3.80	...	3.80	22.37	...	22.37
आवास	2216	*Housing*	*3.50*	*53.47*	*56.97*	*2.74*	*65.13*	*67.87*	*9.00*	*80.88*	*89.88*
मांग संख्या 12		Demand12	...	0.42	0.42	...	0.58	0.58	...	0.70	0.70
मांग संख्या 26		Demand26	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.50	...	0.50
मांग संख्या 75		Demand75	3.50	53.05	56.55	2.74	64.55	67.29	8.50	80.18	88.68
शहरी विकास	2217	*Urban Development*	*1.47*	*2.52*	*3.99*	*1.30*	*4.07*	*5.37*	*4.80*	*2.68*	*7.48*
मांग संख्या 75		Demand75	1.47	2.52	3.99	1.30	4.07	5.37	4.80	2.68	7.48
सूचना और प्रचार	2220	*Information and Publicity*	*13.01*	*56.76*	*69.77*	*11.41*	*60.08*	*71.49*	*13.62*	*71.01*	*84.63*
मांग संख्या 54		Demand54	13.01	56.76	69.77	11.41	60.08	71.49	13.62	71.01	84.63
प्रसारण	2221	*Broadcasting*	*92.63*	*136.69*	*229.32*	*91.80*	*178.26*	*270.06*	*81.55*	*243.57*	*325.12*
मांग संख्या 55		Demand55	92.63	136.69	229.32	91.80	178.26	270.06	81.55	243.57	325.12
अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित जन-जातियों और अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों का कल्याण	2225	*Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward classes*	*8.49*	*2.84*	*11.33*	*8.04*	*2.82*	*10.86*	*15.18*	*3.27*	*18.45*
मांग संख्या 56		Demand56	0.08	0.45	0.53	0.08	0.43	0.51	0.10	0.60	0.70
मांग संख्या 79		Demand79	8.41	2.39	10.80	7.96	2.39	10.35	15.08	2.67	17.75
श्रम तथा रोजगार	2230	*Labour & Employment*	*17.09*	*257.58*	*274.67*	*16.15*	*254.77*	*270.92*	*40.49*	*271.54*	*312.03*
मांग संख्या 19		Demand19	...	24.20	24.20	...	24.20	24.20	...	23.87	23.87
मांग संख्या 56		Demand56	17.09	233.38	250.47	16.15	230.57	246.72	40.49	247.67	288.16
सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण	2235	*Social Security and Welfare*	*92.17*	*121.45*	*213.62*	*84.12*	*195.54*	*279.66*	*115.75*	*230.14*	*345.89*
मांग संख्या 24		Demand24	20.00	5.20	25.20	12.00	5.94	17.94	11.00	13.23	24.23
मांग संख्या 27		Demand27	...	7.18	7.18	...	5.72	5.72	...	6.14	6.14
मांग संख्या 45		Demand45	0.07	80.35	80.42	0.07	153.72	153.79	...	156.07	156.07
मांग संख्या 50		Demand50	49.37	14.01	63.38	49.32	16.01	65.33	74.25	36.24	110.49
मांग संख्या 79		Demand79	22.73	14.71	37.44	22.73	14.15	36.88	30.50	18.46	48.96
पोषाहार	2236	*Nutrition*	*1.06*	*1.83*	*2.89*	*1.07*	*1.88*	*2.95*	*1.51*	*2.00*	*3.51*
मांग संख्या 37		Demand37	1.06	1.83	2.89	1.07	1.88	2.95	1.51	2.00	3.51
सचिवालय - सामाजिक सेवाएं	2251	*Secretariat-Social Services*	*2.06*	*21.90*	*23.96*	*1.55*	*22.88*	*24.43*	*1.10*	*25.21*	*26.31*
मांग संख्या 40		Demand40	...	2.58	2.58	...	2.69	2.69	...	2.88	2.88
मांग संख्या 41		Demand41	0.04	0.81	0.85	0.04	0.81	0.85	...	0.90	0.90
मांग संख्या 47		Demand47	0.45	5.53	5.98	0.37	5.53	5.90	0.39	6.20	6.59
मांग संख्या 48		Demand48	0.16	1.36	1.52	0.14	1.44	1.58	...	1.51	1.51
मांग संख्या 49		Demand49	0.46	2.10	2.56	0.41	2.18	2.59	0.38	2.50	2.88
मांग संख्या 50		Demand50	0.50	1.17	1.67	0.30	1.17	1.47	...	1.75	1.75
मांग संख्या 54		Demand54	0.30	3.24	3.54	0.14	3.94	4.08	0.18	3.61	3.79
मांग संख्या 56		Demand56	...	2.85	2.85	...	2.80	2.80	...	3.17	3.17
मांग संख्या 79		Demand79	0.15	2.26	2.41	0.15	2.32	2.47	0.15	2.69	2.84
अन्य सामाजिक सेवाएं	2252	*Other Social Services*	...	*1.25*	*1.25*	...	*1.37*	*1.37*	...	*1.50*	*1.50*
मांग संख्या 45		Demand45	...	0.10	0.10	...	0.14	0.14	...	0.20	0.20
मांग संख्या 79		Demand79	...	0.63	0.63	...	0.71	0.71	...	0.75	0.75
मांग संख्या 82		Demand82	...	0.52	0.52	...	0.52	0.52	...	0.55	0.55
ग. आर्थिक सेवाएं		**C. ECONOMIC SERVICES**	**2184.83**	**10498.34**	**12683.17**	**4580.01**	**13816.14**	**18396.15**	**4621.91**	**12928.56**	**17550.47**
(क) कृषि तथा संबद्ध क्रियाकलाप		*(a) Agriculture and Allied Activities*	*313.09*	*3094.11*	*3407.20*	*393.71*	*3700.35*	*4094.06*	*403.84*	*4376.37*	*4780.21*
फसल पालन	2401	*Crop Husbandry*	*44.73*	*549.19*	*593.92*	*128.88*	*848.94*	*977.82*	*55.87*	*771.60*	*827.47*
मांग संख्या 1		Demand1	42.38	17.93	60.31	128.61	18.21	146.82	54.37	20.30	74.67
मांग संख्या 5		Demand5	...	530.00	530.00	...	830.00	830.00	...	750.00	750.00
मांग संख्या 7		Demand7	2.35	1.26	3.61	0.27	0.73	1.00	1.50	1.30	2.80
मृदा तथा जल संरक्षण	2402	*Soil and Water Conservation*	*4.49*	*0.45*	*4.94*	*4.49*	*0.54*	*5.03*	*6.59*	*0.50*	*7.09*
मांग संख्या 2		Demand2	4.49	0.45	4.94	4.49	0.54	5.03	6.59	0.50	7.09

लेखा शीर्षों के अनुसार बजट व्यवस्थाएं
BUDGET PROVISIONS BY HEADS OF ACCOUNTS

अनुबन्ध
ANNEXURE - 1

करोड़ रुपए (In crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head		बजट अनुमान 1989-90 Budget Estimate आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित अनुमान 1989-90 Revised Estimate आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट अनुमान 1990-91 Budget Estimate आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
पशु पालन	2403	*Animal Husbandry*	*6.79*	*4.05*	*10.84*	*6.19*	*4.97*	*11.16*	*8.12*	*4.68*	*12.80*
मांग संख्या 2		Demand2	6.79	4.05	10.84	6.19	4.97	11.16	8.12	4.68	12.80
डेयरी विकास	2404	*Dairy Development*	*45.32*	*17.84*	*63.16*	*45.32*	*32.59*	*77.91*	*42.52*	*13.75*	*56.27*
मांग संख्या 2		Demand2	45.32	17.84	63.16	45.32	32.59	77.91	42.52	13.75	56.27
मत्स्य पालन	2405	*Fisheries*	*15.06*	*4.53*	*19.59*	*15.67*	*4.81*	*20.48*	*17.87*	*6.44*	*24.31*
मांग संख्या 2		Demand2	7.06	2.12	9.18	7.80	2.52	10.32	6.87	4.38	11.25
मांग संख्या 39		Demand39	8.00	2.41	10.41	7.87	2.29	10.16	11.00	2.06	13.06
वानिकी पालन तथा वन्यजीवन	2406	*Forestry and Wild Life*	*29.37*	*7.65*	*37.02*	*25.67*	*7.27*	*32.94*	*38.35*	*13.79*	*52.14*
मांग संख्या 22		Demand22	29.37	7.65	37.02	25.67	7.27	32.94	38.35	13.79	52.14
बागान	2407	*Plantations*	*23.05*	*24.55*	*47.60*	*22.01*	*25.65*	*47.66*	*31.68*	*25.32*	*57.00*
मांग संख्या 7		Demand7	23.05	24.55	47.60	22.01	25.65	47.66	31.68	25.32	57.00
खाद्य पदार्थ, भंडारण तथा भांडागारण व्यवस्था	2408	*Food, Storage and Warehousing*	*4.34*	*2357.78*	*2362.12*	*3.11*	*2632.31*	*2635.42*	*9.15*	*2357.37*	*2366.52*
मांग संख्या 4		Demand4	0.02	...	0.02	0.02	...	0.02	...	0.02	0.02
मांग संख्या 12		Demand12	...	0.36	0.36	...	0.38	0.38	...	0.45	0.45
मांग संख्या 37		Demand37	2.26	2356.54	2358.80	2.24	2631.04	2633.28	3.77	2355.87	2359.64
मांग संख्या 38		Demand38	0.17	0.40	0.57	0.17	0.42	0.59	0.45	0.48	0.93
मांग संख्या 39		Demand39	1.89	0.48	2.37	0.68	0.47	1.15	4.93	0.55	5.48
कृषि अनुसंधान तथा शिक्षा	2415	*Agricultural Research and Education*	*109.00*	*121.60*	*230.60*	*112.69*	*139.60*	*252.29*	*153.20*	*172.50*	*325.70*
मांग संख्या 3		Demand3	109.00	121.60	230.60	112.69	139.60	252.29	153.20	172.50	325.70
कृषि वित्तीय संस्थाएं	2416	*Agricultural financial Institutions*	*6.43*	*3.13*	*9.56*	*6.43*	*0.01*	*6.44*	*15.00*	*4.49*	*19.49*
मांग संख्या 26		Demand26	6.43	3.13	9.56	6.43	0.01	6.44	15.00	4.49	19.49
सहकारिता	2425	*Cooperation*	*20.61*	...	*20.61*	*19.36*	...	*19.36*	*23.49*	...	*23.49*
मांग संख्या 2		Demand2	20.61	...	20.61	19.36	...	19.36	23.49	...	23.49
अन्य कृषि कार्यक्रम	2435	*Other Agricultural Programmes*	*3.90*	*3.34*	*7.24*	*3.89*	*3.66*	*7.55*	*2.00*	*1005.93*	*1007.93*
मांग संख्या 1		Demand1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1000.00	1000.00
मांग संख्या 4		Demand4	3.90	3.34	7.24	3.89	3.66	7.55	2.00	5.93	7.93
(ख) ग्रामीण विकास		*(b) Rural Development*	*412.25*	*1.73*	*413.98*	*2493.82*	*3.41*	*2497.23*	*2506.45*	*3.57*	*2510.02*
ग्रामीण विकास के विशेष कार्यक्रम	2501	*Special Programmes for Rural Development*	*377.25*	...	*377.25*	*372.80*	...	*372.80*	*376.77*	*0.44*	*377.21*
मांग संख्या 4		Demand4	376.99	...	376.99	372.55	...	372.55	376.62	0.44	377.06
मांग संख्या 62		Demand62	0.26	...	0.26	0.25	...	0.25	0.15	...	0.15
ग्रामीण रोजगार	2505	*Rural Employment*	*7.50*	...	*7.50*	*2096.00*	...	*2096.00*	*2100.00*	*0.16*	*2100.16*
मांग संख्या 4		Demand4	7.50	...	7.50	2096.00	...	2096.00	2100.00	0.16	2100.16
भूमि सुधार	2506	*Land Reforms*	*0.25*	...	*0.25*	*1.45*	...	*1.45*	*2.21*	...	*2.21*
मांग संख्या 4		Demand4	0.25	...	0.25	1.45	...	1.45	2.21	...	2.21
अन्य ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम	2515	*Other Rural Development Programmes*	*27.25*	*1.73*	*28.98*	*23.57*	*3.41*	*26.98*	*27.47*	*2.97*	*30.44*
मांग संख्या 4		Demand4	27.25	1.73	28.98	23.57	3.41	26.98	27.47	2.97	30.44
(ग) विशेष क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम		*(c) Special Areas Programmes*	*9.23*	...	*9.23*	*7.81*	...	*7.81*	*15.07*	...	*15.07*
उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र	2552	*North Eastern Areas*	*9.23*	...	*9.23*	*7.81*	...	*7.81*	*15.07*	...	*15.07*
मांग संख्या 45		Demand45	9.23	...	9.23	7.81	...	7.81	15.07	...	15.07
(घ) सिंचाई और बाढ़ नियंत्रण		*(d) Irrigation and Flood Control*	*43.68*	*42.06*	*85.74*	*42.75*	*42.13*	*84.88*	*49.87*	*51.92*	*101.79*
बड़ी और मध्यम सिंचाई	2701	*Major and Medium Irrigation*	*9.43*	*22.26*	*31.69*	*9.00*	*21.73*	*30.73*	*16.06*	*25.61*	*41.67*
मांग संख्या 78		Demand78	9.43	22.26	31.69	9.00	21.73	30.73	16.06	25.61	41.67
लघु सिंचाई	2702	*Minor Irrigation*	*19.80*	*11.20*	*31.00*	*20.60*	*11.80*	*32.40*	*17.70*	*16.86*	*34.56*
मांग संख्या 78		Demand78	19.80	11.20	31.00	20.60	11.80	32.40	17.70	16.86	34.56
कमान क्षेत्र विकास	2705	*Command Areas Development*	*0.40*	...	*0.40*	*0.38*	...	*0.38*	*0.20*	...	*0.20*
मांग संख्या 78		Demand78	0.40	...	0.40	0.38	...	0.38	0.20	...	0.20
बाढ़ नियंत्रण	2711	*Flood Control*	*14.05*	*8.60*	*22.65*	*12.77*	*8.60*	*21.37*	*15.91*	*9.45*	*25.36*
मांग संख्या 65		Demand65	0.50	...	0.50	0.20	...	0.20	2.00	...	2.00
मांग संख्या 78		Demand78	13.55	8.60	22.15	12.57	8.60	21.17	13.91	9.45	23.36
(ङ) ऊर्जा		*(e) Energy*	*152.65*	*491.43*	*644.08*	*186.67*	*541.00*	*727.67*	*141.60*	*539.45*	*681.05*
विद्युत	2801	*Power*	*69.37*	*280.38*	*349.75*	*64.60*	*380.39*	*444.99*	*57.07*	*325.98*	*383.05*
मांग संख्या 20		Demand20	69.37	221.72	291.09	64.60	333.12	397.72	57.07	303.37	360.44
मांग संख्या 81		Demand81	...	58.66	58.66	...	47.27	47.27	...	22.61	22.61
पेट्रोलियम	2802	*Petroleum*	*9.80*	*100.00*	*109.80*	*49.19*	*50.00*	*99.19*	...	*100.00*	*100.00*
मांग संख्या 60		Demand60	9.80	100.00	109.80	49.19	50.00	99.19	...	100.00	100.00
कोयला और लिग्नाइट	2803	*Coal and Lignite*	*12.00*	*111.05*	*123.05*	*11.40*	*110.61*	*122.01*	*15.55*	*113.47*	*129.02*

लेखा शीर्षों के अनुसार बजट व्यवस्थाएं
BUDGET PROVISIONS BY HEADS OF ACCOUNTS

अनुबन्ध
ANNEXURE - 1

करोड़ रुपए (In crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head		बजट अनुमान 1989-90 Budget Estimate			संशोधित अनुमान 1989-90 Revised Estimate			बजट अनुमान 1990-91 Budget Estimate		
			आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
मांग संख्या 19		Demand19	12.00	111.05	123.05	11.40	110.61	122.01	15.55	113.47	129.02
ऊर्जा के गैर परम्परागत स्रोत	2810	*Non-Conventional Sources of Energy*	*61.48*	...	*61.48*	*61.48*	...	*61.48*	*68.98*	...	*68.98*
मांग संख्या 21		Demand21	61.48	...	61.48	61.48	...	61.48	68.98	...	68.98
(च) उद्योग और खनिज		*(f) Industry and Minerals*	*458.22*	*3768.49*	*4226.71*	*532.20*	*5187.32*	*5719.52*	*543.80*	*3948.76*	*4492.56*
ग्रामीण और लघु उद्योग	2851	*Village and Small Industies*	*208.00*	*114.39*	*322.39*	*220.47*	*116.87*	*337.34*	*285.32*	*119.08*	*404.40*
मांग संख्या 51		Demand51	151.71	93.37	245.08	152.71	95.55	248.26	181.06	97.77	278.83
मांग संख्या 73		Demand73	56.29	21.02	77.31	67.76	21.32	89.08	104.26	21.31	125.57
उद्योग	2852	*Industries*	*123.22*	*3576.20*	*3699.42*	*120.33*	*4991.60*	*5111.93*	*132.29*	*3729.16*	*3861.45*
मांग संख्या 5		Demand5	16.00	3121.39	3137.39	14.08	3775.29	3789.37	21.93	3250.55	3272.48
मांग संख्या 12		Demand12	...	...	...	...	70.18	70.18	...	19.99	19.99
मांग संख्या 38		Demand38	3.00	1.19	4.19	2.75	0.89	3.64	2.75	0.13	2.88
मांग संख्या 51		Demand51	12.45	23.09	35.54	10.19	20.75	30.94	9.25	23.50	32.75
मांग संख्या 53		Demand53	3.61	30.00	33.61	3.46	374.57	378.03	7.90	39.85	47.75
मांग संख्या 61		Demand61	2.90	12.99	15.89	2.90	335.26	338.16	0.51	12.15	12.66
मांग संख्या 68		Demand68	3.65	55.28	58.93	3.65	77.10	80.75	2.90	22.17	25.07
मांग संख्या 72		Demand72	1.80	12.20	14.00	1.65	3.70	5.35	2.55	12.00	14.55
मांग संख्या 73		Demand73	13.43	222.91	236.34	11.43	246.16	257.59	4.35	313.47	317.82
मांग संख्या 80		Demand80	...	94.85	94.85	...	85.40	85.40	...	27.13	27.13
मांग संख्या 82		Demand82	66.38	2.30	68.68	70.22	2.30	72.52	80.15	8.22	88.37
अलौह धातु खनन तथा धातुकर्म उद्योग	2853	*Non-ferrous Mining and Metallurgical Industries*	*61.77*	*64.68*	*126.45*	*58.78*	*69.76*	*128.54*	*43.09*	*90.43*	*133.52*
मांग संख्या 69		Demand69	61.77	64.68	126.45	58.78	69.76	128.54	43.09	90.43	133.52
अन्य उद्योग	2875	*Other Industries*	...	*11.11*	*11.11*	...	*6.98*	*6.98*	...	*7.99*	*7.99*
मांग संख्या 34		Demand34	...	11.11	11.11	...	6.98	6.98	...	7.99	7.99
उद्योगों और खनिजों पर अन्य परिव्यय	2885	*Other outlays on Industries and Minerals*	*65.23*	*2.11*	*67.34*	*132.62*	*2.11*	*134.73*	*83.10*	*2.10*	*85.20*
मांग संख्या 26		Demand26	37.23	2.11	39.34	34.62	2.11	36.73	48.10	2.10	50.20
मांग संख्या 51		Demand51	28.00	...	28.00	98.00	...	98.00	35.00	...	35.00
(छ) परिवहन		*(g) Transport*	*29.51*	*499.40*	*528.91*	*25.57*	*1261.17*	*1286.74*	*38.54*	*600.16*	*638.70*
पत्तन तथा दीप स्तम्भ	3051	*Ports & Light Houses*	*6.35*	*35.71*	*42.06*	*5.74*	*40.71*	*46.45*	*0.30*	*44.10*	*44.40*
मांग संख्या 72		Demand72	6.35	35.71	42.06	5.74	40.71	46.45	0.30	44.10	44,40
नौवहन	3052	*Shipping*	...	*38.47*	*38.47*	...	*36.71*	*36.71*	...	*42.85*	*42.85*
मांग संख्या 26		Demand26	...	5.00	5.00	...	5.00	5.00	...	4.50	4.50
मांग संख्या 72		Demand72	...	33.47	33.47	...	31.71	31.71	...	38.35	38.35
नागर विमानन	3053	*Civil Aviation*	*1.36*	*18.61*	*19.97*	*0.74*	*26.57*	*27.31*	*0.73*	*26.01*	*26.74*
मांग संख्या 6		Demand6	1.36	18.61	19.97	0.74	26.57	27.31	0.73	26.01	26.74
सड़क और पुल	3054	*Road and Bridges*	*3.10*	*167.91*	*171.01*	*10.80*	*191.33*	*202.13*	*15.00*	*195.19*	*210.19*
मांग संख्या 29		Demand29	...	2.20	2.20	...	3.21	3.21	...	3.21	3.21
मांग संख्या 44		Demand44	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.04	0.04	...	0.05	0.05
मांग संख्या 71		Demand71	3.10	165.66	168.76	10.80	188.08	198.88	15.00	191.93	206.93
सड़क परिवहन	3055	*Road Transport*	*4.70*	*0.01*	*4.71*	*0.69*	*611.47*	*612.16*	*3.90*	...	*3.90*
मांग संख्या 70		Demand70	4.70	0.01	4.71	0.69	611.47	612.16	3.90	...	3.90
अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन	3056	Inland Water Transport	14.00	0.10	14.10	7.60	109.15	116.75	18.61	1.39	20.00
मांग संख्या 70		Demand70	14.00	0.10	14.10	7.60	109.15	116.75	18.61	1.39	20.00
अन्य परिवहन सेवाएं	3075	*Other Transport Services*	...	*238.59*	*238.59*	...	*245.23*	*245.23*	...	*290.62*	*290.62*
मांग संख्या 6		Demand6	...	0.64	0.64	...	0.61	0.61	...	0.72	0.72
मांग संख्या 24		Demand24	...	227.30	227.30	...	233.97	233.97	...	278.75	278.75
मांग संख्या 78		Demand78	...	10.65	10.65	...	10.65	10.65	...	11.15	11.15
(ज) संचार		*(h) Communications*	*58.90*	*186.91*	*245.81*	*58.03*	*189.98*	*248.01*	*11.44*	*92.40*	*103.84*
डाक सेवाएं	3201	*Postal Services*	*9.80*	*180.00*	*189.80*	*6.35*	*182.06*	*188.41*	*9.40*	*84.00*	*93.40*
मांग संख्या 10		Demand10	9.80	180.00	189.80	6.35	182.06	188.41	9.40	84.00	93.40
दूर संचार सेवाएं	3225	*Telecommunication Services*	...	*-1176.00*	*-1176.00*	...	*-1271.00*	*-1271.00*	...	*-1872.57*	*-1872.57*
मांग संख्या 11		Demand11	...	-1176.00	-1176.00	...	-1271.00	-1271.00	...	-1872.57	-1872.57
सामान्य राजस्व में लाभांश	3230	*Dividends to General revenues*	...	*198.00*	*198.00*	...	*178.00*	*178.00*	...	*198.00*	*198.00*
मांग संख्या 11		Demand11	...	198.00	198.00	...	178.00	178.00	...	198.00	198.00
दूर संचार से विनियोजन अधिशेष	3231	*Appropriations from Telecommuniation Surplus*	...	*978.00*	*978.00*	...	*1093.00*	*1093.00*	...	*1674.57*	*1674.57*
मांग संख्या 11		Demand11	...	978.00	978.00	...	1093.00	1093.00	...	1674.57	1674.57

लेखा शीर्षों के अनुसार बजट व्यवस्थाएं
BUDGET PROVISIONS BY HEADS OF ACCOUNTS

अनुबन्ध
ANNEXURE - 1

करोड़ रुपए (In crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head		बजट अनुमान 1989-90 Budget Estimate			संशोधित अनुमान 1989-90 Revised Estimate			बजट अनुमान 1990-91 Budget Estimate		
			आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
उपग्रह प्रणाली	3252	*Satellite Systems*	*0.20*	*2.66*	*2.86*	*0.28*	*2.74*	*3.02*	*0.32*	*2.95*	*3.27*
मांग संख्या 84		Demand84	0.20	2.66	2.86	0.28	2.74	3.02	0.32	2.95	3.27
अन्य संचार सेवाएं	3275	*Other Communication Services*	*48.90*	*4.25*	*53.15*	*51.40*	*5.18*	*56.58*	*1.72*	*5.45*	*7.17*
मांग संख्या 9		Demand9	1.40	4.25	5.65	1.40	5.18	6.58	1.72	5.45	7.17
मांग संख्या 11		Demand11	47.50	...	47.50	50.00	...	50.00	...	...	...
(झ) विज्ञान, प्रौद्योगिकी और पर्यावरण		*(i) Science Technology and Environment*	*567.52*	*473.64*	*1041.16*	*576.17*	*474.31*	*1050.48*	*661.81*	*566.64*	*1228.45*
परमाणु ऊर्जा अनुसंधान	3401	*Atomic Energy Research*	*39.53*	*163.85*	*203.38*	*43.64*	*159.05*	*202.69*	*50.61*	*191.03*	*241.64*
मांग संख्या 80		Demand80	39.53	163.85	203.38	43.64	159.05	202.69	50.61	191.03	241.64
अन्तरिक्ष अनुसंधान	3402	*Space Research*	*190.08*	*88.25*	*278.33*	*209.61*	*89.61*	*299.22*	*227.10*	*107.63*	*334.73*
मांग संख्या 84		Demand84	190.08	88.25	278.33	209.61	89.61	299.22	227.10	107.63	334.73
समुद्र विज्ञान अनुसंधान	3403	*Oceanographic Research*	*21.15*	*7.30*	*28.45*	*20.88*	*7.30*	*28.18*	*28.20*	*7.62*	*35.82*
मांग संख्या 83		Demand83	21.15	7.30	28.45	20.88	7.30	28.18	28.20	7.62	35.82
अन्य वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान	3425	*Other Scientific Research*	*221.58*	*205.08*	*426.66*	*212.17*	*207.61*	*419.78*	*251.44*	*236.63*	*488.07*
मांग संख्या 8		Demand8	1.99	1.40	3.39	1.74	1.38	3.12	3.54	2.67	6.21
मांग संख्या 65		Demand65	80.52	66.45	146.97	72.21	69.00	141.21	88.10	88.86	176.96
मांग संख्या 66		Demand66	88.60	136.63	225.23	90.88	136.63	227.51	98.50	143.46	241.96
मांग संख्या 67		Demand67	50.47	0.60	51.07	47.34	0.60	47.94	61.30	1.64	62.94
परिस्थितिकी विज्ञान तथा पर्यावरण	3435	*Ecology and Environment*	*95.18*	*9.16*	*104.34*	*89.87*	*10.74*	*100.61*	*104.46*	*23.73*	*128.19*
मांग संख्या 22		Demand22	95.18	9.16	104.34	89.87	10.74	100.61	104.46	23.73	128.19
(ञ) सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं		*(j) General Economic Services*	*139.78*	*1940.57*	*2080.35*	*263.28*	*2416.47*	*2679.75*	*249.49*	*2749.29*	*2998.78*
सचिवालय- आर्थिक सेवाएं	3451	*Secretariat-Economic Services*	*26.54*	*82.46*	*109.00*	*26.70*	*84.85*	*111.55*	*31.63*	*93.94*	*125.57*
मांग संख्या 1		Demand1	0.75	6.62	7.37	0.75	7.33	8.08	0.75	7.56	8.31
मांग संख्या 3		Demand3	...	0.40	0.40	0.31	0.40	0.71	0.80	0.50	1.30
मांग संख्या 4		Demand4	...	1.77	1.77	...	2.13	2.13	...	2.22	2.22
मांग संख्या 5		Demand5	...	1.50	1.50	...	1.50	1.50	...	1.65	1.65
मांग संख्या 6		Demand6	...	1.65	1.65	...	1.57	1.57	...	1.78	1.78
मांग संख्या 7		Demand7	...	5.50	5.50	...	5.70	5.70	...	5.78	5.78
मांग संख्या 9		Demand9	...	0.85	0.85	...	0.85	0.85	...	0.90	0.90
मांग संख्या 19		Demand19	...	1.25	1.25	...	1.40	1.40	...	1.50	1.50
मांग संख्या 20		Demand20	...	1.80	1.80	...	1.80	1.80	...	1.89	1.89
मांग संख्या 21		Demand21	1.11	1.29	2.40	1.11	1.29	2.40	1.14	1.36	2.50
मांग संख्या 22		Demand22	0.02	1.94	1.96	0.02	1.84	1.86	0.03	2.04	2.07
मांग संख्या 37		Demand37	...	3.64	3.64	...	3.61	3.61	...	3.97	3.97
मांग संख्या 38		Demand38	0.02	1.28	1.30	0.02	1.55	1.57	0.04	1.64	1.68
मांग संख्या 39		Demand39	0.32	1.27	1.59	0.28	1.26	1.54	0.70	1.81	2.51
मांग संख्या 51		Demand51	0.15	4.30	4.45	0.10	4.47	4.57	0.15	4.65	4.80
मांग संख्या 52		Demand52	...	2.03	2.03	...	1.95	1.95	...	2.35	2.35
मांग संख्या 53		Demand53	...	2.60	2.60	...	2.47	2.47	...	2.75	2.75
मांग संख्या 60		Demand60	...	1.53	1.53	...	1.60	1.60	...	1.68	1.68
मांग संख्या 61		Demand61	...	1.10	1.10	...	1.19	1.19	...	1.25	1.25
मांग संख्या 62		Demand62	23.01	9.30	32.31	23.00	9.34	32.34	26.71	10.73	37.44
मांग संख्या 63		Demand63	...	0.92	0.92	...	1.07	1.07	...	1.16	1.16
मांग संख्या 65		Demand65	...	3.57	3.57	...	3.64	3.64	...	5.35	5.35
मांग संख्या 66		Demand66	...	0.60	0.60	...	0.59	0.59	...	0.77	0.77
मांग संख्या 67		Demand67	...	1.08	1.08	...	1.00	1.00	...	1.41	1.41
मांग संख्या 68		Demand68	...	1.70	1.70	...	1.77	1.77	...	1.86	1.86
मांग संख्या 69		Demand69	...	1.44	1.44	...	1.44	1.44	...	1.63	1.63
मांग संख्या 70		Demand70	...	10.28	10.28	...	10.53	10.53	...	11.06	11.06
मांग संख्या 73		Demand73	...	1.00	1.00	...	1.00	1.00	...	1.05	1.05
मांग संख्या 74		Demand74	...	...	...	...	0.06	0.06	...	0.08	0.08
मांग संख्या 78		Demand78	0.15	2.94	3.09	0.10	2.94	3.04	0.30	3.09	3.39
मांग संख्या 80		Demand80	...	2.65	2.65	...	2.92	2.92	...	3.60	3.60
मांग संख्या 82		Demand82	1.00	3.25	4.25	1.00	3.25	4.25	1.00	3.40	4.40
मांग संख्या 83		Demand83	...	0.47	0.47	...	0.47	0.47	...	0.54	0.54
मांग संख्या 84		Demand84	0.01	0.94	0.95	0.01	0.92	0.93	0.01	0.93	0.94
पर्यटन	3452	*Tourism*	*39.95*	*9.00*	*48.95*	*39.36*	*10.28*	*49.64*	*46.58*	*13.76*	*60.34*
मांग संख्या 74		Demand74	39.95	9.00	48.95	39.36	10.28	49.64	46.58	13.76	60.34
विदेशी व्यापार और निर्यात संवर्धन	3453	*Foreign Trade and Export Promotion*	*9.05*	*1691.67*	*1700.72*	*8.92*	*2188.95*	*2197.87*	*9.49*	*2392.25*	*2401.74*
मांग संख्या 7		Demand7	9.05	1691.54	1700.59	8.92	2188.79	2197.71	9.49	2392.08	2401.57
मांग संख्या 73		Demand73	...	...	...	...	0.03	0.03	...	0.03	0.03
मांग संख्या 82		Demand82	...	0.13	0.13	...	0.13	0.13	...	0.14	0.14
जनगणना, सर्वेक्षण तथा सांख्यिकी	3454	*Census, Survey and Statistics*	*14.57*	*54.26*	*68.83*	*12.67*	*61.90*	*74.57*	*19.82*	*178.55*	*198.37*

लेखा शीर्षों के अनुसार बजट व्यवस्थाएं
BUDGET PROVISIONS BY HEADS OF ACCOUNTS

अनुबन्ध
ANNEXURE - 1

करोड़ रुपए *(In crores of rupees)*

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head		बजट अनुमान 1989-90 Budget Estimate			संशोधित अनुमान 1989-90 Revised Estimate			बजट अनुमान 1990-91 Budget Estimate		
			आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
मांग संख्या 42		Demand42	7.67	25.18	32.85	6.08	26.77	32.85	6.31	139.86	146.17
मांग संख्या 63		Demand63	6.90	29.08	35.98	6.59	35.13	41.72	13.51	38.69	52.20
मौसम विज्ञान	*3455*	*Meteorology*	*4.00*	*37.52*	*41.52*	*2.50*	*35.63*	*38.13*	*3.50*	*40.33*	*43.83*
मांग संख्या 65		Demand65	4.00	37.52	41.52	2.50	35.63	38.13	3.50	40.33	43.83
नागरिक पूर्ति	*3456*	*Civil Supplies*	*1.03*	*47.45*	*48.48*	*0.88*	*16.05*	*16.93*	*0.73*	*10.25*	*10.98*
मांग संख्या 38		Demand38	1.03	20.05	21.08	0.88	6.05	6.93	0.73	0.25	0.98
मांग संख्या 73		Demand73	...	27.40	27.40	...	10.00	10.00	...	10.00	10.00
अंतर्राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय संस्थाएं	*3466*	*International Financial Institutions*	...	*0.25*	*0.25*	...	*0.24*	*0.24*	...	*0.25*	*0.25*
मांग संख्या 26		Demand26	...	0.25	0.25	...	0.24	0.24	...	0.25	0.25
अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	*3475*	*Other General Economic Services*	*44.64*	*17.96*	*62.60*	*172.25*	*18.57*	*190.82*	*137.74*	*19.96*	*157.70*
मांग संख्या 24		Demand24	40.00	7.17	47.17	20.00	7.75	27.75	17.65	8.02	25.67
मांग संख्या 34		Demand34	...	0.06	0.06	...	0.06	0.06	...	0.06	0.06
मांग संख्या 38		Demand38	0.42	0.84	1.26	0.42	0.85	1.27	0.18	0.94	1.12
मांग संख्या 43		Demand43	...	0.24	0.24	...	0.23	0.23	...	...	...
मांग संख्या 51		Demand51	0.40	2.83	3.23	0.40	2.82	3.22	0.60	3.40	4.00
मांग संख्या 52		Demand52	...	5.96	5.96	...	6.04	6.04	...	6.64	6.64
मांग संख्या 62		Demand62	3.82	0.86	4.68	3.63	0.82	4.45	4.81	0.90	5.71
मांग संख्या 75		Demand75	...	...	...	147.80	...	147.80	114.50	...	114.50
घ-सहायता अनुदान और अंशदान		**D-GRANS-IN-AID AND CONTRIBUTIONS**	**8214.01**	**3062.37**	**11276.38**	**6431.65**	**2616.05**	**9047.70**	**8171.55**	**3448.49**	**11620.04**
राज्य सरकारों को सहायता अनुदान	*3601*	*Grants in aid to State Governments*	*8147.83*	*2846.77*	*10994.60*	*6385.86*	*2410.12*	*8795.98*	*8112.59*	*3196.34*	*11308.93*
मांग संख्या 1		Demand1	346.75	1.50	348.25	329.52	0.50	330.02	420.69	1.50	422.19
मांग संख्या 2		Demand2	97.95	0.55	98.50	91.07	0.75	91.82	123.56	0.15	123.71
मांग संख्या 4		Demand4	1704.37	0.15	1704.52	509.03	0.15	509.18	496.74	0.20	496.94
मांग संख्या 6		Demand6	...	50.25	50.25	...	40.48	40.48	...	45.81	45.81
मांग संख्या 20		Demand20	3.65	...	3.65	3.13	...	3.13	6.04	...	6.04
मांग संख्या 21		Demand21	48.32	...	48.32	48.32	...	48.32	48.49	...	48.49
मांग संख्या 22		Demand22	65.31	...	65.31	63.15	...	63.15	82.53	...	82.53
मांग संख्या 23		Demand23	...	...	...	...	2.59	2.59	...	...	...
मांग संख्या 29		Demand29	3452.13	2172.31	5624.44	3190.91	1753.78	4944.69	4562.40	2476.83	7039.23
मांग संख्या 32		Demand32	300.00	...	300.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
मांग संख्या 37		Demand37	1.13	...	1.13	1.14	...	1.14	0.98	...	0.98
मांग संख्या 38		Demand38	1.50	...	1.50	1.20	...	1.20	0.99	...	0.99
मांग संख्या 39		Demand39	1.67	...	1.67	0.04	...	0.04	1.72	...	1.72
मांग संख्या 40		Demand40	134.59	...	134.59	131.69	...	131.69	149.60	...	149.60
मांग संख्या 41		Demand41	585.78	...	585.78	573.44	...	573.44	618.75	...	618.75
मांग संख्या 42		Demand42	...	31.68	31.68	...	33.22	33.22	...	34.24	34.24
मांग संख्या 44		Demand44	...	19.40	19.40	...	11.92	11.92	...	12.80	12.80
मांग संख्या 45		Demand45	84.61	42.45	127.06	80.78	37.87	118.65	56.38	101.15	157.53
मांग संख्या 47		Demand47	380.63	151.13	531.76	368.42	146.50	514.92	453.32	119.07	572.39
मांग संख्या 48		Demand48	12.55	13.55	26.10	10.33	12.40	22.73	12.54	12.93	25.47
मांग संख्या 49		Demand49	0.14	1.07	1.21	0.10	0.66	0.76	0.15	0.69	0.84
मांग संख्या 50		Demand50	208.39	...	208.39	208.34	...	208.34	253.54	...	253.54
मांग संख्या 51		Demand51	28.51	...	28.51	27.18	...	27.18	28.18	...	28.18
मांग संख्या 56		Demand56	14.41	2.22	16.63	13.77	2.11	15.88	44.40	0.19	44.59
मांग संख्या 57		Demand57	...	...	...	...	0.14	0.14	...	...	...
मांग संख्या 62		Demand62	3.53	...	3.53	3.35	...	3.35	4.02	...	4.02
मांग संख्या 63		Demand63	0.40	...	0.40	0.40	...	0.40	1.85	...	1.85
मांग संख्या 71		Demand71	18.90	125.72	144.62	17.35	130.95	148.30	15.00	143.05	158.05
मांग संख्या 72		Demand72	0.10	...	0.10	0.01	...	0.01	0.25	...	0.25
मांग संख्या 73		Demand73	6.89	182.22	189.11	7.09	155.00	162.09	11.02	219.00	230.02
मांग संख्या 75		Demand75	4.20	30.00	34.20	4.85	28.50	33.35	30.27	21.50	51.77
मांग संख्या 78		Demand78	146.35	20.85	167.20	136.67	50.88	187.55	130.50	4.56	135.06
मांग संख्या 79		Demand79	494.79	1.72	496.51	564.30	1.72	566.02	558.48	2.67	561.15
मांग संख्या 82		Demand82	0.28	...	0.28	0.28	...	0.28	0.20	...	0.20
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को सहायता	*3602*	*Grants in aid to Union Territory Governments*	*65.88*	*26.55*	*92.43*	*45.49*	*32.54*	*78.03*	*58.61*	*55.74*	*114.35*
मांग संख्या 1		Demand1	0.34	...	0.34	0.20	...	0.20	0.24	...	0.24
मांग संख्या 2		Demand2	1.58	...	1.58	0.92	...	0.92	1.21	...	1.21
मांग संख्या 4		Demand4	4.74	...	4.74	0.89	...	0.89	1.70	...	1.70
मांग संख्या 21		Demand21	0.23	...	0.23	0.23	...	0.23	0.27	...	0.27
मांग संख्या 22		Demand22	2.04	...	2.04	1.95	...	1.95	1.82	...	1.82
मांग संख्या 37		Demand37	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.04	...	0.04
मांग संख्या 38		Demand38	0.02	...	0.02	...	...	...	...	...	...
मांग संख्या 39		Demand39	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.03	...	0.03
मांग संख्या 40		Demand40	0.28	...	0.28	0.24	...	0.24	0.30	...	0.30
मांग संख्या 41		Demand41	0.60	...	0.60	0.60	...	0.60	0.66	...	0.66
मांग संख्या 45		Demand45	...	0.01	0.01	...	3.01	3.01	...	5.01	5.01
मांग संख्या 46		Demand46	36.95	25.26	62.21	35.38	28.41	63.79	38.76	49.53	88.29
मांग संख्या 47		Demand47	15.98	0.01	15.99	2.46	0.01	2.47	6.37	0.01	6.38

अनुबन्ध
ANNEXURE - 1

लेखा शीर्षों के अनुसार बजट व्यवस्थाएं
BUDGET PROVISIONS BY HEADS OF ACCOUNTS

करोड़ रुपए (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट अनुमान 1989-90 Budget Estimate आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित अनुमान 1989-90 Revised Estimate आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट अनुमान 1990-91 Budget Estimate आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
मांग संख्या 48		Demand48	0.11	0.11	0.22	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.51	0.01	0.52
मांग संख्या 49		Demand49	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	...	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.03
मांग संख्या 50		Demand50	0.74	...	0.74	0.74	...	0.74	0.81	...	0.81
मांग संख्या 51		Demand51	0.93	...	0.93	0.57	...	0.57	0.52	...	0.52
मांग संख्या 56		Demand56	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01
मांग संख्या 62		Demand62	0.03	...	0.03	0.03	...	0.03	0.03	...	0.03
मांग संख्या 63		Demand63	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.08	...	0.08
मांग संख्या 73		Demand73	...	1.10	1.10	...	1.05	1.05	...	1.10	1.10
मांग संख्या 75		Demand75	0.18	...	0.18	0.15	...	0.15	1.66	...	1.66
मांग संख्या 78		Demand78	0.20	...	0.20	0.15	...	0.15	0.25	...	0.25
मांग संख्या 79		Demand79	0.91	0.05	0.96	0.95	0.05	1.00	3.32	0.07	3.39
अन्य देशों के साथ तकनीकी व आर्थिक सहयोग	3605	*Technical and Economic Cooperation with other countries*	*0.30*	*182.45*	*182.75*	*0.30*	*161.86*	*162.16*	*0.35*	*189.81*	*190.16*
मांग संख्या 20		Demand20	0.30	...	0.30	0.30	...	0.30	0.35	...	0.35
मांग संख्या 23		Demand23	...	171.23	171.23	...	148.90	148.90	...	178.79	178.79
मांग संख्या 24		Demand24	...	10.12	10.12	...	10.12	10.12	...	10.12	10.12
मांग संख्या 70		Demand70	...	0.60	0.60	...	0.61	0.61	...	0.65	0.65
मांग संख्या 78		Demand78	...	0.50	0.50	...	2.23	2.23	...	0.25	0.25
सहायता सामग्री तथा उपस्कर	3606	*Aid Material and Equipment*	...	*6.60*	*6.60*	...	*11.53*	*11.53*	...	*6.60*	*6.60*
मांग संख्या 2		Demand2	...	...	...	...	4.93	4.93	...	...	...
मांग संख्या 47		Demand47	...	6.60	6.60	...	6.60	6.60	...	6.60	6.60
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों का व्यय	3710	*Expenditure of U.T's*	*283.05*	*753.73*	*1036.78*	*297.36*	*848.38*	*1145.74*	*333.79*	*934.93*	*1268.72*
मांग संख्या 90		Demand90	283.05	753.73	1036.78	297.36	848.38	1145.74	333.79	934.93	1268.72
जोड़- (पूंजी और ऋण)		**TOTAL(CAPITAL AND LOANS)**	**16047.31**	**6386.83**	**22434.14**	**16108.65**	**6896.95**	**23005.60**	**15893.33**	**7671.55**	**23564.88**
पूंजी व्यय		**CAPITAL EXPENDITURE**	**6096.06**	**4903.34**	**10999.40**	**6435.53**	**5126.60**	**11562.13**	**6712.95**	**5969.20**	**12682.15**
क. सामान्य सेवाओं का पूंजी खाता		**A. CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF GENERAL SERVICES**	**77.18**	**4288.00**	**4365.18**	**46.93**	**4572.31**	**4619.24**	**11.50**	**5292.57**	**5304.07**
करेंसी, सिक्का निर्माण और टकसाल पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4046	*Capital Outlay on Currency, Coinage and Mint*	*45.70*	*53.48*	*99.18*	*20.44*	*39.77*	*60.21*	...	*103.53*	*103.53*
मांग संख्या 25		Demand25	45.70	53.48	99.18	20.44	39.77	60.21	...	103.53	103.53
अन्य राजकोषीय सेवाओं पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4047	*Capital Outlay on Other Fiscal Services*	*14.00*	*127.46*	*141.46*	*9.90*	*119.07*	*128.97*	...	*165.78*	*165.78*
मांग संख्या 25		Demand25	14.00	0.10	14.10	9.90	0.10	10.00	...	19.03	19.03
मांग संख्या 37		Demand36	...	127.36	127.36	...	118.97	118.97	...	146.75	146.75
लेखन सामग्री और मुद्रण पर परिव्यय	4058	*Capital Outlay on Sationery and Printing*	*0.10*	*4.25*	*4.35*	*0.10*	*4.25*	*4.35*	*0.10*	*4.00*	*4.10*
मांग संख्या 77		Demand77	0.10	4.25	4.35	0.10	4.25	4.35	0.10	4.00	4.10
सरकारी निर्माण कार्यों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4059	*Capital Outlay on Public Works*	*14.86*	*163.94*	*178.80*	*14.09*	*148.89*	*162.98*	*9.14*	*184.37*	*193.51*
मांग संख्या 12		Demand12	...	1.76	1.76	...	1.77	1.77	...	1.93	1.93
मांग संख्या 23		Demand23	...	36.00	36.00	...	36.00	36.00	...	52.00	52.00
मांग संख्या 42		Demand42	...	5.13	5.13	...	0.41	0.41	...	7.00	7.00
मांग संख्या 44		Demand44	0.50	95.50	96.00	0.47	86.50	86.97	...	96.03	96.03
मांग संख्या 59		Demand59	3.25	...	3.25	1.25	...	1.25	3.15	1.60	4.75
मांग संख्या 76		Demand76	11.11	25.55	36.66	12.37	24.21	36.58	5.99	25.81	31.80
अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाओं पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4070	*Capital Outlay on Other Administrative Services*	*2.52*	...	*2.52*	*2.40*	...	*2.40*	*2.26*	...	*2.26*
मांग संख्या 32		Demand32	2.52	...	2.52	2.40	...	2.40	2.26	...	2.26
विविध सामान्य सेवाओं पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4075	*Capital Outlay on Miscellaneous General Services*	...	*31.50*	*31.50*	...	*32.00*	*32.00*	...	*33.00*	*33.00*
मांग संख्या 12		Demand12	...	1.50	1.50	...	2.00	2.00	...	3.00	3.00
मांग संख्या 35		Demand35	...	30.00	30.00	...	30.00	30.00	...	30.00	30.00
रक्षा सेवाओं पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4076	*Capital Outlay on Defence Services*	...	*3907.37*	*3907.37*	...	*4228.33*	*4228.33*	...	*4801.89*	*4801.89*
मांग संख्या 18		Demand18	...	3907.37	3907.37	...	4228.33	4228.33	...	4801.89	4801.89
ख. सामाजिक सेवाओं का पूंजी खाता		**B. CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF SOCIAL SERVICES**	**253.04**	**106.28**	**359.32**	**252.65**	**77.45**	**330.10**	**271.84**	**117.12**	**388.96**
शिक्षा, खेल, कला और संस्कृति पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4202	*Capital Outlay on Education, Sports, Art and Cultiure*	*8.58*	*20.61*	*29.19*	*7.25*	*0.71*	*7.96*	*15.73*	*20.05*	*35.78*
मांग संख्या 47		Demand47	...	...	...	0.25	...	0.25	0.50	...	0.50

लेखा शीर्षों के अनुसार बजट व्यवस्थाएं
BUDGET PROVISIONS BY HEADS OF ACCOUNTS

अनुबन्ध
ANNEXURE - 1

करोड़ रुपए (In crores of rupees)

मुख्य शीर्ष		Major Head	बजट अनुमान 1989-90 Budget Estimate			संशोधित अनुमान 1989-90 Revised Estimate			बजट अनुमान 1990-91 Budget Estimate		
			आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
मांग संख्या 48		Demand48	1.90	0.02	1.92	1.90	0.02	1.92	2.23	0.05	2.28
मांग संख्या 49		Demand49	...	20.50	20.50	...	0.50	0.50	...	20.00	20.00
मांग संख्या 76		Demand76	6.68	0.09	6.77	5.10	0.19	5.29	13.00	...	13.00
चिकित्सा और लोक स्वास्थ्य पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4210	Capital Outlay on Medical and Public Health	2.18	0.88	3.06	2.10	0.38	2.48	7.11	-1.12	5.99
मांग संख्या 40		Demand40	0.58	-1.12	-0.54	0.58	-1.12	-0.54	0.45	-1.12	-0.67
मांग संख्या 76		Demand76	1.60	2.00	3.60	1.52	1.50	3.02	6.66	...	6.66
परिवार कल्याण पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4211	Capital Outlay on Family Welfare	0.08	...	0.08	1.58	0.01	1.59	0.08	...	0.08
मांग संख्या 41		Demand41	0.03	...	0.03	1.48	...	1.48	0.03	...	0.03
मांग संख्या 76		Demand76	0.05	...	0.05	0.10	0.01	0.11	0.05	...	0.05
जल पूर्ति तथा सफाई पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4215	Capital Outlay on Water Supply and Sanitation	1.50	...	1.50	1.50	...	1.50	2.00	...	2.00
मांग संख्या 75		Demand75	1.50	...	1.50	1.50	...	1.50	2.00	...	2.00
आवास पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4216	Capital Outlay on Housing	43.50	74.86	118.36	42.01	68.24	110.25	52.12	82.97	135.09
मांग संख्या 12		Demand12	...	3.46	3.46	...	2.96	2.96	...	3.55	3.55
मांग संख्या 23		Demand23	...	16.00	16.00	...	14.40	14.40	...	15.00	15.00
मांग संख्या 42		Demand42	...	2.87	2.87	...	3.46	3.46	...	10.00	10.00
मांग संख्या 44		Demand44	...	14.73	14.73	...	10.00	10.00	...	14.73	14.73
मांग संख्या 75		Demand75	43.50	37.80	81.30	42.01	37.42	79.43	52.12	39.69	91.81
शहरी विकास पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4217	Capital outlay on Urban Development	11.00	...	11.00	10.60	...	10.60	12.00	...	12.00
मांग संख्या 75		Demand75	11.00	...	11.00	10.60	...	10.60	12.00	...	12.00
सूचना और प्रचार पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4220	Capital Outlay on Information and Publicity	2.69	...	2.69	3.94	...	3.94	5.35	...	5.35
मांग संख्या 54		Demand54	2.69	...	2.69	3.94	...	3.94	5.35	...	5.35
रण पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4221	Capital Outlay on Broadcasting	176.37	10.31	186.68	176.51	8.41	184.92	168.45	15.09	183.54
मांग संख्या 55		Demand55	176.37	10.31	186.68	176.51	8.41	184.92	168.45	15.09	183.54
सूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति तथा अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों का कल्याण	4225	Capital Outlay on Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes	3.00	...	3.00	3.00	...	3.00	8.00	...	8.00
मांग संख्या 79		Demand79	3.00	...	3.00	3.00	...	3.00	8.00	...	8.00
सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4235	Capital Outlay on Social Security and Walfare	2.21	-0.43	1.78	2.13	-0.45	1.68	1.00	0.13	1.13
मांग संख्या 45		Demand45	0.21	-0.43	-0.22	0.13	-0.45	-0.32	...	0.13	0.13
मांग संख्या 50		Demand50	2.00	...	2.00	2.00	...	2.00	1.00	...	1.00
अन्य सामाजिक सेवाओं पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4250	Capital Outlay on Other Social Services	1.93	0.05	1.98	2.03	0.15	2.18	...	...	...
मांग संख्या 76		Demand76	1.93	0.05	1.98	2.03	0.15	2.18	...	...	...
ग. आर्थिक सेवाओं का पूंजी खाता		**C. CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF ECONOMIC SERVICES**	**5542.61**	**524.25**	**6066.86**	**5932.02**	**562.59**	**6494.61**	**6120.29**	**573.80**	**6694.09**
(क) कृषि और सबद्ध क्रियाकलापों का पूंजी खाता		(a) Capital Account of Agriculture and allied activities	65.45	0.82	66.27	49.09	0.69	49.78	64.72	0.37	65.09
कृषि कार्य पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4401	Capital Outlay on Crop Husbandry	23.22	0.62	23.84	9.18	0.30	9.48	12.09	0.35	12.44
मांग संख्या 1		Demand1	19.72	0.34	20.06	8.61	0.29	8.90	12.09	0.35	12.44
मांग संख्या 5		Demand5	3.50	...	3.50	0.20	...	0.20	...	...	...
मांग संख्या 76		Demand76	...	0.28	0.28	0.37	0.01	0.38	...	...	...
भूमि तथा जल संरक्षण पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4402	Capital Outlay on Soil and Water Conservation	0.90	...	0.90	0.90	...	0.90	0.80	...	0.80
मांग संख्या 2		Demand2	0.90	...	0.90	0.90	...	0.90	0.80	...	0.80

लेखा शीर्षों के अनुसार बजट व्यवस्थाएं
BUDGET PROVISIONS BY HEADS OF ACCOUNTS

अनुबन्ध
ANNEXURE - 1

करोड़ रुपए (In crores of rupees)

मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head			बजट अनुमान 1989-90 Budget Estimate			संशोधित अनुमान 1989-90 Revised Estimate			बजट अनुमान 1990-91 Budget Estimate		
			आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
पशुपालन पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4403	*Capital Outlay on Animal Husbandry*	*3.71*	...	*3.71*	*3.47*	...	*3.47*	*4.14*	...	*4.14*
मांग संख्या 2		Demand2	3.00	...	3.00	2.80	...	2.80	3.20	...	3.20
मांग संख्या 76		Demand76	0.71	...	0.71	0.67	...	0.67	0.94	...	0.94
डेरी विकास पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4404	*Capital Outlay on Dairy Development*	*1.40*	...	*1.40*	*1.29*	*0.03*	*1.32*	*2.10*	...	*2.10*
मांग संख्या 2		Demand2	1.20	...	1.20	1.10	...	1.10	1.85	...	1.85
मांग संख्या 76		Demand76	0.20	...	0.20	0.19	0.03	0.22	0.25	...	0.25
मीन उद्योग पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4405	*Capital Outlay on Fisheries*	*1.58*	...	*1.58*	*1.43*	...	*1.43*	*4.80*	*0.01*	*4.81*
मांग संख्या 2		Demand2	0.73	...	0.73	0.63	...	0.63	4.30	...	4.30
मांग संख्या 39		Demand39	0.85	...	0.85	0.80	...	0.80	0.50	0.01	0.51
वानिकी और वन्य जीवन पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4406	*Capital Outlay on Forestry and Wild Life*	*1.88*	*0.19*	*2.07*	*1.71*	*0.35*	*2.06*	*2.61*	...	*2.61*
मांग संख्या 22		Demand22	1.58	...	1.58	1.11	...	1.11	2.38	...	2.38
मांग संख्या 76		Demand76	0.30	0.19	0.49	0.60	0.35	0.95	0.23	...	0.23
खाद्य, भंडारण और भांडागारण पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4408	*Capital Outlay on Food, storage and Warehousing*	*26.71*	...	*26.71*	*25.06*	...	*25.06*	*32.73*	...	*32.73*
मांग संख्या 37		Demand37	26.51	...	26.51	25.06	...	25.06	26.08	...	26.08
मांग संख्या 39		Demand39	0.20	...	0.20	...	...	...	6.65	...	6.65
कृषि वित्तीय संस्थाओं में निवेश	4416	*Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions*	*6.00*	...	*6.00*	*6.00*	...	*6.00*	*5.25*	...	*5.25*
मांग संख्या 26		Demand26	6.00	...	6.00	6.00	...	6.00	5.25	...	5.25
सहकारिता पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4425	*Capital Outlay on Cooperation*	*0.05*	*0.01*	*0.06*	*0.05*	*0.01*	*0.06*	*0.20*	*0.01*	*0.21*
मांग संख्या 2		Demand2	0.05	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.05	0.20	...	0.20
मांग संख्या 80		Demand80	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01
(ख) ग्रामीण विकास का पूंजी खाता		*(b) Capital Account of Rural Development*	*0.30*	...	*0.30*	*0.30*	...	*0.30*	*0.30*	...	*0.30*
अन्य ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रमों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4515	*Capital Outlay on Other Rural Development Programmes*	*0.30*	...	*0.30*	*0.30*	...	*0.30*	*0.30*	...	*0.30*
मांग संख्या 4		Demand4	0.30	...	0.30	0.30	...	0.30	0.30	...	0.30
(ग) विशेष क्षेत्रों के कार्यक्रमों का पूंजी खाता		*(c) Capital Account of Special Areas Programmes*	*94.20*	...	*94.20*	*88.36*	...	*88.36*	*118.88*	...	*118.88*
उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्रों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4552	*Capital Outlay on North Eastern Areas*	*94.20*	...	*94.20*	*88.36*	...	*88.36*	*118.88*	...	*118.88*
मांग संख्या 45		Demand45	94.20	...	94.20	88.36	...	88.36	118.88	...	118.88
(घ) सिंचाई और बाढ़ नियंत्रण का पूंजी खाता		*(d) Capital account of Irrigation and Flood Control*	*10.12*	...	*10.12*	*8.18*	...	*8.18*	*4.20*	...	*4.20*
वृहद और मध्यम सिंचाई पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4701	*Capital outlay on Major and Medium Irrigation*	*9.42*	...	*9.42*	*7.97*	...	*7.97*	*2.00*	...	*2.00*
मांग संख्या 78		Demand78	9.42	...	9.42	7.97	...	7.97	2.00	...	2.00
लघु सिंचाई	4702	*Minor Irrigation*	*0.20*	...	*0.20*	*0.01*	...	*0.01*	*0.20*	...	*0.20*
मांग संख्या 78		Demand78	0.20	...	0.20	0.01	...	0.01	0.20	...	0.20
बाढ़ नियंत्रण परियोजनाओं पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4711	*Capital Outlay on Flood Control Projects*	*0.50*	...	*0.50*	*0.20*	...	*0.20*	*2.00*	...	*2.00*
मांग संख्या 65		Demand65	0.50	...	0.50	0.20	...	0.20	2.00	...	2.00
(ङ) ऊर्जा का पूंजी खाता		*(e) Capital Account of Energy*	*2138.58*	...	*2138.58*	*2606.07*	*10.54*	*2616.61*	*3055.64*	...	*3055.64*
विद्युत परियोजनाओं पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4801	*Capital Outlay on Power Projects*	*1553.07*	...	*1553.07*	*2020.56*	...	*2020.56*	*2503.39*	...	*2503.39*
मांग संख्या 19		Demand19	172.00	...	172.00	172.00	...	172.00	79.00	...	79.00
मांग संख्या 20		Demand20	1141.07	...	1141.07	1619.76	...	1619.76	2229.39	...	2229.39
मांग संख्या 81		Demand81	240.00	...	240.00	228.80	...	228.80	195.00	...	195.00

लेखा शीर्षों के अनुसार बजट व्यवस्थाएं
BUDGET PROVISIONS BY HEADS OF ACCOUNTS

अनुबन्ध
ANNEXURE - 1

करोड़ रुपए (In crores of rupees)

मुख्य शीर्ष	Major Head		बजट अनुमान 1989-90 Budget Estimate			संशोधित अनुमान 1989-90 Revised Estimate			बजट अनुमान 1990-91 Budget Estimate		
			आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
पेट्रोलियम पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4802	*Capital Outlay on Petroleum*	*0.20*	...	*0.20*	*0.20*	*10.54*	*10.74*	...	...	...
माग संख्या 60		Demand60	0.20	...	0.20	0.20	10.54	10.74	...	...	...
कोयले और लिग्नाइट पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4803	Capital outlay on Coal and Lignite	582.00	...	582.00	582.00	...	582.00	547.00	...	547.00
मांग संख्या 19		Demand19	582.00	...	582.00	582.00	...	582.00	547.00	...	547.00
ऊर्जा के गैर-परम्परागत स्रोतों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4810	*Capital Outlay on Non-Conventional Sources of Energy*	*3.31*	...	*3.31*	*3.31*	...	*3.31*	*5.25*	...	*5.25*
माग संख्या 21		Demand21	3.31	...	3.31	3.31	...	3.31	5.25	...	5.25
(च) उद्योग और खनिज का पूंजी खाता		*(f) Capital Account of Industry and Minerals*	*845.30*	*318.98*	*1164.28*	*883.32*	*347.00*	*1230.32*	*618.96*	*352.17*	*971.13*
ग्रामोद्योग और लघु उद्योगो पर पूजी परिव्यय	4851	*Capital Outlay on Village and Small Industries*	*11.18*	...	*11.18*	*11.78*	...	*11.78*	*14.29*	...	*14.29*
माग संख्या 51		Demand51	7.37	...	7.37	7.37	...	7.37	7.94	...	7.94
माग संख्या 73		Demand73	3.81	...	3.81	4.41	...	4.41	6.35	...	6.35
लोहा और इस्पात उद्योगो पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4852	*Capital outly on Iron & Steel Industries*	*67.89*	...	*67.89*	*58.87*	...	*58.87*	*9.65*	...	*9.65*
मांग संख्या 68		Demand68	67.89	...	67.89	58.87	...	58.87	9.65	...	9.65
अलौह धातु खनन और धातुकर्म उद्योगों पर पूजी परिव्यय	4853	*Capital Outlay on Non-ferrous Mining & Metallurgical Industries*	*51.71*	...	*51.71*	*98.58*	*80.79*	*179.37*	*10.08*	*30.82*	*40.90*
माग संख्या 69		Demand69	51.71	...	51.71	98.58	80.79	179.37	10.08	30.82	40.90
सीमेंट और धातु-भिन्न खनिज उद्योगों पर पूजी परिव्यय	4854	*Capital outlay on cement and Non-metallic Mineral Industries*	*45.00*	...	*45.00*	*43.00*	...	*43.00*	*32.00*	...	*32.00*
मांग संख्या 53		Demand53	45.00	...	45.00	43.00	...	43.00	32.00	...	32.00
उर्वरक उद्योगों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4855	*Capital Outlay on Fertilizer Industries*	*101.50*	*0.50*	*102.00*	*103.03*	...	*103.03*	*3.37*	...	*3.37*
मांग संख्या 5		Demand5	101.50	0.50	102.00	103.03	...	103.03	3.37	...	3.37
रसायन उद्योगों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4857	Capital Outlay on Chemical Industries	11.55	...	11.55	11.33	..	11.33	...	...	...
मांग संख्या 61		Demand61	11.55	...	11.55	11.33	...	11.33	...	.	...
इंजीनियरीउद्योगों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4858	*Capital Outlay on Engineering Industries*	*55.25*	*80.00*	*135.25*	*53.06*	*74.75*	*127.81*	*38.06*	*84.00*	*122.06*
माग संख्या 12		Demand12	...	80.00	80.00	...	74.75	74.75	...	84.00	84.00
मांग संख्या 53		Demand53	51.10	...	51.10	47.56	...	47.56	35.00	...	35.00
मांग संख्या 72		Demand72	4.15	...	4.15	5.50	...	5.50	3.06	...	3.06
दूर संचार और इलेक्ट्रानिकी उद्योगों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4859	*Capital Outlay on Telecommunication and Electronic Industries*	*21.99*	*5.00*	*26.99*	*26.89*	*5.00*	*31.89*	*26.70*	...	*26.70*
मांग संख्या 12		Demand12	...	5.00	5.00	...	5.00	5.00	...	...	...
मांग संख्या 66		Demand66	2.00	...	2.00	1.90	...	1.90	2.30	..	2.30
मांग संख्या 80		Demand80	3.00	...	3.00	3.00	...	3.00	2.00	...	2.00
मांग संख्या 82		Demand82	16.99	...	16.99	21.99	...	21.99	22.40	...	22.40
उपभोक्ता उद्योगों पर पूजी परिव्यय	4860	*Capital Outlay on consumer Industries*	*119.86*	*1.70*	*121.56*	*113.40*	*1.70*	*115.10*	*125.40*	*1.70*	*127.10*
माग संख्या 39		Demand39	1.50	...	1.50	1.42	...	1.42	1.75	...	1.75
माग संख्या 53		Demand53	82.65	...	82.65	76.77	...	76.77	44.75	...	44.75
माग संख्या 73		Demand73	35.71	1.70	37.41	35.21	1.70	36.91	78.90	1.70	80.60
परमाणु ऊर्जा उद्योगों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4861	*Capital Outlay on Atomic Energy Industries*	*257.58*	*229.71*	*487.29*	*228.16*	*183.00*	*411.16*	*248.16*	*233.04*	*481.20*
माग संख्या 80		Demand80	257.58	229.71	487.29	228.16	183.00	411.16	248.16	233.04	481.20
अन्य उद्योगों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4875	*Capital Outlay on Other Industries*	*2.01*	*2.05*	*4.06*	*0.42*	*1.74*	*2.16*	*0.50*	*2.60*	*3.10*
माग संख्या 34		Demand34	2.00	1.05	3.05	0.41	0.79	1.20	...	1.60	1.60
माग संख्या 76		Demand76	...	1.00	1.00	...	0.95	0.95	...	1.00	1.00
माग संख्या 79		Demand79	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.50	...	0.50

लेखा शीर्षों के अनुसार बजट व्यवस्थाएं
BUDGET PROVISIONS BY HEADS OF ACCOUNTS

अनुबन्ध
ANNEXURE - 1

करोड़ रुपए (In crores of rupees)

मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head			बजट अनुमान 1989-90 Budget Estimate आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधितअनुमान 1989-90 Revised Estimate आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट अनुमान 1990-91 Budget Estimate आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
उद्योगों और खनिजों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4885	*Capital Outlay on Industries and Minerals*	*99.78*	*0.02*	*99.80*	*134.80*	*0.02*	*134.82*	*110.75*	*0.01*	*110.76*
मांग संख्या 26		Demand26	98.00	0.01	98.01	133.10	0.01	133.11	109.00	0.01	109.01
मांग संख्या 53		Demand53	0.28	...	0.28	0.28	...	0.28	0.25	...	0.25
मांग संख्या 76		Demand76	1.50	0.01	1.51	1.42	0.01	1.43	1.50	...	1.50
(छ) परिवहन का पूंजी खाता		*(g) Capital Account of Transport*	*1928.57*	*89.92*	*2018.49*	*1877.60*	*86.25*	*1963.85*	*1913.78*	*90.50*	*2004.28*
रेलवे पर पूंजी परिव्यय	5002	*Capital Outlay on Railways*	*1434.00*	...	*1434.00*	*1429.00*	...	*1429.00*	*1420.00*	...	*1420.00*
मांग संख्या 100		Demand100	1434.00	...	1434.00	1429.00	...	1429.00	1420.00	...	1420.00
पत्तनों और दीपस्तभों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	5051	*Capital Outlay on Ports & Light Houses*	*22.29*	*-14.00*	*8.29*	*19.29*	*-12.00*	*7.29*	*39.00*	*-24.00*	*15.00*
मांग संख्या 72		Demand72	22.29	-14.00	8.29	19.29	-12.00	7.29	39.00	-24.00	15.00
नौवहन पर पूंजी परिव्यय	5052	*Capital Outlay on Shipping*	*2.04*	...	*2.04*	*1.45*	...	*1.45*	*2.45*	...	*2.45*
मांग संख्या 26		Demand26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
मांग संख्या 72		Demand72	0.88	...	0.88	0.45	...	0.45	1.82	...	1.82
मांग संख्या 76		Demand76	1.16	...	1.16	1.00	...	1.00	0.63	...	0.63
नागर विमानन पर पूंजी परिव्यय	5053	*Capital Outlay on Civil Aviation*	*11.24*	...	*11.24*	*10.86*	...	*10.86*	*3.71*	...	*3.71*
मांग संख्या 6		Demand6	11.24	...	11.24	10.86	...	10.86	3.71	...	3.71
सड़कों और पुलों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	5054	*Capital Outlay on Roads and Bridges*	*415.00*	*104.32*	*519.32*	*383.50*	*98.65*	*482.15*	*418.00*	*114.90*	*532.90*
मांग संख्या 44		Demand44	...	35.00	35.00	...	39.22	39.22	...	48.00	48.00
मांग संख्या 71		Demand71	415.00	69.32	484.32	383.50	59.43	442.93	418.00	66.90	484.90
अंतर्देशीय जल परिवहन पर पूंजी परिव्यय	5056	*Capital Outlay on Inland Water Transport*	*25.50*	...	*25.50*	*18.00*	...	*18.00*	*17.62*	...	*17.62*
मांग संख्या 70		Demand70	25.50	...	25.50	18.00	...	18.00	17.62	...	17.62
अन्य परिवहन सेवाओं पर पूंजी परिव्यय	5075	*Capital Outlay on Other Transport Services*	*18.50*	*-0.40*	*18.10*	*15.50*	*-0.40*	*15.10*	*13.00*	*-0.40*	*12.60*
मांग संख्या 72		Demand72	9.50	...	9.50	6.50	...	6.50	5.00	...	5.00
मांग संख्या 78		Demand78	9.00	-0.40	8.60	9.00	-0.40	8.60	8.00	-0.40	7.60
(ज) संचार का पूंजी खाता		*(h) Capital Account of Communications*	*250.52*	*-2.19*	*248.33*	*172.06*	*-2.19*	*169.87*	*88.45*	*-3.00*	*85.45*
डाक सेवाओं पर पूंजी परिव्यय	5201	*Capital Outlay on Postal Services*	*45.20*	*-2.19*	*43.01*	*33.65*	*-2.19*	*31.46*	*50.60*	*-3.00*	*47.60*
मांग संख्या 10		Demand10	45.20	-2.19	43.01	33.65	-2.19	31.46	50.60	-3.00	47.60
दूर संचार सेवाओं पर पूंजी परिव्यय	5225	*Capital Outlay on Telecommunication Services*	*172.50*	...	*172.50*	*200.00*	...	*200.00*	*25.43*	...	*25.43*
मांग संख्या 11		Demand11	172.50	...	172.50	200.00	...	200.00	25.43	...	25.43
उपग्रह प्रणाली पर पूंजी परिव्यय	5252	*Capital Outlay on Satelite system*	*32.82*	...	*32.82*	*-61.59*	...	*-61.59*	*12.42*	...	*12.42*
मांग संख्या 84		Demand84	32.82	...	32.82	-61.59	...	-61.59	12.42	...	12.42
(झ) विज्ञान प्रौद्योगिकी तथा पर्यावरण का पूंजी खाता		*(i) Capital Account of Science Technology and Environment*	*149.05*	*3.11*	*152.16*	*137.15*	*3.31*	*140.46*	*164.69*	*1.50*	*166.19*
परमाणु ऊर्जा अनुसंधान पर पूंजी परिव्यय	5401	*Capital Outlay on Atomic Energy Research*	*55.47*	...	*55.47*	*53.17*	...	*53.17*	*61.39*	...	*61.39*
मांग संख्या 80		Demand80	55.47	...	55.47	53.17	...	53.17	61.39	...	61.39
अंतरिक्ष अनुसंधान पर पूंजी परिव्यय	5402	*Capital Outlay on Space Research*	*74.89*	...	*74.89*	*62.27*	...	*62.27*	*83.15*	...	*83.15*
मांग संख्या 84		Demand84	74.89	...	74.89	62.27	...	62.27	83.15	...	83.15
समुद्र विज्ञान संबंधी अनुसंधानों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	5403	*Capital Outlay on Oceanographic Research*	*2.85*	...	*2.85*	*2.71*	...	*2.71*	*6.80*	...	*6.80*
मांग संख्या 83		Demand83	2.85	...	2.85	2.71	...	2.71	6.80	...	6.80
अन्य वैज्ञानिक और पर्यावर्णीय अनुसंधान पर पूंजी परिव्यय	5425	*Capital Outlay on Other Scientific and Environmental Research*	*15.84*	*3.11*	*18.95*	*19.00*	*3.31*	*22.31*	*13.35*	*1.50*	*14.85*
मांग संख्या 22		Demand22	1.50	...	1.50	1.51	...	1.51	2.03	...	2.03

लेखा शीर्षों के अनुसार बजट व्यवस्थाएं
BUDGET PROVISIONS BY HEADS OF ACCOUNTS

अनुबन्ध
ANNEXURE - 1

करोड़ रुपए (In crores of rupees)

मुख्य शीर्ष		Major Head	बजट अनुमान 1989-90 Budget Estimate			संशोधित अनुमान 1989-90 Revised Estimate			बजट अनुमान 1990-91 Budget Estimate		
			आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
मांग संख्या 65		Demand65	7.23	2.00	9.23	10.91	1.43	12.34	7.25	1.50	8.75
मांग संख्या 66		Demand66	0.15	...	0.15	0.49	...	0.49	0.75	...	0.75
मांग संख्या 67		Demand67	4.53	...	4.53	4.91	...	4.91	1.20	...	1.20
मांग संख्या 76		Demand76	2.43	1.11	3.54	1.18	1.88	3.06	2.12	...	2.12
(ञ) सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाओं का पूंजी खाता		*(j) Capital Account of General Economic Services*	*60.52*	*113.61*	*174.13*	*109.89*	*116.99*	*226.88*	*90.67*	*132.26*	*222.93*
पर्यटन पर पूंजी परिव्यय	5452	*Capital Outlay on Tourism*	*15.45*	...	*15.45*	*15.44*	...	*15.44*	*20.82*	...	*20.82*
मांग संख्या 74		Demand74	15.45	...	15.45	15.44	...	15.44	20.82	...	20.82
विदेशी व्यापार और निर्यात संवर्धन पर पूंजी परिव्यय	5453	*Capital Outlay on Foreign Trade and Export Promotion*	*9.75*	*0.88*	*10.63*	*9.75*	*0.77*	*10.52*	*14.65*	...	*14.65*
मांग संख्या 7		Demand7	9.75	0.88	10.63	9.75	0.77	10.52	14.65	...	14.65
मौसम विज्ञान पर पूंजी परिव्यय	5455	*Capital Outlay on Meteorology*	*20.33*	*2.94*	*23.27*	*15.00*	*2.74*	*17.74*	*20.75*	*1.00*	*21.75*
मांग संख्या 65		Demand65	19.00	2.86	21.86	14.00	2.66	16.66	19.00	1.00	20.00
मांग संख्या 76		Demand76	1.33	0.08	1.41	1.00	0.08	1.08	1.75	...	1.75
सामान्य वित्तीय और व्यापारिक संस्थाओं में निवेश	5465	*Investments in General Financial and Trading Institutions*	*1.00*	...	*1.00*	*48.00*	...	*48.00*	*19.65*	*3.00*	*22.65*
मांग संख्या 7		Demand7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.00	3.00
मांग संख्या 26		Demand26	1.00	...	1.00	48.00	...	48.00	19.65	...	19.65
अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय संस्थाओं में निवेश	5466	*Investiments in International Financial Institutions*	...	*109.78*	*109.78*	...	*113.47*	*113.47*	...	*128.25*	*128.25*
मांग संख्या 26		Demand26	...	109.78	109.78	...	113.47	113.47	...	128.25	128.25
अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाओं पर पूंजी परिव्यय	5475	*Capital Outlay on Other General Economic Services*	*13.99*	*0.01*	*14.00*	*21.70*	*0.01*	*21.71*	*14.80*	*0.01*	*14.81*
मांग संख्या 38		Demand38	1.49	...	1.49	1.39	...	1.39	1.10	...	1.10
मांग संख्या 52		Demand52	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01
मांग संख्या 62		Demand62	12.50	...	12.50	20.31	...	20.31	13.70	...	13.70
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों का व्यय	5710	*Expenditure of U.T's*	*223.23*	*-15.19*	*208.04*	*203.93*	*-85.75*	*118.18*	*309.32*	*-14.29*	*295.03*
मांग संख्या 90		Demand90	223.23	-15.19	208.04	203.93	-85.75	118.18	309.32	-14.29	295.03
ङ-ऋण और अग्रिम		**E-LOANS AND ADVANCES**	**9951.25**	**1483.49**	**11434.74**	**9673.12**	**1770.35**	**11443.47**	**9180.38**	**1702.35**	**10882.73**
सामाजिक सेवाओं के लिए ऋण		**LOANS FOR SOCIAL SERVICES**	**7.63**	**26.77**	**34.40**	**7.27**	**34.05**	**41.32**	**4.52**	**29.76**	**34.28**
शिक्षा, खेलकूद, कला और संस्कृति के लिए ऋण	6202	*Loans for Education, Sports, Art and Culture*	*0.50*	*0.26*	*0.76*	*0.48*	*0.04*	*0.52*	*0.50*	...	*0.50*
मांग संख्या 47		Demand47	0.50	0.26	0.76	0.48	0.04	0.52	0.50	...	0.50
परिवार कल्याण के लिये ऋण	6211	*Loans for Family Welfare*	*1.55*	...	*1.55*	*1.55*	...	*1.55*	*0.02*	...	*0.02*
मांग संख्या 41		Demand41	1.55	...	1.55	1.55	...	1.55	0.02	...	0.02
जल आपूर्ति और सफाई के लिए ऋण	6215	*Loans for Water Supply and Sanitation*	...	...	...	...	...	...	*2.00*	...	*2.00*
मांग संख्या 75		Demand75	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.00	...	2.00
आवास के लिये ऋण	6216	*Loans for Housing*	*5.47*	*26.00*	*31.47*	*5.19*	*33.95*	*39.14*	*0.50*	*29.50*	*30.00*
मांग संख्या 12		Demand12	...	5.00	5.00	...	5.00	5.00	...	...	...
मांग संख्या 24		Demand24	...	...	...	...	3.00	3.00	...	...	...
मांग संख्या 26		Demand26	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.50	...	0.50
मांग संख्या 75		Demand75	5.47	21.00	26.47	5.19	25.95	31.14	...	29.50	29.50
सूचना और प्रचार के लिए ऋण	6220	*Loans Information and Publicity*	...	...	...	...	...	...	*1.50*	...	*1.50*
मांग संख्या 54		Demand54	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.50	...	1.50
सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण के लिए ऋण	6235	*Loans for Social Security and Welfare*	*0.11*	*0.01*	*0.12*	*0.05*	*0.01*	*0.06*	...	*0.06*	*0.06*
मांग संख्या 45		Demand45	0.11	0.01	0.12	0.05	0.01	0.06	...	0.06	0.06
अन्य सामाजिक सेवाओं के लिये ऋण	6250	*Loans for other Social Services*	...	*0.50*	*0.50*	...	*0.05*	*0.05*	...	*0.20*	*0.20*
मांग संख्या 72		Demand72		0.50	0.50		0.05	0.05		0.20	0.20
आर्थिक सेवाओं के लिये ऋण		**LOANS FOR ECONOMIC SERVICES**	**3560.12**	**1068.34**	**4628.46**	**3823.36**	**1157.76**	**4981.12**	**2337.26**	**1097.18**	**3434.44**

लेखा शीर्षों के अनुसार बजट व्यवस्थाएं

BUDGET PROVISIONS BY HEADS OF ACCOUNTS

अनुबन्ध

ANNEXURE - 1

करोड़ रुपए (In crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head		बजट अनुमान 1989–90 Budget Estimate			संशोधित अनुमान 1989–90 Revised Estimate			बजट अनुमान 1990–91 Budget Estimate		
			आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
कृषि और संबद्ध क्रिया कलापों के लिए ऋण		*Loans For Agriculture and allied activities*	*244.19*	...	*244.19*	*373.65*	...	*373.65*	*424.16*	...	*424.16*
खेती-बाडी के लिए ऋण	*6401*	*Loans for Crop Husbandry*	...	...	...	*7.79*	...	*7.79*	...	...	...
मांग संख्या 1		Demand1	...	...	...	7.79	...	7.79	...	...	...
डेरी विकास के लिये ऋण	*6404*	*Loans for Dairy Development*	*50.00*	...	*50.00*	*25.00*	...	*25.00*	*35.00*	...	*35.00*
मांग संख्या 2		Demand2	50.00	...	50.00	25.00	...	25.00	35.00	...	35.00
मत्स्य पालन के लिये ऋण	*6405*	*Loans for Fisheries*	*6.50*	...	*6.50*	*5.72*	...	*5.72*	*0.10*	...	*0.10*
मांग संख्या 2		Demand2	0.50	...	0.50	0.02	...	0.02	0.10	...	0.10
मांग संख्या 39		Demand39	6.00	...	6.00	5.70	...	5.70	...	...	...
बागानों के लिये ऋण	*6407*	*Loans for Plantations*	*8.80*	...	*8.80*	*9.40*	...	*9.40*	*9.00*	...	*9.00*
मांग संख्या 7		Demand7	8.80	...	8.80	9.40	...	9.40	9.00	...	9.00
खाद्यान्न भंडार और भाण्डागारण के लिए ऋण	*6408*	*Loans for Food Storage and Warehousing*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
कृषि वित्तीय संस्थाओं के लिये ऋण	*6416*	*Loans to Agricultural Financial Institutions*	*80.00*	...	*80.00*	*216.28*	...	*216.28*	*235.00*	...	*235.00*
मांग संख्या 26		Demand26	80.00	...	80.00	216.28	...	216.28	235.00	...	235.00
सहकारिता के लिये ऋण	*6425*	*Loans for Cooperation*	*98.89*	...	*98.89*	*109.46*	...	*109.46*	*145.06*	...	*145.06*
मांग संख्या 2		Demand2	98.89	...	98.89	109.46	...	109.46	145.06	...	145.06
विशेष क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम के लिये ऋण		Loans for Special Area Programme	3.72	...	3.72	2.85	...	2.85	10.79	...	10.79
उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्रों के लिये ऋण	*6552*	Loans for North Eastern Areas	1.72	...	1.72	0.95	...	0.95	2.79	...	2.79
मांग संख्या 45		Demand45	1.72	...	1.72	0.95	...	0.95	2.79	...	2.79
वृहद और मध्यम सिंचाई के लिए ऋण	*6701*	Loans for Major & Medium Irrigation	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.00	...	6.00
मांग संख्या 78		Demand78	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.00	...	6.00
कमान क्षेत्र विकास के लिये ऋण	*6705*	Loans for Command Area Development	2.00	...	2.00	1.90	...	1.90	2.00	...	2.00
मांग संख्या 78		Demand78	2.00	...	2.00	1.90	...	1.90	2.00	...	2.00
ऊर्जा के लिये ऋण		*Loans for Energy*	*1779.92*	...	*1779.92*	*1621.16*	...	*1621.16*	*973.97*	...	*973.97*
विद्युत परियोजनाओं के लिये ऋण	*6801*	*Loans for Power Projects*	*876.92*	...	*876.92*	*718.16*	...	*718.16*	*474.37*	...	*474.37*
मांग संख्या 20		Demand20	771.92	...	771.92	603.16	...	603.16	359.37	...	359.37
मांग संख्या 29		Demand29	105.00	...	105.00	105.00	...	105.00	115.00	...	115.00
मांग संख्या 81		Demand81	...	...	...	10.00	...	10.00	...	...	...
पेट्रोलियम के लिये ऋण	*6802*	*Loans for Petroleum*	*165.00*	...	*165.00*	*165.00*	...	*165.00*	*150.00*	...	*150.00*
मांग संख्या 60		Demand60	165.00	...	165.00	165.00	...	165.00	150.00	...	150.00
कोयले और लिग्नाइट के लिये ऋण	*6803*	*Loans for Coal and Lignite*	*738.00*	...	*738.00*	*738.00*	...	*738.00*	*349.00*	...	*349.00*
मांग संख्या 19		Demand19	738.00	...	738.00	738.00	...	738.00	349.00	...	349.00
गैर-पारम्परिक ऊर्जा स्रोत के लिए ऋण	6810	*Loans for Non-Conventional Sources of Energy*	...	...	...	...	...	...	*0.60*	...	*0.60*
मांग संख्या 21		Demand21	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.60	...	0.60
उद्योग और खनिजों के लिये ऋण		*Loans for Industry & Minerals*	*1042.48*	*888.72*	*1931.20*	*1343.64*	*953.83*	*2297.47*	*634.73*	*942.82*	*1577.55*
ग्रामोद्योगों और लघु उद्योगों के लिये ऋण	*6851*	*Loans for Village and Small Industries*	*113.63*	*157.67*	*271.30*	*112.63*	*157.65*	*270.28*	*117.27*	*151.68*	*268.95*
मांग संख्या 51		Demand51	107.07	157.27	264.34	107.07	157.25	264.32	114.07	151.28	265.35
मांग संख्या 73		Demand73	6.56	0.40	6.96	5.56	0.40	5.96	3.20	0.40	3.60
लोहा और इस्पात उद्योगों के लिये ऋण	*6852*	Loans for Iron and Steel Industies	525.72	53.12	578.84	705.72	49.76	755.48	254.95	202.93	457.88
मांग संख्या 68		Demand68	525.72	53.12	578.84	705.72	49.76	755.48	254.95	202.93	457.88
अलौह धातु खनन और धातुकर्म उद्योगों के लिए ऋण	*6853*	*Loans for Non-ferrous Mining & Metallurgical Industries*	*11.52*	...	*11.52*	*9.37*	...	*9.37*	*1.58*	...	*1.58*
मांग संख्या 69		Demand69	11.52	...	11.52	9.37	...	9.37	1.58	...	1.58
सीमेंट और धातु-भिन्न खनिज उद्योगों के लिये ऋण	*6854*	*Loans for Cement and Non-metallic Mineral Industries*	*17.00*	...	*17.00*	*15.00*	...	*15.00*	*15.00*	*25.00*	*40.00*

लेखा शीर्षों के अनुसार बजट व्यवस्थाएं

BUDGET PROVISIONS BY HEADS OF ACCOUNTS

अनुबन्ध

ANNEXURE - 1

करोड़ रुपए *(In crores of rupees)*

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head		बजट अनुमान 1989–90 Budget Estimate आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित अनुमान 1989–90 Revised Estimate आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट अनुमान 1990–90 Budget Estimate आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
मांग संख्या 53		Demand53	17.00	...	17.00	15.00	...	15.00	15.00	25.00	40.00
उर्वरक उद्योगों के लिये ऋण	6855	Loans for Fertilizer Industries	50.00	95.00	145.00	33.00	95.00	128.00	52.07	80.00	132.07
मांग संख्या 5		Demand5	50.00	95.00	145.00	33.00	95.00	128.00	52.07	80.00	132.07
पैट्रो-रसायन उद्योगों के लिये ऋण	*6856*	*Loans for Petro-Chemical Industries*	*57.00*	...	*57.00*	*56.45*	...	*56.45*	...	...	...
मांग संख्या 61		Demand61	57.00	...	57.00	56.45	...	56.45	...	...	...
रसायन उद्योगों के लिये ऋण	*6857*	*Loans for Chemicals Industries*	*11.55*	*4.00*	*15.55*	*11.32*	*4.00*	*15.32*	*0.10*	*4.00*	*4.10*
मांग संख्या 61		Demand61	11.55	4.00	15.55	11.32	4.00	15.32	0.10	4.00	4.10
इजीनियरी उद्योगो के लिये ऋण	*6858*	*Loans for Engineering Industries*	*47.26*	*208.00*	*255.26*	*48.37*	*218.55*	*266.92*	*37.65*	*129.75*	*167.40*
मांग संख्या 12		Demand12	...	73.00	73.00	...	70.10	70.10	...	42.00	42.00
मांग संख्या 53		Demand53	41.21	135.00	176.21	38.21	138.45	176.66	30.26	87.75	118.01
मांग संख्या 72		Demand72	6.05	...	6.05	10.16	10.00	20.16	7.39	...	7.39
दूरसंचार और इलैक्ट्रानिकी उद्योगों के लिये ऋण	*6859*	*Loans for Telecommunication and Electronic Industries*	*21.35*	*5.00*	*26.35*	*12.36*	*5.00*	*17.36*	*10.55*	*20.00*	*30.55*
मांग संख्या 12		Demand12	...	5.00	5.00	...	5.00	5.00	...	20.00	20.00
मांग संख्या 66		Demand66	3.00	...	3.00	2.85	...	2.85	2.30	...	2.30
मांग संख्या 80		Demand80	3.00	...	3.00	3.00	...	3.00	2.50	...	2.50
मांग संख्या 82		Demand82	15.35	...	15.35	6.51	...	6.51	5.75	...	5.75
उपभोक्ता उद्योगो के लिये ऋण	*6860*	*Loans for Consumer Industries*	*24.69*	*287.15*	*311.84*	*23.74*	*364.65*	*388.39*	*18.66*	*193.52*	*212.18*
मांग संख्या 37		Demand37	0.04	...	0.04	0.04	...	0.04	0.01	...	0.01
मांग संख्या 39		Demand39	1.50	...	1.50	1.42	...	1.42	2.70	...	2.70
मांग संख्या 51		Demand51	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.05	0.05
मांग संख्या 53		Demand53	23.15	24.00	47.15	22.28	14.50	36.78	15.95	12.50	28.45
मांग संख्या 73		Demand73	...	263.10	263.10	...	350.10	350.10	...	180.97	180.97
परमाणु ऊर्जा उद्योगों के लिये ऋण	*6861*	*Loans for Atomic Energy Industries*	*1.42*	...	*1.42*	*9.84*	...	*9.84*	...	...	...
मांग संख्या 80		Demand80	1.42	...	1.42	9.84	...	9.84	...	...	...
अन्य उद्योगों के लिये ऋण	*6875*	*Loans for other Industries*	...	*68.60*	*68.60*	...	*49.02*	*49.02*	...	*25.67*	*25.67*
मांग संख्या 76		Demand76	...	68.00	68.00	...	48.00	48.00	...	25.00	25.00
मांग संख्या 79		Demand79	...	0.60	0.60	...	1.02	1.02	...	0.67	0.67
अन्य उद्योगों और खनिजों के लिये ऋण	*6885*	*Loans for other Industries and Minerals*	*161.34*	*10.18*	*171.52*	*305.84*	*10.20*	*316.04*	*126.90*	*110.27*	*237.17*
मांग संख्या 24		Demand24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.00	100.00
मांग संख्या 26		Demand26	161.34	10.00	171.34	305.84	10.00	315.84	126.65	10.00	136.65
मांग संख्या 38		Demand38	...	0.13	0.13	...	0.13	0.13	...	0.20	0.20
मांग संख्या 51		Demand51	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.07	0.07	...	0.07	0.07
मांग संख्या 53		Demand53	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.25	...	0.25
परिवहन के लिये ऋण		*Loans for Transport*	*484.92*	*179.50*	*664.42*	*477.17*	*203.85*	*681.02*	*290.12*	*154.25*	*444.37*
रेलवे को ऋण	*7002*	*Loans to Railways*	...	*51.40*	*51.40*	*5.00*	*51.85*	*56.85*	...	*57.15*	*57.15*
मांग संख्या 24		Demand24	...	51.40	51.40	5.00	51.85	56.85	...	57.15	57.15
पत्तनों और दीप स्तम्भों के लिये ऋण	*7051*	*Loans for Ports and Light Houses*	*189.72*	...	*189.72*	*166.85*	...	*166.85*	*87.10*	...	*87.10*
मांग संख्या 72		Demand72	189.72	...	189.72	166.85	...	166.85	87.10	...	87.10
नौवहन के लिये ऋण	*7052*	*Loans for Shipping*	*202.00*	...	*202.00*	*229.41*	...	*229.41*	*107.00*	...	*107.00*
मांग संख्या 24		Demand24	50.00	...	50.00	66.00	...	66.00	35.00	...	35.00
मांग संख्या 26		Demand26	25.00	...	25.00	25.00	...	25.00	1.00	...	1.00
मांग संख्या 72		Demand72	127.00	...	127.00	138.41	...	138.41	71.00	...	71.00
नागर विमानन के लिये ऋण	7053	Loans for Civil Aviation	7.40	...	7.40	7.40	...	7.40	1.30	...	1.30
मांग संख्या 6		Demand6	7.40	...	7.40	7.40	...	7.40	1.30	...	1.30
सड़क परिवहन के लिये ऋण	*7055*	*Loans for Road Transport*	*60.30*	*35.00*	*95.30*	*50.51*	*57.50*	*108.01*	*77.10*	*50.00*	*127.10*
मांग संख्या 70		Demand70	60.30	35.00	95.30	50.51	57.50	108.01	77.10	50.00	127.10
अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन के लिये ऋण	*7056*	*Loans for Inland Water Transport*	*25.50*	*0.10*	*25.60*	*18.00*	*1.50*	*19.50*	*17.62*	*0.10*	*17.72*
मांग संख्या 70		Demand70	25.50	0.10	25.60	18.00	1.50	19.50	17.62	0.10	17.72
अन्य परिवहन सेवाओं के लिये ऋण	*7075*	*Loans for Other Transport Services*	...	*93.00*	*93.00*	...	*93.00*	*93.00*	...	*47.00*	*47.00*
मांग संख्या 71		Demand71	...	93.00	93.00	...	93.00	93.00	...	47.00	47.00

अनुबन्ध

ANNEXURE - 1

लेखा शीर्षों के अनुसार बजट व्यवस्थाएं

BUDGET PROVISIONS BY HEADS OF ACCOUNTS

करोड़ रुपए (In crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head		बजट अनुमान 1989-90 Budget Estimate			संशोधित अनुमान 1989-90 Revised Estimate			बजट अनुमान 1990-91 Budget Estimate		
			आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
विज्ञान, प्रौद्योगिकी तथा पर्यावरण के लिये ऋण		*Loans for Science, Technology and Envirment*	*0.15*	...	*0.15*	*0.14*	...	*0.14*	*0.65*	...	*0.65*
अन्य वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधानों के लिये ऋण	*7425*	*Loans for Other Scientific Research*	*0.15*	...	*0.15*	*0.14*	...	*0.14*	*0.65*	...	*0.65*
मांग संख्या 66		Demand66	0.15	...	0.15	0.14	...	0.14	0.15	...	0.15
मांग संख्या 82		Demand82	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.50	...	0.50
सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाओं के लिये ऋण		*Loans for General Economic Services*	*4.74*	*0.12*	*4.86*	*4.75*	*0.08*	*4.83*	*2.84*	*0.11*	*2.95*
पर्यटन के लिये ऋण	*7452*	*Loans for Tourism*	*2.60*	...	*2.60*	*2.61*	...	*2.61*	*0.10*	...	*0.10*
मांग संख्या 74		Demand74	2.60	...	2.60	2.61	...	2.61	0.10	...	0.10
अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाओं के लिये ऋण	*7475*	*Loans for Other General Economic Services*	*2.14*	*0.12*	*2.26*	*2.14*	*0.08*	*2.22*	*2.74*	*0.11*	*2.85*
मांग संख्या 30		Demand30	...	0.12	0.12	...	0.08	0.08	...	0.11	0.11
मांग संख्या 38		Demand38	2.14	...	2.14	2.14	...	2.14	2.74	...	2.74
अन्य ऋण		**OTHER LOANS**	**6093.88**	**387.18**	**6481.06**	**5555.38**	**560.31**	**6115.69**	**6481.17**	**574.13**	**7055.30**
राज्य सरकारों को ऋण और अग्रिम	*7601*	*Loans and Advances to State Governments*	*6067.19*	*73.27*	*6140.46*	*5530.45*	*54.38*	*5584.83*	*6445.59*	*48.52*	*6494.11*
मांग संख्या 1		Demand1	25.00	...	25.00	25.00	3.18	28.18	...	...	...
मांग संख्या 2		Demand2	25.17	...	25.17	23.68	...	23.68	44.63	...	44.63
मांग संख्या 5		Demand5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.00	...	1.00
मांग संख्या 12		Demand12	...	9.20	9.20	...	7.98	7.98	...	10.00	10.00
मांग संख्या 20		Demand20	21.69	...	21.69	20.61	...	20.61	20.00	...	20.00
मांग संख्या 22		Demand22	6.00	...	6.00	5.50	...	5.50	...	...	...
मांग संख्या 29		Demand29	5667.32	...	5667.32	5348.52	5.00	5353.52	6257.43	...	6257.43
मांग संख्या 32		Demand32	200.00	...	200.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
मांग संख्या 37		Demand37	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.22	...	0.22
मांग संख्या 38		Demand38	4.13	...	4.13	3.53	...	3.53	3.15	...	3.15
मांग संख्या 39		Demand39	0.07	...	0.07	0.04	...	0.04	0.02	...	0.02
मांग संख्या 40		Demand40	...	0.02	0.02	...	0.02	0.02	...	0.02	0.02
मांग संख्या 44		Demand44	...	12.00	12.00	...	5.00	5.00	...	5.00	5.00
मांग संख्या 45		Demand45	8.85	...	8.85	8.68	1.30	9.98	6.08	1.53	7.61
मांग संख्या 47		Demand47	...	3.00	3.00	...	2.85	2.85	...	2.85	2.85
मांग संख्या 51		Demand51	3.51	...	3.51	3.51	...	3.51	3.51	...	3.51
मांग संख्या 59		Demand59	...	4.65	4.65	...	4.65	4.65	...	4.65	4.65
मांग संख्या 68		Demand68	22.74	...	22.74	22.74	...	22.74	...	...	...
मांग संख्या 70		Demand70	2.00	...	2.00	1.90	...	1.90	3.15	...	3.15
मांग संख्या 71		Demand71	16.00	42.00	58.00	15.20	22.00	37.20	12.00	22.00	34.00
मांग संख्या 72		Demand72	10.00	...	10.00	...	...	...	1.00	...	1.00
मांग संख्या 73		Demand73	8.31	...	8.31	7.36	...	7.36	10.08	...	10.08
मांग संख्या 75		Demand75	16.90	...	16.90	15.26	...	15.26	19.10	...	19.10
मांग संख्या 78		Demand78	29.50	2.40	31.90	28.02	2.40	30.42	63.10	2.47	65.57
मांग संख्या 79		Demand79	...	...	...	0.90	...	0.90	1.12	...	1.12
संघ राज्य क्षेत्र की सरकारों को ऋण और अग्रिम	*7602*	*Loans and Advances to Union Territory Governments*	*26.69*	*6.98*	*33.67*	*24.93*	*6.98*	*31.91*	*35.58*	*7.33*	*42.91*
मांग संख्या 2		Demand2	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.02	...	0.02
मांग संख्या 38		Demand38	0.08	...	0.08	...	...	...	0.02	...	0.02
मांग संख्या 45		Demand45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
मांग संख्या 46		Demand46	26.05	6.98	33.03	24.47	6.98	31.45	31.24	7.33	38.57
मांग संख्या 51		Demand51	0.20	...	0.20	0.20	...	0.20	0.20	...	0.20
मांग संख्या 70		Demand70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
मांग संख्या 75		Demand75	0.35	...	0.35	0.25	...	0.25	4.10	...	4.10
विदेशी सरकारों को अग्रिम	*7605*	*Advances to Foreign Governments*	...	*210.13*	*210.13*	...	*395.23*	*395.23*	...	*404.34*	*404.34*
मांग संख्या 7		Demand7	...	150.00	150.00	...	350.00	350.00	...	350.00	350.00
मांग संख्या 23		Demand23	...	12.40	12.40	...	1.88	1.88	...	6.34	6.34
मांग संख्या 24		Demand24	...	47.73	47.73	...	43.35	43.35	...	48.00	48.00
सरकारी कर्मचारियों आदि को ऋण	*7610*	*Loans to Government Servants etc.*	...	*94.79*	*94.79*	...	*101.37*	*101.37*	...	*111.51*	*111.51*
मांग संख्या 30		Demand30	...	94.79	94.79	...	101.37	101.37	...	111.51	111.51
विविध ऋण	*7615*	*Miscellaneous Loans*	...	*2.01*	*2.01*	...	*2.35*	*2.35*	...	*2.43*	*2.43*
मांग संख्या 12		Demand12	...	1.27	1.27	...	1.55	1.55	...	2.05	2.05
मांग संख्या 23		Demand23	...	...	...	...	0.25	0.25	...	...	...
मांग संख्या 30		Demand30	...	0.74	0.74	...	0.55	0.55	...	0.38	0.38
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को ऋण	*7710*	*Loan's of U.T's*	*289.62*	*1.20*	*290.82*	*287.11*	*18.23*	*305.34*	*357.43*	*1.28*	*358.71*
मांग संख्या 90		Demand90	289.62	1.20	290.82	287.11	18.23	305.34	357.43	1.28	358.71

वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण, अनुदान की मांगों और अनुबन्ध 1 में दर्शाए गए व्यय के बीच मिलान
RECONCILIATION BETWEEN EXPENDITURE SHOWN IN DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT AND ANNEXURE 1

अनुबन्ध
ANNEXURE-2

(करोड़ रुपए) *(In crores of rupees)*

		वास्तविक Actuals 1988-89	संशोधित अनुमान R.E. 1989-90	बजट अनुमान B.E. 1990-91
क. अनुदानों की मांगों में दर्शाया गया सकल राजस्व व्यय	**A. GROSS REVENUE EXPENDITURE as shown in Demands for Grants**	**67976.13**	**82105.25**	**91017.79**
घटाइए - अनुदानों की मांगों में दर्शायी गई वसूलियां	*Less Recoveries as shown in Demand for Grants*	*-1090.11*	*-2397.74*	*-2625.80*
जोड़िए - रेलवे व्यय	*Add Railway Expenditure*	*9528.63*	*11032.80*	*12408.04*
वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण में दर्शाया गया राजस्व व्यय	**Revenue Expenditure as shown in Annual Financial Statement**	**76414.65**	**90740.31**	**100800.03**
राजस्व में से घटा कर राज्यों का संघ उत्पाद शुल्क में भाग	States' share of Union Excise Duties taken in reduction of revenues	-7918.77	-9310.11	-10188.37
रेलवे बजट में शामिल किए गए रेलवे के राजस्व व्यय	Revenue expenditure of Railways included in the Railway Budget	-9528.63	-11032.80	-12408.04
व्यय में से घटा कर दूर संचार की राजस्व प्राप्तियां	Revenue receipts of Telecommunications taken in reduction of expenditure	-2358.55	-2925.00	-3942.57
व्यय में से घटाकर डाक की राजस्व प्राप्तियां	Revenue receipts of Posts taken in reduction of expenditure	-741.79	-760.00	-972.00
व्यय में से घटा कर अन्य वाणिज्यिक विभागों की प्रप्तियां	Receipts of other commercial departments taken in reduction of expenditure	-1406.73	-1602.86	-1853.25
व्यय में से घटा कर रक्षा प्राप्तियां	Defence receipts taken in reduction of expenditure	-299.98	-364.50	-407.31
प्राप्तियों के अनुसार राष्ट्रीय आवास बैंक को अनुदान	Grants to National Housing Bank matched by receipts	..	..	..
बिना विधान मण्डल वाले संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के राजस्व तथा व्यय में से घटा कर स्थानीय निकायों को राजस्व का आवंटन	Assignment of revenues to local bodies taken in reduction of revenues and expenditure of Union Territories without Legislature	-54.49	-55.35	-58.83
अनुबन्ध - 1 में कुल राजस्व व्यय	**TOTAL REVENUE EXPENDITURE in Annexure 1**	**54105.71**	**64689.69**	**70969.66**
ख. अनुदानों की मांगों में दर्शाया गया सकल पूंजी व्यय	**B. GROSS CAPITAL EXPENDITURE as shown in Demands for Grants**	**89191.21**	**147802.34**	**152135.78**
घटाइए - अनुदानो की मांगों में दर्शायी गई वसूलियां	*Less Recoveries as shown in Demand for Grants*	*-644.14*	*-3218.73*	*-3301.91*
जोड़िए - रेलवे व्यय	*Add Railway Expenditure*	*1458.89*	*1701.00*	*1694.00*
वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण में दर्शाया गया पूंजी व्यय	**Capital Expenditure as shown in Annual Financial Statement**	**90005.96**	**146284.61**	**150527.87**
प्राप्तियों में से घटाकर लोक ऋण की वापसी अदायगी	Repayment of Public debt taken in reduction of receipts	-63460.21	-114953.80	-119870.59
प्राप्तियों के अनुसार अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष को जारी की गई प्रतिभूतियां	Securities issued to International Monetary Fund matched by receipts	-774.74	-802.54	-509.40
प्राप्तियों के अनुसार रेलवे में निवेश	Investment in Railways matched by receipts	..	-272.00	-274.00
प्राप्तियों के अनुसार राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में निवेश	Investments in nationalised banks matched by Receipts	-310.00	-798.00	-700.00
प्राप्तियों के अनुसार राष्ट्रीय आवास बैंक को ऋण	Loans to National Housing Bank matched by Receipts	..	..	..
प्राप्तियों के अनुसार इकट्ठी की गई अल्प बचत की धन राशि पर राज्य सरकारों को ऋण	Loans to State Governments against Small Savings collections matched by receipts	-4204.77	-5900.00	-4500.00
प्राप्तियों के अनुसार राज्यों को अर्थोपाय और अल्पावधिक ऋण	Ways and means and short term Loans to States matched by recoveries	-379.31	-462.67	-1010.00
सरकारी सेवकों आदि को उधारों की वसूलियां वितरणों को घटाकर	Recoveries of Loans from Government servants etc. netted against disbursements	-77.00	-90.00	-99.00
अनुबन्ध 1 में कुल पूंजी व्यय	**TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE in Annexure 1**	**20799.93**	**23005.60**	**23564.88**
अनुदानों की मांगों में कुल सकल व्यय	**TOTAL GROSS EXPENDITURE in Demands for Grants**	**157167.34**	**229907.59**	**243153.57**
वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण में कुल व्यय	**TOTAL EXPENDITURE in Annual Financial Statement**	**166420.61**	**237024.92**	**251327.90**
अनुबन्ध 1 में कुल व्यय	**TOTAL EXPENDITURE in Annexure 1**	**74905.64**	**87695.29**	**94534.54**

Note: *Actuals of 1988-89 are provisional.*
टिप्पणी: *1988-89 के वास्तविक अनन्तिम हैं।*

खर्च की प्रवृत्तियां
TRENDS IN EXPENDITURE

अनुबन्ध
ANNEXURE-3

(करोड़ रुपए में) (In crores of rupees)

		वास्तविक Actuals 1982-83	वास्तविक Actuals 1983-84	वास्तविक Actuals 1984-85	वास्तविक Actuals 1985-86	वास्तविक Actuals 1986-87	वास्तविक Actuals 1987-88	वास्तविक Actuals 1988-89	संशोधित Revised 1989-90	बजट Budget 1990-91
क. आयोजना-भिन्न व्यय	**A. Non-Plan Expenditure:**	**17802**	**20097**	**25091**	**29908**	**37120**	**40955**	**48755**	**59220**	**64343**
1. ब्याज संबंधी अदायगियां	1. Interest Payments	3938	4795	5974	7512	9246	11251	14278	17710	20850
2. रक्षा व्यय••	2. Defence Ex penditure**	5025	5831	7061	7988	10477	11968	13341	14500	15750
3. आर्थिक सहायता (ब्यौरा अनुबंध 3.1 में)	3. Subsidies(Details in Annexure-3.1)	2220	2749	4038	4796	5451	5980	7732	10677	10624
4. राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को अनुदान•••	4. Grants to States and Union Territories***	821	879	1027	1786	1714	1789	2186	2247	2987
5. अन्य अनुदान	5. Other Grants	78	90	89	81	114	139	124	162	190
6. अन्य आयोजना-भिन्न (ब्यौरा अनुबंध 3.2 में)	6. Other Non-Plan Revenue Expenditure (Details in Annexure-3.2).	3178	3671	4250	5430	6491	7782	8386	10407	10137
7. आयोजना-भिन्न पूंजी व्यय	7. Non-Plan Capital Expenditure@#	237	443	853	382	380	667	788	984	1182
8. राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को ऋण तथा अग्रिम	8. Loans and Advances to State and U.T. Governments@@	596	577	1337	1303	922	37	88	61	56
9. अन्य व्यय	9. Other Loans	1460	778	141	217	1769	905	1107	1691	1645
10. बिना विधान सभा वाले संघ क्षेत्रों का योजना भिन्न व्यय	10. Non-Plan Expenditure of U.Ts without Legislature	249	284	321	413	556	437	725	781	922
राजस्व खाते पर	On Revenue account	244	284	310	392	449	465	724	848	935
पूंजी खाते पर	On Capital account	5	0	11	22	107	-28	1	-67	-13
ख. आयोजना व्यय (ब्यौरा अनुबंध 3.3 में)	**B. Plan Expenditure (Details in Annexure-3.3)**	**11913**	**14038**	**16606**	**19854**	**22996**	**24209**	**26151**	**28476**	**30192**
	On Revenue account	3789	4594	5679	6907	8216	9907	11118	12367	14299
	On Capital account	8124	9444	10927	12947	14780	14302	15033	16109	15893
जोड़ व्यय	**TOTAL EXPENDITURE**	**29715**	**34135**	**41697**	**49762**	**60116**	**65164**	**74906**	**87696**	**94535**
राजस्व व्यय	Revenue Expenditure	18767	22251	27691	33924	40860	46174	54106	64690	70970
पूंजी व्यय	Capital Expendtture	10948	11884	14006	15838	19256	18990	20800	23006	23565

नोट :- *जहां तक संभव हुआ है 1-4-1987 से हिसाब में अपनाई गई संशोधित वर्गीकरण व्यवस्था के अंतर्गत व्यय में प्रवृतियों की उचित वृद्धि के बारे में 1982-83 से 1986-87 तक के वर्षों से संबंधित आंकड़े इसमें और संलग्न अनुबन्धो में दिए गए हैं।*

Notes:- *For a proper appreciation of the trends in expenditure,the figures for the years 1982-83 to 1986-87 have been given in this and the supporting Annexures, under the revised classification structure adopted in accounts from 1-4-1987 as far as poossible.*

		1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
•• रक्षा प्राप्तियों को घटाकर लेकिन रक्षा संबंधी पूंजी व्यय सहित	***Net of Defence Receipts,but	198	225	242	258	302	328	300	365	407
	inclusive of Defence Capital Expenditure	526	642	737	967	1298	3107	3783	4228	4802
•••इसमें राज्यों के माध्यम से दी गई आर्थिक सहायता शामिल नही है।	***Excludes Subsidies released through States	57	59	78	93	154	159	178	196	266
@अन्तर्राट्रीय मुद्रा कोष को जारी प्रतिभूतियां, जो पूंजीगत प्राप्तियों में से घटा दी गई है, शामिल नही है।	@ Excludes Securities issued to the I.M.F. omitted per contra from capital receipts	140	503	368	520	1134	1029	775	803	509
#इसमें आयातित उर्वरकों के लिए आर्थिक सहायता शामिल नही है जिसे 1986-87 तक पूंजी व्यय के रूप में लिया जाता था लेकिन राजस्व व्यय के रूप में माना गया है ।	# Excludes Subsidy for Imported Fertilisers accounted for as Capital expenditure upto 1986-87 but treated as Revenue Expenditure	56	142	728	324	198	..	..	..	..
@@अल्पावधिक अर्थोपाय अग्रिमों को घटाकर	@@Net of short term Ways and Means Advances and	410	619	734	864	382	716	131	200	700
कृषि निवेशों के लिए अल्पावधिक ऋण और अल्प बचत संग्रहों के आधार पर राज्यों के ऋण	Short term Loans for Agricultural inputs and Loans to States	226	333	245	228	253	284	248	263	310
	against small savings Collections	1104	1399	1935	2903	2800	3097	4205	5900	4500
ओवरड्राफ्टों का निपटान करने के लिए ऋण	loans to clear Overdrafts of States with RBI	1743	400	0	1628	0	0	0	0	0

इसमें खाद्यान्नों के संकट निरोधक भंडारो के लिए भारतीय खाद्य निगम को 1200 करोड़ रूपए का उधार शामिल है जिसका वित्तपोषण पहले बैंक ऋणों द्वारा किया जाता है

**Includes Rs.1200 crores loans to F.C.I. for buffer stock of food grains which was earlier financed by Bank credits.*

अनुबन्ध 3 में शामिल आर्थिक सहायताओं का ब्यौरा
DETAILS OF SUBSIDIES INCLUDED IN ANNEXURE 3

अनुबन्ध
ANNEXURE-3.1

(करोड़ रुपए में) *(In crores of rupees)*

		वास्तविक Actuals 1982-83	वास्तविक Actuals 1983-84	वास्तविक Actuals 1984-85	वास्तविक Actuals 1985-86	वास्तविक Actuals 1986-87	वास्तविक Actuals 1987-88	वास्तविक Actuals 1988-89	संशोधित Revised 1989-90	बजट Budget 1990-91
क. मुख्य आर्थिक सहायता	**A. Major Subsidies**	**1792**	**2340**	**3547**	**4177**	**4683**	**5126**	**6787**	**9166**	**9516**
1. खाद्य	1. Food	710	835	1101	1650	2000	2000	2200	2476	2200
2. स्वदेशी उर्वरक	2. Indegenious Fertilisers	550	900	1200	1600	1700	2050	3000	3771	3250
3. आयातित उर्वरक	3. Imported Fertilisers	55	142	728	324	198	114	201	830	750
4. निर्यात संवर्धन और बाजार विकास	4. Export Promotion and Market Development	477	463	518	603	785	962	1386	2089	2316
5. किसानों को ऋण राहत	5. Debt Relief to Farmers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1000
ख. अन्य आर्थिक सहायता	**B. Other Subsidies**	**428**	**409**	**491**	**619**	**768**	**854**	**945**	**1511**	**1108**
6. रेलवे	6. Railways	97	93	100	128	144	174	207	234	279
7. मिल निर्मित कपड़ा	7. Mill-made Cloth	56	56	73	51	36	23	27	10	10
8. हथकरघा कपड़ा	8. Handloom Cloth	53	55	73	86	123	124	146	157	221
9. चीनी, खाद्य तेलों आदि का आयात/निर्यात	9. Import /Export of Sugar, Edible Oils etc.	0	0	38	23	76	5	40	6	0
10. ब्याज आर्थिक सहायता	10. Interest Subsidies	169	118	135	271	229	393	406	932	391
11. अन्य आर्थिक सहायता	11. Other Subsidies	53	87	72	60	160	135	119	172	207
जोड़ - आर्थिक सहायता	**TOTAL - Subsidies**	**2220**	**2749**	**4038**	**4796**	**5451**	**5980**	**7732**	**10677**	**10624**

अनुबंध 3 में शामिल अन्य आयोजना-भिन्न व्यय का ब्यौरा

DETAILS OF OTHER NON-PLAN EXPENDITURE INCLUDED IN ANNEXURE 3

अनुबन्ध

ANNEXURE-3.2

(करोड़ रुपए में) (In crores of rupees)

		वास्तविक Actuals 1982-83	वास्तविक Actuals 1983-84	वास्तविक Actuals 1984-85	वास्तविक Actuals 1985-86	वास्तविक Actuals 1986-87	वास्तविक Actuals 1987-88	वास्तविक Actuals 1988-89	संशोधित Revised 1989-90	बजट Budget 1990-91
1. सामान्य सेवाएं	**1. General Services**	**1680**	**2017**	**2051**	**3030**	**3633**	**4388**	**4979**	**5478**	**5640**
1.01. राज्यों के अंग	1.01.Organs of State	118	124	195	180	218	239	252	472	364
102. कर संग्रह	1.02.Tax collection	182	201	106	211	215	418	296	522	574
1.03, पुलिस	1.03. Police	421	429	520	631	819	980	1132	1277	1394
1.04. पेंशन	1.04.Pensions	484	604	629	727	920	1586	2014	2054	1997
1.05. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष को देय प्रभार	1.05.Charges payable to I .M .F.	146	388	425	420	370	359	183	291	183
1.06 बट्टेखाते डाले गए उधार	1.06. Write off of Loans	1	1	2	81	84	82	81	1	96
107. अन्य व्यय	1.07.Other Expenditure	328	270	174	780	1007	724	1021	861	932
1.08 महंगाई भत्ते आदि के लिए एक मुश्त व्यवस्था	1.08.Lump sum Provision for D.A etc									100
2. सामाजिक सेवाएं	**2. Social Services**	**526**	**547**	**669**	**877**	**1206**	**1309**	**1293**	**1559**	**1892**
2.01 शिक्षा, खेल, युवा कल्याण आदि	2.01.Education, Sports. Youth Welfare etc	279	223	242	328	499	608	474	568	723
2.02. स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण	2.02 Health and Family Welfare	90	79	91	117	145	163	140	203	242
203. जल आपूर्ति, सफाई आवास और शहरी विकास	2.03 Water Supply, Sanitation, Housing & Urban Devt.	35	31	29	58	-4	49		69	84
2.04. सूचना और प्रसारण	2.04 Information & Broadcasting	18	18	53	99	125	164	150	234	310
2.05 श्रम और रोजगार	2.05.Labour & Employment	51	93	159	166	232	163	231	255	272
2.06 अनुसूचित जाति, अनूसूचित जनजाति तथा अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों का कल्याण	2.06.Welfare of SC ,ST & other BC	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	0	0
2.07. अन्य सामाजिक सेवाएं	2.07 Other Social Services	52	102	93	107	207	159	295	230	261
3. आर्थिक सेवाएं	**3. Economic Services**	**888**	**1034**	**1406**	**1361**	**1437**	**1894**	**1944**	**3188**	**2521**
3.01. कृषि और सम्बद्ध सेवाएं	3.01.Agriculture and Allied Activities	139	177	265	243	164	243	261	381	423
3.02. ग्रामीण विकास	3.02 Rural Development	1	1	1	1	2	3	4		0
3.03. सिंचाई और बाढ नियंत्रण	3.03 Irrigation &Flood Control	17	20	20	30	39	19	41	42	52
3.04 ऊर्जा	3.04 Energy	91	190	161	69	135	463	510	483	481
3.05 उद्योग और खनिज	3.05.Industry & Minerals	311	233	587	312	334	342	162	613	268
3.06 परिवहन	3.06 Transport	48	80	148	110	179	201	228	277	287
3.07 संचार	3.07 Communications	-26	-38	-142	40	4	6	4		0
3.08 विज्ञान प्रौद्योगिकी और पर्यावरण	3.08 Science Technology & Environment	181	203	237	297	343	376	427	474	567
3.09 सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	3.09.General Economic Services	126	168	129	259	237	241	307	330	443
3.10 ऋणों को बट्टे खाते डालना	3.10.Write off of Loans								588	0
4. डाक संबंधी घाटा•	**4..Postal Deficit***	**84**	**73**	**124**	**162**	**215**	**191**	**170**	**182**	**84**
जोड़ - अन्य आयोजना-भिन्न व्यय	**Total- Other Non- Plan Revenue Expenditure**	**3178**	**3671**	**4250**	**5430**	**6491**	**7782**	**8386**	**10407**	**10137**

•वर्ष 1984-85 तक डाक घाटा संचार प्राप्तियों द्वारा पूरा किया गया था। उसके बाद यह सामान्य राजस्वों से पूरा किया जा रहा है। 31.3.1985 तक "3.07 संचार" के अंतर्गत नकारात्मक व्यय के लिए खातों, पूर्ववर्ती समुद्र पारीय संचार सेवाओं (जो 31.3.86 तक सरकार का विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रम था) की अतिरिक्त प्राप्तियों के साथ मिला दिया गया है।

** Upto the year 1984-85 Postal Deficit was met by Telecommunications receipts. Thereafter it is being met from General Revenues.This coupled with surplus receipts of the erstwhile Overseas Communications Service(which was a Departmental Commercial Undertaking of Government upto 31-3-1986), accounts for the negative expenditure under "3.07 Communications" upto 31-3-1985.*

अनुबंध 3 में शामिल आयोजना व्यय का ब्यौरा

DETAILS OF PLAN EXPENDITURE INCLUDED IN ANNEXURE 3

अनुबन्ध

ANNEXURE-3.3

(करोड़ रुपए में) (In crores of rupees)

		वास्तविक Actuals 1982-83	वास्तविक Actuals 1983-84	वास्तविक Actuals 1984-85	वास्तविक Actuals 1985-86	वास्तविक Actuals 1986-87	वास्तविक Actuals 1987-88	वास्तविक Actuals 1988-89	संशोधित Revised 1989-90	बजट Budget 1990-91
क. केन्द्रीय आयोजना के लिए बजट समर्थन	**A. Expenditure on Central Plan by Heads of Development**	**7502**	**9220**	**11517**	**12791**	**15001**	**14458**	**16333**	**18234**	**17344**
1. आर्थिक सेवाएं	***1. Economic Services***	***6401***	***7805***	***9784***	***10932***	***12809***	***11756***	***13073***	***14890***	***13709***
1.01 कृषि और संबद्ध सेवाएं	1.01.Agriculture and allied Services	849	1117	1086	1302	1375	1111	1275	1332	1546
1.02 ग्रामीण विकास	1.02..Rural Development	254	383	729	706	1360	1844	1753	2645	2664
1.03 सिंचाई और बाढ़नियंत्रण	1.03.Irrigation and Flood Control	60	47	74	58	114	158	209	193	223
1.04 ऊर्जा	1.04.Energy	818	995	1514	1789	1566	2916	3575	4151	3871
1.05 उद्योग और बाढ़नियंत्रण	1.05. Industry and Minerals	2682	3452	3918	4485	5074	3018	2846	2836	1855
1.06 परिवहन	1.06.Transport	1033	1144	1381	1602	2088	2015	2411	2414	2273
1.07 संचार	1.07.Communications	277	358	451	472	616	151	194	291	87
1.08 विज्ञान, प्रौद्योगिकी और पर्यावरण	1.08. Science Technology and Environment	232	245	404	445	477	499	660	643	837
1.09 सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं•	1.09.General Economic Services*	196	64	227	73	139	44	150	385	353
2. सामाजिक सेवाएं	***2. Social Services***	***1052***	***1363***	***1593***	***1801***	***2134***	***2633***	***3202***	***3269***	***3588***
2.01 शिक्षा, कला और संस्कृति	2.01.Education arts and Culture	106	153	212	297	398	645	1063	908	987
2.02 स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण	2.02.Health and Family Welfare	405	552	637	690	728	750	872	871	939
2.03 जल पूर्ति, सफाई, आवास और शहरी विकास	2.03.Water Supply,Sanitation Housing and Urban Development	275	310	319	381	382	287	456	516	598
2.04 सूचना और प्रसारण	2.04.Information and Broadcasting	34	65	101	106	232	198	225	284	271
2.05 अनुसूचित जातियों/ अनुसूचित जनजातियों और अन्य पिछड़ी जातियों का कल्याण	2.05.Welfare of S.C/S.T and other Backward classes.	174	183	206	203	218	234	299	339	319
2.06 श्रम और श्रम कल्याण	2.06 Labour and Labour Welfare	12	7	12	10	15	15	20	30	85
2.07 सामाजिक कल्याण और पोषाहार	2.07.Social Welfare and Nutrition	46	93	106	114	161	504	267	321	389
3. सामान्य सेवाएं	***3. General Services***	***49***	***52***	***140***	***58***	***58***	***69***	***58***	***75***	***47***
	On Revenue Account	2122	2688	3623	4178	5146	6132	7217	8424	8917
	On Capital Account	5380	6532	7894	8613	9855	8326	9116	9810	8427
ख. राज्य आयोजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता	**B.Central.Assistance for State Plans:**	**4030**	**4356**	**4554**	**6383**	**7079**	**8923**	**9082**	**9394**	**11778**
1. सामान्य सहायता (पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों सहित)	1.Normal Assistance (including Hill Areas)	3353	3887	4175	5704	6089	7377	8475	8894	11321
2. उत्तरपूर्वी परिषद आयोजना	2.North Eastern Council Plan	76	72	88	86	152	126	154	170	197
3. ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण	3. Rural Electrification	159	171	137	232	282	306	215	230	260
4. सूखा राहत के लिए अग्रिम आयोजना सहायता	4 Advance Plan Assistance for Drought Relief	442	226	154	361	556	1114	238	100	0
ग. संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों का आयोजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता	**C.Central Assistance to U. T. Plans**	**381**	**462**	**535**	**680**	**916**	**828**	**736**	**848**	**1070**
(क) विधान मंडल वाले संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	*(a) U.Ts with Legislature:*	*148*	*171*	*194*	*221*	*261*	*47*	*55*	*60*	*70*
अरूणाचल प्रदेश	Arunachal Pradesh	44	53	63	73	91				
गोआ, दमन और दीव	Goa, Daman and Diu	50	60	61	64	80				
मिजोरम	Mizoram	35	35	41	49	52				
पांडिचेरी	Pondicherry	19	23	29	35	38	47	55	60	70
(ख) बिना विधान मंडल वाले संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	*(b) U.Ts Without Legislature*	*233*	*291*	*341*	*459*	*655*	*781*	*681*	*788*	*1000*
अंडमान और निकोबार	Andaman and Nicobar	17	29	28	24	62	43	68	63	97
चंडीगढ़	Chandigarh	16	19	15	33	42	42	29	44	56
दादरा और नागर हवेली	Dadra and Nagar-Haveli	6	1	7	8	8	7	9	11	13
दिल्ली	Delhi	188	235	284	388	535	666	545	640	800
लक्षद्वीप	Lakshadweep	6	7	7	6	6	15	18	19	21
दमन और दीव	Daman & Diu					2	8	12	11	13
जोड़ -राज्य और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को केन्द्रीय सहायता	**TOTAL - Central Assistance to State and U.T Plans**	**4411**	**4818**	**5089**	**7063**	**7995**	**9751**	**9818**	**10242**	**12848**
राजस्व खाते पर	On Revenue Account	1667	1906	2056	2729	3070	3775	3901	3943	5382
पूंजी खाते पर	On Capital Account	2744	2912	3033	4334	4925	5976	5917	6299	7466
कुल जोड़	***GRAND TOTAL***	***11913***	***14038***	***16606***	***19854***	***22996***	***24209***	***26151***	***28476***	***30192***
राजस्व खाते पर	On Revenue Account	3789	4594	5679	6907	8216	9907	11118	12367	14299
पूंजी खाते पर	On Capital Account	8124	9444	10927	12947	14780	14302	15033	16109	15893

• *प्राप्तियों से मिलान करने पर राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में होने वाले निवेश 1985-86, 1986-87 प्रत्येक में 400 करोड़ रुपए, 1987-88 में 200 करोड़ रुपए, 1988-89 में 200 करोड़ रुपए और 1989-90 पूर्वानुमान में 400 करोड़ रुपए के अतिरिक्त है।*

* *Excludes Rs.400 crores each in1985-86,1986-87 Rs 200 crores in1987-88,Rs200 crores in R.E1988-89 and Rs 400 crores in B.E1989-90 being investments in Nationalised Banks matched by receipts.*

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय निकायों को अंशदान
CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL BODIES

अनुबन्ध
ANNEXURE-4

(करोड़ रुपए) (*In crores of rupees*)

मंत्रालय संख्या / विभाग संख्या / मंत्रालय/विभाग	Ministry No. / Department No. / Ministry/Department	वास्तविक Actual 1988-89	बजट Budget 1989-90	संशोधित Revised 1989-90	बजट Budget 1990-91
1. कृषि मंत्रालय	**1. Ministry of Agriculture**	**5.39**	**4.59**	**4.86**	**5.14**
1. कृषि और सहकारिता	1. Agriculture and Cooperation				
(i) खाद्य तथा कृषि संगठन	(i) Food and Agricultural Organisation	1.48	1.47	1.61	2.02
(ii) विश्व खाद्य कार्यक्रम	(ii) World Food programme	2.58	1.32	1.32	1.29
(iii) अन्य	(iii) Others	0.18	0.19	0.22	0.22
2. शहरी विकास	2. Rural Development				
(i) अफ्रीका-ऐशियाई ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण संगठन	(i) Afro-Asian Rural Reconstruction Organisation	0.18	0.18	0.24	0.24
(ii) ऐशिया और प्रशान्त में एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास केन्द्र	(ii) Centre on Integrated Rural Development in Asia and Pacific	..	0.07	0.11	0.11
(iii) अन्य	(iii) Others	..	0.01	0.01	0.01
3. कृषि अनुसंधान और शिक्षा	3. Agricultural Research and Education				
(i) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय राष्ट्रमंडल कृषि ब्यूरो	(i) Commonwealth Agricultural Bureau International	0.23	0.50	0.50	0.40
(ii) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कृषि अनुसंधान संबंधी परामर्शदाता दल	(ii) Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research	0.74	0.85	0.85	0.85
2. नागर विमानन और पर्यटन मंत्रालय	**2. Ministry of Civil Aviation**	**0.29**	**0.26**	**0.26**	**0.26**
4. नागर विमानन	4. Civil Aviation				
(i) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय नागर विमानन संगठन	(i) International Civil Aviation organisation	0.28	0.25	0.25	0.25
(ii) अन्य	(ii) Others	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
3. वाणिज्य मंत्रालय	**3. Ministry of Commerce**	**0.90**	**1.36**	**8.20**	**7.24**
5. वाणिज्य	5. Commerce				
(i) आयात-निर्यात शुल्क और व्यापार संबंधी सामान्य करार	(i) General Agreements on Tariff and Trade	0.38	0.45	0.42	0.49
(ii) ऐशियाई और प्रशान्त विकास केन्द्र	(ii) Asia and Pacific Development Centre	..	..	0.14	0.07
(iii) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय काफी संगठन	(iii) International Coffee Organisation		..	0.05	0.07
(iv) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कालीमिर्च समुदाय	(iv) International Pepper Community	0.52	0.16	0.06	0.07
(v) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय टिन परिषद	(v) International Tin Council	..	..	0.01	0.07
(vi) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार निगम	(vi) ITC	..	..	0.09	0.09
(vii) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय उष्णकटिबंधय लकड़ी परिषद	(vii) International Tropical Timber Council	..	..	0.09	0.09
(viii) वस्तुओं के लिए सामान्य निधि	(viii) Common Fund for commodities	..	..	0.58	0.61
(ix) अन्य	(ix) Others	..	0.75	6.76	5.68
4. संचार मंत्रालय	**4. Ministry of Communications**	**3.01**	**2.82**	**3.73**	**3.59**
6. डाक	6. Posts				
(i) विश्वव्यापक डाक संघ	(i) Universal Postal Union	0.64	0.66	0.76	0.76
(ii) अन्य	(ii) Others	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
7. दूरसंचार	7. Telecommunications				
(i) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय दूरसंचार संघ	(i) International Telecommunications Union	2.29	2.08	2.88	2.75
(ii) एशिया प्रशान्त दूरसंचार समुदाय	(ii) Asia pacific Telecommunity	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.06
5. रक्षा मंत्रालय	**5. Ministry of Defence**	**0.90**	**1.16**	**1.16**	**1.38**
(i) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय हाइड्रोजनिक संगठन	(i) International Hydrographic Organisation	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05
(ii) राष्ट्रमंडल युद्ध समाधि आयोग	(ii) Commonwealth war Graves Commission	0.85	1.10	1.10	1.31
(iii) अन्य	(iii) Others	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02
6. ऊर्जा मंत्रालय	**6. Ministry of Energy**				
8. विद्युत	8. Power	**0.01**	**0.01**	**0.01**	**0.01**
7. पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय	**7. Ministry of Environment and Forests**	**0.27**	**0.29**	**0.29**	**0.31**
9. पर्यावरण, वन तथा वन्य जीवन	9. Environment, Forests & Wild Life				
(i) संयुक्त राष्ट्र पर्यावरण कार्यक्रम	(i) United Nations Environment Programmes	0.15	0.15	0.14	0.16
(ii) प्रकृति और प्राकृतिक स्रोतों के संरक्षण के लिए अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संघ	(ii) International Union for conservation for Nature and Natural Resources	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06
(iii) अन्य	(iii) Others	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.09
8. विदेश मंत्रालय	**8. Ministry of External Affairs**	**3.77**	**4.36**	**7.20**	**7.10**
(i) संयुक्त राष्ट्र बजट के लिए अंशदान	(i) Contribution to UN Budget	2.63	3.00	5.00	5.00
(ii) लेबनान में संयुक्त राष्ट्र अन्तरिम सेना (यू.एन.आई.एफ.आई.एल.)	(ii) UN Interim Forces in Labanon(UNIFIL)	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.12
(iii) यू.एन.डी.ओ..एफ को अंशदान	(iii) Contribution to UNDOF	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.05
(iv) विश्व निशस्त्रीकरण अभियान को अंशदान	(iv) Contribution to World Disarmament campaign	0.13	0.13	0.16	0.16
(v) राष्ट्रमंडल सचिवालय	(v) Commonwealth secretariat	0.36	0.31	0.43	0.48
(vi) राष्ट्रमंडल फाऊडेशन	(vi) Commonwealth Foundation	0.19	0.19	0.22	0.25
(vii) दक्षिण एशियाई क्षेत्रीय सहयोग परिषद सचिवालय	(vii) SAARC Secretariat	0.18	0.25	0.25	0.25
(viii) यू.एन. आई.एम.ओ. सी. को अंशदान	(viii) Contribution to UNIMOG	...	0.13	0.13	0.14

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय निकायों को अंशदान
CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL BODIES

अनुबन्ध
ANNEXURE-4

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

मंत्रालय विभाग	Ministry/Department	वास्तविक Actual 1988-89	बजट Budget 1989-90	संशोधित Revised 1989-90	बजट Budget 1990-91
(ix) यू.एन.टी.ए.जी. को अंशदान	(ix) Contribution to UNTAG	..	..	0.45	0.45
(x) अन्य	(x) Others	0.13	0.18	0.37	0.20
9. वित्त मंत्रालय	**9. Ministry of Finance**	**823.10**	**772.10**	**925.09**	**651.31**
10. आर्थिक कार्य	10. Economic Affairs				
(i) तकनीकी सहयोग के लिए राष्ट्रमंडल निधि	(i) Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation	1.29	0.97	1.08	1.15
(ii) संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम	(ii) United Nations Development Programme	7.90	8.12	7.90	7.90
(iii) कृषि विकास के लिए अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कोष	(iii) International Fund for Agricultural Development	...	3.13	0.01	4.48
(iv) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोश	(iv) The International Monetary Fund	774.74	650.00	802.54	509.40
(v) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पुनर्निर्माण और विकास बैंक	(v) International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	25.31	95.59	97.96	120.27
(vi) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संगठन	(vi) International Development Association	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.01
(vii) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वित्त निगम	(vii) International Finance Corporation	7.20	6.82	8.06	...
(viii) अफ्रीकी विकास निधि	(viii) African Development Fund	5.68	6.46	6.46	7.44
(ix) अफ्रीकी विकास बैंक	(ix) African Development Bank	0.43	0.43	0.52	0.52
(x) अन्य	(x) Others	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02
11. राजस्व	11. Revenue				
(i) सीमाशुल्क सहयोग परिषद	(i) Customs Cooperation Council	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06
(ii) अन्य	(ii) Others	0.04	0.06	0.04	0.06
10. खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय	**10. Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies**	**0.14**	**0.16**	**0.17**	**0.17**
12. खाद्य	12. Food				
(i) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय चीनी (शूगर) परिषद	(i) International Sugar Council	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.08
(ii) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय गेहूं परिषद	(ii) International Wheat Council	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.06
13. नागरिक पूर्ति	13. Civil Supplies	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03
11. स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय	**11. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare**	**2.07**	**2.22**	**2.59**	**2.67**
14. स्वास्थ्य	14. Health				
(i) विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन	(i) World Health Organisation	1.40	1.57	1.94	2.02
(ii) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय रेडक्रास समिति	(ii) International Committee of Red Cross Society	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.03
15. परिवार कल्याण	15. Family Welfare				
(i) जनसंख्या कार्यकलापों हेतु संयुक्त राष्ट्र निधि	(i) United Nations Fund for Population Activities	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60
(ii) अन्य	(ii) Others	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
12. गृह मंत्रालय	**12. Ministry of Home Affairs**				
16. आंतरिक सुरक्षा	16. Internal Security	**0.31**	**0.32**	**0.32**	**0.36**
13. मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय	**13. Ministry of Human Resource Development**	**4.61**	**5.05**	**6.15**	**6.07**
17. शिक्षा	17. Education				
(i) एशियाई प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान	(i) Asian Institute of Technology	0.09	0.13	0.12	0.12
(ii) यूनेस्को	(ii) UNESCO	1.00	1.26	1.26	1.40
(iii) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कापीराइट संघ	(iii) International copyright Union	0.14	0.15	0.14	0.15
(iv) आर्थिक अनुसंधान के विकास के लिए विश्व संस्थाओं की निधि को अंशदान	(iv) Contribution to the fund of world Institutions for Development Economic Research(WIDER)	...	0.27	0.25	0.14
(v) राष्ट्रमण्डल विश्वविद्यालय महाविद्यालय की स्थपना	(v) Setting of Commonwealth University or College	0.15	...	1.10	1.00
(vi) अन्य	(vi) Others	0.01	0.05	0.06	0.01
18. कला और संस्कृति	18. Art and Culture	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04
19. युवा कार्य और खेलकूद	19. Youth Affairs and Sports				
(i) राष्ट्रमंडल युवा कार्यक्रम-राष्ट्रमंडल सचिवालय	(i) Commonwealth Youth Programme-Commonwealth Secretariat	0.18	0.15	0.18	0.19
20. महिला और बाल विकास	20. Women and Child Development				
(i) यूनिसेफ	(i) UNICEF	2.98	2.98	2.98	2.98
(ii) अन्य	(ii) Others	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04
14. उद्योग मंत्रालय	**14. Ministry of Industry**	**2.49**	**2.36**	**2.75**	**3.00**
21. औद्योगिक विकास	21. Industrial development				
(i) एशियाई उत्पादकता संगठन	(i) Asian Productivity Organisation	0.51	0.46	0.59	0.65
(ii) संयुक्त राष्ट्र औद्योगिक विकास संगठन	(ii) United Nations Industrial Development Organisation	1.84	1.80	2.00	2.25
22. सरकारी उद्यम	22. Public Enterprises	0.14	0.10	0.16	0.10
15. सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय	**15. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting**	**0.64**	**0.72**	**0.81**	**0.83**
(i) एशिया-प्रशान्त प्रसारण संघ	(i) Asia-pacific Broadcasting Union	0.24	0.27	0.34	0.35
(ii) संचार विकास के लिए अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम	(ii) International Programme for Development of Communications	0.14	0.15	0.17	0.17
(iii) विस समाचार	(iii) Vis News	0.19	0.19	0.21	0.21
(iv) एशिया-प्रशान्त प्रसारण विकास संस्थान	(iv) Asia-pacific Institute for Broadcasting Development	0.04	0.06	0.06	0.06
(v) अन्य	(v) Others	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.04

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय निकायों को अंशदान
CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL BODIES

अनुबन्ध
ANNEXURE-4

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

मंत्रालय संख्या / विभाग संख्या / मंत्रालय विभाग	Ministry No. / Department No. / Ministry/Department	वास्तविक Actual 1988-89	बजट Budget 1989-90	संशोधित Revised 1989-90	बजट Budget 1990-91
16. श्रम मंत्रालय	**16. Ministry of Labour**	**1.35**	**1.15**	**1.28**	**1.29**
(i) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय श्रम संगठन	(i) International Labour Organisation	1.09	0.92	1.06	1.06
(ii) अन्य	(ii) Others	0.26	0.23	0.22	0.23
17. विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय	**17. Ministry of Law and Justice**				
23. विधायी कार्य	23. Legal Affairs	**0.01**	**0.01**	**0.01**	**0.01**
18. कार्मिक, लोक शिकायतें और पेंशन मंत्रालय	**18. Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions**				
24. कार्मिक तथा प्रशिक्षण	24. Personnel and Training	**0.01**	**0.01**	**0.01**	**0.01**
19. योजना मंत्रालय	**19. Ministry of Planning**				
25. सांख्यिकी	25. Statistics	**0.02**	**0.02**	**0.02**	**0.04**
20. रेल मंत्रालय	**20. Ministry of Railways**	**0.11**	..	**0.09**	**0.09**
(i) रेलवे अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संघ और अनुसंधान तथा प्रयोगों के लिए कार्यालय	(i) International Union of Railways & Office for Research and Experiments	0.07	..	0.07	0.07
(ii) अन्य	(ii) Others	0.04	..	0.02	0.02
21. विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय	**21. Ministry of Science and Technology**	**0.67**	**0.61**	**0.76**	**0.81**
26. विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी	26. Science and Technology				
(i) विश्व मौसम विज्ञान संगठन	(i) World Meteorological Organisation	0.35	0.40	0.38	0.40
(ii) संयुक्त राष्ट्र संगठन	(ii) United Nations Organisations	0.01	0.05	0.05	0.05
(iii) विज्ञान संघों की अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय परिषद	(iii) International Council of Scientific Unions	0.15	0.16	0.15	0.16
27. वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान	27. Scientific and Industrial Research				
(i) राष्ट्रमंडल विज्ञान परिषद	(i) Commonwealth Science Council	0.12	..	0.12	0.14
(ii) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय माप-तौल ब्यूरो (बी.आई पी एम)	(ii) Bureau DE POIDS ET MEASURES (BIPM) (International Bureau of weights and Measures)	0.04	..	0.05	0.06
(iii) अन्य	(iii) Others	..	..	0.01	..
22. इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय	**22. Ministry of Steel and Mines**				
28. खानें	28. Mines	**0.03**	**0.03**	**0.03**	**0.03**
23. जल-भूतल परिवहन मंत्रालय	**23. Ministry of Surface Transport**	..	**0.52**	**0.53**	**0.62**
(i) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय समुद्री संगठन	(i) International Maritime Organisation	..	0.50	0.50	0.60
(ii) अन्य	(ii) Others	..	0.02	0.03	0.02
24. वस्त्रोद्योग मंत्रालय	**24. Ministry of Textiles**	**0.38**	**0.40**	**0.46**	**0.40**
(i) पटसन अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय	(i) Jute International	0.11	0.15	0.20	0.15
(ii) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कपास संस्थान और कपास सलाहकार समिति	(ii) International Institute of Cotton and Cotton Advisory Committee	0.27	0.25	0.26	0.25
25. पर्यटन मंत्रालय	**25. Ministry of Tourism**	**0.09**	**0.10**	**0.11**	**0.12**
(i) डब्ल्यु. टी.ओ.	(i) W.T.O.	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.06
(ii) अन्य	(ii) Others	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.06
26. शहरी विकास मंत्रालय	**26. Ministry of Urban Development**	**0.01**	**0.16**	**0.21**	**0.17**
(i) मानव पुनर्वासी के लिए संयुक्त राष्ट्र केन्द्र(यू.एन.सी.एच.एस.)	(i) United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (UNCHS)	..	0.15	0.20	0.17
(ii) अन्य	(ii) Others	0.01	0.01	0.01	..
27. जल संसाधन मंत्रालय	**27. Ministry of Water Resources**	**0.01**	**0.02**	**0.02**	**0.02**
28. परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग	**28. Department of Atomic Energy**	**0.70**	**0.80**	**0.90**	**1.00**
29. महासागर विकास विभाग	**29. Department of Ocean Development**	**0.37**	..	**0.15**	**0.15**
30. लोक सभा	**30. Lok Sabha**	**0.11**	**0.14**	**0.14**	**0.14**
कुल जोड़	***GRAND TOTAL***	***851.77***	***801.75***	***968.31***	***694.34***

31.3.89 को केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दी गई गारंटियां और बकाया राशि

GUARANTEES GIVEN BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT AND OUTSTANDING AS ON 31.3.1989

अनुबन्ध
ANNEXURE-5

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

मंत्रालय संख्या / विभाग संख्या / मंत्रालय/विभाग	Ministry No. / Department No. / Ministry/Department	गारंटियों के मामलों की संख्या No. of Cases of guarantees	गारंटियों की अधिकतम राशि जिसके लिए सरकार के साथ करार हुआ Maximum amount of guarantees for which Govt. have entered into agreement	31.3.1989 को गारंटियों की राशि और बकाया राशि Sums guaranteed and outstanding as on 31.3.1989
1. कृषि मंत्रालय	**1. Ministry of Agriculture**			
1. कृषि और सहकारिता	1. Agriculture and Cooperation	20	652.13	516.46
2. उर्वरक	2. Fertilizers	22	917.05	666.80
2. नागर विमानन मंत्रालय	**2. Ministry of Civil Aviation**	18	1933.52	1597.94
3. संचार मंत्रालय	**3. Ministry of Communications**			
3. दूर-संचार	3. Telecommunications	2	670.86	659.25
4. रक्षा मंत्रालय	**4. Ministry of Defence**			
4. रक्षा उत्पादन और पूर्ति	4. Defence Production and Supplies	12	242.17	140.18
5. ऊर्जा मंत्रालय	**5. Ministry of Energy**			
5. कोयला	5. Coal	5	138.05	124.16
6. विद्युत	6. Power	38	3778.73	3487.96
6. वित्त मंत्रालय	**6. Ministry of Finance**			
7. आर्थिक कार्य	7. Economic Affairs	145	17839.93	14173.72
7. खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय	**7. Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies**			
8. खाद्य	8. Food	10	65.60	65.35
9. नागरिक पूर्ति	9. Civil Supplies	26	14.77	5.64
8. गृह मंत्रालय	**8. Ministry of Home Affairs**			
10. आन्तरिक सुरक्षा	10. Internal Security	1	2.36	0.70
9. उद्योग मंत्रालय	**9. Ministry of Industry**			
11. औद्योगिक विकास	11. Industrial Development	5	3785.84	88.20
12. सरकारी उद्यम	12. Public Enterprises	25	1127.07	884.79
10. सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय	**10. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting**	6	5.65	3.89
11. पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय	**11. Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals**			
13. पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस	13. Petroleum and Natural Gas	2	3.01	2.07
14. रसायन और पेट्रो-रसायन	14. Chemicals and Petro-Chemicals	9	161.14	157.21
12. रेल मंत्रालय	**12. Ministry of Railways**	68	245.43	245.43
13. इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय	**13. Ministry of Steel and Mines**			
15. इस्पात	15. Steel	17	619.31	593.19
14. जल-भूतल परिवहन मंत्रालय	**14. Ministry of Surface Transport**			
16. जल-भूतल परिवहन	16. Surface Transport	12	1354.45	884.38
17. पत्तन, दीपस्तम्भ और नौवहन	17. Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	4	66.89	66.89
15. वस्त्रोद्योग मंत्रालय	**15. Ministry of Textiles**	23	97.59	89.06
16. पर्यटन मंत्रालय	**16. Ministry of Tourism**	3	5.50	2.08
17. शहरी विकास मंत्रालय	**17. Ministry of Urban Development**	136	988.96	765.44
18. परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग	**18. Department of Atomic Energy**	4	15.07	15.07
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***	***613***	***34731.08***	***25235.86***

अनुबन्ध
ANNEXURE-6

1988—89 के दौरान गैर-सरकारी संस्थाओं/संगठनों/व्यक्तियों के लिए 5 लाख रूपए (आवर्ती) अथवा 10 लाख रूपए (अनावर्ती) से अधिक रकम मंजूर किए गए सहायता अनुदान

GRANTS-IN-AID EXCEEDING Rs.5 LAKHS (RECURRING) OR Rs.10 LAKHS (NON-RECURRING) SANCTIONED TO PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS/ORGANISATIONS/INDIVIDUALS DURING 1988-89.

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

मंत्रालय संख्या विभाग संख्या मंत्रालय/विभाग	Min. No. Deptt. No. Ministry/Department	मदों की संख्या No. of Items	अनुदान की राशि Amount of grant आवर्ती Recurring	अनावर्ती Non-recurring
1. नागर विमानन मंत्रालय	1. Ministry of Civil Aviation	1	0.06	..
2. वाणिज्य मंत्रालय	2. Ministry of Commerce	24	15.12	..
3. रक्षा मंत्रालय	3. Ministry of Defence	3	0.91	...
4. वित्त मंत्रालय	4. Ministry of Finance			
1. आर्थिक कार्य	1. Economic Affairs	3	3.93	0.10
5. स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय	5. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare			
2. स्वास्थ्य	2. Health	12	2.73	0.36
3. परिवार कल्याण	3. Family Welfare	32	3.40	0.40
6. मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय	6. Ministry of Human Resource Development			
4. शिक्षा	4. Education	80	10.07	1.43
5. महिला और बाल विकास	5. Women and Child Development	18	6.64	0.94
6. कला तथा संस्कृति	6. Art and Culture	2	1.15	0.20
7. युवा कार्य और खेल-कूद	7. Youth Affairs & Sports	2	...	0.60
7. श्रम मंत्रालय	7. Ministry of Labour	1	0.08	...
8. विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय	8. Ministry of Law and Justice			
8. विधि कार्य	8. Legal Affairs	2	0.14	..
9. कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत और पेंशन मंत्रालय	9. Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions			
9. कार्मिक और प्रशिक्षण	9. Personnel and Training	2	0.85	1.72
10. रेलवे मंत्रालय	10. Ministry of Railways	4	...	0.11
11. विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय	11. Ministry of Science and Technology			
10. विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी	10. Science and Technology	4	0.25	0.30
11. जैव प्रौद्योगिकी	11. Bio Technology	2	1.53	...
12. वस्त्रोद्योग मंत्रालय	12. Ministry of Textiles	10	5.99	...
13. पर्यटन मंत्रालय	13. Ministry of Tourism	4	4.34	2.66
14. कल्याण मंत्रालय	14. Ministry of Welfare	39	3.60	0.89
15. परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग	15. Department of Atomic Energy	12	15.45	33.97
कुल जोड़	*Grand Total*	*257*	*76.24*	*43.68*

अनुबन्ध
ANNEXURE-7

स्थापना की अनुमानित संख्या और उसके लिए व्यवस्था
Estimated Strength of Establishment and provision therefor.

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

पहली मार्च को अनुमानित संख्या Estimated Strength as on 1st March			मंत्रालय/विभाग	Ministry/Department	बजट अनुमान 1989-90 B.E. 1989-90			संशोधित अनुमान 1989-90 R.E. 1989-90			बजट अनुमान 1990-91 B.E. 1990-91		
1989	1990	1991			वेतन Pay	भत्ते (यात्रा व्यय के अलावा) Allowances (other than Travel Expenses)	यात्रा व्यय Travel Expenses	वेतन Pay	भत्ते (यात्रा व्यय के अलावा) Allowances (other than Travel Expenses)	यात्रा व्यय Travel Expenses	वेतन Pay	भत्ते (यात्रा व्यय के अलावा) Allowances (other than Travel Expenses)	यात्रा व्यय Travel Expenses
			1. कृषि मंत्रालय	1. Ministry of Agriculture.									
10,850	11,186	12,380	i) कृषि और सहकारिता विभाग	i) Department of Agriculture & Cooperation	19.12	9.04	1.29	15.59	10.48	1.20	16.10	11.67	1.48
97	108	108	ii) कृषि अनुसंधान और शिक्षा विभाग	ii) Department of Agricultural Research and Education	0.20	0.07	0.04	0.24	0.16	0.08	0.32	0.17	0.09
2,247	2,247	2,271	iii) ग्रामीण विकास विभाग	iii) Department of Rural Development	4.70	2.00	0.43	4.80	2.50	0.46	4.80	2.52	0.45
396	396	396	iv) उर्वरक विभाग	iv) Department of Fertilizers.	0.87	0.36	0.05	0.87	0.34	0.05	0.88	0.52	0.05
1,474	1,464	1,485	2. नागर विमानन मंत्रालय	2. Ministry of Civil Aviation	4.60	1.40	0.60	3.93	4.07	0.50	5.09	5.62	0.64
			3. वाणिज्य मंत्रालय	3. Ministry of Commerce									
5,115	5,191	5,214	i) वाणिज्य विभाग	i) Department of Commerce	11.97	7.98	2.29	11.77	7.85	2.27	12.16	8.11	2.49
6,584	6,544	6,572	ii) पूर्ति विभाग	ii) Department of Supply	13.14	5.95	0.52	12.26	7.37	0.53	12.94	7.75	0.56
			4. संचार मंत्रालय	4. Ministry of Communication									
5,91,177	5,92,532	6,01,743	i) डाक विभाग	i) Department of Posts	683.37	225.60	11.92	736.31	136.58	12.04	793.07	184.62	13.41
3,39,213	3,49,267	3,35,969	ii) दूर-संचार विभाग	ii) Department of Telecommunication	529.40	323.92	28.40	483.06	350.45	23.38	523.62	405.87	27.22
37,621	39,220	39,996	5. रक्षा मंत्रालय (सिविल)	5. Ministry of Defence (Civil)	81.81	22.52	3.40	81.92	32.85	3.45	84.95	41.34	3.78
			6. ऊर्जा मंत्रालय	6. Ministry of Energy									
476	478	472	i) कोयला विभाग	i) Department of Coal	1.22	0.29	0.09	1.22	0.31	0.10	1.28	0.38	0.12
3,130	3,143	3,150	ii) विद्युत विभाग	ii) Department of Power	8.39	3.22	0.93	8.16	3.14	0.84	9.37	3.67	1.00
488	488	533	iii) गैर-पारम्परिक ऊर्जा स्रोत विभाग	iii) Department of Non-conventional Energy Sources.	1.18	0.51	0.22	1.19	0.51	0.22	1.24	0.52	0.20
6,875	6,866	6,903	7. पर्यावरण तथा वन मंत्रालय	7. Ministry of Environment and Forests	13.51	5.46	1.54	14.98	6.57	1.42	14.70	5.74	1.50
5,882	6,901	6,936	8. विदेश मंत्रालय	8. Ministry of External Affairs	27.86	24.73	15.96	28.51	24.82	17.86	30.51	25.07	20.28
			9. वित्त मंत्रालय	9. Ministry of Finance									
27,728	28,462	28,746	i) आर्थिक कार्य विभाग	i) Department of Economic Affairs	19.68	11.51	1.42	15.82	13.89	1.40	16.84	15.52	1.47
1,024	1,095	1,197	ii) व्यय विभाग	ii) Department of Expenditure	1.90	1.27	0.14	2.10	1.51	0.18	2.50	1.72	0.21
1,19,433	1,22,658	1,20,176	iii) राजस्व विभाग	iii) Department of Revenue	222.67	98.56	12.17	217.05	123.10	12.98	230.02	126.21	13.68
67,924	69,869	70,861	iv) लेखा परीक्षा	iv) Audit	133.80	60.88	19.00	133.80	77.62	19.00	136.22	84.03	20.15
			10. खाद्य और नागरिक आपूर्ति मंत्रालय	10. Ministry of Food & Civil Supplies									
2,534	2,534	2,501	i) खाद्य विभाग	i) Department of Food	5.94	1.75	0.79	4.51	3.00	0.66	5.20	3.47	0.74
678	678	678	ii) नागरिक आपूर्ति विभाग	ii) Department of Civil Supplies	1.43	0.67	0.14	1.45	0.68	0.14	1.46	0.76	0.16
947	947	1,125	11. खाद्य संसाधन उद्योग मंत्रालय	11. Ministry of Food Processing Industries	2.41	1.32	0.30	1.93	1.28	0.23	2.67	1.78	0.38
			12. स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय	12. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare									
39,638	39,913	40,259	i) स्वास्थ्य विभाग	i) Department of Health	48.62	24.31	0.88	49.92	33.28	1.03	56.29	37.53	1.08
897	872	872	ii) परिवार कल्याण विभाग	ii) Department of Family Welfare	2.30	0.90	0.22	2.19	0.85	0.20	2.28	1.02	0.26
			13. गृह मंत्रालय	13. Ministry of Home Affairs									
28,229	28,961	75,877	i) गृह मंत्रालय	i) Ministry of Home Affairs	52.04	23.00	4.91	49.22	32.19	4.97	72.06	36.54	20.01
4,30,292	4,66,982	4,71,010	ii) पुलिस	ii) Police	522.31	195.81	62.90	514.45	277.44	60.01	550.81	299.15	114.55
			14. मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय	14. Ministry of Human Resource Development									
2,433	2,589	2,444	i) शिक्षा विभाग	i) Department of Education	7.66	2.14	0.50	5.42	2.43	0.49	5.84	3.01	0.57
444	457	462	ii) युवा कार्यक्रम और खेल विभाग	ii) Department of Youth Affairs and Sports	1.29	0.33	0.19	1.05	0.44	0.19	1.20	0.47	0.25
50	48	48	iii) कला विभाग	iii) Department of Arts	0.06	0.03	0.15	0.06	0.05	0.15	0.06	0.06	0.15
11,597	11,688	11,785	iv) संस्कृति विभाग	iv) Department of Culture	17.89	3.95	1.32	19.79	4.75	1.22	21.95	6.07	1.44
211	230	250	v) महिला एवं बाल विकास विभाग	v) Department of Women and Child Development.	0.56	0.32	0.10	0.47	0.42	0.10	0.52	0.43	0.06

			15. उद्योग मंत्रालय	15. Ministry of Industry									
7,925	8,471	8,471	i) औद्योगिक विकास विभाग	i) Department of Industrial Development	15.58	8.15	1.21	16.16	8.68	1.22	17.92	9.63	1.35
2,089	2,120	2,120	ii) कम्पनी कार्य विभाग	ii) Department of Company Affairs	4.12	2.07	0.18	4.10	2.08	0.17	4.71	2.38	0.18
405	404	404	iii) सरकारी उद्यम विभाग	iii) Department of Public Enterprises	0.99	0.71	0.14	0.88	0.61	0.09	0.93	0.72	0.13
45,717	46,463	60,244	16. सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय	16. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	83.60	37.61	5.46	80.48	37.00	5.20	93.34	45.39	5.74
11,088	12,139	12,021	17. श्रम मंत्रालय	17. Ministry of Labour	21.89	10.00	2.15	19.77	12.89	2.26	22.32	14.44	2.37
3,572	3,707	3,840	18. विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय	18. Ministry of Law and Justice	6.96	4.91	0.37	6.70	5.34	0.39	7.83	5.97	0.41
175	187	187	19. संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय	19. Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs	0.44	0.12	0.04	0.44	0.12	0.04	0.46	0.14	0.04
7,651	7,542	7,825	20. कार्मिक,लोक शिकायत तथा पेंशन मंत्रालय	20. Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievences & Pensions	14.60	6.53	2.25	14.75	6.94	2.23	15.78	7.07	2.35
			21. पैट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय	21. Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals									
322	320	320	(i) पैट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस विभाग	(i) Department of Petroleum & Nautal Gas	0.91	0.23	0.09	0.94	0.14	0.09	1.03	0.23	0.10
203	218	273	(ii) रसायन और पैट्रो-रसायन विभाग	(ii) Department of Chemicals & Petro Chemicals	0.89	0.06	0.13	0.50	0.29	0.09	0.54	0.32	0.10
			22. योजना मंत्रालय	22. Ministry of Planning									
4,844	5,241	5,305	i) योजना आयोग	i) Planning Commission	13.05	5.75	1.44	13.02	5.81	1.29	13.56	6.84	1.19
6,985	7,002	7,048	ii) सांख्यिकी विभाग	ii) Department of Statistics	13.96	6.80	2.45	16.41	10.01	2.30	15.20	10.35	2.47
127	103	103	23. कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय	23. Ministry of Programme Implementation	0.34	0.16	0.05	0.33	0.15	0.05	0.34	0.16	0.05
18,20,000*	18,31,000*	18,42,000*	24. रेल मंत्रालय	24. Ministry of Railways	2,947.38	1,478.54	130.60	2,756.04	1,655.57	129.56	2,854.32	1,874.44	133.71
			25. विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय	25. Ministry of Science and Technology									
27,996	27,719	27,915	i) विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग	i) Department of Science and Technology	42.66	19.86	5.81	42.75	19.80	4.60	43.25	20.03	4.75
79	80	97	ii) वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान विभाग	ii) Department of Scientific and Industrial Research	0.36	0.12	0.07	0.36	0.10	0.07	0.50	0.13	0.08
200	202	221	iii) जैव प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग	iii) Department of Biotechnology	0.54	0.14	0.17	0.53	0.13	0.11	0.72	0.18	0.15
			26. इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय	26. Ministry of Steel & Mines									
694	694	694	i) इस्पात विभाग	i) Department of Steel	1.57	0.81	0.14	1.56	0.81	0.13	1.63	0.83	0.14
20,845	21,102	21,371	ii) खान विभाग	ii) Department of Mines	37.86	13.54	5.72	39.14	17.46	6.18	42.40	20.04	6.12
5,324	5,311	5,457	27. जल-भूतल परिवहन मंत्रालय	27. Ministry of Surface Transport	13.52	3.92	1.15	11.95	5.09	1.00	13.19	7.04	1.15
5,596	5,590	5,590	28. वस्त्रोद्योग मंत्रालय	28. Ministry of Textiles	5.62	3.74	0.70	5.63	3.76	0.68	5.55	3.71	0.77
707	690	691	29. पर्यटन मंत्रालय	29. Ministry of Tourism	2.48	1.34	0.14	2.22	1.75	0.17	2.52	1.89	0.17
37,431	37,656	37,678	30. शहरी विकास मंत्रालय	30. Ministry of UrbanDevelopment	63.48	32.36	1.48	61.89	38.68	1.57	64.28	42.55	1.61
13,007	12,912	13,163	31. जल संसाधन मंत्रालय	31. Ministry of Water Resources	34.92	9.40	3.16	34.98	10.45	3.26	36.22	14.03	4.04
1,031	1,057	1,066	32. कल्याण मंत्रालय	32. Ministry of Welfare	2.20	1.19	0.24	2.34	1.14	0.26	2.72	1.40	0.37
30,805	32,922	33,576	33. परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग	33. Department of Atomic Energy	74.27	32.00	3.59	72.91	37.70	3.54	79.23	46.33	4.30
1,452	1,464	1,935	34. इलेक्ट्रानिकी विभाग	34. Department of Electronics	2.50	2.00	1.10	2.70	2.10	1.10	3.30	2.40	1.30
136	234	254	35. महासागर विकास विभाग	35. Department of Ocean Development	0.78	0.12	0.14	0.36	0.13	0.19	0.51	0.36	0.18
14,736	16,384	16,873	36. अंतरिक्ष विभाग	36. Department of Space	38.92	15.80	4.79	39.86	20.32	4.88	43.53	22.37	5.21
1,126	1,127	1,127	37. मंत्रिमंडल सचिवालय	37. Cabinet Secretariat	2.31	1.04	0.29	2.21	1.23	0.17	1.94	1.00	0.18
1,406	1,613	1,613	38. लोक सभा सचिवालय	38. Lok Sabha Secretariat	3.66	2.19	0.04	3.66	1.65	0.04	3.66	1.86	0.05
766	772	774	39. राज्य सभा सचिवालय	39. Rajya Sabha Secretariat	1.66	0.71	0.03	1.65	0.72	0.03	1.75	0.84	0.04
320	321	321	40. राष्ट्रपति सचिवालय	40. President Secretariat	0.66	0.21	...	0.69	0.28	...	0.70	0.29	...
42	42	42	41. उपराष्ट्रपति सचिवालय	41. Vice-President Secretariat	0.09	0.05	0.02	0.09	0.05	0.02	0.10	0.05	0.02
1,806	1,806	1,822	42. संघ लोक सेवा आयोग	42. U.P.S.C.	3.90	1.53	0.81	3.46	2.26	0.11	3.66	2.73	0.12
			43. संघ राज्य क्षेत्र (बिना विधानमंडल)	43. Union Territories (Without Legislature)									
1,40,480	1,41,258	1,43,536	i) दिल्ली	i) Delhi	225.19	110.77	2.29	234.20	140.80	2.46	258.78	150.25	3.00
17,666	18,120	19,427	ii) अण्डमान और निकोबार द्वीप	ii) Andaman and Nicobar Island	29.79	18.10	1.03	30.99	23.05	1.03	33.59	24.65	1.04
2,661	2,699	3,560	iii) दादरा और नागर हवेली	iii) Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4.18	1.75	0.17	3.67	1.84	0.14	5.27	2.94	0.20
3,661	3,728	4,164	iv) लक्षद्वीप	iv) Lakshadweep	3.25	3.05	0.42	5.49	3.43	0.47	7.91	4.41	0.61
19,570	20,115	20,425	v) चण्डीगढ़	v) Chandigarh	20.10	23.62	0.17	26.50	18.47	0.23	29.40	19.55	0.27
3,315	4,060	4,060	vi) दमन और दीव	vi) Daman and Diu	5.99	1.88	0.20	6.50	1.90	0.20	6.60	2.07	0.20
40,09,645	**40,88,609**	**41,70,032**	**जोड़**	**TOTAL**	**6189.07**	**2922.68**	**353.24**	**5992.85**	**3261.66**	**344.97**	**6358.14**	**3693.35**	**434.69**

* इसमें दैनिक मजदूर शामिल है * *Includes causal Labour*

Expenditure Budget 1990-91 volume 2 (Incorporating Notes on Demands for Grants)

प्राप्तियों और वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, वर्ष, 1990-91 के लिए बजट व्यवस्था इस प्रकार है । और ब्यौरा इस विवरण के अन्तिम कालम में दिखाए गए पृष्ठों पर दिया गया है ।

Budget Provision, net of receipts and recoveries, for the year 1990-91 are as under. Further details are on pages indicated in the last column of this Statement

बजट 1990-91 Budget (करोड़ रुपए) *(In crores of Rupees)*

मंत्रालय/मांग	Ministry/Demand	राजस्व Revenue	आयोजना पूंजी Plan Capital	जोड़ Total	राजस्व Revenue	आयोजना-भिन्न पूंजी Non Plan Capital	जोड़ Total	आयोजना तथा आयोजना-भिन्न जोड़ Total Plan & Non Plan	पृष्ठ संख्या Page No.
कृषि मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE**	**3993.74**	**303.99**	**4297.73**	**5241.72**	**80.35**	**5322.07**	**9619.80**	
1. कृषि	1. Agriculture	476.67	12.09	488.76	1030.28	0.35	1030.63	1519.39	1-5
2. कृषि और सहकारिता विभाग की अन्य सेवाएं	2. Other Services of Department of Agriculture & Cooperation	212.36	235.16	447.52	23.46	...	23.46	470.98	6-10
3. कृषि अनुसंधान और शिक्षा विभाग	3. Department of Agricultural Research and Education	154.00	...	154.00	173.00	...	173.00	327.00	11
4. ग्रामीण विकास विभाग	4. Department of Rural Development.	3128.78	0.30	3129.08	12.78	...	12.78	3141.86	12-15
5. उर्वरक विभाग	5. Department of Fertilizers.	21.93	56.44	78.37	4002.20	80.00	4082.20	4160.57	16-19
नागर विमानन मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION**	**0.73**	**5.01**	**5.74**	**74.32**	**...**	**74.32**	**80.06**	
6. नागर विमानन मंत्रालय	6. Ministry of Civil Aviation	0.73	5.01	5.74	74.32	...	74.32	80.06	20-21
वाणिज्य मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF COMMERCE**	**46.21**	**23.65**	**69.86**	**2448.66**	**353.00**	**2801.66**	**2871.52**	
7. वाणिज्य विभाग	7. Department of Commerce	42.67	23.65	66.32	2424.48	353.00	2777.48	2843.80	22-25
8 पूर्ति विभाग	8. Department of Supply	3.54	...	3.54	24.18	...	24.18	27.72	26
संचार मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS**	**11.12**	**76.03**	**87.15**	**262.35**	**-3.00**	**259.35**	**346.50**	
9. संचार मंत्रालय	9. Ministry of Communications	1.72	...	1.72	6.35	...	6.35	8.07	27
10. डाक सेवाएं	10. Postal Services	9.40	50.60	60.00	256.00	-3.00	253.00	313.00	28-29
11. दूरसंचार सेवाएं	11. Telecommunication Services	...	25.43	25.43	...	...	...	25.43	30-31
रक्षा मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF DEFENCE**	**...**	**...**	**...**	**12596.79**	**4968.42**	**17565.21**	**17565.21**	
12. रक्षा मंत्रालय	12. Ministry of Defence	...	...	...	148.68	166.53	315.21	315.21	32-34
13. रक्षा पेंशनें	13. Defence Pensions	...	...	...	1500.00	...	1500.00	1500.00	35
14. रक्षा सेवाएं-थल सेना	14. Defence Services - Army	...	...	...	7910.15	...	7910.15	7910.15	36
15. रक्षा सेवाएं-नौ सेना	15. Defence Services - Navy	...	...	...	877.00	...	877.00	877.00	37
16. रक्षा सेवाएं-वायु सेना	16. Defence Services - Air Force	...	...	...	2017.76	...	2017.76	2017.76	38
17. रक्षा आयुध निर्माणियां	17. Defence Ordnance Factories	...	...	...	143.20	...	143.20	143.20	39
18. रक्षा सेवाओं पर पूंजी परिव्यय	18. Capital Outlay on Defence Services	...	...	...	...	4801.89	4801.89	4801.89	40
ऊर्जा मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF ENERGY**	**197.89**	**3589.61**	**3787.50**	**445.46**	**...**	**445.46**	**4232.96**	
19. कोयला विभाग	19. Department of Coal	15.55	975.00	990.55	138.84	...	138.84	1129.39	41-43
20. विद्युत विभाग	20. Department of Power	63.46	2608.76	2672.22	305.26	...	305.26	2977.48	44-48
21. गैर-पारम्परिक ऊर्जा स्रोत विभाग	21. Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources	118.88	5.85	124.73	1.36	...	1.36	126.09	49-50
पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS**	**227.19**	**4.41**	**231.60**	**39.56**	**...**	**39.56**	**271.16**	
22. पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय	22. Ministry of Environment and Forests	227.19	4.41	231.60	39.56	...	39.56	271.16	51-54
विदेश मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS**	**...**	**...**	**...**	**504.31**	**73.34**	**577.65**	**577.65**	
23. विदेश मंत्रालय	23. Ministry of External Affairs	...	...	...	504.31	73.34	577.65	577.65	55-56
वित्त मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF FINANCE**	**4655.49**	**6906.74**	**11562.23**	**25494.95**	**756.32**	**26251.27**	**37813.50**	
24. आर्थिक कार्य विभाग	24. Department of Economic Affairs	28.75	35.00	63.75	391.96	205.15	597.11	660.86	57-59
25. करेंसी, सिक्का निर्माण और स्टाम्प	25. Currency, Coinage and Stamps	...	...	...	22.24	122.56	144.80	144.80	60-62
26. वित्तीय संस्थानों को अदायगियां	26. Payments to Financial Institutions	63.60	497.05	560.65	194.32	138.26	332.58	893.23	63-66
27. पेंशनें	27. Pensions	...	...	...	503.49	...	503.49	503.49	67

बजट 1990-91 Budget (करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

मंत्रालय/मांग	Ministry/Demand	आयोजना राजस्व Revenue	आयोजना पूंजी Plan Capital	जोड़ Total	राजस्व Revenue	आयोजना-भिन्न पूंजी Non Plan Capital	जोड़ Total	आयोजना तथा आयोजना-भिन्न जोड़ Total Plan & Non Plan	पृष्ठ संख्या Page No.
28. विनियोग-ब्याज संदाय	28. Appropriation - Interest Payments	...	...	...	20850.00	...	20850.00	20850.00	68
29. राज्य सरकारों को अन्तरण	29. Transfers to State Governments	4562.40	6372.43	10934.83	2576.27	...	2576.27	13511.10	69-70
30. सरकारी कर्मचारियों आदि को उधार	30. Loans to Government Servants etc.	...	...	...	...	112.00	112.00	112.00	71
31. विनियोग-ऋण की वापसी-अदायगी*	31. Appropriation - Repayment of Debt *	...	...	...	...	0.00	0.00	0.00	72
32. व्यय विभाग	32. Department of Expenditure	0.74	2.26	3.00	106.34	...	106.34	109.34	73
33. लेखा परीक्षा	33. Audit	...	...	...	242.97	...	242.97	242.97	74
34. राजस्व विभाग	34. Department of Revenue	...	...	...	38.52	1.60	40.12	40.12	75
35. प्रत्यक्ष कर	35. Direct Taxes	...	...	...	220.56	30.00	250.56	250.56	76
36. अप्रत्यक्ष कर	36. Indirect Taxes	...	...	...	348.28	146.75	495.03	495.03	77
खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES**	**11.44**	**33.32**	**44.76**	**2365.28**	**0.20**	**2365.48**	**2410.24**	
37. खाद्य विभाग	37. Department of Food	6.30	26.31	32.61	2361.84	...	2361.84	2394.45	78-79
38. नागरिक पूर्ति विभाग	38. Department of Civil Supplies	5.14	7.01	12.15	3.44	0.20	3.64	15.79	80-81
खाद्य संसाधन उद्योग मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES**	**18.38**	**11.62**	**30.00**	**4.42**	**0.01**	**4.43**	**34.43**	
39. खाद्य संसाधन उद्योग मंत्रालय	39. Ministry of Food Processing Industries	18.38	11.62	30.00	4.42	0.01	4.43	34.43	82
स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE**	**938.98**	**0.50**	**939.48**	**245.81**	**-1.10**	**244.71**	**1184.19**	
40. स्वास्थ्य विभाग	40. Department of Health	264.08	0.45	264.53	235.50	-1.10	234.40	498.93	83-88
41. परिवार कल्याण विभाग	41. Department of Family Welfare	674.90	0.05	674.95	10.31	...	10.31	685.26	89-93
गृह मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**	**119.52**	**158.99**	**278.51**	**2014.75**	**189.81**	**2204.56**	**2483.07**	
42. गृह मंत्रालय	42. Ministry of Home Affairs	9.31	...	9.31	299.71	17.00	316.71	326.02	94-95
43. मंत्रिमंडल	43. Cabinet	...	...	...	13.42	...	13.42	13.42	96
44. पुलिस	44. Police	...	...	...	1389.07	163.76	1552.83	1552.83	97-98
45. गृह मंत्रालय का अन्य व्यय	45. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	71.45	127.75	199.20	263.02	1.72	264.74	463.94	99-101
46. संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को अन्तरण	46. Transfers to Union Territory Governments	38.76	31.24	70.00	49.53	7.33	56.86	126.86	102
मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT**	**1368.13**	**4.23**	**1372.36**	**929.62**	**22.90**	**952.52**	**2324.88**	
47. शिक्षा विभाग	47. Department of Education	918.30	1.00	919.30	791.17	2.85	794.02	1713.32	103-110
48. युवा कार्य और खेल विभाग	48. Department of Youth Affairs and Sports	66.33	2.23	68.56	38.75	0.05	38.80	107.36	111-112
49. कला और संस्कृति	49. Art and Culture.	54.90	...	54.90	61.71	20.00	81.71	136.61	113-115
50. महिला और बाल विकास विभाग	50. Department of Women and Child Development	328.60	1.00	329.60	37.99	...	37.99	367.59	116-118
उद्योग मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY**	**262.66**	**299.18**	**561.84**	**183.55**	**276.66**	**460.21**	**1022.05**	
51. औद्योगिक विकास विभाग	51. Department of Industrial Development	254.76	125.72	380.48	131.96	151.40	283.36	663.84	119-123
52. कम्पनी कार्य विभाग	52. Department of Company Affairs	...	...	...	8.99	0.01	9.00	9.00	124
53. सरकारी उद्यम विभाग	53. Department of Public Enterprises	7.90	173.46	181.36	42.60	125.25	167.85	349.21	125-130
सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING**	**95.42**	**175.30**	**270.72**	**318.73**	**15.09**	**333.82**	**604.54**	
54. सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय	54. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	13.87	6.85	20.72	75.16	...	75.16	95.88	131-132
55. प्रसारण सेवाएं	55. Broadcasting Services	81.55	168.45	250.00	243.57	15.09	258.66	508.66	133-135
श्रम मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF LABOUR**	**85.00**	**...**	**85.00**	**251.63**	**...**	**251.63**	**336.63**	
56. श्रम मंत्रालय	56. Ministry of Labour	85.00	...	85.00	251.63	...	251.63	336.63	136-138
विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE**	**...**	**...**	**...**	**84.39**	**...**	**84.39**	**84.39**	
57. विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय	57. Ministry of Law and Justice	...	...	...	84.39	...	84.39	84.39	139
संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS**	**...**	**...**	**...**	**1.00**	**...**	**1.00**	**1.00**	
58. संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय	58. Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs	...	...	...	1.00	...	1.00	1.00	140
कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत और पेंशन मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS**	**3.05**	**3.15**	**6.20**	**41.37**	**6.25**	**47.62**	**53.82**	
59. कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत और पेंशन मंत्रालय	59. Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions	3.05	3.15	6.20	41.37	6.25	47.62	53.82	141

बजट 1990-91 Budget (करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

मंत्रालय/मांग	Ministry/Demand	राजस्व Revenue	आयोजना पूंजी Plan Capital	जोड़ Total	राजस्व Revenue	आयोजना-भिन्न पूंजी Non Plan Capital	जोड़ Total	आयोजना तथा आयोजना-भिन्न जोड़ Total Plan & Non Plan	पृष्ठ संख्या Page No.
पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS**	**0.51**	**150.10**	**150.61**	**115.08**	**4.00**	**119.08**	**269.69**	
60. पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस विभाग	60. Department of Petroleum and Natural Gas	...	150.00	150.00	101.68	...	101.68	251.68	142-144
61. रसायन और पेट्रोलियम विभाग	61. Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals	0.51	0.10	0.61	13.40	4.00	17.40	18.01	145-147
योजना मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF PLANNING**	**51.16**	**13.70**	**64.86**	**51.48**	**...**	**51.48**	**116.34**	
62. आयोजना	62. Planning	35.72	13.70	49.42	11.63	...	11.63	61.05	148-149
63. सांख्यिकी विभाग	63. Department of Statistics	15.44	...	15.44	39.85	...	39.85	55.29	150
कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION**	**...**	**...**	**...**	**0.85**	**...**	**0.85**	**0.85**	
64. कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय	64. Ministry of Programme Implementation	...	...	...	0.85	...	0.85	0.85	151
विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**	**253.40**	**34.95**	**288.35**	**281.82**	**2.50**	**284.32**	**572.67**	
65. विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग	65. Department of Science and Technology	93.60	28.25	121.85	134.54	2.50	137.04	258.89	152-161
66. वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान विभाग	66. Department of Scientific and Industrial Research	98.50	5.50	104.00	144.23	...	144.23	248.23	162-164
67. जैव-प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग	67. Department of Biotechnology	61.30	1.20	62.50	3.05	...	3.05	65.55	165-167
इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES**	**45.99**	**276.26**	**322.25**	**116.09**	**233.75**	**349.84**	**672.09**	
68. इस्पात विभाग	68. Department of Steel	2.90	264.60	267.50	24.03	202.93	226.96	494.46	168-171
69. खान विभाग	69. Department of Mines	43.09	11.66	54.75	92.06	30.82	122.88	177.63	172-174
जल-भूतल परिवहन मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT**	**55.61**	**760.86**	**816.47**	**442.53**	**162.20**	**604.73**	**1421.20**	
70. जल-भूतल परिवहन	70. Surface Transport	22.51	115.49	138.00	13.10	50.10	63.20	201.20	175-176
71. सड़कें	71. Roads	30.00	430.00	460.00	334.98	135.90	470.88	930.88	177-178
72. पत्तन, दीपस्तम्भ और नौवहन	72. Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	3.10	215.37	218.47	94.45	-23.80	70.65	289.12	179-181
वस्त्रोद्योग मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF TEXTILES**	**119.63**	**98.53**	**218.16**	**565.96**	**183.07**	**749.03**	**967.19**	
73. वस्त्रोद्योग मंत्रालय	73. Ministry of Textiles	119.63	98.53	218.16	565.96	183.07	749.03	967.19	182-186
पर्यटन मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF TOURISM**	**46.58**	**20.92**	**67.50**	**13.84**	**...**	**13.84**	**81.34**	
74. पर्यटन मंत्रालय	74. Ministry of Tourism	46.58	20.92	67.50	13.84	...	13.84	81.34	187-188
शहरी विकास मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT**	**183.20**	**124.54**	**307.74**	**255.88**	**125.00**	**380.88**	**688.62**	
75. शहरी विकास और आवास	75. Urban Development and Housing	182.60	91.32	273.92	108.36	69.19	177.55	451.47	189-191
76. लोक निर्माण कार्य	76. Public Works	0.60	33.12	33.72	96.21	51.81	148.02	181.74	192-193
77. लेखन सामग्री और मुद्रण	77. Stationery and Printing	...	0.10	0.10	51.31	4.00	55.31	55.41	194
जल संसाधन मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES**	**178.92**	**81.30**	**260.22**	**70.97**	**2.07**	**73.04**	**333.26**	
78. जल संसाधन मंत्रालय	78. Ministry of Water Resourses	178.92	81.30	260.22	70.97	2.07	73.04	333.26	195-199
कल्याण मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF WELFARE**	**607.53**	**9.62**	**617.15**	**27.31**	**0.67**	**27.98**	**645.13**	
79. कल्याण मंत्रालय	79. Ministry of Welfare	607.53	9.62	617.15	27.31	0.67	27.98	645.13	200-204
परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग	**DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY**	**50.61**	**509.05**	**559.66**	**244.37**	**233.05**	**477.42**	**1037.08**	
80. परमाणु ऊर्जा	80. Atomic Energy	50.61	314.05	364.66	221.76	233.05	454.81	819.47	205-209
81. न्यूक्लीय विद्युत योजनाएं	81. Nuclear Power Schemes	...	195.00	195.00	22.61	...	22.61	217.61	210-211
इलेक्ट्रानिकी विभाग	**DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS**	**81.35**	**28.65**	**110.00**	**12.31**	**...**	**12.31**	**122.31**	
82. इलेक्ट्रानिकी विभाग	82. Department of Electronics	81.35	28.65	110.00	12.31	...	12.31	122.31	212-215
महासागर विकास विभाग	**DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT**	**28.20**	**6.80**	**35.00**	**8.16**	**...**	**8.16**	**43.16**	
83. महासागर विकास विभाग	83. Departrment of Ocean Development	28.20	6.80	35.00	8.16	...	8.16	43.16	216-217
अन्तरिक्ष विभाग	**DEPARTMENT OF SPACE**	**227.43**	**95.57**	**323.00**	**111.51**	**...**	**111.51**	**434.51**	
84. अन्तरिक्ष विभाग	84. Department of Space	227.43	95.57	323.00	111.51	...	111.51	434.51	218-223
संसद, राष्ट्रपति के सचिवालय आदि	**PARLIAMENT, SECRETARIAT OF THE PRESIDENT ETC.**	**...**	**...**	**...**	**41.04**	**...**	**41.04**	**41.04**	

बजट 1990-91 Budget (करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

मंत्रालय/मांग	Ministry/Demand	आयोजना राजस्व Plan Revenue	आयोजना पूंजी Plan Capital	आयोजना जोड़ Plan Total	आयोजना-भिन्न राजस्व Non Plan Revenue	आयोजना-भिन्न पूंजी Non Plan Capital	आयोजना-भिन्न जोड़ Non Plan Total	आयोजना तथा आयोजना-भिन्न जोड़ Total Plan & Non Plan	पृष्ठ संख्या Page No.
85. लोक सभा	85. Lok Sabha	...	...	...	18.69	...	18.69	18.69	224
86. राज्य सभा	86. Rajya Sabha	...	...	...	7.49	...	7.49	7.49	225
87. राष्ट्रपति के कर्मचारीवृंद, गृह और भत्ते	87. Staff, Household and Allowances of the President	...	...	...	2.60	...	2.60	2.60	226
88. उपराष्ट्रपति का सचिवालय	88. Secretariat of the Vice-President	...	...	...	0.24	...	0.24	0.24	227
89. संघ लोक सेवा आयोग	89. Union Public Service Commission	...	...	...	12.02	...	12.02	12.02	228
विधान मंडल रहित संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	**UNION TERRITORIES WITHOUT LEGISLATURE**	**333.79**	**666.75**	**1000.54**	**934.93**	**-13.01**	**921.92**	**1922.46**	**229**
90. दिल्ली	90. Delhi	283.88	516.12	800.00	667.86	1.00	668.86	1468.86	230
91. अंदमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	91. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	15.41	81.59	97.00	108.49	0.89	109.38	206.38	230
92. दादरा और नागर हवेली	92. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	6.53	6.46	12.99	8.27	0.45	8.72	21.71	231
93. लक्षद्वीप	93. Lakshadweep	11.33	10.67	22.00	24.22	0.04	24.26	46.26	231
94. चंडीगढ़	94. Chandigarh	11.24	44.73	55.97	112.82	-14.81	98.01	153.98	232
95. दमन और दीव	95. Daman & Diu	5.40	7.18	12.58	13.27	-0.58	12.69	25.27	232
रेलवे**	RAILWAYS **	...	1420.00	1420.00	...	...	...	1420.00	
कुल जोड़	**GRAND TOTAL**	**14298.86**	**15893.33**	**30192.19**	**56842.80**	**7671.55**	**64514.35**	**94706.54**	

* *मांग संख्या 31 ऋण की वापसी-अदायगी के लिए है, जो प्राप्तियों से समतुल्य है ।*

* *Demand No. 31 is for repayment of debt which is matched by receipts.*

** *रेलवे बजट के एक भाग के रूप में अलग से प्रस्तुत ।*

** *Presented separately as part of Railway Budget.*

कृषि मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.1

कृषि Agriculture

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries are given below:

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1989-90 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1989-90 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1990-91 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		391.28	26.11	417.39	460.15	26.11	486.26	476.67	1030.28	1506.95
पूंजी	*Capital*		*44.72*	*0.34*	*45.06*	*41.40*	*3.47*	*44.87*	*12.09*	*0.35*	*12.44*
जोड़	**Total**		**436.00**	**26.45**	**462.45**	**501.55**	**29.58**	**531.13**	**488.76**	**1030.63**	**1519.39**
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-Economic Services	3451	0.75	6.62	7.37	0.75	7.33	8.08	0.75	7.56	8.31
कृषि कार्य	**Crop Husbandry**										
बीज	***Seeds***										
2. राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम को अनुदान	2. Grants to National Seeds Corporation	2401	2.64	...	2.64	0.41	...	0.41	0.58	...	0.58
3. अन्य बीज योजनाएं	3. Other seeds schemes	3601	4.35	...	4.35	1.00	...	1.00	4.24	...	4.24
		2401	0.70	0.08	0.78	0.70	0.08	0.78	0.76	0.08	0.84
		4401	8.81	...	8.81	1.02	...	1.02	9.40	...	9.40
जोड़		*Total*	*13.86*	*0.08*	*13.94*	*2.72*	*0.08*	*2.80*	*14.40*	*0.08*	*14.48*
जोड़-*बीज*	**Total-Seeds**		**16.50**	**0.08**	**16.58**	**3.13**	**0.08**	**3.21**	**14.98**	**0.08**	**15.06**
खाद्यान्न फसलें	***Foodgrain Crops***										
4. चावल, गेहूं और बाजरा के लिए मिनिकिट कार्यक्रम	4. Minikit programmes for rice, wheat and millet	2401	3.17	...	3.17	3.17	...	3.17	5.50	...	5.50
5. पूर्वी राज्यों में चावल के उत्पादन के लिए केन्द्र-प्रायोजित योजनाएं	5. Centrally sponsored scheme for production of rice in eastern States	3601	13.17	...	13.17	4.83	...	4.83	19.57	...	19.57
		2401	0.43	...	0.43	0.43	...	0.43	0.43	...	0.43
जोड़		*Total*	*13.60*	...	*13.60*	*5.26*	...	*5.26*	*20.00*	...	*20.00*
6. खाद्यान्न फसलों की अन्य योजनाएं	6. Others schemes of Foodgrain crops	2401	...	0.13	0.13	...	0.15	0.15	...	0.13	0.13
जोड़-*खाद्यान्न फसलें*	**Total -*Foodgrain crops***		*16.77*	*0.13*	*16.90*	*8.43*	*0.15*	*8.58*	*25.50*	*0.13*	*25.63*
7. दालों का विकास	7. Development of Pulses	3601	7.15	...	7.15	7.15	...	7.15	16.05	...	16.05
		2401	0.85	0.05	0.90	0.85	0.05	0.90	2.00	0.05	2.05
जोड़		*Total*	*8.00*	*0.05*	*8.05*	*8.00*	*0.05*	*8.05*	*18.05*	*0.05*	*18.10*
खाद और उर्वरक	**Manures & Fertilizers**										
8. *कृषि निविष्टियों के लिए राज्यों को उधार*	8. Loans to States for agricultural inputs										
8.01 अदायगियां	8.01 Payments	7601	...	280.00	280.00	...	265.85	265.85	...	310.00	310.00
8.02 घटाइए-वर्ष के दौरान वसूलियां	8.02 Less Recoveries during the year	7601	...	-280.00	-280.00	...	-262.67	-262.67	...	-310.00	-310.00
निवल		*Net*	...	...	...	...	*3.18*	*3.18*	...	...	...
9. खाद और उर्वरकों की अन्य योजनाएं	9. Other schemes of Manures and Fertilizers	2401	3.22	...	3.22	1.56	...	1.56	5.67	...	5.67
		3601	6.35	...	6.35	2.83	...	2.83	7.20	...	7.20
		4401	0.64	...	0.64	0.64	...	0.64	...	...	...
जोड़		*Total*	*10.21*	...	*10.21*	*5.03*	...	*5.03*	*12.87*	...	*12.87*
जोड़-खाद और उर्वरक	**Total-Manures & Fertilizers**		**10.21**	**...**	**10.21**	**5.03**	**3.18**	**8.21**	**12.87**	**...**	**12.87**
10. पौध संरक्षण	10. Plant protection	3601	2.90	...	2.90	3.40	...	3.40	1.40	...	1.40
		3602	0.08	...	0.08	0.08	...	0.08	0.08	...	0.08
		2401	3.30	2.80	6.10	2.86	3.04	5.90	3.73	3.39	7.12
		4401	3.68	...	3.68	0.49	...	0.49	1.97	...	1.97
जोड़		*Total*	*9.96*	*2.80*	*12.76*	*6.83*	*3.04*	*9.87*	*7.18*	*3.39*	*10.57*
वाणिज्यिक फसलें	**Commercial Crops**										
11. राष्ट्रीय तेलहन विकास परियोजना	11. National Oil Seeds Development Project	3601	14.07	...	14.07	14.07	...	14.07	15.57	...	15.57
		2401	4.43	2.22	6.65	4.43	1.69	6.12	5.43	1.97	7.40
जोड़		*Total*	*18.50*	*2.22*	*20.72*	*18.50*	*1.69*	*20.19*	*21.00*	*1.97*	*22.97*
12. तेलहन उत्पादन वृद्धि प्रधान परियोजना	12. Oilseeds Production Thrust Project	3601	33.43	...	33.43	33.43	...	33.43	36.00	...	36.00
		2401	1.57	...	1.57	1.57	...	1.57	...	...	...
जोड़		*Total*	*35.00*	...	*35.00*	*35.00*	...	*35.00*	*36.00*	...	*36.00*
13. गहन कपास विकास कार्यक्रम	13. Intensive Cotton Development Programme	3601	3.47	...	3.47	1.87	...	1.87	3.89	...	3.89
		2401	0.03	0.20	0.23	...	0.18	0.18	0.01	0.19	0.20
जोड़		Total	3.50	0.20	3.70	1.87	0.18	2.05	3.90	0.19	4.09
14. अन्य वाणिज्यिक फसलें	14. Other Commercial Crops	3601	0.20	...	0.20	0.16	...	0.16	...	...	...
		2401	...	0.62	0.62	...	0.57	0.57	...	0.64	0.64
जोड़		*Total*	*0.20*	*0.62*	*0.82*	*0.16*	*0.57*	*0.73*	...	*0.64*	*0.64*
जोड़-वाणिज्यिक फसलें	**Total-Commercial Crops**		**57.20**	**3.04**	**60.24**	**55.53**	**2.44**	**57.97**	**60.90**	**2.80**	**63.70**
15. बागवानी और सब्जी-फसलें	15. Horticulture and Vegetable Crops	3601	4.57	...	4.57	3.24	...	3.24	2.55	...	2.55
		3602	0.02	...	0.02	0.02	...	0.02	0.03	...	0.03
		2401	7.85	0.28	8.13	8.45	0.29	8.74	13.82	0.31	14.13
		4401	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.01	0.01
जोड़		*Total*	*12.44*	*0.28*	*12.72*	*11.71*	*0.29*	*12.00*	*16.40*	*0.32*	*16.72*
16. विस्तार और प्रशिक्षण	16. Extension and Training	3601	1.00	...	1.00	1.42	...	1.42	1.00	...	1.00
		2401	6.22	1.80	8.02	5.80	1.80	7.60	8.00	1.90	9.90
जोड़		*Total*	*7.22*	*1.80*	*9.02*	*7.22*	*1.80*	*9.02*	*9.00*	*1.90*	*10.90*

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1989-90 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1989-90 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1990-91 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
फसल बीमा	**Crop Insurance**										
17. फसल बीमा योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत साधारण बीमा निगम को अदायगी	17. Payment to GIC under crop Insurance schemes	2401	...	...	...	90.00	...	90.00	0.75	...	0.75
		3601	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.20	...	0.20
		3602	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.05	...	0.05
जोड़		*Total*	...	...	...	*90.00*	...	*90.00*	*1.00*	...	*1.00*
कृषि अर्थशास्त्र और सांख्यिकी	**Agricultural Economics & Statistics**										
18. कृषि संबंधी गणना	18. Agricultural Census	2401	0.22	...	0.22	0.29	...	0.29	0.26	...	0.26
		3601	1.51	...	1.51	1.70	...	1.70	1.72	...	1.72
		3602	0.02	...	0.02	0.01	...	0.01	0.02	...	0.02
जोड़		Total	1.75	...	1.75	2.00	...	2.00	2.00	...	2.00
19. कृषि अर्थशास्त्र और सांख्यिकी की अन्य योजनाएं	19. Other schemes of Agricultural Economics & Statistics	2401	3.98	3.30	7.28	4.90	3.37	8.27	5.08	4.31	9.39
		3601	5.75	...	5.75	6.90	...	6.90	6.90	...	6.90
		3602	0.02	...	0.02	0.02	...	0.02	0.02	...	0.02
जोड़		*Total*	*9.75*	*3.30*	*13.05*	*11.82*	*3.37*	*15.19*	*12.00*	*4.31*	*16.31*
जोड़-कृषि अर्थशास्त्र और सांख्यिकी	**Total-Agricultural Economics & Statistics**		**11.50**	**3.30**	**14.80**	**13.82**	**3.37**	**17.19**	**14.00**	**4.31**	18.31
20. कृषि इंजीनियरी	20. Agricultural Engineering	2401	0.85	0.65	1.50	1.12	0.63	1.75	0.40	1.34	1.74
		3601	1.50	...	1.50	1.00	...	1.00	1.60	...	1.60
		4401	0.79	0.30	1.09	0.66	0.29	0.95	0.60	0.30	0.90
जोड़		*Total*	*3.14*	*0.95*	*4.09*	*2.78*	*0.92*	*3.70*	*2.60*	*1.64*	*4.24*
21. छोटे और सीमान्तिक किसानों तथा कृषि श्रमिकों के लिए योजनाएं	21. Schemes for small and marginal farmers and agricultural labour	3601	138.99	...	138.99	160.67	...	160.67	110.50	...	110.50
		3602	0.20	...	0.20	0.07	...	0.07	0.04	...	0.04
		2401	0.95	...	0.95	0.60	...	0.60	0.10	...	0.10
जोड़		*Total*	*140.14*	...	*140.14*	*161.34*	...	*161.34*	*110.64*	...	*110.64*
22. वर्षापोषित कृषि के लिए राष्ट्रीय जल विभाजक क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम	22. National watershed development programme for rainfed agriculture	3601	24.25	...	24.25	16.50	...	16.50	79.30	...	79.30
		2401	1.00	...	1.00	0.50	...	0.50	1.25	...	1.25
जोड़		*Total*	*25.25*	...	*25.25*	*17.00*	...	*17.00*	*80.55*	...	*80.55*
23. क्षारीय भूमि का सुधार और प्रबन्ध	23. Reclamation and Management of Alkali Soil	2401	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	...	...	...
		3601	5.49	...	5.49	4.46	...	4.46	...	...	...
जोड़		*Total*	*5.50*	...	*5.50*	*4.47*	...	*4.47*	...	...	...
24. आलू, प्याज आदि के लिए मूल्य समर्थन क्रियाकलाप	*24. Price support operations for Potatoes, Onions etc.*										
24.01 नेफेड के माध्यम से	24.01 Through NAFED	2401	...	2.50	2.50	...	3.30	3.30	...	2.50	2.50
24.02 राज्य सरकारों के माध्यम से	24.02 Through State Governments	3601	...	1.50	1.50	...	0.50	0.50	...	1.50	1.50
जोड़		*Total*	...	*4.00*	*4.00*	...	*3.80*	*3.80*	...	*4.00*	*4.00*
25. सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में निवेश	25. Investments in Public Enterprises	4401	5.80	...	5.80	5.80	...	5.80	0.12	...	0.12
		6401	...	...	...	7.79	...	7.79	...	...	...
जोड़		*Total*	*5.80*	...	*5.80*	*13.59*	...	*13.59*	*0.12*	...	*0.12*
26. विशेष खाद्यान्न उत्पादन कार्यक्रम (एस.एफ.पी.पी.)	26. Special Foodgrains Production Programme (SFPP)	2401	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		3601	78.59	...	78.59	64.89	...	64.89	113.00	...	113.00
		7601	25.00	...	25.00	25.00	...	25.00	...	...	...
जोड़		*Total*	*103.59*	...	*103.59*	*89.89*	...	*89.89*	*113.00*	...	*113.00*
27. कृषि कार्य के अन्य कार्यक्रम	27. Other programmes of Crop Husbandry	2401	0.96	3.30	4.26	0.96	3.06	4.02	0.60	3.49	4.09
		3601	0.01	...	0.01	...	...	...	...	...	...
		4401	...	0.04	0.04	...	...	...	...	0.04	0.04
जोड़		*Total*	*0.97*	*3.34*	*4.31*	*0.96*	*3.06*	*4.02*	*0.60*	*3.53*	*4.13*
जोड़-कृषि कार्य	**Total- Crop Husbandry**		**434.19**	**19.77**	**453.96**	**499.73**	**22.18**	**521.91**	**487.39**	**22.15**	**509.54**
अन्य कृषि कार्यक्रम	***Other Agricultural Programmes***										
28. किसानों को ऋण-संबंधी राहत की योजना	28. Scheme for debt relief to farmers	2435	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1000.00	1000.00
29. अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	29. Other Administrative Services	2070	1.06	0.06	1.12	1.07	0.07	1.14	0.62	0.92	1.54
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***436.00***	***26.45***	***462.45***	***501.55***	***29.58***	***531.13***	***488.76***	***1030.63***	***1519.39***
ख. सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में निवेश	**B. Investment in Public Enterprises**	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
25.01 राज्य फार्म निगम	25.01 State Farms Corporation	12401	2.10	...	2.10	2.10	...	2.10	0.01	...	0.01
25.02 आयल पाम इंडिया लि०	25.02 Oil Palm India Ltd.	12401	1.00	...	1.00	1.00	...	1.00	0.10	...	0.10
25.03 राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम	25.03 National Seeds Corporation	12401	2.70	...	2.70	10.49	...	10.49	0.01	...	0.01
जोड़	**TOTAL**		**5.80**	...	**5.80**	**13.59**	...	**13.59**	**0.12**	...	**0.12**
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय *:-	**C. Plan Outlay *:-**										
केन्द्रीय आयोजना :	*Central Plan:*										
1. कृषि कार्य	1. Crop Husbandry	12401	434.19	...	434.19	500.10	...	500.10	487.39	..	487.39
2. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	2. Secretariat-Economic Services	13451	0.75	...	0.75	0.75	...	0.75	0.75	...	0.75
3. अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	3. Other Administrative Services	32070	1.06	...	1.06	1.07	...	1.07	0.62	...	0.62
जोड़		*Total*	*436.00*	...	*436.00*	*501.92*	...	*501.92*	*488.76*	...	*488.76*
जोड़	**TOTAL**		**436.00**	...	**436.00**	**501.92**	...	**501.92**	**488.76**	...	**488.76**

* *इसमें शहरी विकास मंत्रालय की मांग में निर्माण कार्य परिव्यय के लिए की गई व्यवस्था शामिल है।*

* *Inclusive of Works outlay provided in the Demands of the Ministry of Urban Development*

76. लोक निर्माण कार्य	76. Public Works	12401	...	...	...	0.37	...	0.37	...	...	...

1. यह व्यवस्था कृषि और सहकारिता विभाग के सचिवालय तथा काउंसलर (कृषि) भारतीय दूतावास, रोम के व्यय के लिए है।

2.. राष्ट्रीय बीज निगमः अन्य बातों के अलावा, राष्ट्रीय बीज परियोजना जैसी परियोजनाओं को क्रियान्वित करने वाला एक संवर्द्धनात्मक और विकासात्मक संगठन है । यह निगम कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों, राज्य बीज निगमों और पंजीकृत उत्पादकों के माध्यम से राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर बुनियादी तथा प्रमाणित बीजों का उत्पादन करने के लिए आयोजना तथा संगठनात्मक कार्य करने और बीजों का अन्तर्राज्यीय स्तर पर विपणन करने के लिए जिम्मेदार है।

3. इसमें बीजों के प्रसंस्करण और भंडारण के बुनियादी ढाचें सम्बन्धी सुविधाओं, राष्ट्रीय बीज प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र की स्थापना, बुनियादी और प्रमाणीकृत बीजों के उत्पादन के लिए राज्य फार्म निगम को अनुदान देने, राज्यों के बीज प्रमाणीकरण संगठनों को सुदृढ बनाने के लिए राज्यों को अनुदान देने पर होने वाले व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है।

4. मिनिकिट कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य अद्यतन किस्मों के बीजों को शीघ्रतापूर्वक लोकप्रिय बनाना और देश भर में किसानों के बीच नई उत्पादन प्रौद्योगिकी का प्रचार करना है । नई प्रौद्योगिकी के प्रचार का उद्देश्य पहाड़ी इलाकों में बीजों की रतुए से प्रभावित होने वाली किस्मों का प्रतिस्थापन रतुआ प्रतिरोधी किस्मों से करना है । इस कार्यक्रम में नई उत्पादन प्रौद्योगिकी में विस्तार कार्मिकों को प्रशिक्षण देना भी शामिल है ।

5. यह एक विशेष कार्यक्रम है, जो असम, बिहार, उड़ीसा, पश्चिम बंगाल, मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश के 430 चुने हुए जिलों में शुरू किया गया है । इसका उद्देश्य अल्पावधिक और दीर्घावधिक दोनों प्रकार की बाधाओं को दूर करना, किसानों को बीजों, कीटनाशकों, उर्वरकों आदि जैसी बेहतर निविष्टियों का इस्तेमाल करने के लिए प्रेरित करने के लिए किसानों को गहन प्रशिक्षण और बेहतर सिंचाई और जल निकासी कार्यक्रमों का विकास करके इन राज्यों में चावल के उत्पादन और उत्पादकता में पर्याप्त वृद्धि करना है । इस व्यय का भार केन्द्र और राज्य-सरकारों द्वारा बराबर-बराबर उठाया जाता है ।

6. यह व्यवस्था चावल और ज्वार-बाजरे के विकास से सम्बधित कार्यक्रमों के लिए है ।

7. दालों के विकास के कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य बहुफसली कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत अल्पावधिक किस्म की दालों को फसलों की खेती के अन्तर्गत दालों की खेती का क्षेत्र बढ़ाकर और दालों की खेती के संबंध में पैकेज पद्धति अपनाकर दालों के उत्पादन में वृद्धि करना है ।

8. कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से कृषि निविष्टियों, जैसे उर्वरकों, बीजों और कीटनाशक दवाओं की खरीद और उनके वितरण के लिए राज्य सरकारों को अल्पावधिक ऋण दिए जाते है । ये ऋण छमाही किस्तों में वसूल किए जाते हैं । 1990-91 के बजट में इस संबंध में 310.00 करोड़ रुपए की और 310.00 करोड़ रुपए की वसूलियों की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

9. इसमें जैव-उर्वरकों के विकास और उपभोग से सम्बन्धित व्यय, राज्यों को उर्वरकों की किस्म-नियंत्रण की प्रयोगशालाएं स्थापित करने, उर्वरकों का संतुलित उप्रयोग करने तथा क्षारीय भूमि के भराव और प्रबंध करने के लिए अनुदान देने की व्यवस्था शामिल है । जिसे अब फसल प्रभाग से उर्वरक प्रभाग में अंतरित कर दिया गया है ।

10. इस व्यवस्था का सम्बन्ध इन पर व्यय के लिए हैः- (क) मरूस्थल वाले इलाकों में टिड्डी दल सर्वेक्षण, आसूचना, जांच और नियंत्रण (ख) हानिकर कीड़े और महामारी अधिनियम, 1914 का क्रियान्वयन, (ग) पौधों की महामारियों और हानिकर जीवों को समाप्त करने के लिए राज्यों, संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों और अन्य कार्मिकों को, हानिकर जीवों को मारने वाली दवाओं और उपस्करों के संबंध में तकनीकी सलाह और सहायता देना, (घ) अखिल भारतीय तथा प्रादेशिक स्तर पर महामारियों और पौधों की बीमारियों आदि को दूर करने के लिए तदर्थ सर्वेक्षण और क्षेत्रीय नियंत्रण कम्पलेक्स की व्यवस्था करना और (ङ) टिड्डी दल नियंत्रण तथा पौध संरक्षण आदि के लिए हवाई जहाजों से दवाइयां छिड़कना तथा कृषि रासायनिक दवाइयां छिड़कने का अभियान चलाना ।

1. The provision is for expenditure on secretariat of the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, and for counsaller (Agriculture) Embassy of India, Rome.

2. National Seeds Corporation is a promotional and developmental organisation for implementing, inter-alia, the National Seeds Project. It is responsible for planning and organising at national level, production of foundation and certified seeds through agricultural universities, State Seeds Corporations, registered growers and for inter-state marketing of seeds.

3. The provision includes expenditure on seed processing and storage-infrastructural facilities, setting up of national seeds training centre, grants to State Farms Corporation for production of foundation and certified seeds, grants to States for strengthening of state seed certification organisations, etc.

4. The minikit programmes aim at quick popularisation of the latest varieties of seeds and propagation of new production technology amongst the farming community all over the country. Propagation of the new technology is with a view to replacement of rust susceptible varieties with rust resistant varieties in hill areas. The programmes include training of extension workers in new production technology.

5. This is a special programme which covers 430 selected blocks in Assam, Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. It seeks to bring about substantial increase in production and productivity of rice in these States by overcoming both short and long term constraints through intensive training of farmers, motivating them to use better inputs like seeds, pesticides, fertilizers etc. and development of better irrigation and drainage programmes. The expenditure is shared equally by Central and State Governments.

6. The provision is for rice and millet development related programmes.

7. The programme for development of pulses aims at raising the production of pulses by increasing the area under these crops by cultivation of short-duration varieties of pulses in multiple crops programme and by adopting package of practices in pulses cultivation.

8. Short term loans are given to State Governments for purchase and distribution of agricultural inputs, i.e.,fertilisers, seeds and pesticides, with a view to improving agricultural production. These loans are recoverable in six months. Budget 1990-91 provides Rs.310.00 crores on this account and assumes recoveries of Rs.310.00 crores.

9. The provision includes expenditure relating to development and use of biofertilizers, grants to states for setting up of fertilizer quality control laboratories, Balanced use of Fertilizer and for Reclumation and Management of Alkalin soils, which is now transfered to Fertilizer Division from Crops Division.

10. The provision is for expenditure relating to (a) locust survey, intelligence, investigation and control in desert areas, (b) implementation of the Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1914, (c) assistance to States, Union territories and others with technical advice in regard to personnel, pesticides and equipment for fighting pests and plant diseases outbreaks, etc., (d) organisation of surveys of pests and plant diseases of all India and regional importance and (e) aerial spraying and agro-chemical operations for locust control, plant protection, etc,.

11. राष्ट्रीय तेलहन विकास परियोजना का उद्देश्य चुने हुए राज्यों में तेलहनों की प्रत्येक महत्वपूर्ण फसल के संबंध में क्षेत्रीय आधार पर पैकेज प्रणाली अपनाकर और तेलहनों की प्रति हेक्टेयर उत्पादकता बढ़ाकर तेलहनों की उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए है। इसका उद्देश्य सूखा प्रतिरोधी और गैर-पारम्परिक तेलहनों की फसलों का विकास करना भी है।

11. The National Oilseeds Development Project aims at increasing production of oilseeds by raising the productivity per hectare and by adoption of package approach on an area basis in respect of each important oil seed crop in selected States. It also seeks to develop drought resistant and non traditional oil seed crops.

12. वर्ष 1987-88 में शुरु की गई तेलहन उत्पादन संवृद्धि परियोजना का उद्देश्य तेलहन उत्पादन में वृद्धि करना है। इस परियोजना के अन्तर्गत मूंगफली, तोरिया, सरसों, सूरजमुखी और सोयाबीन का उत्पादन शामिल है, जो मिलकर तेलहन के फसल-क्षेत्र का 70 प्रतिशत भाग और तेलहन उत्पादन का 84 प्रतिशत भाग है, परियोजना के घटकों में अतिरिक्त बीज उत्पादन, प्रदर्शन, पौध संरक्षण, भूमि के सुधार के लिए जिप्सम की आपूर्ति और बाजार समर्थन प्रणाली शामिल हैं। यह परियोजना चुने हुए जिलों में कार्यान्वित की जाएगी और इसका शत-प्रतिशत वित्तपोषण केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा किया जाएगा।

12. The Oilseeds Production Thrust Project introduced in 1987-88, aims at increasing the production of oilseeds. The Project covers ground nut, rape seed, mustard, sunflower and soyabean which together extend to 70% of the area under cultivation of oilseeds and 84% of the production of oilseeds. The components of the Project include additional seed production, demonstration, plant protection, supply of gypsum for soil amendment and market support system. The Project, which will be implemented in selected districts, will be financed 100% by the Central Government.

13. यह व्यवस्था वर्तमान गहन कपास विकास कार्यक्रम को जारी रखने तथा नई सिंचाई परियोजनाओं और अपरम्परागत क्षेत्रों में मौजूदा गहन कपास विकास कार्यक्रम को जारी रखने के लिए है।

13. The provision is for continuation of the existing intensive cotton development programme and its extension to new irrigated areas as well as non-traditional areas.

14. यह व्यवस्था जूट सम्बन्धी विकास कार्यक्रम आदि से सम्बन्धित व्यय के लिए है।

14. The provision is in respect of expenditure on jute development programmes, etc.

15. इस कार्यक्रम में अनेक फसलें जैसे, फल, सब्जियां, पुष्पोत्पादन, खजूर, मसाले, काजू और खुम्भी आदि शामिल हैं। इस कार्यक्रम का मुख्य उद्देश्य फलदार वृक्षों को अच्छी किस्म की रोपण सामग्री पर्याप्त मात्रा में उपलब्ध कराकर, कृषि प्रौद्योगिकियों के प्रदर्शन आयोजित करके और कृषकों को उन्नत प्रौद्योगिकी की प्रभावोत्पादकता की जानकारी देकर उद्यान-कृषि फसलों के उत्पादन और उसकी उत्पादकता की गुणवत्ता में वृद्धि करना है।

15. This programme covers a wide range of crops, such as fruits, vegetables, floriculture, palms, spices, cashewnut mushroom, etc. The main objective of the programme is to increase the production and productivity of horticultural crops by making available adequate planting material of fruit trees of quality, organising demonsrations on agro-techniques and educating farmers on efficacy of improved technology.

16. इस योजना के अन्तर्गत प्रशिक्षण सुविधाओं का आयोजन करने, उन्हें कार्यान्वित करने, और उनका मूल्यांकन करने के लिए तकनीकी मार्गदर्शन और वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है। इसमें किसानों को समाचार-पत्रों, रेडियो, टेलीविजन, अनुदेशात्मक फिल्में, स्लाइडों और प्रदर्शनियों आदि के जरिए खेती की उन्नत प्रौद्योगिकी की जानकारी देना भी शामिल है।

16. Under the scheme technical guidance and financial assistance are provided for planning, implementation, and evaluation of extension and training facilities. It also includes providing effective dissemination of knowledge and techniques of advanced farm technology to the farmers through press, radio, television, instructional films, slides, exhibitions, etc.

17. फसल बीमा योजना साधारण बीमा निगम द्वारा राज्य सरकारों के साथ सहयोग करके प्रीमीयिम तथा दावों की 2:1 के अनुपात में सह-भागीदारी के आधार पर क्रियान्वित की जा रही है। सभी किसान जो चावल, गेहूं, तिलहन और दालों की फसल उगाने के लिए वित्तीय संस्थाओं से फसल ऋण प्राप्त कर रहे हैं, इस योजना के अन्तर्गत आते हैं। चावल, गेहूं और बाजरे के लिए प्रीमियम की दर बीमाकृत राशि की दो प्रतिशत और तिलहन तथा दालों के लिए बीमाकृत राशि का एक प्रतिशत है। छोटे और सीमान्तिक किसानों के लिए बीमा प्रीमियम के 50 प्रतिशत की आर्थिक सहायता केन्द्र और राज्य सरकारों द्वारा समतुल्य आधार पर दी जाती है। अभी तक 18 राज्यों और तीन संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों ने इस योजना को क्रियान्वित किया है।

17. The Crop Insurance Scheme is implemented by the General Insurance Corporation of India Ltd. in collaboration with the State Governments sharing premium as well as claims with them in the ratio of 2:1. All the farmers availing of crop loans from financial institutions for raising rice, wheat, millets, oilseeds and pulses are covered under the Scheme. The premium rate for rice, wheat and millets is 2% and for oilseeds and pulses, it is 1% of the sums insured. For small and marginal farmers, 50% of the insurance premium is subsidised by the Central and State Governments on a matching basis. So far 18 States and 3 Union Territories have implemented the Scheme.

18. यह व्यवस्था चालू आयोजना-अवधि में की जा रही कृषि-गणना पर होने वाले व्यय के लिए है। इस योजना का मुख्य उद्देश्य कृषि जोतों के ढांचे और उनकी विभिन्न विशेषताओं के बारे में आंकड़े प्राप्त करना है, जो नीति-निर्माण के लिए जरूरी हैं।

18. The provision is for expenditure on agricultural census being carried out in the current Plan period. The main objective of the scheme is to obtain data on the structure of operational holdings and their various charactersitics which are needed for policy purposes.

19. यह व्यवस्था मुख्यतः कृषि-आर्थिक आंकड़ो के संग्रह, संकलन और अनुरक्षण, आर्थिक विश्लेषण और कृषि आर्थिक आसूचना के संकलन और प्रसार की योजनाओं के लिए हैं।

19. The provision is mainly for schemes relating to collection, compilation and maintenance of agro-economic data, economic analysis, compilation and dissemination of agro-economic intelligence.

20. इसका संबंध फार्म मशीनरी प्रशिक्षण और परीक्षण संस्थानों से है, जो कृषि से संबंधित मशीनों के चयन, प्रचालन, अनुरक्षण, सर्विसिंग, कृषि उद्योग निगमों, खेती संबंधी संस्थाओं और इंजीनियरी उद्यमकर्ताओं द्वारा नामित व्यक्तियों को प्रशिक्षण देते हैं।

20. This relates to farm machinery training and testing institutes which provide training to the progressive farmers, technicians, nominees of State Governments, Agro Industries Corporations, farming institutions and engineering entrepreneurs for selection, operation, maintenance, servicing and management aspect of agricultural machinery.

21. छोटे और सीमान्तिक किसानों को आवश्यक निविष्टियां, विशेषकर उर्वरक और सुधरे हुए बीज उपलब्ध कराने के लिए और लघु सिंचाई और जल-प्रबन्ध तथा भूमि विकास कार्यक्रम से भी लाभ प्राप्त करने के लिए राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों/ प्रशासनों के माध्यम से वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है ।

22 इस योजना के उद्देश्य ये हैं: (i) जल-विभाजक क्षेत्र (वाटर-शेड) को आधार मानकर, कृषि भूमि और बंजर भूमि दोनों का महत्वपूर्ण प्राकृतिक संसाधन के रूप में संरक्षण और उन्नयन (ii) वर्षापोषित कृषि से फसलों के उत्पादन में वृद्धि करना और उसे स्थिर बनाना और भूमि के उपयोग की उपयुक्त प्रणालियों को अपनाकर ग्रामीण समुदायों के ईंधन और चारे के संसाधनों में वृद्धि करना, और (iii) मृदा और नमी के संरक्षण के उपयुक्त उपायों के लिए, जो विभिन्न स्थितियों में आवश्यक होते हैं, प्रौद्योगिकियों का विकास करना और उनका प्रसार करना । यह कार्यक्रम सोलह राज्यों के 94 जिलों में क्रियान्वित किया जाना है । वर्ष 1990-91 के दौरान इस योजना के अन्तर्गत 6.415 लाख हेक्टयर क्षेत्रों को लाने का प्रस्ताव है।

23. इस योजना का उद्देश्य उस भूमि की उत्पादकता को बढ़ाना है जो क्षारीयता और लवणता से प्रभावित है । इस संबंध में होने वाला खर्च राज्य सरकारों के साथ 50:50 के अनुपात में बांटा जाता है । वर्ष 1990-91 के लिए बजट मद सं. 9 के अधीन (खाद तथा उर्वरकों की अन्य योजनाएं) बनाया गया है ।

24. मूल्य-समर्थन अथवा बाजार में हस्तक्षेप करने के उपायों का उद्देश्य यह है कि किसानों को लाभकारी मूल्य प्राप्त हो तथा उत्पादन और उत्पादकता में वृद्धि हो । तेलहनों और आलू तथा प्याज जैसी जल्दी खराब होने वाली चीजों के बारे में ये क्रियाकलाप नेफेड द्वारा किए जाते हैं। केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों के अनुरोध पर, जब आवश्यक था, बाजार में हस्तक्षेप किया है ताकि किसानों को सहायता दी जाए, जिससे संकट-बिक्री न करनी पड़े । मार्केट हस्तक्षेप योजना के अन्तर्गत बिक्री का काम नेफेड द्वारा किया जाता है ।

25. यह व्यवस्था निम्नलिखित कम्पनियों की आयोजनागत योजनाओं के लिए दिए जाने वाले बजटीय समर्थन की द्योतक है अर्थात:-

25.01 **राज्य फार्म निगम:** यह निगम दालों से भिन्न अनाजों तेलहनों, दालों, रेशों और सब्जियों की फसलों के प्रजनक, आधारभूत तथा प्रमाणीकृत बीजों का उत्पादन करता है ।

25.02 **आयल पाम इंडिया लि0:** केरल में रेड आयल पाम (ताड़ के पेड़ो) को उगाने की परियोजना को क्रियान्वित करता है ।

25.03 **राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम :** इसका कार्य प्रमाणीकृत बीज उत्पादन और बीज के प्रसंस्करण और भंडारण के लिए आधारभूत सामग्री का सृजन करना और बीजों के संकटरोधक (बफर-स्टाक) भंडार आदि का अनुरक्षण करना है ।

इन उद्यमों के बजट समर्थन की इक्विटी और ऋणवार ब्यौरे और आन्तरिक और बजट बाह्य संसाधन व्यय बजट खण्ड-I में दिए गए हैं।

26. **विशेष खाद्यान्न उत्पादन कार्यक्रम (एस.एफ.पी.पी.)-**
इस योजना को वर्ष 1988-89 में 14 राज्यों के 169 सुविद जिलों में शुरू किया गया । इस कार्यक्रम का कार्यान्वियन धान, गेहूं, मक्का और दालों के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिए इन फसलों की नई उत्पादन तकनीक का विस्तारण करके तथा निविष्टियों के बड़े हुए और कारगार उपयोग को अपना कर तथा उर्वरकों के उपभोग को बढ़ावा देने के लिए राज्यों को 100% सहायता अनुदान देकर तथा प्रत्येक जिले में 100 अतिरिक्त खुदरा निकासी केन्द्र खोलकर और अनतिदेय के क्षेत्र में घाटा उठाने वाली सहकारी संस्थाओं को ऋण के रूप में सहायता देकर किया गया था । बजट, 1990-91 में 113.00 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

27. इस व्यवस्था किसानों को ऋण संबंधी राहत के नई योजना में बैंकों आदि को अदायगी करने के लिए है ।

28. यह व्यवस्था कीटनाशी अधिनियम के प्रशासन और क्रियान्वयन से सम्बन्धित व्यय के लिए है ।

21. To enable small and marginal farmers to obtain the needed inputs, particularly, fertilizers and improved seeds, and also to benefit from minor irrigation and water management and land development programmes, financial assistance is provided through the State and Union Territory Governments and UT Administrations.

22. The objectives of the scheme are (i) taking the watershed as basis to conserve and upgrade both crop land and waste land as a vital natural resource; (ii) to stabilise and increase crop yields from rainfed farming and to augment the fuel and fodder resources of the village communities by use of appropriate land use systems; and (iii) to develop and disseminate technologies for the proper soil and moisture conservation measures required under different conditions. The Programme is to be implemented in about 94 districts of 16 States. During the year 1990-91 it is proposed to cover an area of 6.415 lakh hectares.

23. The scheme seeks to increase the productivity of land which suffers from alkalinity and salinity. The expenditure on this account is shared with the State Governments on a 50: 50 basis. The budget for the year 1990-91 is made under item No. 9 (Other schemes of Manurer and Fertilizers).

24. The price support or market intervention measures are designed to ensure remunerative prices to farmers and increase production and productivity. NAFED is the designated agency for carrying out such operations for oilseeds while for perishables like potatoes and onions, Central Government has, at the request of State Governments agreed to market intervention when necessary to help growers from possible distress sale. The purchase operations under the market intervention scheme are carried through NAFED.

25. The provision represents budgetary support for the Plan schemes of the following companies, namely:–

25.01 **State Farms Corporation:**– produces breeder, foundation and certified seeds of cereals, oilseeds, pulses, fibre and vegetable crops.

25.02 **Oil Palm India Ltd:**– implements the project for raising red oil palm in Kerala.

25.03 **National Seeds corporation:**– is concerned with certified seed production and creation of infrastructure for processing and storage of seeds, maintenance of buffer stock of seeds, etc.

The equity and loanwise break up of the budgetary support to these enterprises and the IEBR are given in the Expenditure Budget Vol.I.

26. **Special Foodgrains Promotion Production (SFPP)–**
The Scheme was lanched in 1988-89 covering 169 identified districts spread over 14 states. The programme was implemented with 100% grants-in-aid to States for increasing the rice, wheat, maize and pulses production by spreed of improved production technology of these crops and adoption of increased and efficient use of Inputs and to promote fertilisers use by opening 100 additional retail out lets in each district and also envisages providing of assistance in the form of loans to credit co-operatives facing deficit in Non-over due cover. Budget 1990-91 provides Rs. 113.00 crores.

27. The provision is for payment to banks, etc., under the new scheme for debt relief to farmers.

28. The provision is for expenditure relating to administration and implementation of the Insecticides Act.

कृषि मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.2

कृषि और सहकारिता विभाग की अन्य सेवाएं Other Services of Department of Agriculture and Cooperation

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1989-90 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1989-90 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1990-91 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		183.80	25.01	208.81	175.15	46.30	221.45	212.36	23.46	235.82
पूंजी	*Capital*		*180.45*	...	*180.45*	*163.65*	...	*163.65*	*235.16*	...	*235.16*
जोड़	**Total**		**364.25**	**25.01**	**389.26**	**338.80**	**46.30**	**385.10**	**447.52**	**23.46**	**470.98**
भू और जल संरक्षण	***Soil and Water Conservation***										
1. नदी घाटी परियोजनाओं के जल ग्रहण क्षेत्र में भू-संरक्षण	1. Soil conservation in catchment of river valley projects	3601	10.97	...	10.97	11.72	...	11.72	15.45	...	15.45
		7601	10.97	...	10.97	11.72	...	11.72	15.45	...	15.45
		2402	1.76	0.06	1.82	1.76	0.06	1.82	2.10	0.06	2.16
जोड़		*Total*	*23.70*	*0.06*	*23.76*	*25.20*	*0.06*	*25.26*	*33.00*	*0.06*	*33.06*
2. सिंधु गंगा बेसिन में बाढ़ प्रवण नदियों के जल ग्रहण क्षेत्रों में एकीकृत जल विभाजक क्षेत्र प्रबन्ध	2. Integrated watershed management in the catchments of flood prone rivers in the Indo Gangetic basin	3601	6.04	...	6.04	6.29	...	6.29	8.42	...	8.42
		7601	6.04	...	6.04	6.29	...	6.29	8.42	...	8.42
		2402	0.12	...	0.12	0.12	...	0.12	0.16	...	0.16
जोड़		*Total*	*12.20*	...	*12.20*	*12.70*	...	*12.70*	*17.00*	...	*17.00*
3. अन्य भू और जल संरक्षण योजनाएं	3. Other soil and water conservation schemes	3601	0.52	...	0.52	0.52	...	0.52	0.91	...	0.91
		7601	0.52	...	0.52	0.52	...	0.52	0.91	...	0.91
		3602	0.04	...	0.04	0.04	...	0.04	0.03	...	0.03
		2402	2.61	0.39	3.00	2.61	0.48	3.09	4.33	0.44	4.77
		4402	0.90	...	0.90	0.90	...	0.90	0.80	...	0.80
		7602	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.02	...	0.02
जोड़		*Total*	*4.60*	*0.39*	*4.99*	*4.60*	*0.48*	*5.08*	*7.00*	*0.44*	*7.44*
जोड़ - भू और जल संरक्षण	**Total - Soil and Water Conservation**		**40.50**	**0.45**	**40.95**	**42.50**	**0.54**	**43.04**	**57.00**	**0.50**	**57.50**
पशु पालन	*Animal Husbandry*										
4. पशु-विकास	4. Cattle development	3601	1.35	...	1.35	1.38	...	1.38	2.00	...	2.00
		2403	1.96	1.60	3.56	1.70	1.79	3.49	2.17	1.78	3.95
जोड़		*Total*	*3.31*	*1.60*	*4.91*	*3.08*	*1.79*	*4.87*	*4.17*	*1.78*	*5.95*
5. विशेष पशुधन उत्पादन कार्यक्रम	5. Special Livestock Production Programme	3601	12.90	...	12.90	12.20	...	12.20	15.25	...	15.25
		3602	0.40	...	0.40	0.40	...	0.40	0.55	...	0.55
		2403	0.20	...	0.20	0.02	...	0.02	0.20	...	0.20
जोड़		*Total*	*13.50*	...	*13.50*	*12.62*	...	*12.62*	*16.00*	...	*16.00*
6. पशु चिकित्सा सेवाएं और पशु स्वास्थ्य	6. Veterinary services and animal health	3601	7.86	...	7.86	6.42	...	6.42	7.89	...	7.89
		3602	0.13	...	0.13	0.12	...	0.12	0.15	...	0.15
		2403	0.48	...	0.48	0.43	...	0.43	0.65	...	0.65
		4403	1.00	...	1.00	1.00	...	1.00	1.00	...	1.00
जोड़		*Total*	*9.47*	...	*9.47*	*7.97*	...	*7.97*	*9.69*	...	*9.69*
7. बूचड़ खाना निगम में निवेश	7. Investment in Slaughter Houses Corporation	4403	1.50	...	1.50	1.40	...	1.40	1.20	...	1.20
8. अन्य पशु-पालन कार्यक्रम	8. Other Animal Husbandry programmes	3601	5.54	0.55	6.09	4.76	0.75	5.51	6.48	0.15	6.63
		3602	0.06	...	0.06	0.07	...	0.07	0.07	...	0.07
		2403	4.15	2.45	6.60	4.04	3.18	7.22	5.10	2.90	8.00
		4403	0.50	...	0.50	0.40	...	0.40	1.00	...	1.00
जोड़		*Total*	*10.25*	*3.00*	*13.25*	*9.27*	*3.93*	*13.20*	*12.65*	*3.05*	*15.70*
जोड़-पशु-पालन	**Total-Animal Husbandry**		**38.03**	**4.60**	**42.63**	**34.34**	**5.72**	**40.06**	**43.71**	**4.83**	**48.54**
डेरी विकास	***Dairy Development***										
9. राष्ट्रीय डेरी विकास बोर्ड को अनुदान और ऋण	*9. Grants and Loans to National Dairy Dev. Board*										
9.01 आपरेशन फ्लड II	9.01 Operation Flood II	2404	44.02	...	44.02	44.02	...	44.02	40.47	...	40.47
		6404	50.00	...	50.00	25.00	...	25.00	35.00	...	35.00
जोड़		*Total*	*94.02*	...	*94.02*	*69.02*	...	*69.02*	*75.47*	...	*75.47*
9.02 अन्य सहकारिताओं को सहायता	9.02 Assistance for other Cooperatives	2404	...	...	...	...	4.93	4.93	...	...	...
9.03 अन्य योजनाएं	9.03 Other schemes	2404	1.30	...	1.30	1.30	...	1.30	2.05	...	2.05
जोड़		*Total*	*95.32*	...	*95.32*	*70.32*	*4.93*	*75.25*	*77.52*	...	*77.52*
10. दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना	10. Delhi Milk Scheme										
10.01 राजस्व व्यय	10.01 Revenue Expenditure	2404	...	101.13	101.13	...	96.08	96.08	...	102.49	102.49
10.02 घटाइए-राजस्व प्राप्तियां	10.02 Less Revenue Receipts	0404	...	-87.39	-87.39	...	-78.00	-78.00	...	-88.75	-88.75
10.03 निवल	10.03 Net		...	13.74	13.74	...	18.08	18.08	...	13.74	13.74
10.04 पूंजी व्यय	10.04 Capital Expenditure	4404	1.20	...	1.20	1.10	...	1.10	1.85	...	1.85
जोड़		*Total*	*1.20*	*13.74*	*14.94*	*1.10*	*18.08*	*19.18*	*1.85*	*13.74*	*15.59*
11. मदर डेरी को आर्थिक सहायता	11. Subsidy to Mother Diary	2404	...	4.10	4.10	...	9.58	9.58	...	0.01	0.01
12. अन्य डेरी विकास कार्यक्रम	12. Other Dairy Development Programmes	3601	0.06	...	0.06	0.06	...	0.06	0.20	...	0.20
		7601	0.14	...	0.14	0.14	...	0.14	0.10	...	0.10
जोड़		*Total*	*0.20*	...	*0.20*	*0.20*	...	*0.20*	*0.30*	...	*0.30*
जोड़-डेरी विकास	**Total-Dairy Development**		**96.72**	**17.84**	**114.56**	**71.62**	**32.59**	**104.21**	**79.67**	**13.75**	**93.42**

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1989-90 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1989-90 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1990-91 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
मीन उद्योग	***Fisheries***										
13. मीन बन्दरगाह और अवतरण सुविधा	13. Fishing harbour and landing facility	3601	6.35	...	6.35	5.43	...	5.43	6.32	...	6.32
		3602	0.50	...	0.50	0.05	...	0.05	0.30	...	0.30
		2405	4.60	...	4.60	4.84	...	4.84	5.70	0.31	6.01
जोड़		*Total*	*11.45*	...	*11.45*	*10.32*	...	*10.32*	*12.32*	*0.31*	*12.63*
14. अन्य समुद्री मीन उद्योग योजनाएं	14. Other marine fishery schemes	2405	1.13	1.10	2.23	0.94	1.29	2.23	0.15	2.11	2.26
		4405	0.63	...	0.63	0.25	...	0.25	2.55	...	2.55
जोड़		*Total*	*1.76*	*1.10*	*2.86*	*1.19*	*1.29*	*2.48*	*2.70*	*2.11*	*4.81*
15. अन्तर्देशीय मीन उद्योग	15. Inland fisheries	3601	5.96	...	5.96	5.72	...	5.72	6.62	...	6.62
		3602	0.15	...	0.15	0.13	...	0.13	0.02	...	0.02
		7601	2.00	...	2.00	0.76	...	0.76	0.20	...	0.20
		2405	0.05	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.05	0.06	...	0.06
जोड़		*Total*	*8.16*	...	*8.16*	*6.66*	...	*6.66*	*6.90*	...	*6.90*
16. शिक्षा और प्रशिक्षण	16. Education and Training	2405	0.84	0.92	1.76	1.61	1.09	2.70	...	1.85	1.85
		4405	0.10	...	0.10	0.38	...	0.38	1.75	...	1.75
		Total	*0.94*	*0.92*	*1.86*	*1.99*	*1.09*	*3.08*	*1.75*	*1.85*	*3.60*
17. प्रसंस्करण, संरक्षण और विपणन	17. Processing Preservation & Marketing	3601	0.30	...	0.30	0.05	...	0.05	0.20	...	0.20
18. राज्य फार्म निगम में निवेश	18. Investment in State Farms Corporation	6405	0.50	...	0.50	0.02	...	0.02	0.10	...	0.10
19. अन्य मीन उद्योग कार्यक्रम	19. Other fisheries programmes	3601	5.15	...	5.15	4.09	...	4.09	5.58	...	5.58
		3602	0.30	...	0.30	0.11	...	0.11	0.09	...	0.09
		2405	0.44	0.10	0.54	0.36	0.14	0.50	0.96	0.11	1.07
जोड़		*Total*	*5.89*	*0.10*	*5.99*	*4.56*	*0.14*	*4.70*	*6.63*	*0.11*	*6.74*
जोड़ - मीन उद्योग	**Total-Fisheries**		**29.00**	**2.12**	**31.12**	**24.79**	**2.52**	**27.31**	**30.60**	**4.38**	**34.98**
सहकारिता	***Co-operation***										
20. शिक्षा और प्रशिक्षण	20. Education & Training	2425	9.35	...	9.35	13.62	...	13.62	16.61	...	16.61
21. राष्ट्रीय सहकारिता विकास निगम	*21. National Cooperative Development Corporation*										
21.01 सहकारी भांडागारण और विपणन समितियां	21.01 Warehousing and marketing cooperatives	2425	6.20	...	6.20	4.97	...	4.97	5.00	...	5.00
		6425	23.50	...	23.50	26.80	...	26.80	25.21	...	25.21
जोड़		*Total*	*29.70*	...	*29.70*	*31.77*	...	*31.77*	*30.21*	...	*30.21*
21.02 सहकारी प्रसंस्करण समितियां	21.02 Processing Cooperatives	6425	44.54	...	44.54	41.35	...	41.35	66.85	...	66.85
21.03 सहकारी चीनी मिलें	21.03 Cooperative sugar Mills	6425	4.00	...	4.00	7.46	...	7.46	8.00	...	8.00
21.04 सहकारी कताई मिलें	21.04 Cooperative spinning mills	6425	1.85	...	1.85	1.85	...	1.85	2.00	...	2.00
21.05 अन्य सहकारी समितियां	21.05 Other coperatives	2425	4.77	...	4.77	0.47	...	0.47	1.38	...	1.38
जोड़-राष्ट्रीय सहकारिता विकास निगम	***Total-NCDC***		***84.86***	***...***	***84.86***	***82.90***	***...***	***82.90***	***108.44***	***...***	***108.44***
22. भूमि विकास बैंकों के डिबेंचर	22. Debentures of Land Development Banks	6425	25.00	...	25.00	32.00	...	32.00	43.00	...	43.00
23. कृषि ऋण स्थिरीकरण निधि	23. Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Fund	3601	1.50	...	1.50	0.75	...	0.75	3.78	...	3.78
		7601	0.50	...	0.50	0.25	...	0.25	1.26	...	1.26
जोड़		*Total*	*2.00*	...	*2.00*	*1.00*	...	*1.00*	*5.04*	...	*5.04*
24. अल्प विकसित राज्यों में सहकारी ऋण संस्थाएं	24. Credit Cooperative institutions in underdeveloped states	7601	2.90	...	2.90	2.90	...	2.90	17.00	...	17.00
25. अन्य कार्यक्रम - सहकारिता	25. Other programmes-Cooperation	3601	1.95	...	1.95	1.68	...	1.68	11.56	...	11.56
		2425	0.29	...	0.29	0.30	...	0.30	0.50	...	0.50
		7601	2.10	...	2.10	1.10	...	1.10	1.29	...	1.29
		4425	0.05	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.05	0.20	...	0.20
जोड़		*Total*	*4.39*	...	*4.39*	*3.13*	...	*3.13*	*13.55*	...	*13.55*
जोड़-सहकारिता	**Total-Cooperation**		**128.50**	**...**	**128.50**	**135.55**	**...**	**135.55**	**203.64**	**...**	**203.64**
26. राज्य आयोजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता	*26. Central Assistance for State Plans:*										
26.01 विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता- अन्य विशेष क्षेत्र	26.01 Special Central Assistance - Other Special Areas	3601	31.50	...	31.50	30.00	...	30.00	32.90	...	32.90
27. सहायता सामग्री और उपस्कर-सकल	27. Aid Mateiral & Equipment - Gross	3606	...	44.42	44.42	...	49.58	49.58	...	60.33	60.33
घटाइए-कार्यरत मुख्य शीर्ष को अंतरण	*Deduct*-Transfer to Functional Major head	3606	...	-44.42	-44.42	...	-44.65	-44.65	...	-60.33	-60.33
सहायता सामग्री और उपस्कर-निवल	Net-Aid Material & Equipment	*Total*	...	...	...	...	*4.93*	*4.93*	...	...	...
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***364.25***	***25.01***	***389.26***	***338.80***	***46.30***	***385.10***	***447.52***	***23.46***	***470.98***

(करोड़ रुपए) *(In crores of rupees)*

ख.सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में निवेश	B. Investment in Public Enterprises	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट 1989-90 Budget बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स IEBR	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1989-90 Revised बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट 1990-91 Budget बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
1. बूचड़खाना निगम	1. Slaughter Houses Corporation	12403	1.50	...	1.50	1.40	...	1.40	1.20	...	1.20
2. राष्ट्रीय डेरी विकास बोर्ड	2. National Dairy Development Board	12404	50.00	...	50.00	25.00	...	25.00	35.00	...	35.00
3. राज्य फार्म निगम	3. State Farms Corporation	12405	0.50	...	0.50	0.02	...	0.02	0.10	...	0.10
4. राष्ट्रीय सहकारिता विकास निगम	4. National Cooperative Development Corp.	12425	73.89	...	73.89	77.46	...	77.46	102.06	...	102.06
5. भूमि विकास बैंक	5. Land Development Banks	12425	25.00	...	25.00	32.00	...	32.00	43.00	...	43.00
जोड़	**Total**		**150.89**	**...**	**150.89**	**135.88**	**...**	**135.88**	**181.36**	**...**	**181.36**
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय*:-	**C. Plan Outlay *:-**										
केन्द्रीय आयोजना :	*Central Plan:*										
1. भू-और जल संरक्षण	1. Soil & Water Conservation	12402	40.50	...	40.50	42.50	...	42.50	57.00	...	57.00
2. पशु पालन	2. Animal Husbandry	12403	39.00	...	39.00	35.21	...	35.21	45.00	...	45.00
3. डेरी विकास	3. Dairy Development	12404	97.00	...	97.00	71.86	...	71.86	80.00	...	80.00
4. मीन उद्योग	4. Fisheries	12405	29.00	...	29.00	24.79	...	24.79	30.60	...	30.60
5. सहकारिता	5. Cooperation	12425	128.50	...	128.50	135.55	...	135.55	203.64	...	203.64
जोड़	**Total**		**334.00**	**...**	**334.00**	**309.91**	**...**	**309.91**	**416.24**	**...**	**416.24**
राज्य आयोजना :	*State Plan:*										
विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता-अन्य विशेष क्षेत्र	Special Central Assistance - Other Special Areas	43601	31.50	...	31.50	30.00	...	30.00	32.90	...	32.90
जोड़	**Total**		**365.50**	**...**	**365.50**	**339.91**	**...**	**339.91**	**449.14**	**...**	**449.14**

** इसमें शहरी विकास मंत्रालय की मांगों में निर्माण कार्य परिव्यय के लिए निम्नलिखित की गई व्यवस्था शामिल है ।*

** Inclusive of Works Outlay provided by Ministry of Urban Development in*

मांग संख्या 75	Demand No. 75										
पशु पालन	Animal Husbandry	12403	0.26	...	0.26	0.20	...	0.20	0.35	...	0.35
डेरी विकास	Dairy Development	12404	0.08	...	0.08	0.05	...	0.05	0.08	...	0.08
मांग संख्या 76	Demand No. 76										
पशु पालन	Animal Husbandry	12403	0.71	...	0.71	0.67	...	0.67	0.94	...	0.94
डेरी विकास	Dairy Development	12404	0.20	...	0.20	0.19	...	0.19	0.25	...	0.25
जोड़	**Total**		**1.25**	**...**	**1.25**	**1.11**	**...**	**1.11**	**1.62**	**...**	**1.62**

1. नदी घाटी परियोजनाओं के जल-विभाजक क्षेत्रों में भूमि संरक्षण का उद्देश्य बांध बनाकर, टेरेसिंग और वन-रोपण द्वारा, गाद अवरोधन बांधों का निर्माण करके, नियंत्रण करके, नियंत्रण बांधों के निर्माण आदि के जरिए- भू-कटाव की दर कम करना है । ये योजनाएं 21 नदी घाटी परियोजनाओं के जलग्रहण क्षेत्रों में राज्य सरकारों के माध्यम से क्रियान्वित की जाती हैं, जिसके लिए अनुदानों और ऋणों के रूप में राज्य सरकारों को केन्द्रीय सहायता दी जाती है ।

2. यह योजना छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के समय से चल रही है और यह गंगा बेसिन की, जो 7 राज्यों और एक संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में फैला हुआ है, 8 बाढ़-प्रवण नदियों के जलग्रहण क्षेत्रों तक सीमित है ।

3. यह व्यवस्था मुख्यतः अखिल भारतीय मृदा और भूमि उपयोग सर्वेक्षण स्कीम, भूमि संरक्षण योजनाओं के लिए दामोदर घाटी निगम को अनुदान, समस्या प्रधान मिट्टी के उपचार, ऊबड़ खाबड़ क्षेत्र, मिट्टी के सर्वेक्षण के लिए दूरस्थ संवेदनशील प्रौद्योगिकी आदि के लिए है ।

4. यह व्यवस्था मुख्यतः दूध देने वाले पशुओं में प्रजननात्मक सुधार करने के लिए सूरतगढ़, चिपलिमा, कोरापुट, धमरोद, अलमधी और अंदेश नगर में स्थापित केन्द्रीय पशु प्रजनन फारमों पर होने वाले व्यय के लिए हैं। इस स्कीम का उद्देश्य पशु और भैंस प्रजनन कार्यकलापों के संवर्धन के लिए, राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को संवितरण करने के वास्ते सांड, भैंसे और बछड़ों को पैदा करना है ।

5. विशेष पशुधन पालन उत्पादन कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य पशुधन पालन उत्पादन में वृद्धि करना और लघु तथा सीमान्तिक किसानों और कृषि मजदूरों की आय में वृद्धि करना है । इस कार्यक्रम में (i) बछड़ों का पालन-पोषण (ii) भेड़ पालन, कुक्कुट पालन और सुअर पालन एककों की स्थापना करना शामिल है ।

6. मुख्य योजनाएं पशुओं की बीमारियों की रोकथाम और रोगमुक्त क्षेत्रों की स्थापना, पशु महामारी के उन्मूलन, पैर तथा मुंह की बीमारियों की रोकथाम, राष्ट्रीय पशुजन्य उत्पाद, किस्म नियंत्रण केन्द्रों, क्षेत्रीय रोग निदान प्रयोगशालाओं की स्थापना, आदि के बारे में हैं ।

7. यह व्यवस्था बूचड़खाना निगम के अन्तर्गत बूचड़खानों के निर्माण के लिए है ।

8. इसमें केन्द्रीय कुक्कुट फारमों, हिसार में केन्द्रीय भेड़ प्रजनन फारमों, क्षेत्रीय दाना उत्पादन केन्द्रों पर व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था है।

1. Soil Conservation in watersheds of river valley projects aims at reducing the rate of erosion and thereby prolong the usefulness of the reservoirs through constant bunding, terracing, afforestation, construction of silt detention bunds, check dams, etc. The schemes are executed in the catchment areas of 21 river valley projects through State Governments who are provided Central Assistance in the form of grants and loans.

2. This scheme, which is continuing from the Sixth Five Year Plan is limited to catchments of 8 flood prone rivers of the Gangetic basin covering 7 States and one Union Territory.

3. The provision is mainly for all India soil and land use survey schemes, grants to DVC for soil conservation schemes, Treatment of problem soil/degraded areas, application of remote sensing Technology for soil survey etc.

4. This relates mainly to expenditure on Central cattle breeding farms established at Suratgarh, Chiplima, Koraput, Dhamrod, Alamadhi and Andesh Nagar for bringing about genetic improvements of the herd for milk production. The objective of this scheme is to produce bull, calves for distribution to states and U.Ts for promoting cattle and buffalo breeding activities.

5. The Special Livestock Production Programme aims at increasing live stock production and to supplement the income of small and marginal farmers and Agricultural Labourers. The programme consists of (i) Rearing of calves (ii) Setting of Sheep Poultry and Piggery production units.

6. The main schemes are control of livestock diseases and creation of disease free zones, rinderpest eradication, foot and mouth diseases control programme, setting up of national veterinary biological products quality control centres, regional disease diagonostic laboratories, etc.

7. Provision is for construction of slaughter houses under SHC.

8. Provision is for expenditure on Central poultry farms, Central sheep breeding farm at Hissar, regional stations for forage production.

9. राष्ट्रीय डेरी विकास बोर्ड की स्थापना संसद के एक अधिनियम द्वारा अक्तूबर, 1987 में हुई थी, जिसे एक निकाय के रूप में एक संस्थान घोषित किया गया है । संस्थान की हैसियत प्रदान की गई । राष्ट्रीय डेरी विकास बोर्ड, डेरी विकास और दुग्ध विपणन के लिए एक संबर्धन और विकासात्मक बोर्ड है । यह बोर्ड सहकारी क्षेत्र की डेरियों के दूध के कारोबार की क्षमता का विस्तार करने में सहायता करता है तथा दुग्ध बाहुल्य सुविद क्षेत्रों में सहकारी समितियों को दुग्ध-उत्पादन और उसकी प्राप्ति सम्बन्धी कार्यों के लिए वित्तीय सहायता देता है । यह आपरेशन फ्लड परियोजना को समर्थनीय सहयोग देने का कार्य करता है, जिसका उद्देश्य 66.1 लाख दुग्ध-उत्पादक परिवारों को लगभग 60,000 ग्रामीण स्तर की सहकारी समितियों में संगठित करके सहकारिता प्रणाली के अनुसार एक सक्षम और आत्मनिर्भर डेरी उद्योग का निर्माण करना है । इस परियोजना के अन्तर्गत दुग्ध-उत्पादन की क्षमता के आधार पर 173 मिल्कशेड खोलना शामिल होगा । संशोधित अनुमान 1989-90 के अन्तर्गत अमेरिका से उपहार के रूप में 25,000 मीट्रिक टन सोयाबीन लेने की व्यवस्था भी की गई है । इसके अलावा कार्यचालन सहकारिताओं के लिए डेयरी विकास संबंधी तकनीकी मिशन, खाद्य दुग्ध शेड़ों, जिन्हें दूध सम्बंधी कार्यों के अन्तर्गत शामिल नहीं किया गया है, दूध और दूध के उत्पादन संबंधी आर्डर तथा तकनीकी मिशन के मुख्यालय के स्टाफ के लिए भी व्यवस्था की गई है।

9. National Dairy Development Board had been constituted in October, 1987 by an Act of Parliament as a body corporate and declared an institution of National Importance. The NDDB is a promotional and developmental agency for dairy development and milk marketing. It assists in the expansion of milk handling, capacity of the cooperative sector dairies and gives financial assistance to cooperatives in identified milk shed areas to step up milk production and procurement. It provides supportive assistance to Operation Flood Project which aims at building up of viable and self-sustaining dairy industry on cooperative lines covering 66.1 lakh milk producer families organised into about 60,000 village level cooperative societies. The project will cover 173 milk sheds on the basis of their potential for milk production. Provision has also been made for a gift of 25,000 MT of Soyabeen from U.S.A. under RE 1989-90. Beside this, provision has also been made for Technology mission on Dairy Development for Cooperatives in Operation, Flood milk sheds which have not been included by Operation flood, implamentation of milk and milk products order and Headquarter Staff of Technology Mission.

10. दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना का उद्देश्य दिल्ली में उचित मूल्यों पर अच्छे और पौष्टिक दूध की पूर्ति करना तथा दिल्ली और इसके आस-पास के दूध उत्पादकों के लिए एक ऐसे स्थायी बाजार की व्यवस्था करना है जिससे उन्हें दूध का उचित मूल्य मिल सके ।

10. Delhi Milk Scheme aims to supply good and wholesome milk and milk products to the citizens of Delhi at reasonable prices and to ensure a remunerative and steady market for the milk producers in and around Delhi.

11. यह व्यवस्था मदर डेरी, दिल्ली को नकद हानियों आदि की प्रतिपूर्ति के लिए आर्थिक सहायता देने के लिए है ।

11. This provides for subsidy to Mother Dairy Delhi for reimbursement of cash losses etc.

12. इसमें डेयरी विकास कार्यक्रमों तथा सहकारिता को सक्षम बनाने के लिए राज्यों को सहायता देना शामिल है ।

12. This includes assistance to States for dairy development programmes and for cooperatives to make them viable, etc.

13. यह व्यय बड़े और छोटे पत्तनों पर मछली पकड़ने वाले जहाजों को घाट पर लगाने तथा खड़ा करने, अन्य आवश्यक आधारभूत सुविधाओं तथा समुद्र विनियम के प्रवर्तन आदि का प्रबन्ध करने के लिए है।

13. The expenditure relates to providing landing and berthing facilities for fishing crafts at major and minor ports, other necessary infrastructural facilities, and enforcement of marine regulations etc.

14. यह व्यवस्था मुख्यतः कोचीन में एकीकृत मीन उद्योग परियोजना आदि के लिए है ।

14. The provision is mainly for intergated fisheries project at Cochin, etc.

15. यह मुख्यतः मीन कृषक विकास अभिकरणों और तालाबों और जलाशयों आदि को सुधार कर अन्तर्देशीय मीन उद्योग संसाधनों के विकास के लिए जलकृषि के विकास, मछुओं को मछली पालन की आधुनिक प्रौद्योगिकी की जानकारी देने और उन्हें प्रशिक्षण देने, मछली-पालन के लिए निविष्टियों की सप्लाई करने के लिए है । इसमें विश्व बैंक की सहायता प्राप्त अन्तर्देशीय मीन उद्योग परियोजना भी शामिल है ।

15. This mainly relates to fish farmers development agencies and development of acquaculture for development of inland fisheries resources by improvement of ponds, tanks etc. training of fish farmers including transfer of modern technology of fish farming to them, supply of inputs for fish culture. It also includes inland fisheries project with World Bank assistance.

16. इसमें केन्द्री मीन उद्योग, नाविक और इंजीनियरी प्रशिक्षण संस्थान के लिए व्यवस्था है, जो मछली पकड़ने वाले बड़े जहाजों की जनशक्ति (कार्मिकों) संबंधी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए प्रशिक्षण की व्यवस्था करता है । इसमें मीन-कृषि केन्द्र की स्थापना के लिए प्रावधान शामिल है ।

16. The provision is for Central Institute of Fisheries Nautical and Engineering Training which provides training to meet manpower requirements of large fishing vessels. This includes provision for establishment of acquaculture centre.

17. यह योजना गैर पारम्परिक कच्ची सामग्री से हिमांकित, डिब्बाबन्द और सूखे उत्पादों के विकास और इन उत्पादों को लोकप्रिय बनाने और इनके विपणन के विशेष अभियानों से संबंधित है ।

17. The schemes relate to development of frozen, canned and dried products from uncoventional raw materials and special drives to popularise and marketing the products.

18. यह व्यवस्था राज्य फारमों में मछली पालन के विकास के लिए है।

18. Provision is for development of fish culture at the State Farms.

19. इसमें छोटे मछुओं के लिए उन्नत बीच लैंडिंग नौकाओं को चलाना शुरू करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय सहकारिता विकास निगम को अनुदान देने, राष्ट्रीय मछुआरा कल्याण निधि के लिए व्यवस्था तथा मुख्यालय में मत्स्यपालन को मजबूत करने के लिए प्रावधान शामिल है ।

19. This includes grants to National Cooperative Development Corporation for introduction of improved beach landing crafts for small fishermen, national welfare fund for fishermen and provision for strengthening of Fishiries Call at Headquarter.

20. इस योजना का बुनियादी उद्देश्य सहकारी समितियों के सदस्यों को शिक्षा देना और राज्यों के सहकारिता विभागों और सहकारी संस्थानों के वरिष्ठ, मध्यवर्ती और कनिष्ठ स्तर के कार्मिकों को प्रशिक्षण देना है।

20. The basic objectives of the schemes is to organise education of members of cooperatives and training of personnel of the State cooperative departments and cooperative institutions at the senior, intermediate and junior levels.

21. राष्ट्रीय सहकारिता विकास निगम का काम कृषि वस्तुओं, खाद्य पदार्थों, मुर्गी दाना तथा अधिसूचित वस्तुओं के विपणन, परिष्करण, भंडारण, निर्यात और आयात के सहकारी कार्यक्रम की आयोजना बनाना और उसका संवर्धन करना तथा छोटे वन उत्पादों का संग्रह, परिष्करण, विपणन, भंडारण और निर्यात करना है । यह निगम सहकारी चीनी और सहकारी कताई मिलों की शेयर पूंजी में रकमों का निवेश भी करता है। 1990-91के बजट में राष्ट्रीय सहकारिता विकास निगम की सहायता के

21. National Cooperative Development Corporation plans and promotes cooperative programmes of marketing, processing, storage, export and import of agricultural produce, food stuff, poultry feed and notified commodities and also for the collection, processing, marketing, storage and export of minor forest produce. It also strengthens the share capital base of cooperative sugar factories and co-operative spinning mills. Budget 1990-91 provides Rs. 102.06

लिए 102.06 करोड़ रुपए ऋण के और 6.38 करोड़ रुपए अनुदान के रूप में देने की व्यवस्था की गई है। इन ऋणों में ये शामिल हैं :- (क) सहकारी समितियों को विपणन, संसाधन और कम विकसित राज्यों में भंडारण कार्यक्रमों के लिए और राष्ट्रीय कृषि सहकारी विपणन संघ के लिए (ख) मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश में सोयाबीन के विकास के लिए (ग) सहकारी चीनी मिलों को शेयर पूंजी में निवेश के लिए (घ) सहकारी कताई मिलों के लिए (ङ) भंडारण कार्यक्रम के लिए (च) कोल्ड स्टोरेज कार्यक्रम के लिए (छ) कपास प्रसंस्करण कार्यक्रम के लिए और (ज) कमजोर वर्गों के लिए सहकारी कार्यक्रम के लिए ।

22. भूमि विकास बैंक लघु सिंचाई, भूमि विकास खेती का यंत्रीकरण आदि जैसे विकासात्मक प्रयोजनों के लिए किसानों को दीर्घावधिक कृषि ऋण देने वाला प्रधान अभिकरण हैं । भूमि विकास बैंकों के ऋणपक्षों में निवेश से इन बैंकों के संसाधनों की अनुपूर्ति की जाती है, जिनके वित्त का मुख्य साधन बाजार में जारी किए जाने वाले ऋण-पत्र होते हैं । बजट में ऐसे निवेशों, जिन्हें ऋण के रूप में माना गया है, के लिए 43.00 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

23. राज्य सरकारों को अनुदान (75 प्रतिशत) और ऋणों (25 प्रतिशत) के रूप में सहायता दी जाती है ताकि वे अपने-अपने राज्य शीर्ष सहकारी बैंकों के स्तर पर रखी जाने वाली कृषि ऋण स्थिरीकरण निधि को सुदृढ़ बना सकें । इसका उद्देश्य यह है कि बाढ़, सूखे आदि जैसी दैवी विपत्तियों के कारण जब किसान ऋणों की वापसी अदायगी करने में असमर्थ हो तब इन निधियों का उपयोग अल्पावधिक उत्पादन ऋणों को मध्यावधिक ऋणों में बदलने के लिए किया जाए ।

24. योजना का उद्देश्य कमजोर राज्यों में चुने हुए केन्द्रीय सहकारी बैंको को समतुल्य आधार पर सावधिक ऋण के रूम में सहायता देकर क्षेत्रीय असमानताओं को दूर करना है ताकि वे भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की अतिदेय-भिन्न शर्तों का पालन करने में आने वाली कठिनाइयों को दूर कर सकें ।

25. इसमें राष्ट्रीय कृषि सहकारी विपणन संघ लि. को, जो आन्तरिक और निर्यात व्यापार के लिए कृषि वस्तुओं का विपणन करने वाला शीर्ष संगठन है, सहायता, और राज्यों आदि द्वारा प्रचालित शुष्क कूप निधि योजना के लिए सहायता शामिल है ।

26. इसमें विशेष समस्याग्रस्त क्षेत्रों के रूप में घोषित जिलों में परिवर्ती खेती (15.90 करोड़ रुपए) और बीहड़ों के सुधार (17.00 करोड़ रुपए) से संबंधित राज्य आयोजना स्कीमों के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता देने के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है । परिवर्ती फसल योजना का उद्देश्य स्थिर खेती सहित एकीकृत भूमि प्रबन्ध प्रणाली अपनाने के लिए जनजातीय समुदायों को प्रोत्साहित करके उनको आर्थिक-सामाजिक स्थिति में सुधार करना और पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में पारिस्थितकी सन्तुलन का बनाए रखना है । इसे 9 राज्यों में क्रियान्वित किया जा रहा है. । खड्ड भूमि सुधार योजना का उद्देश्य नजदीकी पठारी भूमि में खड्ड के फैलने पर रोक लगाना, अविकसित खड्डदार क्षेत्रों का पुनरूद्वार करना और उनकी उत्पादकता में सुधार करना है ।

27. यह प्रावधान सहायता सामग्री की प्राप्ति तथा विभिन्न देशों से प्राप्त उपकरणों के लिए है ।

सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में निवेश

आन्तरिक और बजट बाह्य संसाधनों सहित इक्विटी और ऋणों का ब्यौरा व्यय बजट खण्ड-I में दिया गया है ।

crores as loans and Rs.6.38 crores as grants to NCDC the former comprising loans (a) for being re-lent to cooperatives for marketing, processing and storage programmes in underdeveloped States and National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation (b) for soyabean development in Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh ; (c) share capital participation in cooperative sugar mills ; (d) cooperative spinning mills (e) storage programme ; (f) cold storage programme ; (g) cotton processing programme and (h) cooperative programmes for weaker sections .

22. Land Development Banks constitute the principal agencies for providing long-term agricultural credit to the farmers for developmental purposes, like minor irrigation, land development, farm mechanisation, etc. The investment in debentures of LDBs is made to supplement the resources of these banks whose main source of finance is through floatation of debentures in the market. Budget includes a provision of Rs. 43.00 crores for such investment which are treated as loans.

23. Assistance is provided to State Governments by way of grants (75 per cent) and loans (25 per cent) to enable them to strengthen the Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Fund maintained at the level of Apex Cooperative Banks in each State. The objective is to use the funds to convert short-term production loans into medium term loans when the farmers cannot repay on account of natural calamities like floods, drought, etc.

24. The scheme is meant for removing regional disparities by assisting selected central cooperative banks in the weaker states with a term loan on a matching basis, in order to enable them to overcome difficulties in meeting the non-overdue conditions of the Reserve Bank of India.

25. This includes assistance to National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation Ltd., which is an apex organisation handling marketing of agricultural commodities both for internal and export trade, failed-well fund scheme operated by the States, etc.

26. Provision is for Central assistance for State Plan schemes relating to shifting cultivation (Rs. 15.90 crores) and ravine reclamation (Rs.17.00 crores) in districts identified as special problem areas. The shifting cultivation scheme is aimed at restoring ecological balance in hill areas and improving socio-economic conditions of the tribal community by encouraging them to take up integrated land management system including settled cultivation. It is being implemented in 9 States. The ravine reclamation scheme seeks to check spread of ravines into the adjoining table land, restore degraded ravined areas and improve their productivity.

27. The provision is for receipt of Aid Materials and Equipments received from various foreign countries.

Investments in Public Enterprises

The break up of equity and loans including IEBR is given in Expenditure Budget Vol. I.

कृषि मंत्रालय *MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE*

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.3

कृषि अनुसंधान और शिक्षा विभाग Department of Agricultural Research and Education

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

			बजट 1989-90 Budget			संशोधित 1989-90 Revised			बजट 1990-91 Budget		
		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		109.00	122.00	231.00	113.00	140.00	253.00	154.00	173.00	327.00
पूंजी	*Capital*		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़	**Total**		**109.00**	**122.00**	**231.00**	**113.00**	**140.00**	**253.00**	**154.00**	**173.00**	**327.00**
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-Economic Services	3451	...	0.40	0.40	0.31	0.40	0.71	0.80	0.50	1.30
कृषि अनुसंधान ओर शिक्षा	***Agricultural Research and Education***										
भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद को अदायगियां	***Payments to ICAR***										
2. कृषि कार्य	2. Crop husbandry										
2.01 कृषि उत्पाद उपकर अधिनियम, 1940 के अन्तर्गत उपकर की निवल प्राप्तियों की अदायगियां	2.01 Payments of net proceeds of cess under Agricultural Produce Cess Act,1940	2415	...	10.00	10.00	...	10.00	10.00	...	12.00	12.00
2.02 कृषि कार्य के अन्य कार्यक्रम	2.02 Other Programmes of Crop Husbandry	2415	90.91	72.75	163.66	94.60	85.03	179.63	122.31	105.25	227.56
जोड़ - *कृषि कार्य*	**Total**-*Crop Husbandry*		*90.91*	*82.75*	*173.66*	*94.60*	*95.03*	*189.63*	*122.31*	*117.25*	*239.56*
3. भू और जल संरक्षण	3. Soil and water conservation	2415	0.90	2.25	3.15	0.90	2.60	3.50	0.90	3.50	4.40
4. पशु पालन	4. Animal husbandry	2415	9.04	14.50	23.54	9.04	16.65	25.69	16.39	20.50	36.89
5. डेरी विकास	5. Dairy Development	2415	0.80	6.25	7.05	0.80	7.20	8.00	1.60	9.00	10.60
6. मीन उद्योग	6. Fisheries	2415	5.50	10.50	16.00	5.50	12.15	17.65	9.10	15.00	24.10
7. वानिकी	7. Forestry	2415	1.85	4.00	5.85	1.85	4.62	6.47	2.10	6.00	8.10
जोड़-भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद को अदायगियां	**Total - Payments to ICAR**		**109.00**	**120.25**	**229.25**	**112.69**	**138.25**	**250.94**	**152.40**	**171.25**	**323.65**
8. अन्य कार्यक्रम	8. Other programmes	2415	...	1.35	1.35	...	1.35	1.35	0.80	1.25	2.05
जोड़-कृषि अनुसंधान और शिक्षा	**Total-Agricultural Research and Education**		**109.00**	**121.60**	**230.60**	**112.69**	**139.60**	**252.29**	**153.20**	**172.50**	**325.70**
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***109.00***	***122.00***	***231.00***	***113.00***	***140.00***	***253.00***	***154.00***	***173.00***	***327.00***
ख. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	**B. Investment in Public Enterprises**	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
1. अन्य निकाय /संस्थान	1. Other Bodies/Institutions	12415	...	1.00	1.00	...	1.00	1.00	...	1.00	1.00
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय *:-	**C. Plan Outlay :-**										
1. कृषि अनुसंधान और शिक्षा	1. Agricultural Research & Education	12415	109.00	1.00	110.00	112.69	1.00	113.69	153.20	1.00	154.20
2. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	2. Secretariat-Economic Services	13451	...	...	...	0.31	...	0.31	0.80	...	0.80
जोड़	**Total**		**109.00**	**1.00**	**110.00**	**113.00**	**1.00**	**114.00**	**154.00**	**1.00**	**155.00**

इस मांग में कृषि अनुसंधान और शिक्षा विभाग के सचिवालय के व्यय के अतिरिक्त भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद को इसके नियंत्रणाधीन विभिन्न अनुसंधान संस्थानों तथा इसकी अनेक अनुसंधान परियोजनाओं, स्कीमों और क्रियाकलापों पर होने वाले व्यय को पूरा करने के लिए सहायता अनुदान की अदायगी के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है । इस मांग में कृषि उत्पाद उपकर अधिनियम, 1940 के अन्तर्गत उपकर की निवल प्राप्तियों की अदायगी के लिए भी व्यवस्था की गई है । यह परिषद, कृषि, भू और जल-संरक्षण, पशुपालन, मीन उद्योग, डेरी उद्योग, वानिकी और कृषि शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में भी अनुसंधान करती है ।

शीर्ष "अन्य कार्यक्रम" में राष्ट्रमंडल कृषि ब्यूरो, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय कृषि अनुसंधान सम्बन्धी सलाहकार दल आदि को अंशदान की व्यवस्था की गई है।

The Demand includes besides secretariat expenditure of the Department of Agricultural Research and Education, payment of grants-in-aid to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research to enable it to meet the expenditure on the various research institutes controlled by it and for its several research projects, schemes and activities. Payment of net proceeds of cess under the Agricultural Produce Cess Act, 1940 is also provided for in this Demand. The Council is engaged in conducting research in the field of agriculture, soil and water conservation, animal husbandry, fisheries, dairying, forestry and also agricultural education.

The head 'other programmes' includes contributions to Commonwealth Agricultural Bureau, Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research, etc.

कृषि मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
मांग संख्या DEMAND No.4
ग्रामीण विकास विभाग Department of Rural Development

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है: (करोड़ रुपए)
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries are given below: *(In crores of Rupees)*

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1989-90 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1989-90 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1990-91 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		2212.70	6.99	2219.69	3095.08	9.35	3104.43	3128.78	12.78	3141.56
पूंजी	*Capital*		*0.30*	...	*0.30*	*0.30*	...	*0.30*	*0.30*	...	*0.30*
जोड़	**Total**		**2213.00**	**6.99**	**2219.99**	**3095.38**	**9.35**	**3104.73**	**3129.08**	**12.78**	**3141.86**
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-Economic Services	3451	...	1.77	1.77	...	2.13	2.13	...	2.22	2.22
जल पूर्ति और सफाई	**Rural Water Supply & Sanitation**										
2. त्वरित ग्रामीण जल पूर्ति कार्यक्रम	2.Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme	3601	326.97	...	326.97	326.97	...	326.97	305.10	...	305.10
		3602	0.40	...	0.40	0.40	...	0.40	1.16	...	1.16
		2215	82.63	...	82.63	82.63	...	82.63	116.74	0.82	117.56
जोड़		*Total*	*410.00*	...	*410.00*	*410.00*	...	*410.00*	*423.00*	*0.82*	*423.82*
3. ग्रामीण सफाई	3. Rural Sanitation:	3601	14.90	...	14.90	14.90	...	14.90	14.65	...	14.65
		3602	0.05	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.05
		2215	5.05	...	5.05	5.05	...	5.05	5.30	0.02	5.32
जोड़		*Total*	*20.00*	...	*20.00*	*20.00*	...	*20.00*	*20.00*	*0.02*	*20.02*
जोड़-जल पूर्ति और सफाई	**Total-Water Supply & Sanitation**		**430.00**	**...**	**430.00**	**430.00**	**...**	**430.00**	**443.00**	**0.84**	**443.84**
विशेष ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम	**Special Programmes for Rural Development**										
एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम	*Integrated Rural Development Programmes*										
4. जिला ग्रामीण विकास एजेंसियों को आर्थिक सहायता	4. Subsidy to District Rural Development Agencies	2501	355.00	...	355.00	355.00	...	355.00	370.00	...	370.00
5. अन्य कार्यक्रम-एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास	5. Other programmes-IRD	2501	21.77	...	21.77	16.83	...	16.83	6.48	0.26	6.74
		3601	0.16	...	0.16	0.23	...	0.23	0.21	...	0.21
		3602	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01
जोड़		*Total*	*21.94*	...	*21.94*	*17.07*	...	*17.07*	*6.70*	*0.26*	*6.96*
जोड़-एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम	**Total-Integrated Rural Development Programmes**		**376.94**	**...**	**376.94**	**372.07**	**...**	**372.07**	**376.70**	**0.26**	**376.96**
6. स्व-नियोजन के लिए ग्रामीण युवकों का प्रशिक्षण	6. Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment	3601	7.96	...	7.96	7.96	...	7.96	7.96	...	7.96
		3602	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01
		2501	0.03	...	0.03	0.03	...	0.03	0.03	...	0.03
जोड़		*Total*	*8.00*	...	*8.00*	*8.00*	...	*8.00*	*8.00*	...	*8.00*
7. प्रखंड स्तर के प्रशासन का सुदृढ़ीकरण	7. Strengthening of block level administration:	3601	13.00	...	13.00	17.90	...	17.90	13.28	...	13.28
		3602	0.05	...	0.05	0.02	...	0.02	0.01	...	0.01
		2501	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01
जोड़		*Total*	*13.06*	...	*13.06*	*17.93*	...	*17.93*	*13.30*	...	*13.30*
8. सूखा प्रवण क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम	8. Drought Prone Areas Programme	3601	51.08	...	51.08	50.58	...	50.58	51.16	...	51.16
		2501	0.18	...	0.18	0.68	...	0.68	0.10	0.18	0.28
जोड़		*Total*	*51.26*	...	*51.26*	*51.26*	...	*51.26*	*51.26*	*0.18*	*51.44*
9. मरूस्थलीय क्षेत्रों का विकास	9. Development of Desert Areas	3601	50.00	...	50.00	48.00	...	48.00	50.00	...	50.00
जोड़-ग्रामीण विकास के लिए विशेष कार्यक्रम	**Total-Special Programmes for Rural Development**		**499.26**	**...**	**499.26**	**497.26**	**...**	**497.26**	**499.26**	**0.44**	**499.70**
ामीण रोजगार	*Rural Employment*										
0. जवाहर रोजगार योजना	10. Jawahar Rozgar Yojna	2505	...	...	...	2096.00	...	2096.00	2100.00	0.16	2100.16
. ग्रामीण भूमिहीनों के लिए रोजगार गारंटी कार्यक्रम	11. Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme	3601	674.93	...	674.93	2.00	...	2.00	...	...	...
		3602	0.80	...	0.80	...	...	...	...	...	...
		2505	5.52	...	5.52	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़		*Total*	*681.25*	...	*681.25*	*2.00*	...	*2.00*	...	...	...
12. राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम	12. National Rural Employment Programme	3601	525.00	...	525.00	2.00	...	2.00	...	...	...
		3602	3.02	...	3.02	...	...	...	...	...	...
		2505	1.98	...	1.98	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़		*Total*	*530.00*	...	*530.00*	*2.00*	...	*2.00*	...	...	...
जोड़-ग्रामीण रोजगार	**Total-Rural Employment**		**1211.25**	**...**	**1211.25**	**2100.00**	**...**	**2100.00**	**2100.00**	**0.16**	**2100.16**
भूमि सुधार	***Land Reforms***										
13. भूमि सुधार	13. Land reforms	3601	15.23	...	15.23	14.03	...	14.03	22.89	...	22.89
		3602	0.17	...	0.17	0.17	...	0.17	0.23	...	0.23
		2506	0.25	...	0.25	1.45	...	1.45	2.21	...	2.21
जोड़		*Total*	*15.65*	...	*15.65*	*15.65*	...	*15.65*	*25.33*	...	*25.33*
अन्य ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम	**Other Rural Development Programme**										
14. ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में महिलाओं और बच्चों का विकास	14. Development of women and children in rural areas	2515	11.19	...	11.19	11.19	...	11.19	11.19	0.03	11.22
		3601	0.25	...	0.25	0.25	...	0.25	0.25	...	0.25
		3602	0.05	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.05
जोड़		*Total*	*11.49*	...	*11.49*	*11.49*	...	*11.49*	*11.49*	*0.03*	*11.52*
15. जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में ग्रामीण सड़कें	15. Rural roads in tribal areas	3601	2.00	...	2.00	2.00	...	2.00	...	...	...
16. प्रशिक्षण	16. Training	2515	7.31	1.40	8.71	7.31	1.72	9.03	8.03	2.42	10.45
		3601	2.98	...	2.98	2.98	...	2.98	8.01	...	8.01
		3602	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01
जोड़		*Total*	*10.30*	*1.40*	*11.70*	*10.30*	*1.72*	*12.02*	*16.05*	*2.42*	*18.47*

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1989-90 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1989-90 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1990-91 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
17. ग्रामीण विकास के अन्य कार्यक्रम	17. Other programmes of rural development	2515	8.75	0.33	9.08	5.07	1.69	6.76	8.25	0.52	8.77
		3601	...	0.15	0.15	...	0.15	0.15	...	0.20	0.20
		4515	0.30	...	0.30	0.30	...	0.30	0.30	...	0.30
जोड़		*Total*	*9.05*	*0.48*	*9.53*	*5.37*	*1.84*	*7.21*	*8.55*	*0.72*	*9.27*
जोड़-अन्य ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम	**Total-Other Rural Development Programme**		**32.84**	**1.88**	**34.72**	**29.16**	**3.56**	**32.72**	**36.09**	**3.17**	**39.26**
खाद्य, भंडारण और भांडागारण	*Food, Storage, Warehousing*										
18. ग्रामीण गोदामों का राष्ट्रीय ग्रिड	18. National grid of rural godowns	3601	3.33	...	3.33	3.33	...	3.33	3.85	...	3.85
		3602	0.15	...	0.15	0.15	...	0.15	0.15	...	0.15
		2408	0.02	...	0.02	0.02	...	0.02	...	0.02	0.02
जोड़		*Total*	*3.50*	...	*3.50*	*3.50*	...	*3.50*	*4.00*	*0.02*	*4.02*
अन्य कृषि कार्यक्रम	**Other Agricultural Programme**										
19. कृषि विपणन	19. Agricultural marketing	2435	3.90	3.34	7.24	3.89	3.66	7.55	2.00	5.93	7.93
		3601	3.58	...	3.58	3.58	...	3.58	4.98	...	4.98
		3602	0.02	...	0.02	0.02	...	0.02	0.02	...	0.02
जोड़		*Total*	*7.50*	*3.34*	*10.84*	*7.49*	*3.66*	*11.15*	*7.00*	*5.93*	*12.93*
जोड़-अन्य कृषि कार्यक्रम	**Total-Other Agricultural Programmes**		**7.50**	**3.34**	**10.84**	**7.49**	**3.66**	**11.15**	**7.00**	**5.93**	**12.93**
20 राज्य आयोजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता	*20. Central Assistance for State Plans:*										
20.01 विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता-अन्य विशेष क्षेत्र	20.01 Special Central Assistance - Other special areas	3601	13.00	...	13.00	12.32	...	12.32	14.40	...	14.40
21. सहायता सामग्री और उपस्कर सकल	21. Aid Material and Equipment-Gross	3606	...	1.05	1.05	...	1.05	1.05	...	1.05	1.05
घटाइये-कार्यशील मुख्य शीर्ष को अन्तरण	*Deduct-Transfer to Functional*	*3606*	...	*-1.05*	*-1.05*	...	*-1.05*	*-1.05*	...	*-1.05*	*-1.05*
सहायता सामग्री और उपस्कर निवल	**Aid Material and Equipment-Net**	**Total**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***2213.00***	***6.99***	***2219.99***	***3095.38***	***9.35***	***3104.73***	***3129.08***	***12.78***	***3141.86***
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय *:-	**C. Plan Outlay*:-**	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
केन्द्रीय आयोजना	*Central Plan:*										
1. जल पूर्ति और सफाई	1. Water Supply and Sanitation	22215	430.00	...	430.00	430.00	...	430.00	443.00	...	443.00
2. विशेष ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम	2. Special Programmes for Rural Development	12501	499.26	...	499.26	497.26	...	497.26	499.26	...	499.26
3. ग्रामीण रोजगार	3. Rural Employment	12505	1211.25	...	1211.25	2100.00	...	2100.00	2100.00	...	2100.00
4. भूमि सुधार	4. Land Reforms	12506	15.65	...	15.65	15.65	...	15.65	25.33	...	25.33
5. अन्य ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम	5. Other Rural Development Programmes	12515	32.84	...	32.84	29.17	...	29.17	36.09	...	36.09
6. खाद्य,भंडारण और भांडागारण	6. Food Storage & Warehousing	12408	3.50	...	3.50	3.50	...	3.50	4.00	...	4.00
7. अन्य कृषि कार्यक्रम	7. Other Agricultural Programmes	12435	7.50	...	7.50	7.49	...	7.49	7.00	...	7.00
जोड़		*Total*	*2200.00*	...	*2200.00*	*3083.07*	...	*3083.07*	*3114.68*	...	*3114.68*
राज्य आयोजना:	*State Plan:*										
विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता-अन्य विशेष क्षेत्र	Special Central Assistance - 0ther special areas	43601	13.00	...	13.00	12.32	...	12.32	14.40	...	14.40
जोड़	**Total**		**2213.00**	**...**	**2213.00**	**3095.39**	**...**	**3095.39**	**3129.08**	**...**	**3129.08**
76. लोक निर्माण कार्य	76. Public Works	12515	...	...	...	0.01	...	0.01	...	...	...

* *इसमें शहरी विकास मंत्रालय की मांग में निर्माण कार्य परिव्यय के लिए की गई व्यवस्था शामिल है।*

** Inclusive of Works outlay provided in Demand of Ministry of Urban Development*

1. इसमें ग्रामीण विकास विभाग के सचिवालय के व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था है।

2. ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पीने के साफ पानी की व्यवस्था करना संबंधित राज्य सरकारों का उत्तरदायित्व है और राज्यों द्वारा गाँवों में पीने के पानी की स्कीमें, राज्य क्षेत्र के न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत तैयार और कार्यान्वित की जाती हैं, लेकिन राज्य के संसाधनों की अनुपूर्ति करने के लिए त्वरित ग्रामीण जलपूर्ति कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत शत-प्रतिशत केन्द्रीय सहायता उपलब्ध कराई जा रही है। जो न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत राज्य सरकारों द्वारा समान व्यवस्था करने के तहत होती है। विभिन्न समस्याओं पर काबू पाने के उद्देश्य से और गाँवों में पीने के पानी की पूर्ति के कार्यक्रम की गति तेज करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय सोसाइटी मिशन के रूप में वर्ष 1986 में एक राष्ट्रीय पेयजल मिशन आरम्भ किया गया।

3. ग्रामीण सफाई की योजना का उद्देश्य यह है कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में जीवन यापन के स्तर में सुधार करने के सम्पूर्ण लक्ष्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए अलग-अलग घरों में सैनेटरी शौचालयों के निर्माण के जरिए ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सफाई की सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के लिए केन्द्रीय और राज्य क्षेत्र के

1. The provision is for expenditure of secretariat of the Department of Rural Development.

2. The provision of safe drinking water supply in rural areas is the responsibility of the respective State Governments and schemes for supply of drinking water in villages are formulated and implemented by the States under the State sector of Minimum Needs Programme (MNP). However, to supplement the state resources, Central assistance is being provided as 100% grant under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme subject to a matching provision being made by the State Governments under MNP. In order to overcome the various problems and to give a fillip to the programme of supplying drinking water in villages a National Drinking Water Mission was launched in 1986 as one of the National Societal Missions.

3. The scheme of rural sanitation aims at supplementing the efforts made under different central and state sector programmes for providing sanitary facilities in the rural areas through construction of sanitary latrines in individual houses with an overall objective of

विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत किए जा रहे प्रयासों की अनुपूर्ति करना है । इस योजना के अन्तर्गत समूचा व्यय, सिवाय लाभभोगियों के अंशदान के जहां जरूरी हो, केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा वहन किया जाता है । यह योजना समीक्षाधीन है ।

4. और 5. एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य दरिद्रता रेखा के नीचे के निर्धारित परिवारों को ऋण और आर्थिक सहायता (सब्सिडी) के मिश्रण से आय प्राप्त कराने वाली परिसम्पत्तियां उपलब्ध कराना है ताकि वे अपने आय के स्तर को ऊंचा उठा सकें और वे दरिद्रता की रेखा को पार कर सकें । इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत जिला ग्रामीण विकास एजेन्सियों को ग्रामों के लक्ष्यगत समूहों के गरीब सदस्यों को सहायता देने के लिए राशियां दी जाती हैं। इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत व्यय को केन्द्र और राज्य सरकारों के बीच बराबर मात्रा में पूरा किया जाएगा । विशेष सुरक्षा उपायों के रूप में जीवन बीज निगम की एक समूह जीवन बीमा योजना एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के लिए चालू है । केन्द्रीय परिव्यय में स्वैच्छिक अभिकरणों के माध्यम से अनुसंधान और मूल्यांकन और सहायता देने के लिए व्यवस्था है ।

6. ग्रामीण युवकों को स्व-रोजगार के लिए प्रशिक्षण देने की स्कीम का मुख्य उद्देश्य लक्ष्यगत समूहों वाले परिवारों के ग्रामीण युवकों (18 से 35 वर्ष तक की आयु के) को तकनीकी हुनरों का प्रशिक्षण देना है ताकि वे स्वतः रोजगार/नौकरी कर सकें। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत प्रत्येक पात्र परिवार से एक व्यक्ति चुना जाता है । प्रशिक्षणार्थियों को छात्रवृति और टुल किटें मुफ्त दी जाती है । ग्रामीण युवकों को स्व-रोजगार के लिए प्रशिक्षण देने की स्कीम के अन्तर्गत प्रशिक्षण संबंधी आधारभूत ढांचे को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए केन्द्र प्रायोजित योजना एक अलग योजना के रूप में तैयार की गई है ।

7. प्रखंड स्तर के प्रशासन को सुदृढ़ करने की स्कीम का उद्देश्य ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रमों के प्रशासन की कमजोरियों को दूर करना हैं । यह व्यय केन्द्र और राज्य सरकार के बीच समान आधार पर बांटा जाता है।

8. सूखा प्रवण क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम एक क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम है जो भूमि, जल और मानव संसाधनों के अधिकतम उपयोग के आधार पर सूखे की समस्या से निपटने के लिए एक दीर्घावधिक परिप्रेक्ष्य में तैयार किया गया है। यह एक केन्द्र-प्रायोजित योजना है और इसकी वित्त व्यवस्था केन्द्र और राज्यों द्वारा समतुल्य आधार पर की जाती है । यह कार्यक्रम 13 राज्यों के 91 जिलों के 615 खण्डों में क्रियान्वित किया जा रहा है।

9. मरूस्थल विकास कार्यक्रम, जिसकी 100 प्रतिशत वित्त व्यवस्था केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा की जाती है, का उद्देश्य मरुस्थलीकरण को रोकना और सिंचाई, वन मृदा और जल संरक्षण शुष्क भूमि पर खेती आदि जैसे कार्यकलापों को अपने हाथ में लेकर उत्पादन, आय और रोजगार के स्तर को बढ़ाने के लिए अवसरों में वृद्धि करना है । मरुस्थल विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 5 राज्यों के 21 जिलों में 131 चुने हुए खण्ड आते हैं ।

10. एक नई जवाहर रोजगार नामक योजना नितांत गरीबी और बेरोजगारी वाले 120 पिछड़े जिलों में गहन रोजगार उपलब्ध कराने के लिए 1989-90 में शुरु की गई ।

जवाहर रोजगार योजना का बुनियादी उद्देश्य बेरोजगार और अल्प-रोजगार प्राप्त व्यक्तियों के लिए अतिरिक्त लाभकारी रोजगार सृजित करना और आर्थिक दृष्टि से उत्पादनकारी और समाजिक रूप से उपयोगी परिसम्पत्तियां सृजित करना और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के समग्र जीवन-स्तर में सुधार करना है । नये कार्यक्रम, जिसे सभी राज्यों / संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है, का वित्त पोषण केन्द्र और राज्यों द्वारा 80 : 20 की भागीदारी से किया जा रहा है । इस योजना के अंतर्गत रोजगार के लिए अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है, फिर भी 30 प्रतिशत रोजगार के अवसर महिलाओं के लिए आरक्षित रखे गए हैं । इंदिरा आवास योजना के लिए 6 प्रतिशत अलग से निर्धारित करने के पश्चात प्रत्येक जिले की आंबटित 80 प्रतिशत धन राशि का वितरण ग्राम पंचायतों / मंडलों में किया जाना है । शेष 20 प्रतिशत नीधि का अन्तर खण्ड / ग्रामीण निर्माण कार्यक्रमों के लिए जिला स्तर पर उपयोग किया जा सकता है । इस योजना के अन्तर्गत दी जाने वाली दिहाड़ी न्यूनतम वेतन अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत निर्धारित न्यूनतम दिहाड़ी होगी।

11. और 12. ग्रामीण भूमिहीन रोजगार गारंटी कार्यक्रम और राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम को वर्ष 1989-90 में जवाहर रोजगार योजना के साथ मिला दिया गया है ।

13. भूमि सुधार के अन्तर्गत उन व्यक्तियों को जो कृषि जोत की

improving the quality of life in the rural areas. Under this scheme the entire expenditure, except for beneficiaries' contribution wherever called for, is borne by the Central Government. The scheme is under review.

4 & 5. The objective of the IRD Programme is to provide income generating assets to identified families below the poverty line through a mix of credit and subsidy to enable them to improve their income levels so as to eventually cross the poverty line. Under this programme funds are given to the District Rural Developlment Agencies for providing assistance to members of the target group of rural poor. The expenditure under the programme is equally shared between the Centre and the State Governments. As a special security measure, a group life insurance scheme of the L.I.C. is in operation for IRDP beneficiaries. Besides, the IRDP Central outlay provides for research and evaluation and assistance through voluntary agencies.

6. The main objective of TRYSEM is to train the rural youth (18 to 35 years of age) from the target group of families in technical skills so as to enable them to take up self/wage employment. Only one person per eligible family is selected under the Scheme. The trainees are given stipends and free tool kits. In order to strengthen the training infrastructure under TRYSEM a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of strengthening of training infrastructure is provided as a separate scheme.

7. The scheme of strengthening of Block Level Administration is aimed at remedying the weaknesses in administration of rural development programmes. The expenditure is shared on a matching basis between the Central and State Governments.

8. The DPAP is an area development programme designed to tackle the problem of drought with a long term perspective based on the strategy of optimum utilization of land, water and human resources. This is a centrally sponsored scheme, which is funded on a matching basis by the Centre and States. The programme is in operation in 615 blocks in 91 districts of 13 States.

9. The DDP which is funded 100% by the Central Government, aims at controlling desertification and promoting opportunities to raise level of production, income and employment by taking up activities like irrigation, afforestation, soil and water conservation, dryland farming etc. DDP covers 131 selected blocks in 21 districts in 5 States.

10. A new programme *viz.* Jawahar Rozgar Yojna for providing intensive employment in 120 backward districts with accute poverty and un-employment was launched in 1989-90.

The JRY has the basic objectives of generation of additional gainful employment for unemployed and underemployed persons and creation of economically productive and socially useful assets and improvement in the overall quality of life in rural areas. The new programme which is being implemented in all the States/UTs, is funded by the Centre and the States on 80 : 20 sharing basis. Preference is given to SCs/STs for employment under the yojna. Thirty per cent of the employment opportunities have been reserved for women. 80 per cent of the funds allocated to each districts, after setting apart 6% for Indira Awaas Yojna, are to be distributed to gram panchayats/mandals. The balance 20% of funds could be utilised at the district level for inter block/village works. The wages under the yojna will be the minimum wages prescribed under the minimum wages Act.

11. & 12. The RLEGP and the NREP have been merged with JRY from 1989-90.

13. Under Land Reforms, assistance is given to the State

सीमा लागू होने के परिणामस्वरूप भूमि के नए मालिक बन गए हैं, सहायता देने के लिए राज्य सरकारों को 2500 रुपए प्रति हेक्टेयर की दर से समतुल्य आधार पर सहायता दी जाती है ताकि वे ऐसी भूमि पर लाभ के आधार पर खेती-बाड़ी कर सकें । इसमें राजस्व मशीनरी को सुदृढ़ बनाने, भू-अभिलेखों को अद्यतन बनाने और कृषि संबंधी अध्ययन के लिए सहायता व्यवस्था भी शामिल की गई है ।

14. ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में महिला और बाल विकास योजना का उद्देश्य गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे के परिवारों की औरतों पर ध्यान केन्द्रित करना है ताकि स्वावलम्बन के आधार पर आय के अवसर उत्पन्न करने वाले क्रियाकलाप उत्पन्न करके उनकी सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्थिति को सुधारा जा सके । इस योजना में अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ सरकार, राज्य सरकार और यूनिसेफ द्वारा बराबर मात्रा में दिए गए एक मुश्त-अनुदान के रूप में 15,000 रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है जिसे परिवर्तनशील निधि, समूह संगठनकर्ता को मानदेय, बीज के लिए राशि और बाल-देख-रेख सुविधाओं में प्रयोग किया जा सकता है । इसके अलावा, प्रशिक्षण, उत्पादन और बाल-देख-रेख सुविधाओं की सहूलियत देने के लिए बहु-उद्देश्यीय केन्द्रों को इस योजना का एक अनिवार्य भाग बनाया गया है । ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में महिला और बाल विकास योजना के लिए स्टाफ संबंधी समर्थन के लिए धनराशि यूनिसेफ द्वारा दी जाती है । यह योजना राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में 160 जिलों में प्रचलित है ।

15. आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में सड़कों के निर्माण के लिए राज्यों को सहायता अनुदान की केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजना को समाप्त कर दिया गया है । यह व्यवस्था केवल वचनबद्ध देयता को पूरा करने के लिए है ।

16. इसमें राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण विकास संस्थान, जन कार्यक्रम और ग्रामीण प्रौद्योगिकी उन्नयन परिषद्, ग्रामीण विकास के प्रशिक्षण और अनुसंधान के केन्द्रों और विस्तार प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों आदि को सुदृढ़ बनाने के लिए राज्यों को और यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय से सहायता प्राप्त कार्यक्रमों को दी जाने वाली सहायता शामिल है ।

17. इसमें सामुदायिक विकास, स्वैच्छिक कार्य प्रोत्साहन और पंचायती राज संस्थाओं को दी जाने वाली सहायता पर होने वाले व्यय की व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

18, ग्रामीण गोदामों की स्थापना करने की योजना का उद्देश्य छोटे/सीमान्तिक किसानों की कृषि उपज, निविष्टियों आदि के भंडारण की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए ग्रामीण गोदामों के एक विस्तृत जाल (नेटवर्क) का सृजन करना है ताकि वे अनाज की संकट बिक्री न करें । ग्रामीण गोदामों के निर्माण की लागत का 50 प्रतिशत केन्द्र और राज्य सरकारों द्वारा समतुल्य आधार पर आर्थिक सहायता के रूप में दिया जाता है और शेष 50 प्रतिशत की पूर्ति बैंक ऋणों आदि द्वारा की जाती है । सिक्किम सहित उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्रों के राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में इसकी लागत का 50 प्रतिशत केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा वहन किया जाता है और शेष 50 प्रतिशत की पूर्ति जवाहर रोजगार योजना की निधियों से की जाएगी । आई. टी. डी. पी. क्षेत्रों में केन्द्रीय आर्थिक सहायता की राशि निर्माण की लागत की 50 प्रतिशत है, राज्यों का हिस्सा 25 प्रतिशत है और शेष 25 प्रतिशत जवाहर रोजगार योजना निधि से पूरा किया जाएगा ।

19. इसमें कृषि विपणन और गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण, फलों, सब्जियों और वाणिज्यिक फसलों के विपणन के लिए ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में किसानों को प्राथमिक और मध्यक बाजारों में आधारभूत सुविधाएं देने के लिए कृषि उत्पादन बाजारों के विकास के वास्ते व्यय की व्यवस्था शामिल की गई है।

20. यह व्यवस्था उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान राज्यों में दस्यु-आक्रान्त क्षेत्रों में सड़कों के निर्माण से संबंधित राज्य आयोजना स्कीमों के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता देने के लिए है ताकि आर्थिक कारणों की वजह से कानून तोड़ने की प्रवृत्ति पर नियंत्रण रखा जा सके ।

21. यह व्यवस्था विदेशों से प्राप्त सहायता सामग्री और उपकरणों को प्राप्त करने के लिए है ।

Governments on a matching basis at the rate of Rs.2500 per hectare to assist new assignees of land declared surplus, as a result of imposition of ceiling on agricultural holdings, to enable them to take up cultivation of such land on a profitable basis. The provision also includes assistance for the scheme of strengthening the revenue machinery & updating the land records and for agrarian studies.

14. The scheme of Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas is meant to focus attention on women members of the families below poverty line so as to improve their socio-economic status through creation of opportunities for income-generating activities on a self-sustaining basis. The scheme inter-alia provides for Rs.15,000 as one time grant contributed in equal measures by the Government, State Government and UNICEF which can be used for revolving fund, honoraium to group organiser, seed money and child-care facilities. In addition, multi purpose centres for providing facilities of training, production and child care facilities form an integral part of the scheme. The staff support for DWCRA is funded by UNICEF. The Scheme is in operation in 160 districts in the States and U.Ts.

15. The Centrally sponsored scheme of grant-in-aid to States for construction of roads in tribal areas has been discontinued. The provision made is only for meeting committed liability.

16. The provision includes assistance to National Institute of Rural Development, Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology and to States for strengthening Centres for training and Research in rural development and Extension Training Centres, etc. including EEC assisted programmes.

17. This includes provisions for expenditure on Community Development, promotion of voluntary action and assistance to Panchayati Raj Institutions.

18. The scheme for setting up of Rural Godowns aims at creation of a network of rural godowns to take care of storage requirements for agricultural produce, inputs, etc. of small/marginal farmers so as to avert distress sale of foodgrains. Fifty per cent of the cost of construction of rural godowns is provided as subsidy on a matching basis by the Centre and State Governments and the remaining 50% is met by bank loans etc. In the North-Eastern States/U.Ts. including Sikkim 50% of the cost is met by the Central Government and remaining 50% may be met from JRY funds. In the ITDP areas the level of Central subsidy is 50% of the cost of construction, the states' share is 25 per cent and balance 25 per cent is met from JRY funds.

19. This includes expenditure on agricultural marketing and quality control, development of Agricultural produce markets for creating infrastructural facilities for marketing fruits, vegetables and commercial crops in primary, rural and secondary markets for farmers in rural areas.

20. Provision is for Central assistance for State Plan schemes relating to construction of rural roads in dacoit infested areas in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan so as to curb the tendency to break law due to economic reasons.

21. The provision is for receipt of Aid Materials, and Equipments received from foreign countries.

कृषि मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
मांग संख्या DEMAND No. 5
उर्वरक विभाग Department of Fertilizers

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1989-90 Budget			संशोधित 1989-90 Revised			बजट 1990-91 Budget		
			आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		16.00	3652.89	3668.89	14.08	4606.79	4620.87	21.93	4002.20	4024.13
पूंजी	*Capital*		*155.00*	*95.50*	*250.50*	*136.23*	*95.00*	*231.23*	*56.44*	*80.00*	*136.44*
जोड़	**Total**		**171.00**	**3748.39**	**3919.39**	**150.31**	**4701.79**	**4852.10**	**78.37**	**4082.20**	**4160.57**
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-Economic Services	3451	...	1.50	1.50	...	1.50	1.50	...	1.65	1.65
2. देशी उर्वरकों पर आर्थिक सहायता	2. Subsidy on indigenous fertilizers	2852	...	3121.00	3121.00	...	3771.00	3771.00	...	3250.00	3250.00
3. आयातित उर्वरकों पर आर्थिक सहायता	3. Subsidy on imported fertilizers	2401	...	530.00	530.00	...	830.00	830.00	...	750.00	750.00
4. एच.एफ.सी.एल. द्वारा क्रियान्वित भारत-यूनाइटेड किंगडम उर्वरक विकास कार्यक्रम	4. Indo-UK Fertilizers Development Programme, implemented by HFCL										
4.01 भारत-ब्रिटिश उर्वरक शिक्षा परियोजना (आई बी एफ ई पी) के लिए हिन्दुस्तान उर्वरक निगम को अनुदान	4.01 Grant to HFC for IBFEP	2852	7.80	...	7.80	7.25	...	7.25	7.80	...	7.80
4.02 वर्षापोषित कृषि परियोजना के लिए हिन्दुस्तान उर्वरक निगम को अनुदान	4.02 Grant to HFC for Rainfed Farming Project	2852	1.00	...	1.00	0.50	...	0.50	1.00	...	1.00
जोड़		*Total*	*8.80*	...	*8.80*	*7.75*	...	*7.75*	*8.80*	...	*8.80*
5. निम्नलिखित द्वारा क्रियान्वित भारत-यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय उर्वरक विकास कार्यक्रम:	5. Indo-EEC Fertilizers Development Programme, implemented by-,										
5.01 एफ.ए.सी.टी.	5.01 FACT	2852	0.55	...	0.55	0.55	...	0.55	0.55	...	0.55
5.02 एन. एफ. एल.	5.02 NFL	2852	0.55	...	0.55	0.55	...	0.55	0.55	...	0.55
5.03 आर. सी. एफ. एल.	5.03 RCFL	2852	0.55	...	0.55	0.55	...	0.55	0.55	...	0.55
5.04 पी.पी.सी.एल.	5.04 PPCL	2852	0.35	...	0.35	0.35	...	0.35	0.35	...	0.35
जोड़		*Total*	*2.00*	...	*2.00*	*2.00*	...	*2.00*	*2.00*	...	*2.00*
6. निम्नसिखित द्वारा क्रियान्वित उर्वरक विकास के लिए अन्य अनुसंधान योजना	6. Other Research Scheme for Fertilizers Development										
6.01 अनुसंधान और विकास के लिए पी.डी.आई.एल को अनुदान	6.01 Grants to PDIL for Research and Development	2852	4.00	...	4.00	4.00	...	4.00	4.00	...	4.00
6.02 बंजर भूमि वनरोपण कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत पी.पी.सी.एल. को अनुदान	6.02 Grants to PPCL under Wastland Afforestation Programme	2852	1.00	...	1.00	0.13	...	0.13	0.13	...	0.13
6.03 आधुनिक कृषि व्यवहारों के माध्यम से यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय भूमि उद्धार और विकास के अन्तर्गत पी.पी.सी.एल. को अनुदान	6.03 Grants to PPCL under EEC-Land Reclamation & Development through Modern Agriculural Practices (LANDMAP)	2852	0.20	...	0.20	0.20	...	0.20	3.00	...	3.00
6.04 भारत-जापान वर्षापोषित कृषि परियोजना के अन्तर्गत हिन्दुस्तान उर्वरक निगम को अनुदान	6.04 Grants to HFC under Indo-Japanese Rainfed Farming Project	2852	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.00	...	4.00
जोड़		*Total*	*5.20*	...	*5.20*	*4.33*	...	*4.33*	*11.13*	...	*11.13*
7. भारत-सेनेगल उर्वरक परियोजना	7. Indo-Senegal Fertilizer Project	4855	...	0.50	0.50	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. बिजयपुर उर्वरक परियोजना को जल पूर्ति के लिए मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को उधार	8. Loans to MP Govt. for water supply to Bijaipur Fertilizer Project	7601	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.00	...	1.00
9. सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों को आयोजना-भिन्न उधार	9. Non-plan Loans to Public Sector Enterprises:										
9.01 पी पी सी एल	9.01 PPCL	6855	...	3.00	3.00	...	3.00	3.00	...	...	...
9.02 एच एफ सी एल	9.02 HFCL	6855	...	41.00	41.00	...	41.00	41.00	...	40.00	40.00
9.03 एफ सी आई	9.03 FCI	6855	...	41.00	41.00	...	41.00	41.00	...	40.00	40.00
9.04 पी डी आई एल	9.04 PDIL	6855	...	5.00	5.00	...	5.00	5.00	...	...	...
9.05 एम एफ एल	9.05 MFL	6855	...	5.00	5.00	...	5.00	5.00	...	...	...
जोड़		*Total*	...	*95.00*	*95.00*	...	*95.00*	*95.00*	...	*80.00*	*80.00*
10. सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में निवेश	10. Investment in Public Enterprises	4855	101.50	...	101.50	103.03	...	103.03	3.37	...	3.37
		6855	50.00	...	50.00	33.00	...	33.00	52.07	...	52.07
जोड़		*Total*	*151.50*	...	*151.50*	*136.03*	...	*136.03*	*55.44*	...	*55.44*
11. अन्य कार्यक्रम	11. Other programmes	2852	...	0.39	0.39	...	4.29	4.29	...	0.55	0.55
		4401	3.50	...	3.50	0.20	...	0.20	...	...	...
जोड़		*Total*	*3.50*	*0.39*	*3.89*	*0.20*	*4.29*	*4.49*	...	*0.55*	*0.55*
12. सहायता सामग्री और उपस्कर-सकल	12. Aid Material and Equipment-Gross	3606	...	10.00	10.00	...	10.00	10.00	...	10.00	10.00
घटाइए-कार्यात्मक मुख्य शीर्ष में अन्तरण	*Deduct*- Transfer to Functional Major Head	3606	...	-10.00	-10.00	...	-10.00	-10.00	...	-10.00	-10.00
सहायता समाग्री और उपस्कर-निवल	Net-Aid Material and Equipment	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		*171.00*	*3748.39*	*3919.39*	*150.31*	*4701.79*	*4852.10*	*78.37*	*4082.20*	*4160.57*

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट 1989-90 Budget			संशोधित 1989-90 Revised			बजट 1990-91 Budget		
			बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
ख. सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में निवेश	**B. Investment in Public Enterprises**										
10.01 भारतीय उर्वरक निगम	10.01 Fertilizer Corporation of India	12855	45.00	10.00	55.00	35.00	...	35.00	23.38	41.62	65.00
10.02 फर्टिलाइजर्स एण्ड केमिकल्स ट्रावनकोर लि.	10.02 Fertilizers & Chemicals Travancore Ltd.	12855	20.00	55.00	75.00	20.00	55.00	75.00	8.31	71.69	80.00
10.03 पाइराइट्स, फास्फेटस एण्ड केमिकल्स लि.	"10.03 Pyrites,Phosphates & Chemicals Ltd."	12855	2.50	1.50	4.00	5.00	2.80	7.80	0.37	3.13	3.50
10.04 नेशनल फर्टिलाइजर्स लि.	10.04 National Fertilizers Ltd.	12855	...	53.50	53.50	...	58.51	58.51	19.38	40.62	60.00
10.05 हिन्दुस्तान उर्वरक निगम	10.05 Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation	12855	57.00	3.00	60.00	52.00	5.00	57.00	1.00	66.00	67.00
10.06 प्रोजेक्टस एण्ड डेवलेपमेंट (इंडिया) लि.	10.06 Projects and Development (India) Ltd.	12855	7.00	...	7.00	4.03	...	4.03	1.00	6.00	7.00
10.07 पारादीप फास्फेटस लि.	10.07 Paradeep Phosphates Ltd.	12855	5.00	50.00	55.00	5.00	50.00	55.00	1.00	94.00	95.00
10.08 राष्ट्रीय केमिकल्स एण्ड फर्टिलाइजर्स लि.	10.08 Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd.	12855	...	75.00	75.00	...	68.04	68.04	...	68.00	68.00
10.09 मद्रास उर्वरक लि.	10.09 Madras Fertilizers Ltd.	12855	15.00	10.00	25.00	15.00	10.41	25.41	1.00	34.00	35.00
10.10 इंडियन फार्मर्स फर्टिलाइजर कोआपरेटिव लि.	10.10 Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative Ltd.	12855	...	55.00	55.00	...	35.10	35.10	...	130.00	130.00
10.11 कृषक भारती कोआपरेटि लि.	10.11 Krishak Bharti Cooperative Ltd.	12855	...	11.00	11.00	...	5.57	5.57	...	21.00	21.00
10.12 नया फर्टिलाइजर प्रोजेक्ट	10.12 New Fertilizer Projects	12855	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.00	1.00
10.13 अन्य निकाय / संस्थान	10.13 Other bodies/institutions	12855	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.30	5.30
जोड़	**Total**		**151.50**	**324.00**	**475.50**	**136.03**	**290.43**	**426.46**	**55.44**	**582.36**	**637.80**
ग. आयोजना परिव्ययः-	**C. Plan Outlay :-**										
1. उर्वरक उद्योग	1. Fertilizers Industries	12855	171.00	324.00	495.00	150.31	290.43	440.74	78.37	582.36	660.73

1. इसमें उर्वरक विभाग के सचिवालय के व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था है।

2. यह व्यवस्था उर्वरक प्रतिधारण मूल्य स्कीम के अन्तर्गत आर्थिक सहायता (सब्सिडी) के लिए है, जिसमें उर्वरकों के भाड़े के लिए आर्थिक सहायता भी शामिल है। यह सब्सिडी स्कीम किसानों को उचित कीमतों पर उर्वरक उपलब्ध कराने और उर्वरकों के उत्पादकों को उनके निवेश पर उचित लाभ दिलाने के लिए है। उर्वरकों की बिक्री समय-समय पर निर्धारित निर्गम मूल्यों पर की जाती है।

3. चूंकि उर्वरकों की मांग को पूरा करने के लिए स्वदेशी उत्पादन पर्याप्त नहीं है, इसलिए कमी को पूरा करने के लिए आयात का प्रबन्ध किया जाता है। उर्वरकों की मुख्यतः तीन किस्मों अर्थात् यूरिया, डाइ-अमोनियम फास्फेट और म्यूरेट आफ पोटाश का आयात किया जाता है।

इसकी लागत में मोटे तौर पर आयातित उर्वरकों की कीमत और उर्वरक उठाने-धरने तथा उनके वितरण की लागत शामिल होती है। किसानों को उर्वरकों की बिक्री की कीमतें उर्वरक नियंत्रण आदेश द्वारा नियंत्रित की जाती हैं और इस प्रकार उपभोक्ता कीमतें सांविधिक रूप से विनियमित होती हैं। किसानों को उर्वरकों की बिक्री से प्राप्त राशि और आयात की लागत के बीच का अन्तर उर्वरकों के आयात पर दी जाने वाली सब्सिडी का द्योतक है।

4. यह व्यवस्था चुने हुए जिलों में हिन्दुस्तान फर्टिलाइजर्स कारपोरेशन लि. द्वारा क्रियान्वित भारत-ब्रिटिश उर्वरक शिक्षा परियोजना के लिए की गई है। इसका उद्देश्य उर्वरकों की खपत के स्तर में वृद्धि करना और किसानों को उर्वरकों की वैज्ञानिक जानकारी देकर शिक्षित करना है। यह परियोजना पांच वर्षों की अवधि के लिए है। इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत वर्षापोषित कृषि परियोजना भी हिन्दुस्तान फर्टिलाइजर्स कारपोरेशन लि. द्वारा क्रियान्वित की जा रही है।

5. इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत, यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय चार उर्वरक शिक्षा परियोजनाओं की, जो उर्वरक और रसायन ट्रावनकोर (एफ.ए.सी.टी.) राष्ट्रीय रसायन और उर्वरक लि. (आर. सी. एफ. एल), राष्ट्रीय उर्वरक लि. (एन. एफ. एल) और पाइराइट्स एण्ड केमिकल्स लि. (पी.पी.सी.एल) द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जा रही हैं, स्थानीय लागत के लिए अंशदान करता है। इन परियोजनाओं का उद्देश्य कृषि पद्धतियों के उन्नत पेकेजों को प्रोत्साहन देना है, जिनमें उर्वरकों का कुशल और सन्तुलित उपयोग भी शामिल है।

6. प्रोजेक्टस एण्ड डेवलेपमेंट (इंडिया) लिमिटेड को अनुदान देने का उद्देश्य, रसायन और उर्वरक उद्योगों के क्षेत्र में स्वदेशी प्रौद्योगिकी और विकास संबंधी जानकारी देना है। पाइराइट्स, फास्फेटस एण्ड केमिकल्स

1. Provision is for secretariat expenditure of the Department of Fertilizers.

2. This provision relates to subsidy under Fertilizer Retention Price Scheme including freight subsidy for fertilizers. The subsidy scheme is intended to make fertilizers available to the farmers at reasonable prices and give producers of fertilizers a reasonable return on their investment. The fertilizers are sold at issue prices, fixed from time to time.

3. As indigenous production is not adequate to meet the demand for fertilizers, imports are arranged to make up the shortfall. Mainly, three varieties of fertilizers viz., Urea, Di-Ammonium Phosphate and Muriate of Potash are imported.

The cost involved is broadly the price (C&F) of imported fertilizers plus the cost of handling and distribution of the fertilizers. The selling price of fertilizers to farmers is controlled by the Fertilizer Control Order and the consumer prices are thus statutorily regulated. The difference between the amount realised by way of sale of fertilizers to farmers and the import costs to Government represents the subsidy on fertilizers imports.

4. The provision is for Indo-British Fertilizers Education Project implemented by Hindustan Fertilizers Corporation Ltd. (HFCL) in selected districts. It aims at increasing the level of fertilizer consumption and in educating the farmers on Scientific knowledge of fertilizers. The Project is for a duration of five years. Under this programme Rain-Fed farming Project is also being implemented by Hindustan Fertilizers Corporation Ltd. (HFCL)

5. Under this programme, EEC contributes the local cost of fou fertilizer education projects which are being implemented by FACT RCFL, NFL and PPCL. These projects aim at providing improve packages of agricultural practices including efficient and balanced us of fertilizers.

6. Grant to PDIL is intended to provide indigenous technology an development know how in the field of chemicals and fertilizer industries. Grant to PPCL is for Wasteland Afforestation and Lan

लि0 (पी.पी.सी.एल) को अनुदान, बंजरभूमि वनरोपण और भूमि-उद्धार एवं विकास कार्यक्रमों के लिए है। एच.एफ.सी.एल. को अनुदान जापानसहायता प्राप्त वर्षा जल संबंधी कृषि परियोजना के लिए दिया गया है ।

7. सेनेगल में निगमित संयुक्त भारत-सेनेगल उर्वरक परियोजना में इक्विटी पूंजी में निवेश के लिए 1989-90 के बजट अनुमानों में थोड़ी सी व्यवस्था की गई थी परन्तु इस राशि को संशोधित अनुमानों में वापस कर दिया गया है । वर्ष 1990-91 के बजट अनुमानों में कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है ।

8. इसमें राष्ट्रीय उर्वरक लि. (एन. एच. एल) द्वारा विजयपुर, मध्य प्रदेश में स्थापित किए जा रहे नए गैस आधारित उर्वरक संयंत्र को जल की पूर्ति के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

9. एच. एफ. सी. एल और एफ. सी. आई. के लिए आयोजना-भिन्न ऋणों की व्यवस्था करने का उद्देश्य यह है कि ये कम्पनियां अपनी भुगतान संबंधी समस्याओं को हल कर सकें ।

10. सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में निवेश

इन उद्यमों के बजट समर्थन की इक्विटी और ऋण-वार ब्यौरे और आन्तरिक और बजट बाहूय संसाधन व्यय बजट खण्ड-। में दिए गए हैं।

10.01. **भारतीय उर्वरक निगम (एफ. सी. आई.) :** यह कम्पनी नाइट्रोजनयुक्त और फास्फेटयुक्त उर्वरकों और कुछ औद्योगिक रसायनों का उत्पादन और विपणन करती है । इस पुनर्गठित निगम के चार मुख्य चालू एकक हैं अर्थात् सिंदरी, गोरखपुर, तलचर और रामगुणडम, जिनकी कुल स्थापित क्षमता 8.06 लाख मैट्रिक टन नाइट्रोजनी उर्वरक और 1.50 लाख मैट्रिक टन पी 2. ओ 5. का उत्पादन करने की है ।

10.02 **उर्वरक और रसायन ट्रावनकोर लि. (एफ.ए.सी.टी.):** इस कंपनी में नाइट्रोजनी और फास्फेटी उर्वरकों, अमोनियम सल्फेट, अमोनियम क्लोराइड, सल्फर डायआक्साइड आदि का उत्पादन होता है । कंपनी के तीन चालू एकक हैं : एक उद्योग मंडल में तथा अन्य दो कोचीन में हैं । इन तीनों एककों की स्थापित क्षमता 3.11 लाख मैट्रिक टन नाइट्रोजन और 1.49 लाख मैट्रिक टन पी2 ओ5 का उत्पादन करने की है । यह कम्पनी 360 करोड़ रुपए की अनुमानित लागत से उद्योग मण्डल, केरल में एक अमोनियम सल्फेट - केप्रोलेक्टम परियोजना की स्थापना करने में लगी है ।

10.03 **पाइराइट्स, फास्फेट एण्ड केमिकल्स लिमिटेड (पी.पी.सी.एल):** यह कम्पनी बिहार के अमझोर तथा राजस्थान के सलादीपुरा में पाइराइट्स तथा उत्तर प्रदेश के देहरादून जिले में चट्टानी फास्फेट निकालने के काम में लगी हुई है । देहरादून जिले में चट्टानी फास्फेट, अम्लीय भूमि में पी2 ओ5 के स्रोत रूप में सीधे इस्तेमाल किये जाने के लिये चूर्ण रूप में सप्लाई किया जाता है । इस कम्पनी ने देशी पाइराइटस का प्रयोग करते हुए नवम्बर, 1989 में अमझोर में एक फास्फेट-युक्त उर्वरक परियोजना चालू की है ।

10.04 **राष्ट्रीय उर्वरक लिमिटेड (एन. एफ. एल.) :** कंपनी के 4 एकक अर्थात् नांगल, नांगल विस्तार, भटिंडा और पानीपत हैं, जिनकी कुल वार्षिक क्षमता 10.36 लाख मैट्रिक टन नाइट्रोजन के उत्पादन की है।

कम्पनी इस समय भटिंडा और पानीपत में अपने उर्वरक संयत्रों में केप्टिव विद्युत संयत्रों की और नांगल में नांगल आधुनिकीकरण संयंत्र चरण-I और गुना, मध्यप्रदेश में विजय नगर उर्वरक संयंत्र की स्थापना का काम कर रही है ।

10.05. **हिन्दुस्तान उर्वरक निगम लि. (एच. एफ. सी. एल.) :** इस कंपनी के 6.53 लाख मीट्रिक टन नाइट्रोजन उर्वरकों की स्थापित क्षमता वाले चार एकक काम कर रहे हैं अर्थात् नामरूप, बरौनी, दुर्गापुर और नामरूप-III। कम्पनी हल्दिया में एक उर्वरक परियोजना को भी क्रियान्वित कर रही है ।

10.06 **प्रोजेक्ट एण्ड डेवलपमेंट इंडिया लिमिटेड :** इसमें उर्वरकों के क्षेत्र में रूपांकन इंजीनियरी और परामर्श सेवाएं प्रदान करने वाला एकक, अनुसंधान और विकास प्रभाग, उपस्कर और पात्रों (वैसलों) के निर्माण करने वाला प्रभाग है । यह कम्पनी उर्वरक उद्योग के लिये उत्प्रेरकों के उत्पादन का काम भी करती है ।

रूपांकन इंजीनियरी, तकनीकी प्राप्ति, पर्यवेक्षण, निर्माण और कमीशनिंग के क्षेत्र में कम्पनी ने एच एफ सी एल की नामरूप III परियोजना को पूरी तरह अभिकल्पित और निष्पादित किया है । यह गुना, मध्यप्रदेश में विजयपुर उर्वरक परियोजना से भी सहयोजित थी जिसे राष्ट्रीय उर्वरक लिमिटेड तथा आंवला उर्वरक परियोजना जो इफको द्वारा

Reclamation and Development Programmes. Grant to H.F.C.L. is for rainfed farming project with Japanese aid.

7. A small provision had been made in BE 1989-90 for equity participation in the joint Indo-Senegal Fertilizer Project incorporated in Senegal but has been surrendered in Revised Estimates. No provision has been made in BE 1990-91.

8. The provision is for water supply to the new gas based fertilizers plant being set up by NFL at Bijaipur in Madhya Pradesh.

9. The provision for non-plan loans to HFCL & FCI, are intended to enable the companies to overcome their liquidity problems.

10. Investment in Public enterprises

The equity and loanwise break up of the Budgetary support to these enterprises and the IEBR are given in Expenditure Budget Vol. I.

10.01 **Fertilizer Corporation of India(FCI):** is engaged in the production and marketing of nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilizers and some industrial chemicals. The re-organised FCI has four major operating units namely, Sindri, Gorakhpur, Talcher and Ramagundam with a total installed capacity of 8.06 lakhs tonnes of nitrogen and 1.50 lakh tonnes of P205.

10.02 **Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd.(FACT):** is engaged in production of nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilizers, ammoniumsulphate, ammonium chloride, sulphur dioxide, etc. The Companyhas three operating units - one at Udyogamandal and the other two units at Cochin. All the three units have installed capacity of 3.11 lakh tonnes of nitrogen and 1.49 lakh tonnes of P2O5. The Company is also engaged in the setting up of Ammonium Sulphate-Caprolactam Project at Udyogamandal in Kerala at an estimated cost of Rs. 360 crores.

10.03 **Pyrites, Phosphates and Chemicals Ltd.(PPCL):** is engaged in the exploitation of the pyrites deposits at Amjhore in Bihar, Saladipura in Rajasthan and rock phosphate deposits in Dehra Dun district of Uttar Pradesh. The rock phosphate mined in Dehra Dun district is supplied in powdered form for direct application as a source of P205 in acidic soils. The company has Commissioned a phosphatic fertilizer project at Amjhore in Nov., 1989 using indigenous pyrites

10.04 **National Fertilizers Limited (NFL):** has four units namely, Nangal, Nangal Expansion, Bhatinda and Panipat with a total installed capacity of 10.36 lakh tonnes of nitrogen per annum.

The company is currently engaged in setting up of captive power plants at its fertilizer plants at Bhatinda and Panipat and Nangal Modernisition Plant Phase-I at Nangal. The Vijaypur Fertilizer Plant at Guna, M.P. has since gone into commercial production on 1.7.88.

10.05 **Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd.(HFCL):** has four operating units namely, Namrup, Barauni, Durgapur and Namprup III with an installed capacity of 6.53 lakh tonnes of nitrogen. The Company is also implementing a fertilizer project at Haldia.

10.06 **Projects and Development India Ltd.(PDIL):** has design engineering and consultancy service unit, a research and development division and fabrication workshop of equipment and vessels in the field of fertilizers. The company is also engaged in the manufacture of catalysts for the fertilizer industry.

In the field of design engineering, technical procurement, supervision, construction and commissioning, the company has fully designed and executed the Namrup III project of HFCL. It was also associated with Vijayapur fertilizer project at Guna in Madhya Pradesh, implemented by National Fertilizers Limited and Aonla

स्थापित की गई थी, के द्वारा क्रियान्वित किया गया था । इस समय यह कम्पनी जगदीशपुर, बवराला, गुडीपन तथा शाहजहांपुर में स्थापित की जा रही उर्वरक परियोजना के कार्यान्वयन में लगी हुई है ।

10.07. **पारादीप फास्फेटस लिमिटेड :** यह कम्पनी उड़ीसा के पारादीप में पारादीप उर्वरक परियोजना का क्रियान्वयन कर रही है, जिसमें 7.21 लाख मैट्रिक टन डायो अमोनियम फास्फेट के उत्पादन की परिकल्पना की गई है, जिससे दो चरणों में 6.6 लाख मैट्रिक टन सल्फेटिक एसिड और 2.25 लाख मैट्रिक टन फास्फेटिक एसिड़ प्राप्त होगा ।

यह परिजोना नौरू सरकार और भारत सरकार द्वारा इक्विटी पूंजी में निवेश करके क्रियान्वित की जा रही है ।

10.08. **राष्ट्रीय रसायन और उर्वरक लिमिटेड (आर. सी.एफ. एल) :** यह कम्पनी नाइट्रोजनी और फास्फेटी उर्वरक तथा कुछ औद्योगिक वस्तुओं जैसे मेथोनोल, अमोनियम नाइट्रेट आदि के उत्पादन का काम करती है । इस समय कम्पनी के चार चालू यूनिटें अर्थात् ट्राम्बे, ट्राम्बे-4, ट्राम्बे-5 और थाल हैं, जिनकी स्थापित क्षमता 10 लाख मैट्रिक टन नाइट्रोजन और 1.20 लाख मैट्रिक टन पी2 ओ5 का उत्पादन करने की है।

10.09 **मद्रास फर्टिलाइजर लिमिटेड:** यह कम्पनी संयुक्त क्षेत्र की कम्पनी थी, जिसमें भारत सरकार, नेशनल इरानियन आयल कम्पनी और संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका में निगमित एमोको इंडिया की भागीदारी थी । एमोको इंडिया के शेयर आंशिक रूप में भारत सरकार द्वारा और आंशिक रूप से नेशनल इरानियन आयल कम्पनी द्वारा खरीद लिए गए हैं । यह कम्पनी 1.76 लाख मैट्रिक टन नाइट्रोजन तथा 1.12 लाख मैट्रिक टन पी2 ओ 5 की स्थापित क्षमता से यूरिया और मिश्रित उर्वरकों का उत्पादन करती है ।

10.10 **भारतीय कृषक उर्वरक सहकारी संघ लिमिटेड (इफको)** यह कम्पनी उत्तर प्रदेश में आवला में 696 करोड़ रुपए की पूंजीगत लागत से गैस पर आधारित एक नए उर्वरक (अमोनिया/यूरिया) संयंत्र की स्थापना कर रही है । परियोजना में 1350 मीट्रिक टन प्रति दिन की क्षमता वाला एक अमोनिया संयंत्र और प्रत्येक 1100 मीट्रिक टन प्रति दिन की क्षमता वाले दो यूरिया संयंत्र हैं । इस परियोजना ने अगस्त/सितम्बर, 1988 से वाणिज्यिक उत्पादन शुरू कर दिया है ।

इस कम्पनी के 4.88 लाख टन नाइट्रोजन और 2.60 लाख टन पी2ओ 5 की कुल स्थापित क्षमता वाले तीन चालू एकक गुजरात में कांडला और कलोल तथा उत्तर-प्रदेश में फूलपुर हैं ।

10.11 **कृषक भारती सहकारी समिति लिमिटेड:** कृषक भारती सहकारी समिति लिमिटेड द्वारा गुजरात में हजीरा नामक स्थान पर एक बड़े आकार के अमोनिया/यूरिया कम्प्लेक्स का निर्माण सहकारी क्षेत्र में किया गया है । प्राकृतिक गैस पर आधारित इस परियोजना की स्थापित क्षमता 6.68 लाख मीट्रिक टन नाइट्रोजनी उर्वरक की है ।

11. इसमें उर्वरकों के उठाने-धरने और परिवहन सुविधाओं को सुदृढ़ बनाने की परियोजना पर होने वाले व्यय के लिए की गई आयोजना व्यवस्था शामिल है । ई. डी. के कार्यालय, उर्वरक विभाग का एक सम्बद्ध कार्यालय उर्वरक उद्योग समन्वय समिति, विदेशों में संयुक्त उर्वरक परियोजनाओं के अध्ययनों के लिए एफ. ए. सी. टी. के एफ. ई. डी. ओ. के लिए अनुदान, एम. आई. एस. के क्षेत्र में अध्ययनों के लिए अनुदान, उर्वरक उद्योग के क्षेत्र में उत्पादक पुरस्कार के लिए अनुदान और स्वैच्छिक सेवा-निवृत्ति योजनाओं आदि के लिए पी. पी. सी. एल तथा एच. एफ. सी. एल. को अनुदान देने के लिए आयोजना-भिन्न व्यवस्था की गई है।

12. यह व्यवस्था विदेशों से प्राप्त सहायता सामग्रियों और उपस्करों के लिए है ।

fertilizer project put up by IFFCO. Currently the company is associated with the implementation of fertilizers project being put up at Jagdishpur, Babrala, Gudepan and Shahjahanpur.

10.07 **Paradeep Phosphates Limited(PPL):** is implementing the Paradeep fertilizer project at Paradeep in Orissa envisaging a production of 7.21 lakh tonnes of Di-Ammonia Phosphate (DAP) 6.6 lakh tonnes of sulphuric acid and 2.25 lakh tonnes of phosphoric acid in two phases.

This project is being implemented with equity participation by Governments of India and Nauru.

10.08 **Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd (RCFL):** is engaged in the production of nitrogen and phosphatic fertilizers and some industrial products like methanol and ammonium nitrate, etc. At present, the Company has four operating units namely, Trombay, Trombay IV. Trombay V and Thal with a total installed capacity of 10 lakh tonnes of nitrogen and 1.20 lakh tonnes of P205.

10.09 **Madras Fertilizers Limited(MFL):** was a joint sector company with participation of Government of India, National Iranian Oil Company and AMOCO India incorporated at USA. The shares of AMOCO India have been purchased partly by Government of India and partly by the National Iranian Oil Company. The company is engaged in the manufacture of urea and complex fertilizers with an installed capacity of 1.76 lakh tonnes of nitrogen and 1.12 lakh tonnes of P205.

10.10 **Indian Farmers Fertilizers Cooperative Ltd.(IFFCO):** is setting up a new Gas based fertilizer (ammonia/urea) plant at Aonla in Uttar Pradesh with a capital cost of Rs. 696 crores. The project consists of an ammonia plant of 1350 tonnes per day capacity and two urea plants of 1100 tonnes per day capacity each. This Project has since gone into commercial production in August/September, 1988.

The Company has also three operating units at Kandla and Kalol in Gujarat and Phulpur in U.P. with a total installed capacity of 4.88 lakh tonnes of Nitrogen and 2.60 lakh tonnes of P2O5.

10.11 **Krishak Bharati Cooperative Ltd.(KRIBHCO):** A large size ammonia/urea complex has been set up in the cooperative sector at Hazira in Gujarat by the Krishak Bharati Cooperative Ltd. Based on natural gas, the project has an installed capacity of 6.68 lakh tonnes of nitrogan.

11. This includes plan provision for expenditure on the project for strengthening of fertilizers unloading, handling and transportation facilities. Non-plan provision for the Office of ED, Fertilizer Industry Coordination Committee, an attached Office of the Department of Fertilizers, grant to FEDO of FACT for studies for Joint Fertilizer Projects abroad, grant for studies in the field of MIS, grant for Productivity Award in the field of fertilizer industry and grant to PPCL and HFCL for Voluntary Retirement Schemes etc.

12. The provision is for Aid Materials and Equipments received from foreign countries.

नागर विमानन मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.6

नागर विमानन मंत्रालय Ministry of Civil Aviation

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1989-90 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1989-90 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1990-91 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		1.36	71.15	72.51	0.74	69.23	69.97	0.73	74.32	75.05
पूंजी	*Capital*		*18.64*	...	*18.64*	*18.26*	...	*18.26*	*5.01*	...	*5.01*
जोड़	**Total**		**20.00**	**71.15**	**91.15**	**19.00**	**69.23**	**88.23**	**5.74**	**74.32**	**80.06**
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat - Economic Services	3451	...	1.65	1.65	...	1.57	1.57	...	1.78	1.78
नागर विमानन	**Civil Aviation**										
2 नागर विमानन का महानिदेशक	2 . Director General of Civil Aviation	3053	0.40	4.85	5.25	...	9.18	9.18	0.65	11.13	11.78
		5053	2.45	...	2.45	2.40	...	2.40	1.80	...	1.80
जोड़		*Total*	*2.85*	*4.85*	*7.70*	*2.40*	*9.18*	*11.58*	*2.45*	*11.13*	*13.58*
3. नागर विमानन सुरक्षा ब्यूरो	3.Bureau of Civil Aviation Security	3053	0.81	4.15	4.96	0.59	3.83	4.42	0.05	4.88	4.93
		5053	1.39	...	1.39	1.06	...	1.06	0.62	...	0.62
जोड़		*Total*	*2.20*	*4.15*	*6.35*	*1.65*	*3.83*	*5.48*	*0.67*	*4.88*	*5.55*
4. यात्री सेवा फीस और सुरक्षा उपायों के बदले भारतीय अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डा प्राधिकरण को अदायगियां	4. Payments to IAAI against Passenger Service Fee and security measures	3053	...	9.00	9.00	...	13.00	13.00	...	9.00	9.00
5. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई कम्पनियों को बेचे जाने वाले विमानन ईंधन पर बिक्री कर के एवज में राज्य सरकारों को अदायगियां	5. Payments to State Govts in lieu of sales tax on Aviation Turbine Fuel sold to International Airlines	3601	...	50.00	50.00	...	40.00	40.00	...	45.00	45.00
6. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	6. Investments in Public Enterprises	5053	7.40	...	7.40	7.40	...	7.40	1.29	...	1.29
		7053	7.40	...	7.40	7.40	...	7.40	1.30	...	1.30
जोड़	*Total*		*14.80*	...	*14.80*	*14.80*	...	*14.80*	*2.59*	...	*2.5*[illegible]
7. अन्य व्यय	7. Other Expenditure	3053	0.15	0.61	0.76	0.15	0.56	0.71	0.03	1.00	1.03
		3601	...	0.25	0.25	...	0.48	0.48	...	0.81	0.81
जोड़		*Total*	*0.15*	*0.86*	*1.01*	*0.15*	*1.04*	*1.19*	*0.03*	*1.81*	*1.84*
अन्य परिवहन सेवाएं	**Other Transport Services**										
8. रेलवे सुरक्षा पर आयोग	8. Commission on Railway Safety	3075	...	0.64	0.64	...	0.61	0.61	...	0.72	0.72
9. सहायता सामग्री और उपस्कर-सकल	9. Aid Materials & Equipments - Gross	3606	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.59	2.59
घटाइए—कार्यशील मुख्य शीर्ष को अन्तरण	Deduct - Transfer to Functional Major Head	3606	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-2.59	-2.59
सहायता सामग्री और उपस्कर-निवल जोड़	Aid Materials & Equipments - Net	*Total*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***20.00***	***71.15***	***91.15***	***19.00***	***69.23***	***88.23***	***5.74***	***74.32***	***80.06***

ख. सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में निवेश	**B. Investment in Public Enterprises**	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
6.01 एयर इंडिया	6.01 Air India	13053	...	116.80	116.80	...	121.51	121.51	...	147.50	147.50
6.02 इंडियन एयरलाइन्स	6.02 Indian Airlines	13053	...	169.00	169.00	...	154.88	154.88	...	207.50	207.50
6.03 वायुदूत	6.03 Vayudoot	13053	9.80	...	9.80	9.80	1.50	11.30	...	8.00	8.00
604 भारतीय अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डा प्राधिकरण	6.04 International Airport Authority of India	13053	...	59.00	59.00	...	59.00	59.00	...	65.00	65.00
6.05 राष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डा प्राधिकरण	6.05 National Airport Authority	13053	5.00	72.20	77.20	5.00	53.76	58.76	2.59	77.00	79.59
6.06 पवन हंस लि०	6.06 Pawan Hans Ltd	13053	...	20.00	20.00	...	19.37	19.37	...	2.70	2.70
6.07 इन्दिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय उड़ान अकादमी	6.07 Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Udan Academy	13053	...	16.00	16.00	...	16.00	16.00	...	7.13	7.13
जोड़	**Total**		**14.80**	**453.00**	**467.80**	**14.80**	**426.02**	**440.82**	**2.59**	**514.83**	**517.42**
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय *:-	**C. Plan Outlay*:-**										
1. नागर विमानन	1. Civil Aviation	13053	20.00	453.00	473.00	19.00	426.02	445.02	5.74	514.83	520.57

**इसमें शहरी विकास मंत्रालय की मांग में निर्माण कार्य परिव्यय के लिए की गई व्यवस्था शामिल है ।*

**Inclusive of Works Outlay provided in the Demands of the Ministry of Urban Development*

1. इसमें विभाग के सचिवालय के व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है।

2 और 3. इसमें ब्यूरो आफ सिविल एविएशन अथोरिटी और उनके क्षेत्रीय निदेशालयों तथा फील्ड कार्यालयों सहित नागर विमानन महानिदेशक की स्थापनाओं के व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है । डी.जी.सी.ए. के अन्तर्गत चालू वर्ष के संशोधित अनुमानों और वर्ष 1990-91 के बजट अनुमानों में वृद्धि डी.जी.सी.ए. के कर्मचारियों, जिन्होंने राष्ट्रीय विमानपत्तन प्राधिकरण में खप जाने (अबजार्ब होने) का विकल्प चुना है, को छुट्टी नकदीकरण से संबंधित अदायगियां करने के

1. The provision is for expenditure on Secretariat of the Ministry.

2 & 3. The provision is for expenditure on establishments of Director General of Civil Aviation including Bureau of Civil Aviation Authority and their regional directorates and field offices. The increase in the current year's Revised Estimates and in the Budget Estimates 1990-91 under DGCA is for meeting additional requirements for making payments on account of leave encashment to the employees of DGCA who have opted for absorption in the

लिए अतिरिक्त आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए और उड़ान प्रशिक्षण के लिए सूचीबद्ध भारतीयों को रियायती दरों पर प्रशिक्षण देने के वास्ते उडन क्लबों को अधिक आर्थिक सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए है।

4. यह व्यवस्था भारतीय अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विमानपत्तन प्राधिकरण द्वारा भारत में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डों पर की गई सुरक्षा व्यवस्था के लिए किए गए व्यय की प्रतिपूर्ति के लिए तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा लगाए गए व संग्रहित किए गए यात्री सेवा शुल्क की क्षतिपूर्ति करने के लिए की गई है । संशोधित अनुमानों में वृद्धि मुख्य रूप से दिल्ली हवाई अड्डे पर सुरक्षा संबंधी प्रबन्ध करने के लिए दिल्ली प्रशासन को कतिपय बकाया देय राशियों की अदायगी के लिए है ।

5. यह व्यवस्था अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय एयरलाइनों और एयर इंडिया द्वारा संबंधित राज्यों में स्थित हवाईअड्डों पर विमानन टरबाइन ईंधन ढोने के लिए उन्हें बिक्री कर के भुगतान से छूट देने पर राज्य सरकारों द्वारा परित्यक्त राजस्व की क्षतिपूर्ति के लिए है ।

6. यह व्यवस्था भारतीय राष्ट्रीय विमानपत्तनों प्राधिकरण को 1.29 करोड़ रूपए इसकी ईक्विटी पूंजी में निवेश के रूप में और 1.30 करोड़ रुपए ऋणों के रूप में बजट समर्थन प्रदान करने के लिए है । यह विदेशी अनुदान सहायता द्वारा पूरा किया जाएगा । मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के अन्य उपक्रम अपना आयोजना परिव्यय अपने निजी आन्तरिक संसाधनों से पूरा करेंगे ।

7. यह व्यवस्था कृषि विमानन निदेशालय के व्यय, यात्री सेवा फीस के बदले राष्ट्रीय विमानपत्तन प्राधिकरण को अदायगी करने और सरकार के स्वामित्वाधीन उड्डयन क्लबों के लिए राज्यों को अनुदान देने के लिए की गई है।

8. यह व्यवस्था रेलवे सुरक्षा से संबंधित आयोग और इसके अधीन कार्यालयों के व्यय के लिए है, जो रेल यात्रा और परिचालन में सुरक्षा से संबंधित मामलों की देखभाल करता है । यह भारतीय रेलवे अधिनियम और इसके अंतर्गत बनाए गए नियमों में विहित कतिपय सांविधिक क्रियाकलापों को भी निष्पादित करता है ।

9. ये अनुमान राष्ट्रीय विमानपत्तन प्राधिकरण के अन्तर्गत इलाहाबाद स्थित नागरिक विमानन प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए 2.59 करोड़ रुपए मूल्य के उपस्करों के हिसाब को समायोजन के लिए पूरा करने के वास्ते हैं जिनकी यू.एन.डी.पी. से प्राप्त होने की संभावना है ।

National Airports Authority and for providing larger subventions to flying clubs for imparting training at subsidised rates to Indians enrolled for flying training.

4. The provision is for payments to International Airports Authority of India towards reimbursement of expenditure on security arrangements made by it at the International Airports in India and also for compensating for passenger service fees levied and collected by the Government. The increase in the Revised Estimates is mainly due to payment of certain outstanding dues to Delhi Administration for making security arrangements at the Delhi Airport.

5. The provision is intended for compensating State Governments for the revenue foregone by them by exempting International Airlines including Air India from payments of sales tax on aviation turbine fuel lifted by them at the airports located in the State concerned.

6. The provision is for budgetary support to National Airports Authority of India, Rs. 1.29 crores as investment in its equity capital and Rs. 1.30 crores as loans. This will be matched by external grant assistance in kind. Other public sector enterprises under the Ministry will meet their Plan outlay from their own internal resources.

7. The provision is for expenditure of the Directorate of Agricultural Aviation, payments to National Airports Authority in lieu of passenger service fees and grants to States for Government owned flying clubs.

8. The provision is for expenditure of the Commission of Railway Safety and offices under it, which deals with matters pertaining to safety in rail travel and operation. It also performs certain statutory functions specified in the Indian Railways Act and the Rules framed thereunder.

9. The estimates are for adjustments to be put through for accountal of equipment valued at Rs. 2.59 crores which are expected to be received from the UNDP for modernisation of the civil aviation training centre at Allahabad, under the National Airports Authority.

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.7

वाणिज्य विभाग Department of Commerce

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1989-90 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1989-90 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1990-91 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		34.45	1722.85	1757.30	31.20	2220.87	2252.07	42.67	2424.48	2467.15
पूंजी	*Capital*		*18.55*	*150.88*	*169.43*	*19.15*	*350.77*	*369.92*	*23.65*	*353.00*	*376.65*
जोड़	**Total**		**53.00**	**1873.73**	**1926.73**	**50.35**	**2571.64**	**2621.99**	**66.32**	**2777.48**	**2843.80**
1. सचिवालय - आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-Economic Services	3451	...	5.50	5.50	...	5.70	5.70	...	5.78	5.78
विदेशी व्यापार और निर्यात संवर्धन	**Foreign Trade and Export Promotion**										
2. व्यापार आयुक्त	2. Trade Commissioners	3453	...	11.23	11.23	...	10.56	10.56	...	10.59	10.59
3. मुख्य नियंत्रक आयात और निर्यात	3. Chief Controller of Imports and Exports	3453	...	11.50	11.50	...	11.50	11.50	...	12.08	12.08
4. शत्रु की सम्पत्ति के अभिरक्षक	4. Custodian of Enemy Property	3453	...	1.70	1.70	...	2.20	2.20	...	1.70	1.70
5. व्यापार मेला प्राधिकरण	5. Trade Fair Authority	3453	...	12.64	12.64	...	12.79	12.79	...	15.16	15.16
6. निर्यात संवर्धन और बाजार विकास के लिए सहायता	*6. Assistance for Export Promotion and market Development*										
6.01 उत्पाद संवर्धन और वस्तु विकास	6.01 Product Promotion and Commodity Development	3453	...	1500.00	1500.00	...	1775.00	1775.00	...	2095.00	2095.00
6.02 निर्यात संवर्धन और विकास संगठन को सहायता अनुदान	6.02 Grants-in-aid to Export Promotion and Market Development Organisation	3453	...	21.00	21.00	...	19.00	19.00	...	21.00	21.00
6.03 निर्यात ऋण विकास	6.03 Export Credit Development	3453	...	100.00	100.00	...	295.00	295.00	...	200.00	200.00
जोड़		*Total*	...	*1621.00*	*1621.00*	...	*2089.00*	*2089.00*	...	*2316.00*	*2316.00*
7. मुक्त व्यापार/निर्यात प्रकमण क्षेत्रों का विकास	*7. Development of Free Trade/Export Processing Zones:*										
7.01 काण्डला	7.01 Kandla	3453	...	0.91	0.91	...	0.82	0.82	...	0.95	0.95
		5453	0.50	0.88	1.38	0.50	0.77	1.27	1.60	...	1.60
7.02 इलेक्ट्रानिक्स	7.02 Electronics	3453	...	2.14	2.14	...	1.79	1.79	...	1.63	1.63
		5453	2.50	...	2.50	2.50	...	2.50	2.50	...	2.50
7.03 फाल्टा	7.03 Falta	3453	0.50	...	0.50	0.50	...	0.50	...	0.53	0.53
		5453	1.00	...	1.00	1.00	...	1.00	0.50	...	0.50
7.04 मद्रास	7.04 Madras	3453	0.85	...	0.85	0.85	...	0.85	...	0.69	0.69
		5453	2.50	...	2.50	2.50	...	2.50	3.50	...	3.50
7.05 कोचीन	7.05 Cochin	3453	0.60	...	0.60	0.60	...	0.60	...	0.63	0.63
		5453	0.50	...	0.50	0.50	...	0.50	1.00	...	1.00
7.06 नोएडा	7.06 NOIDA	3453	0.55	...	0.55	0.55	...	0.55	...	0.58	0.58
		5453	2.25	...	2.25	2.25	...	2.25	3.00	...	3.00
7.07 निर्यात संवर्धन क्षेत्रों का केन्द्रीय प्राधिकरण	7.07 Central Authority of EPZ's	3453	0.10	...	0.10	0.10	...	0.10	0.10	...	0.10
7.08 नए निर्यात संवर्धन क्षेत्र	7.08 New EPZ's	3453	0.15	...	0.15	0.15	...	0.15	0.25	...	0.25
		5453	0.50	...	0.50	0.50	...	0.50	2.55	...	2.55
7.09 निर्यात संवर्धन क्षेत्रों में रत्न और जेवरात	7.09 Gem. & Jewellery E.P.Z.	3453	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.02	0.02	...	0.01	0.01
जोड़		*Total*	*12.50*	*3.94*	*16.44*	*12.50*	*3.40*	*15.90*	*15.00*	*5.02*	*20.02*
8. ए.पी.ई.डी.ए.	8. A.P.E.D.A.	3453	1.50	...	1.50	1.47	...	1.47	2.00	...	2.00
9. एम.पी.ई.डी.ए.	9. M.P.E.D.A.	3453	4.70	1.80	6.50	4.70	1.80	6.50	5.50	1.89	7.39
10. व्यापार और अदायगी करारों के अनुसार विदेशी सरकारों को अदायगी	10. Payment to Foreign Governments in terms of Trade and payment agreements :										
10.01 तकनीकी ऋण	10.01 Technical Credits	7605	...	150.00	150.00	...	350.00	350.00	...	350.00	350.00
10.02 अन्य अदायगियां	10.02 Other payments	3453	...	4.00	4.00	...	29.00	29.00	...	4.00	4.00
जोड़		*Total*	...	*154.00*	*154.00*	...	*379.00*	*379.00*	...	*354.00*	*354.00*
11. वस्तुओं के निर्यात के लिए राज्य व्यापार निगम को हानियों की प्रतिपूर्ति	11. Reimbursements of losses to S.T.C. for Export of Commodities	3453	...	19.25	19.25	...	17.00	17.00	...	15.00	15.00
12. विदेशी व्यापार और निर्यात संवर्धन की अन्य योजनाएं	12. Other Schemes of Foreign Trade and Export Promotion										
12.01 डी.जी.सी.आई.एस.	12.01 D.G.C.I.S.	3453	...	2.48	2.48	...	2.48	2.48	...	2.60	2.60
12.02 निर्यात निरीक्षण परिषद/अभिकरण	12.02 Export Inspection Council/Agency	3453	0.10	0.63	0.73	...	0.63	0.63	0.64	0.66	1.30
12.03 अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संगठनों को अंशदान	12.03 Contributions to International Organisations	3453	...	1.36	1.36	...	8.20	8.20	...	7.24	7.24
12.04 विदेश जाने वाले शिष्टमंडल	12.04 Delegations going abroad	3453	...	0.04	0.04	...	0.04	0.04	...	0.04	0.04
12.05 विदेशों से आने वाले शिष्टमंडल	12.05 Delegations from abroad	3453	...	0.09	0.09	...	0.20	0.20	...	0.09	0.09
12.06 अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन	12.06 International Conferences	3453	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1989-90 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1989-90 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1990-91 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
12.07 धातु और खनिज व्यापार निगम को पारादीप पोर्ट के जनसम्पर्क निदेशक के लिए प्रतिपूर्ति	12.07 Reimbursement to MMTC for DPR of Paradeep Port.	3453	...	0.75	0.75	...	0.75	0.75	...	...	...
	12.08 Payment to I.I.P.	3453	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.00	...	1.00
जोड़		*Total*	*0.10*	*5.36*	*5.46*	...	*12.31*	*12.31*	*1.64*	*10.64*	*12.28*
जोड़- विदेशी व्यापार और निर्यात संवर्धन	**Total-Foreign Trade and Export Promotion**		**18.80**	**1842.42**	**1861.22**	**18.67**	**2539.56**	**2558.23**	**24.14**	**2742.08**	**2766.22**
बागान	**Plantations**										
13. वस्तु बोर्ड	13. Commodity Boards										
13.01 चाय बोर्ड	13.01 Tea Board	2407	2.15	11.34	13.49	2.15	12.43	14.58	3.00	12.00	15.00
		6407	4.30	...	4.30	4.30	...	4.30	5.00	...	5.00
जोड़		*Total*	*6.45*	*11.34*	*17.79*	*6.45*	*12.43*	*18.88*	*8.00*	*12.00*	*20.00*
13.02 रबड़ बोर्ड	13.02 Rubber Board	2407	14.20	6.53	20.73	14.20	6.57	20.77	21.00	6.85	27.85
13.03 काफी बोर्ड	13.03 Coffee Board	2407	2.90	3.70	6.60	1.86	3.70	5.56	3.50	3.78	7.28
		6407	4.50	...	4.50	5.10	...	5.10	4.00	...	4.00
जोड़		*Total*	*7.40*	*3.70*	*11.10*	*6.96*	*3.70*	*10.66*	*7.50*	*3.78*	*11.28*
13.04 मसाला बोर्ड	13.04 Spices Board	2407	3.80	2.36	6.16	3.80	2.36	6.16	4.18	2.07	6.25
जोड़ - वस्तु बोर्ड	**Total-Commodity Boards**		**31.85**	**23.93**	**55.78**	**31.41**	**25.06**	**56.47**	**40.68**	**24.70**	**65.38**
14. टी.टी.सी.आई के लिए राज्य व्यापार निगम को हुई हानियों की प्रतिपूर्ति	14. Reimbursement of losses to S.T.C for TTCI	2407	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. बागवानी की अन्य योजनाएं	15. Other Scheme of Plantations										
15.01 भण्डागारण के लिए टी.टी.सी.आई की अदायगियां	15.01 Payments to TTCI for warehousing	2407	...	0.53	0.53	...	0.50	0.50	...	0.53	0.53
15.02रूग्ण चाय एककों की अदायगियां	15.02 Payments for sick tea units	2407	...	0.09	0.09	...	0.09	0.09	...	0.09	0.09
जोड़		*Total*	...	*0.62*	*0.62*	...	*0.59*	*0.59*	...	*0.62*	*0.62*
जोड़ - बागान	**Total-Plantations**		**31.85**	**24.55**	**56.40**	**31.41**	**25.65**	**57.06**	**40.68**	**25.3?**	**66.00**
फसल पालन	**Crop Husbandry**										
16. तम्बाकू बोर्ड	16. Tobacco Board	2401	2.35	1.26	3.61	0.27	0.73	1.00	1.50	1.30	2.80
17. तम्बाकू की खरीद के लिए राज्य व्यापार निगम को हुई हानियों की प्रतिपूर्ति	17. Reimbursement of losses to S.T.C for procurement of Tobacco	2401	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़ - फसल पालन	**Total-Crop Husbandry**		**2.35**	**1.26**	**3.61**	**0.27**	**0.73**	**1.00**	**1.50**	**1.30**	**2.80**
18. सरकारी उद्यमों में आयोजना-भिन्न निवेश भारतीय निवेश केन्द्र, मास्को	18. Non-Plan Investment in Public Enterprises India Investment Centre, Moscow	5465	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.00	3.00
19. सरकारी उद्यमों - वित्तीय संस्थानों में निवेश	19. Investment in Public Enterprises-Financial Institutions(TTCI)	5465	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		*53.00*	*1873.73*	*1926.73*	*50.35*	*2571.64*	*2621.99*	*66.32*	*2777.48*	*2843.80*

		विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
ख. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	**B. Investment in Public Enterprises**										
1. चाय व्यापार निगम	1. Tea Trading Corporation	13465	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. भारतीय माइका कारपोरेशन निगम लि0	2. Mica Trading Corpn. of India Ltd	13465	...	6.53	6.53	...	5.55	5.55	...	6.01	6.01
जोड़		*Total*	...	*6.53*	*6.53*	...	*5.55*	*5.55*	...	*6.01*	*6.01*
अन्य संस्थाओं/निकायों	**Other institutions/bodies**										
वस्तु बोर्ड इत्यादि	Commodity Boards etc.		...	3.31	3.31	...	6.08	6.08	...	8.92	8.92
जोड़	**Total**		...	**9.84**	**9.84**	...	**11.63**	**11.63**	...	**14.93**	**14.93**
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय	**C. Plan Outlay:-**										
1. विदेशी व्यापार और निर्यात संवर्धन	1. Foreign Trade and Export Promotion	13453	18.80	0.46	19.26	18.67	0.46	19.13	24.14	0.63	24.77
2. बागान	2. Plantations	12407	31.85	1.52	33.37	31.41	2.07	33.48	40.68	8.29	48.97
3. फसल पालन	3. Crop Husbandry	12401	2.35	1.33	3.68	0.27	3.55	3.82	1.50	...	1.50
4. सामान्य वित्तीय और व्यापारिक संस्थान	4. General Financial and Trading Institutions.	13465	...	6.53	6.53	...	5.55	5.55	...	6.01	6.01
जोड़	**Total**		**53.00**	**9.84**	**62.84**	**50.35**	**11.63**	**61.98**	**66.32**	**14.93**	**81.25**

1. **सचिवालय** - इसमें वाणिज्य विभाग के सचिवालय पर होने वाले व्यय की व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

2. **व्यापार आयुक्त** - 66 विदेश व्यापार मिशनों में नियुक्त ये व्यापार संबंधी पूछ-ताछ, व्यापारिक विवादों को निपटाने और प्रदर्शनियां तथा मेले आदि आयोजित करने में भी सहायता प्रदान करते हैं ।

1. **Secretariat - Economic Services** - This includes provision for Secretariat expenditure of the Department of Commerce.

2. **Trade Commissioners** – Posted at 66 Trade Missions abroad, attend to trade enquiries and also assist in settling trade disputes and in organising exhibitions/fairs etc.

3 **मुख्य नियंत्रक आयात और निर्यात** - इसमें निर्यात और आयात के मुख्य नियंत्रक के संगठन और इसके नियंत्रणाधीन 27 क्षेत्रीय आयात और निर्यात नियन्त्रण कार्यालयों पर होने वाले प्रशासनिक व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

4. **शत्रु सम्पत्ति अभिरक्षक** - भारत के विभिन्न राज्यों में शत्रु की सम्पत्तियों का प्रबन्ध और उनके अनुरक्षण का दायित्व इस पर है और उन भारतीय राष्ट्रिकों को, जिन्होंने पाकिस्तान तथा बंगला देश में अपनी सम्पत्तियां खो दी थी, अनुगृही भुगतान करता है ।

5. **व्यापार मेला प्राधिकरण** - विदेश में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मेलों में भाग लेने के लिए इसे एक केन्द्रीय अभिकरण के रुप में मनोनीत किया गया है । यह, भारत में राष्ट्रीय और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मेले भी आयोजित करता है । प्राधिकरण को इसके विभिन्न कार्यकलापों के लिए सहायता-अनुदान देने की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

6. **निर्यात संवर्धन और बाजार विकास सहायता** - यह सहायता भारत के निर्यात को बढ़ावा देने, उसमें विविधता लाने तथा भारतीय उत्पादों तथा वस्तुओं के लिए विदेशों में मंडियों का विकास करने के लिए दी है । गैर परम्परागत तथा औद्योगिक उत्पादों तथा वस्त्रों के निर्यात के लिए नकद प्रतिपूरक सहायता संबंधी योजनाओं पर राशि व्यय की जाती है । वाणिज्यिक बैंकों द्वारा निर्यातकों को दिए जाने वाले अग्रिमों और निर्यात के प्रयोजन के लिए अन्य ऋण सुविधाओं पर लिए जाने वाले रियायती दर पर ब्याज की प्रतिपूर्ति करने के लिए भी आर्थिक सहायता दी जाती है । विशिष्ट निर्यात संवर्धन योजनाओं के व्यय को पूरा करने के लिए निर्यात संवर्धन परिषदों तथा अन्य संस्थाओं को भी अनुदान दिए जाते हैं ।

7. **मुक्त व्यापार/निर्यात प्रोसेसिंग क्षेत्रों का विकास** -इसमें मद्रास, फाल्टा, कोचीन, नौएडा और विशाखापत्तनम में स्थापित किए गए निर्यात संवर्द्धन क्षेत्रों के लिए प्रावधान शामिल है । बजट में आयोजना पक्ष में निर्माण और विकास के लिए तथा गैर आयोजना पक्ष में प्रशासनिक व्यय तथा नई दिल्ली में शतप्रतिशत निर्यातोन्मुख जवाहरात व आभूषण परिसर की स्थापना के लिए प्रावधान शामिल है ।

8. **कृषि उत्पाद निर्यात विकास प्राधिकरण** - बजट में आयोजना पक्ष की ओर कृषि उत्पाद निर्यात विकास प्राधिकरण को सहायता अनुदान के रूप में कुछ कृषि और संसाधित खाद्य उत्पादों के विकास और निर्यात संवर्धन तथा उसमें सम्बद्ध विषयों के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

9. **समुद्री उत्पाद निर्वाह विकास प्राधिकरण** - इसकी स्थापना निर्यात के विशेष संदर्भ में समुद्री उत्पाद उद्योग का विकास और विनियमन करने के उद्देश्य से की गई थी । सामुद्रिक उत्पादनों पर उपकर लगाया जाता है और सी एफ आई में जमा करा दिया जाता है । इस मंत्रालय द्वारा उपकर के संग्रहण पर एम.पी.डी.ई.ए. को धनराशियां जारी कर दी जाती हैं ।

10. **व्यापार और अदायगी करारों की शर्तों के अनुसार विदेशी सरकारों को अदायगियों** - इसमें विदेशी सरकारों को तकनीकी ऋणों तथा अन्य अदायगियों के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है । बहुत से पूर्वी यूरोप के देशों और भारत के बीच जो व्यापार तथा भुगतान करार किए गए हैं जिनके अनुसार अपरिवर्तनीय लेखों के माध्यम से लेन-देन का निपटारा किया जाता है और इन देशों को अल्पकालिक अग्रिम जिनको तकनीकी ऋण कहा गया है, देने की व्यवस्था की गई है जिससे कि रुपया निधियों की अस्थायी कमी को पूरा किया जा सके । वे देश इन ऋणों की वापसी अदायगी उन निधियों में से करते हैं जो भारत में उनके माल के निर्यात से बनाई जाती हैं तथा इस प्रकार की वापसी अदायगियों के रूप में दिखायी जाती हैं, पर इसमें वे अदायगियां शामिल नहीं होती जो पिछले वर्ष से संबंधित होती हैं और अब इनका समायोजन खर्च में से घटाई गई राशियों और आगे ले जाए गए ऋणों की वापसी अदायगियों के रूप में किया जाता है ।

11. **राज्य व्यापार निगम तथा खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम को हानियों की प्रतिपूर्ति** - इसमें राज्य व्यापार निगम तथा खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम द्वारा वस्तुओं के निर्यात पर हुई हानियों की प्रतिपूर्ति के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है।

12. **विदेश व्यापार और निर्यात संवर्धन की अन्य योजनाए** - इसमें वाणिज्यिक आसूचना और सांख्यिकी के महानिदेशक और निर्यात

3. **Chief Controller of Imports & Exports** – This includes provision for administrative expenditure of organisation of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports and 27 Regional Import and Export Central Offices under him.

4. **Custodian of Enemy property** - is entrusted with the management and preservation of enemy properties in different states in India and makes ex-gratia payments to Indian nationals who had lost their properties in Pakistan and Bangla Desh.

5. **Trade Fair Authority** - has been made the nodal agency for participation in international fairs abroad and for organising national and international fairs in India. The provision is for payment of grants- in- aid to the authority for its various activities.

6. **Assistance for Export Promotion and Market Development** - is given to stimulate and diversify India's export trade and to develop markets for Indian products/commodities in foreign countries. Expenditure is incurred on schemes of cash compensatory support for export of non-traditional and industrial products and textiles. Commercial banks are given subsidy to compensate them for the concessional rate of interest charged from exporters on advances and other credit facilities for export purposes. Grants are also given to Export Promotion Councils and other institutions for expenditure on specific export promotion schemes.

7. **Development of Free Trade/Export Processing Zones** – This includes provision for export processing zones set up at Madras, Falta, Cochin and Noida and Vishakapatnam . Budget includes provision on plan side for construction and Development and on non-plan side for administrative expenditure for setting up of 100% Export Oriented Gem and Jewellery Complex at New Delhi.

8. **Agriculture Product Export Development Authority (APEDA)** - Budget includes provision on plan side as Grants-in-aid to APEDA for development and promotion of exports of certain agriculture and processed food products and for matter connected therewith.

9. **Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA)**– was set up with the object of developing and regulating the marine products industry with special reference to exports. Cess is levied on Marine Products and deposited in CFI. Funds are released to MPEDA against the collection of cess, by this Ministry.

10. **Payments to foreign governments in terms of Trade and Payment Agreements** - This includes provision for technical credits and other payments to foreign Governments. Trade and Payment Agreements between India and most of the East European Countries stipulate settlement of transactions through non-convertible accounts and provide for grant of short term advances described as "Technical Credits" to these countries to enable them to tide over any temporary shortage of rupee funds to pay for their imports from India. These credits are repaid by those countries out of the funds generated by their exports to India and such repayments except those relating to the previous years, are now adjusted as reduction of expenditure, repayments of carried over credits being accounted for as receipts.

11. **Reimbursement of losses to STC /MMTC**– This includes provision for reimbursement of losses on export of commodities by STC/MMTC.

12. **Other Schemes of Foreign Trade and Export Promotion** – This provides for expenditure for Director General of Commercial

निरीक्षण परिषद्, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग और अन्य मदों के होने वाले व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है।

बागान

13. **वस्तु बोर्ड** - ये बोर्ड महत्वपूर्ण फसलों अर्थात् रबड़, चाय, कहवा, मसालों के निर्यात को बढ़ाने और उसका विकास करने के लिए स्थापित किए गए हैं । इन वस्तुओं पर उपकर लगाए जाते हैं और उपकरों से प्राप्त होने वाली रकम से बोर्डों के प्रशासनिक खर्च और उनके विकास सम्बन्धी कार्यों के खर्च के लिए समेकित निधि से रकमें दी जाती हैं ।

14. **भारतीय चाय व्यापार निगम पर राज्य व्यापार निगम को हुई हानियों की प्रतिपूर्ति** - इसमें भारतीय चाय व्यापार निगम की हानियों को बट्टे खाते में डालने के लिए भारतीय व्यापार निगम को अदायगी करने हेतु व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

15. **बागान की अन्य योजनाएं** - इसमें सरकारी चाय भाण्डागारों के संचालन तथा चाय कम्पनी (रूग्ण एककों का अधिग्रहण और अन्तरण) अधिनियम 1985 की धारा 7(2) के अन्तर्गत ब्याज की अदायगी करने के लिए चाय व्यापार निगम को अदायगी करने के वास्ते व्यवस्था शामिल है।

फसल पालन

16. **तम्बाकू बोर्ड** - तम्बाकू उत्पादकों के हितों की रक्षा करने तथा तम्बाकू के निर्यात के लिए संवर्धनात्मक प्रयास करने के लिए 1976 में तम्बाकू बोर्ड की स्थापना की गई थी ।

18. **सरकारी उद्यमों में आयोजना-भिन्न निवेश :**

भारतीय व्यापार केन्द्र: मास्को - इसने भारतीय व्यापार केन्द्र की स्थापना के लिए बजट अनुमान 90-91 में प्रावधान व्यवस्था की गई है।

Intelligence and Statistics and Export Inspection Council, International Cooperation and other items.

Plantations

13. **Commodity Boards** – have been set up for developing and increasing export of certain important crops namely, rubber, tea, coffee, spices. Cess is levied on these commodities and from out of the cess proceeds, funds are released for the administrative and developmental expenditure of the Board from the Consolidated Fund.

14. **Reimbursement of losses to S.T.C. for Tea Trading Corporation of India** – This includes provision for payment to State Trading Corporation to write off losses incurred by T.T.C.I.

15. **Other Schemes of plantations** – This includes provision for payments to Tea Trading Corporation for running of Public Tea Warehouses, Payment of interest under Section 7(2) of the Tea Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Sick Units) Act,1985 etc.

Crop Husbandry

16. **Tobacco Board** – was set up in 1976 to protect the interests of the tobacco growers and to undertake promotional efforts for export of tobacco.

18. **Non-Plan Investment in Public Enterprises:**

India Trade Centre, Moscow: Provision made in BE 90-91 for the setting up of India Trade Centre, Moscow.

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.8

पूर्ति विभाग Department of Supply

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1989-90 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1989-90 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1990-91 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		2.07	21.00	23.07	1.82	21.89	23.71	3.54	24.18	27.72
पूंजी	*Capital*		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़	**Total**		**2.07**	**21.00**	**23.07**	**1.82**	**21.89**	**23.71**	**3.54**	**24.18**	**27.72**
1. सचिवालय-सामान्य सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-General Services	2052	...	4.80	4.80	...	5.17	5.17	...	5.39	5.39
पूर्ति और निपटान	**Supplies and Disposals**										
2. पूर्ति और निपटान महानिदेशालय	2. D.G.S. & D	2057	0.08	14.80	14.88	0.08	15.34	15.42	...	16.12	16.12
अन्य वैज्ञानिक सेवाएं	Other Scientific Services										
3. राष्ट्रीय परीक्षण गृह	3. National Test House	3425	1.99	1.40	3.39	1.74	1.38	3.12	3.54	2.67	6.21
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***2.07***	***21.00***	***23.07***	***1.82***	***21.89***	***23.71***	***3.54***	***24.18***	***27.72***

ग. आयोजना परिव्यय*
C. Plan Outlay

		विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.सं IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total
1. पूर्ति और निपटान	1.Supplies And Disposals	32057	0.08	...	0.08	0.08	...	0.08	...	...	...
2. अन्य वैज्ञानिक सेवाएं	2.Other Scientific Services	13425	2.92	...	2.92	2.33	...	2.33	4.00	...	4.00
जोड़	**Total**		**3.00**	**...**	**3.00**	**2.41**	**...**	**2.41**	**4.00**	**...**	**4.00**

* इसमें शहरी विकास मंत्रालय की मांग में निर्माण कार्य परिव्यय के लिए की गई व्यवस्था शामिल है ।
*includes Works Outlay provided in the Demand of the Ministry of Urban Development.

अन्य वैज्ञानिक सेवाएं	**Other Scientific Services**										
मांग संख्या - 75	Demand No.75	13425	0.13	...	0.13	0.08	...	0.08	0.01	...	0.01
मांग संख्या - 76	Demand No.76	13425	0.80	...	0.80	0.51	...	0.51	0.45	...	0.45
जोड़		*Total*	*0.93*	...	*0.93*	*0.59*	...	*0.59*	*0.46*	...	*0.46*

1. **सचिवालय** - इसमें पूर्ति विभाग और वेतन तथा लेखा कार्यालयों के सचिवालय पर होने वाले व्यय की व्यवस्था है ।

2. **पूर्ति तथा निपटान महानिदेशालय** - यह भारत सरकार का एक केन्द्रीय क्रय संगठन है और इसके (i) खरीद (ii) निपटान और (iii) निरीक्षण तीनों कार्यों के लिए अलग-अलग निदेशालय हैं । इसमें उपर्युक्त संगठन के लिए व्यय की व्यवस्था है ।

1989-90 के संशोधित अनुमानों में 0057-पूर्ति और निपटान के अन्तर्गत राजस्व प्राप्तियों का अनुमान 30.46 करोड़ रुपए और 1990-91 के लिए बजट अनुमान 31.00 करोड़ रुपए लगाया गया है।

3. **राष्ट्रीय परीक्षण गृह** - यह सरकार तथा गैर सरकारी पार्टियों के लिए राष्ट्रीय/अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मानकों के अनुसार मूल्यांकन/ परीक्षण की व्यवस्था करता है और परीक्षण-प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करता है ।

"1425"-अन्य वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान के अन्तर्गत प्राप्तियों का अनुमान, संशोधित अनुमान 1989-90 के लिए 0.57 करोड़ रुपए और 1990-91 के लिए बजट अनुमान 0.60 करोड़ रुपए लगाया गया है।

1. **Secretariat** – This provides for Secretariat expenditure of the Department of Supply and the Pay and Accounts Office.

2. **D.G.S.&D.**– It is the Central Purchase Organisation of the Government of India and has a separate Directorate for each of the three functions of (i) Purchase (ii) Inspection and (iii) Disposals. This provides for the expenditure on the above organisation.

Revenue receipts under 0057-Supplies and Disposals are estimated at Rs.30.46 crores under R.E. 1989-90 and Rs.31.00 crores under BE 1990-91.

3. **National Test House** – Arranges for evaluation and testing of materials for Government as well as private parties as per national/ international standards and issues test certificates.

Receipts under "1425"-Other Scientific Research are estimated at Rs.0.57 crore for R.E. 1989-90 and Rs.0.60 crore for B.E. 1990-91.

संचार मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.9

संचार मंत्रालय Ministry Of Communications

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1989-90 Budget			संशोधित 1989-90 Revised			बजट 1990-91 Budget		
			आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		1.40	5.10	6.50	1.40	6.03	7.43	1.72	6.35	8.07
पूंजी	Capital		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़	**Total**		**1.40**	**5.10**	**6.50**	**1.40**	**6.03**	**7.43**	**1.72**	**6.35**	**8.07**
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-Economic Services	3451	...	0.85	0.85	...	0.85	0.85	...	0.90	0.90
अन्य संचार सेवाएं	**Other Communication Services**										
2. अनुश्रवण सेवाएं	2. Monitoring services	3275	1.40	1.60	3.00	1.40	1.70	3.10	1.72	2.00	3.72
3. अन्य कार्यक्रम	3. Other Programmes	3275	...	2.65	2.65	...	3.48	3.48	...	3.45	3.45
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***1.40***	***5.10***	***6.50***	***1.40***	***6.03***	***7.43***	***1.72***	***6.35***	***8.07***

		विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय*:—	**C. Plan outlay*:-**										
अन्य संचार सेवाएं	Other Communications Services	13275	2.00	...	2.00	2.07	...	2.07	3.02	...	3.02
जोड़	**Total**		**2.00**	**...**	**2.00**	**2.07**	**...**	**2.07**	**3.02**	**...**	**3.02**

इसमें शहरी विकास मंत्रालय की मांग मे निर्माण कार्य परिव्यय के लिए की गई व्यवस्था शामिल है ।
**Inclusive of the works outlay provided in the Demand of the Ministry of Urban Developement*

मांग संख्या - 75	Demand No.75	...	...	...	0.28	...	0.28	0.31	...	0.31
मांग संख्या - 76	Demand No.76	0.60	...	0.60	0.39	...	0.39	0.99	...	0.99
जोड़	**Total**	**0.60**	**...**	**0.60**	**0.67**	**...**	**0.67**	**1.30**	**...**	**1.30**

1. सचिवालय - इसमें मंत्रालय के सचिवालय का व्यय शामिल है।

2. **अनुश्रवण सेवाएं** :- अनुश्रवण संगठन रेडियो आवृत्ति प्रबन्ध के लिए अनुश्रवण प्रेक्षण के आधार पर तकनीकी और सहायक आंकड़े उपलब्ध कराता है, राष्ट्रीय और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय रेडियो विनियमों को लागू करता है और भारतीय तार अधिनियम, 1885 और उसके अन्तर्गत बनाए गए नियमों के अनुसार कतिपय कानूनी कामों को पूरा करता है । इसके अलावा यह प्रभावकारी राष्ट्रीय रेडियो तरंग आवृत्ति प्रबन्ध करने के लिए रेडियो पारेषण पर हर समय नजर रखता है ।

3. अन्य कार्यक्रमों में बेतार आयोजन और समन्वय स्कन्ध से सम्बन्धित अनुमान और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय दूर संचार संघ, जेनेवा और एशियाई महासागर क्षेत्रीय दूर संचार, बैंकाक को अदायगियां शामिल हैं । बेतार आयोजन और समन्वय स्कंध पारेषण और ग्रहण केन्द्रों के लिए भारतीय बेतार टेलीग्राफी अधिनियम, 1885 के विभिन्न उपबन्धों के अन्तर्गत लाइसेंस भी जारी करता है और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मानकों के अनुसार बेतार कार्यों के लिए परीक्षाएं लेता है ।

1. **Secretariat** - covers expenditure on the secretariat of the Ministry.

2. **Monitoring Services** :- Monitoring Organisation provides for technical and allied data on the basis of monitoring observations for radio frequency management, enforcement of national and international radio regulations and for carrying out certain statutory functions under the Indian Telegraphs Act, 1885 and rules made thereunder. Besides it keeps a round the clock watch on radio transmissions for effective national radio frequency management.

3. Other programmes cover the estimates relating to the Wireless Planning and Coordination Wing and payments to International Telecommunication Union, Geneva and Asian Pacific Telecommunication, Bangkok. The Wireless planning and Coordination Wing also issues licences under various provisions of Indian Wireless Telegraphy Act, 1885 for transmitting and receiving stations, and conducts examinations for wireless operators as per international standards.

संचार मंत्रालय *MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS*

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.10

डाक सेवाएं Postal Services

क. वसूलियों को घटाने और राजस्व प्राप्तियों के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries and revenue receipts are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1989-90 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1989-90 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1990-91 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		9.80	180.00	189.80	6.35	182.06	188.41	9.40	256.00	265.40
पूंजी	*Capital*		*45.20*	*-2.19*	*43.01*	*33.65*	*-2.19*	*31.46*	*50.60*	*-3.00*	*47.60*
जोड़	**Total**		**55.00**	**177.81**	**232.81**	**40.00**	**179.87**	**219.87**	**60.00**	**253.00**	**313.00**
डाक सेवाएं	**Postal Services**										
राजस्व भाग	**.Revenue Section**										
1. सामान्य प्रशासन	1. General Administration	3201	0.30	80.04	80.34	...	82.54	82.54	0.25	92.95	93.20
2. डाक सेवा नेटवर्क	2. Postal Network	3201	6.50	398.48	404.98	3.30	363.37	366.67	6.10	421.85	427.95
3. डाक की छंटाई	3. Mail sorting	3201	...	126.78	126.78	...	120.95	120.95	...	133.38	133.38
4. डाक परिवहन	4. Conveyance of mails	3201	...	120.06	120.06	...	118.46	118.46	...	125.91	125.91
5. एजेंसी सेवाएं	5. Agency services	3201	0.14	29.12	29.26	0.24	30.24	30.48	0.20	31.99	32.19
6. लेखे	6. Accounts	3201	...	26.30	26.30	...	30.29	30.29	...	34.37	34.37
7. इंजीनियरी	7. Engineering	3201	1.50	12.96	14.46	1.50	14.03	15.53	1.50	15.82	17.32
8. कर्मचारियों की सुविधाएं	8. Staff amenities	3201	...	11.91	11.91	...	10.85	10.85	...	12.20	12.20
9. पेंशनें	9. Pensions	3201	...	114.54	114.54	...	106.53	106.53	...	114.54	114.54
10. लेखन-सामग्री और मुद्रण	10. Stationery & Printing	3201	...	50.03	50.03	...	55.27	55.27	...	61.05	61.05
11. अन्य	11. Others	3201	1.36	9.78	11.14	1.31	9.53	10.84	1.35	11.94	13.29
12. जोड़ राजस्व व्यय-डाक सेवाएं	**12. Total Revenue Expenditure-Postal Services**		**9.80**	**980.00**	**989.80**	**6.35**	**942.06**	**948.41**	**9.40**	**1056.00**	**1065.40**
13. घटाइए - प्राप्तियां	13. *Less* - Receipts	1201	...	-800.00	-800.00	...	-760.00	-760.00	...	-800.00	-800.00
14. निवल	14. *Net*		9.80	180.00	189.80	6.35	182.06	188.41	9.40	256.00	265.40
पूंजी भाग	**.Capital Section**										
1. प्रशासनिक कार्यालय	1. Administrative Offices	5201	5.50	...	5.50	3.05	...	3.05	6.50	...	6.50
2. डाकघर	2. Post Offices	5201	16.80	...	16.80	20.69	...	20.69	21.50	...	21.50
3. कर्मचारियों के लिए क्वार्टर	3. Staff quarters	5201	5.00	...	5.00	5.00	...	5.00	5.50	...	5.50
4. अन्य	4. Others	5201	17.90	3.00	20.90	4.91	3.00	7.91	17.10	3.00	20.10
5. घटाइए - प्राप्तियां और वसूलियां	5. *Less*-receipts and recoveries	5201	...	-5.19	-5.19	...	-5.19	-5.19	...	-6.00	-6.00
पूंजी भाग (निवल)	**Capital Section (Net)**		45.20	-2.19	43.01	33.65	-2.19	31.46	50.60	-3.00	47.60
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***55.00***	***177.81***	***232.81***	***40.00***	***179.87***	***219.87***	***60.00***	***253.00***	***313.00***

ग. आयोजना परिव्यय	**C. Plan Outlay**	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total
डाक सेवाएं*	Postal Services*	13201	55.00	...	55.00	40.00	...	40.00	60.00	...	60.00

* *इसमें शहरी विकास मंत्रालय की मांग में निर्माण कार्य परिव्यय के लिए की गई व्यवस्था शामिल है ।*
* *Inclusive of Works Outlay provided in the Demands of Ministrty of Urban Development.*

डाक विभाग, जो संचार मंत्रालय के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण के अधीन है, देश में डाक सेवाओं के आयोजन, विकास, विस्तार, प्रचालन और अनुरक्षण के लिए उत्तरदायी है । यह विभाग सरकार को अल्प बचत योजनाओं, डाक जीवन बीमा योजना आदि के संबंध में कुछ अभिकरण कार्य भी करता है । विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों और क्रियाकलापों के क्रियान्वयन के लिए, विभाग के अन्तर्गत 5 डाक प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों के अलावा 19 डाक सर्कल हैं ।

The Department of Posts, which is under the administrative control of the Ministry of Communications, is responsible for the planning, development, expansion operations and maintenance of Postal Services in the country. It also discharges certain agency functions in respect of Small Savings Schemes of the Government, Postal Life Insurance Scheme etc. For the implementation of the various programmes and activities, the Deptt. has a net work of 19 Postal circles, besides 5 Postal Training Centres.

2. इस मांग में सेवाओं के राजस्व खाते के व्यय और पूंजी खाते के व्यय दोनों के लिए व्यवस्था है । राजस्व भाग में कार्यचालन व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था है, जिसमें एजेंसी सेवाओं के संबंध में व्यय और लेखा परीक्षा तथा पेंशन प्रभारों से संबंधित व्यय भी शामिल है । सेवाओं के राजस्व भाग में होने वाला निवल घाटा (सकल व्यय में से डाक आय को घटाने के बाद बची राशि) सरकार के सामान्य राजस्व से पूरा किया जाता है । पूंजी भाग में डाकघरों की इमारतों, रेल डाक सेवा की इमारतों और अन्य प्रशासनिक कार्यालयों और कर्मचारियों के क्वार्टरों के निर्माण पर होने वाले व्यय और इसके अतिरिक्त एम. एम. एस./रेल डाक सेवा की मोटर गाड़ियों, मुद्रणालयों और अन्य यांत्रिक सहायता सामग्री की खरीद के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

2. This Demand provides for the revenue as well as the capital expenditure of the Services. In the revenue section, the provision is for the working expenses, which also includes those on account of the agency services, as well as expenditure relating to audit and pensionary charges. The net deficit in the Revenue Section of the Services (i.e. Gross expenditure less Postal earnings) is met by the General revenues of the Government. In the Capital Section, provision is made for the expenditure on construction of Post Office buildings, R.M.S. Buildings, and other administrative offices and Staff Quarters, besides purchase of MMS/RMS vans, printing presses and other mechanical aids.

3. संशोधित अनुमान में कमी मुख्यतः पूंजीगत व्यय में होने वाली बचत के कारण है ।

3. The decrease in Revised Estimates is mainly due to savings in Capital expenditure.

चालू बजट अनुमान 800 करोड़ रुपए और संशोधित अनुमान 760 करोड़ रुपए के मुकाबले बजट अनुमान 1990-91 में 800.00 करोड़ रुपए की प्राप्तियों का अनुमान लगाया गया है ।

4. अगले वर्ष के बजट में डाक सेवाओं की सामान्य वृद्धि और विस्तार की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

5, प्रस्तावित परिव्यय की तुलना मे वर्ष 1990-91 की आयोजना के वास्तविक लक्ष्य मोटे रूप में इस प्रकार हैं:--

(i) डाकघरों की संख्या में वृद्धि (1200)
(ii) डाकघरों की इमारतों का निर्माण-170 (70 शहरी) (100 ग्रामीण)
(iii) कर्मचारियों के क्वार्टरों का निर्माण-600 (200 शहरी) (400 ग्रामीण)
(iv) तीव्र डाक वाहनों और एम एम एस के वाहनों की खरीद-95 (25 तीव्र डाक) (70 एम.एम.एस)
(v) अन्य यांत्रिक सहायता सामग्रियों की खरीद ।

The receipts in BE 1990-91 are estimated at Rs. 800.00 crores against the current BE of Rs.800.00 crores and RE of Rs.760 crores.

4. Next year's Budget provides for normal growth and expansion of postal services.

5. The physical targets in 1990-91 Plan against the proposed outlays are broadly:-

(i) Addition to Post Offices (1200)
(ii) Construction of Postal Buildings-170 (70 Urban) (100 Rural)
(iii) Constrtuction of Staff Quarters-600 (200 Urban) (400 Rural)
(iv) Purchase of Speed post and M.M.S.Vehicles-95 (25 Speed Post) (70 MMS)
(v) Purchase of other machanical aids.

संचार मंत्रालय *MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS*

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.11

दूर संचार सेवाएं Telecommunication Services

क. वसूलियों और राजस्व प्राप्तियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, and revenue receipts are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1989-90 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1989-90 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1990-91 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		47.50	...	47.50	50.00	...	50.00	...	...	...
पूंजी	*Capital*		*172.50*	...	*172.50*	*200.00*	...	*200.00*	*25.43*	...	*25.43*
जोड़	**Total**		**220.00**	...	**220.00**	**250.00**	...	**250.00**	**25.43**	...	**25.43**
क. राजस्व भाग	**A.-Revenue Section**										
दूर संचार	**Telecommunications**										
1. सामान्य प्रशासन	1. General Administration	3225	...	157.82	157.82	...	160.34	160.34	...	178.53	178.53
2. प्रचालन व्यय	2. Operational expenses	3225	...	377.21	377.21	...	375.73	375.73	...	411.80	411.80
3. भंडार और कारखाने	3. Stores and Factories	3225	...	-17.57	-17.57	...	-56.00	-56.00	...	-69.00	-69.00
4. इंजीनियरी	4. Engineering	3225	100.00	569.45	669.45	70.00	511.14	581.14	85.00	593.95	678.95
5. लेखे और लेखा परीक्षा	5. Accounts and Audit	3225	...	14.37	14.37	...	14.25	14.25	...	15.11	15.11
6. कर्मचारियों को सुविधाएं	6. Amenities to staff	3225	...	12.20	12.20	...	11.45	11.45	...	13.00	13.00
7. पैंशनें	7. Pensions	3225	...	115.00	115.00	...	120.00	120.00	...	150.00	150.00
8. लेखन-सामग्री और मुद्रण	8. Stationery and Printing	3225	...	17.00	17.00	...	9.03	9.03	...	16.10	16.10
9. मूल्य ह्रास	9. Depreciation	3225	...	310.28	310.28	...	303.12	303.12	...	402.52	402.52
10. सामान्य राजस्व को लाभांश	10. Dividend to General Revenues	3230	...	198.00	198.00	...	178.00	178.00	...	198.00	198.00
11. अधिशेष से निधियों को विनियोग	11. Appropriations from surplus to Funds	3231	...	978.00	978.00	...	1093.00	1093.00	...	1674.57	1674.57
12. अन्य	12. Others	3225	...	148.24	148.24	...	134.94	134.94	50.00	222.99	272.99
13. जोड़ - राजस्व व्यय-दूर संचार सेवाएं	**13. Total Revenue Expenditure-Telecom.Services**		**100.00**	**2880.00**	**2980.00**	**70.00**	**2855.00**	**2925.00**	**135.00**	**3807.57**	**3942.57**
14. घटाइए- प्राप्तियां	14. *Less* - Receipts	1225	-100.00	-2880.00	-2980.00	-70.00	-2855.00	-2925.00	-135.00	-3807.57	-3942.57
15 निवल	15. *Net*		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
अन्य संचार सेवाएं	**Other Communications Services**										
16. टेलीमेटिक्स विकास केन्द्र	16. Centre for Development of Telematics	3275	7.00	...	7.00	50.00	...	50.00	...	...	...
17. टी. आर. सी. (सोसायटी)	17. T.R.C. (Society)	3275	40.50	...	40.50	...	...	...	...	...	...
राजस्व भाग-निवल	**Revenue Section-Net**		47.50	...	47.50	50.00	...	50.00	...	...	...
ख. पूंजी भाग	**B.Capital Section**										
1. तार प्रणालियां	1.Telegraph Systems	5225	60.00	...	60.00	85.00	...	85.00	78.00	...	78.00
2. स्थानीय टेलीफोन प्रणालियां	2. Local Telephone Systems	5225	1144.25	...	1144.25	1355.00	...	1355.00	1450.00	...	1450.00
3. लम्बी दूरी वाली स्विचिंग प्रणालिया	3. Long Distance switching Systems	5225	72.50	...	72.50	95.00	...	95.00	62.00	...	62.00
4. पारेषण प्रणालियां	4. Transmission Systems	5225	661.15	...	661.15	500.00	...	500.00	435.00	...	435.00
5. सहायक प्रणालियां	5. Ancilliary Systems	5225	37.60	...	37.60	40.00	...	40.00	62.00	...	62.00
6. अन्य भूमि और इमारतें	6. Other Land & Buildings										
(i) आवासीय	(i) Residential	5225	30.00	...	30.00	47.00	...	47.00	38.00	...	38.00
(ii) गैर-आवासीय	(ii) Non-residential	5225	7.00	...	7.00	8.00	...	8.00	15.00	...	15.00
जोड़		*Total*	37.00	...	37.00	55.00	...	55.00	53.00	...	53.00
7. भडार उचन्त	7. Stores Suspense	5225	...	20.00	20.00	...	20.00	20.00	...	20.00	20.00
8. घटाइए-पूंजी खाते की प्राप्तियां और वसूलियां	8. Deduct-Receipts and recoveries on Capital Account	5225	-1840.00	-20.00	-1860.00	-1930.00	-20.00	-1950.00	-2114.57	-20.00	-2134.57
पूंजी भाग - निवल	**Capital Section-Net**		**172.50**	...	**172.50**	**200.00**	...	**200.00**	**25.43**	...	**25.43**
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***220.00***	...	***220.00***	***250.00***	...	***250.00***	***25.43***	...	***25.43***

ख. सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में निवेश **B. Investment in Public Enterprises**

		विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
9.01 दूर संचार	9.01 Telecommunications	13225	172.50	1940.00	2112.50	200.00	2000.00	2200.00	25.43	2249.57	2275.00
9.02 महानगर टेलीफोन निगम लि०	9.02.Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited	13225	...	540.00	540.00	...	550.00	550.00	...	600.00	600.00
9.03 भारतीय टेलीफोन उद्योग	9.03 Indian Telephone Industries	12859	...	151.91	151.91	...	100.22	100.22	...	120.13	120.13
9.04 हिन्दुस्तान टेलीप्रिंटर्स लि.	9.04 Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd.	12859	...	1.72	1.72	...	1.72	1.72	...	2.00	2.00
9.05 विदेश संचार निगम लि.	9.05 Videsh Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	13275	...	102.37	102.37	...	76.62	76.62	...	109.85	109.85
जोड़	**TOTAL**		**172.50**	**2736.00**	**2908.50**	**200.00**	**2728.56**	**2928.56**	**25.43**	**3081.55**	**3106.98**
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय•	**C. Plan Outlay***										
1. दूर संचार सेवाएं	1. Telecommunication services	13225	172.50	2480.00	2652.50	200.00	2550.00	2750.00	25.43	2849.57	2875.00
2. अन्य संचार सेवाएं	2. Other Communication Services	13275	47.50	102.37	149.87	50.00	76.62	126.62	...	109.85	109.85
3. दूरसचार और इलेक्ट्रानिकी उद्योग	3. Telecommunication & Electronic Industries	12859	...	153.63	153.63	...	101.94	101.94	...	122.13	122.13
जोड़	**TOTAL**		**220.00**	**2736.00**	**2956.00**	**250.00**	**2728.56**	**2978.56**	**25.43**	**3081.55**	**3106.98**

* *इसमें शहरी विकास मंत्रालय की माग मे निर्माण कार्य परिव्यय के लिए की गई व्यवस्था शामिल है*
* *Inclusive of works outlay provided in the Demands of Ministry of Urban Development.*

दूरसंचार विभाग देश में दूरसंचार सेवाओं के नियंत्रण और प्रशासन के लिए जिम्मेदार है । ये सेवाएं देश में 18 दूरसंचार मंडलों और 2 दूरसंचार जिलों के माध्यम से वाणिज्यिक आधार पर प्रचालित की जाती है ।

दिल्ली और बम्बई महानगरों में पहली अप्रैल, 1986 से दूरसंचार सेवाओं (टेलीग्राफ सेवाओं को छोड़कर) का प्रबंध महानगर टेलीफोन निगम लिमिटेड (एम. टी. एन. एल.) द्वारा किया जाता हे ।

राजस्व भागः मांग के राजस्व भाग में की गई व्यवस्था कार्यचालन व्यय (मूल्यह्रास लेखा परीक्षा, पेंशन संबंधी प्रभार और अनुसंधान एवं विकास सहित), सामान्य राजस्व से उधार ली गई पूंजी पर लाभांश की अदायगी, विभाग के कार्यचालन से अधिशेष के उसकी आरक्षित निधियों में विनियोग तथा टेलीमेटिक्स विकास केन्द्र को सहायता अनुदान के लिए है।

वर्ष 1989-90 के बजट अनुमान में आंके गए 2980 करोड़ रुपए की तुलना में 1989-90 के संशोधित अनुमानों में 2925 करोड़ रुपए की प्राप्तियों का अनुमान लगाया गया है । यह कमी बजट अनूमानों में प्रत्याशित प्राप्तियों के मुकाबले विदेश संचार निगम लि. को प्रत्याशित अदायगी के कारण है ।

सामान्य वृद्धि और महानगर टेलीफोन निगम लि. द्वारा देय अधिक राशि को हिसाब में लेने के बाद 1990-91 के बजट अनुमानों में 3942.57 करोड़ रुपए की प्राप्तियां होने का अनुमान है ।

चालू वर्ष में कार्यचालन व्यय में संशोधित अनुमानों में कमी मुख्यतः अनुरक्षण, छोटे-मौटे कार्य और स्टाफ संबंधी खर्चों पर कम व्यय होने के कारण हुई है ।

अगले वर्ष के कार्यचालन व्यय में वृद्धि सामान्य वृद्धि की द्योतक है ।

पूंजी भागः इस भाग में दूरसंचार नेटवर्क के विस्तार, टेलीग्राफ प्रणाली स्कीमों, स्थानीय टेलीफोन पद्धतियों, लम्बी दूरी की स्विचिंग और पारेषण प्रणालियों जिनमें उपग्रह के जरिए दूरस्थ क्षेत्र दूरसंचार सेवाएं शामिल हैं, कर्मचारियों के क्वार्टरों के निर्माण और कारखानों और भंडार संगठनों पर होने वाले व्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है।

नई परिसम्पतियों के सृजन और विद्यमान परिसम्पतियों के प्रतिस्थापन को विभाग का आयोजनागत परिव्यय माना गया है । बजट अनुमानों में 2700 करोड़ रुपए की तुलना में चालू वर्ष के संशोधित अनुमानों में 2800 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है । अतिरिक्त परिव्यय को आन्तरिक संसाधनों से पूरा किया जाएगा, चालू वर्ष में बजटीय समर्थन 200 करोड़ रुपए के बजट अनुमानों की तुलना में 250 करोड़ रुपए के हैं ।

अगले वर्ष के आयोजनागत परिव्यय को 3106.98 करोड़ रुपए (जिसमें महानगर टेलीफोन निगम लि., औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थान, एच.टी.टी. और विदेश संचार निगम लि. के आन्तरिक बजट-बाह्य संसाधन शामिल हैं) पर रखा गया है जिसमें 25.43 करोड़ रुपए का बजटीय समर्थन है ।

The Department of Telecommunications is responsible for the control and administration of the Telecommunication Services in the country. The services are operated on a commercial basis, through 18 telecommunication circles and 2 telecommunication districts in the country.

At the metropolitan cities of Delhi and Bombay, the telecommunication services (except ·telegraph services), are managed by Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) with effect from Ist April, 1986.

Revenue Section : The provision in the revenue section of the Demand is for working expenses (including depreciation, audit, pensionary charges and research and development), dividend payable to General Revenues on the borrowed capital, appropriation of the surplus in the working of the Department to its reserve funds, and grant-in-aid to the Centre for Development of Telematics (C-DOT).

Receipts in RE 1989-90 are estimated at Rs.2925 crores as against Rs.2980 crores assumed in the B.E. 1989-90. The decrease is due to anticipated payments to VSNL against receipts anticipated in the B.E.

Receipts in BE 1990-91 are assumed at Rs.3942.57 crores, after taking into account the normal growth and assumption of larger amount payable by MTNL.

The working expenses in the current year are less in revised estimates mainly on account of less expenditure on maintenance, petty works and staff expenses.

The increase in the working expenses next year represents the normal growth in expenditure.

Capital Section: This section provides for expenditure on expansion of telecommunication network, the schemes being telegraph systems, local telephone systems, long-distance switching and transmission systems, including remote area telecommunication services through satellite, construction of staff quarters and support systems of factories and stores organisations.

The capital outlay on creating new assets as well as on replacement of the existing assets is treated as plan outlay of the Department. The provision for this in the current R.E. is Rs.2800 crores as against Rs.2700 crores in the B.E. The additional outlay will be met from Internal resources; the budgetary support in the current year is Rs. 250 crores, against the B.E. of Rs. 200 crores.

Next year's plan outlay has been kept at Rs. 3106.98 crores (including the IEBR of the MTNL, ITI, HTT and VSNL) with a Budget support of Rs. 25.43 crores.

रक्षा मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.12

रक्षा मंत्रालय Ministry of Defence

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद बजट आवंटन तथा प्राप्तियां इस प्रकार हैं -
A.The Budget allocations ,net of recoveries and receipts are given below:–

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1989-90 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1989-90 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1990-91 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		...	86.81	86.81	...	163.13	163.13	...	148.68	148.68
पूंजी	*Capital*		...	*185.19*	*185.19*	...	*176.11*	*176.11*	...	*166.53*	*166.53*
जोड़	**Total**		...	**272.00**	**272.00**	...	**339.24**	**339.24**	...	**315.21**	**315.21**
1. सचिवालय- सामान्य सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-General Services	2052	...	110.61	110.61	...	124.32	124.32	...	138.54	138.54
विविध सामान्य सेवाएं	**Miscellaneous General Services**										
2. कैंटीन स्टोर विभाग	2. Canteen Stores Department :										
201 राजस्व व्यय	2.01 Revenue Expenditure	2075	...	618.42	618.42	...	691.40	691.40	...	792.70	792.70
202 घटाइये प्राप्तियां	2.02 Less Receipts	0075	...	-643.25	-643.25	...	-724.00	-724.00	...	-804.00	-804.00
203 निबल व्यय	2.03 Net Expenditure		...	-24.83	-24.83	...	-32.60	-32.60	...	-11.30	-11.30
204 पूंजी व्यय	2.04 Capital Expenditure	4075	...	1.50	1.50	...	2.00	2.00	...	3.00	3.00
जोड़	**Total**		...	**-23.33**	**-23.33**	...	**-30.60**	**-30.60**	...	**-8.30**	**-8.30**
आवास	**Housing**										
3. सी.एस. डी. कर्मचारियों को रिहायशी आवास सुविधाएं	3.Residential Housing Facilities to the C.S.D. Staff	4216	...	0.16	0.16	...	0.20	0.20	...	0.25	0.25
4. रक्षा लेखाविभाग के कर्म–चारियों को रिहायशी आवास सुविधाएं	4. Residential Housing Facilities to Defence Accounts Department Staff	4216	...	3.30	3.30	...	2.76	2.76	...	3.30	3.30
जोड़ - आवास	**Total-Housing**		...	**3.46**	**3.46**	...	**2.96**	**2.96**	...	**3.55**	**3.55**
जल आपूर्ति और स्वच्छता	**Water Supply And Sanitation**										
5. जल आपूर्ति योजनाओं के लिए राज्य सरकारो को ऋण और अग्रिम	5.Loans and Advances to State Governments for Water Supply Schemes	7601	...	9.20	9.20	...	7.98	7.98	...	10.00	10.00
लोक निर्माण कार्य	**Public Works**										
6. रक्षा लेखा भवनों का रखरखाव ओर मरम्मत	6.Maintenance and repairs to Defence accounts buildings	2059	...	0.25	0.25	...	0.27	0.27	...	0.30	0.30
		4059	...	1.76	1.76	...	1.77	1.77	...	1.93	1.93
जोड़		*Total*	...	*2.01*	*2.01*	...	*2.04*	*2.04*	...	*2.23*	*2.23*
7. ब्याज आर्थिक सहायता	**7. Interest Subsidy :**										
7.1 गार्डन रीच शिप-बिल्डर्स एंड इंजीनियर्स	7.1 Garden reach Ship Builders & Engineers	2852	...	...	...	...	24.13	24.13	...	4.64	4.64
7.2 मझगांव डाक लि.	7.2 Mazagon Dock Ltd.	2852	...	...	...	...	46.05	46.05	...	15.35	15.35
जोड़		*Total*	...	...	...	...	*70.18*	*70.18*	...	*19.99*	*19.99*
8. सरकारी उपक्रमों में आयोजना-भिन्न निवेश	**8. Non Plan Investments in Public Enterprises**										
8.01 भारत डायनामिक्स लि०	8.01 Bharat Dynamics Ltd.	4858	...	42.00	42.00	...	39.40	39.40	...	25.00	25.00
8.02 हिन्दुस्तान एयरोनाटिक्स लि०	8.02 Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.	4858	...	15.00	15.00	...	15.00	15.00	...	36.00	36.00
8.03 मझगांव डाक लि०	8.03 Mazagon Dock Ltd.	4858	...	17.00	17.00	...	14.65	14.65	...	17.00	17.00
8.04 गार्डन रीच शिप बिल्डर्स एण्ड इन्जीनियर्स	8.04 Garden reach Ship Builders & Engineers	4858	...	6.00	6.00	...	5.70	5.70	...	6.00	6.00
8.05 भारत इलैक्ट्रानिक्स लि०	8.05 Bharat Electronics Ltd.	4859	...	5.00	5.00	...	5.00	5.00	...	...	...
जोड़		*Total*	...	*85.00*	*85.00*	...	*79.75*	*79.76*	...	*84.00*	*84.00*
9. सरकारी उद्यमों को आयोजना भिन्न उधार	**9. Non-Plan Loans to Public Enterprises**										
9.01 भारत अर्थ मूवर्स लि०	9.01 Bharat Earth Movers Ltd.	6858	...	10.00	10.00	...	10.00	10.00	...	10.00	10.00
9.02 भारत डाएनेमिक्स लि०	9.02 Bharat Dynamics Ltd.	6858	...	42.00	42.00	...	39.40	39.40	...	27.00	27.00
9.03 हिन्दुस्तान एयरोनाटिक्स लि०	9.03 Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.	6858	...	15.00	15.00	...	15.00	15.00	...	...	...
9.04 गार्डन रीच शिप बिल्डर्स एण्ड इन्जीनियर्स	9.04 Garden reach Ship Builders & Engineers	6858	...	4.00	4.00	...	3.80	3.80	...	3.00	3.00
9.05 गोआ शिपयार्ड लि०	9.05 Goa Shipyard Ltd	6858	...	2.00	2.00	...	1.90	1.90	...	2.00	2.00
9.06 भारत इलैक्ट्रानिक्स लि०	9.06 Bharat Electronics Ltd.	6859	...	5.00	5.00	...	5.00	5.00	...	20.00	20.00
9.07 मझगांव डाक लि०	9.07 Mazagon Dock Ltd.	6858	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़		**Total**	...	**78.00**	**78.00**	...	**75.10**	**75.10**	...	**62.00**	**62.00**
10. अन्य व्यय	10. Other Expenditure	2216	...	0.42	0.42	...	0.58	0.58	...	0.70	0.70
		2408	...	0.36	0.36	...	0.38	0.38	...	0.45	0.45
		6216	...	5.00	5.00	...	5.00	5.00	...	...	...
		7615	...	1.27	1.27	...	1.55	1.55	...	2.05	2.05
जोड़		*Total*	...	*7.05*	*7.05*	...	*7.51*	*7.51*	...	*3.20*	*3.20*
कुल जोड़	**Grand Total**		...	**272.00**	**272.00**	...	**339.24**	**339.24**	...	**315.21**	**315.21**

1. **सचिवालय** - सामान्य सेवाएं : इसके अन्तर्गत मंत्रालय के सचिवालय के व्यय की व्यवस्था है ।

2 **केंटीन स्टोर्स विभाग:** केंटीन स्टोर्स विभाग रक्षा मंत्रालय का एक वाणिज्यिक उपक्रम है । यह रक्षा सेवाओं के सदस्यों को समूचे भारत में उचित और किफायती दरों पर घरेलू वस्तुएं तथा दैनिक आवश्यकता की अन्य वस्तुएं सप्लाई करने के उद्देश्य से कार्य कर रहा है । इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत की गई व्यवस्था निवल कार्यचालन व्यय (प्रप्तियां सकल व्यय से अधिक है) के लिए है। अगले वर्ष के लिए बजट में खरीद पर व्यय में सीमांतिक वृद्धि के लिए व्यवस्था, लेनदेन में सामान्य वृद्धि होने के कारण है ।

3 और 4. **आवास:** यह व्यवस्था केंटीन स्टोर्स विभाग और रक्षा लेखा विभाग के स्टाफ के लिए रिहायशी आवास सुविधाओं के लिए की गई है । अगले बजट में व्यय व्यवस्था कार्य की गति पर आधारित वास्तविक जरूरतों के कारण है । अधिक व्यवस्था जल तथा बिजली की विपुल मांग में पूर्ति पाने तथा गैर औद्योगिक स्टाफ के वेतन तथा भत्तों के कारण की गई है ।

5. **राज्य सरकारों को जल पूर्ति योजनाओं के लिए ऋण तथा अग्रिम:** यह व्यवस्था कतिपय छावनी क्षेत्रों (जामनगर, कालिमपोंग, जोधपुर, रानीखेत बंगलौर और म्हाऊ) में जल पूर्ति स्कीमों के लिए ऋण उपलब्ध कराए जाने के लिए है । अगले वर्ष के बजट में अधिक व्यवस्था योजनाओं की प्रगति को ध्यान में रखते हुए राज्य सरकारों की मांग में हुई वृद्धि के कारण की गई है।

6. **रक्षा लेखा विभाग की इमारतों का रखरखाव /मरम्मत:** यह व्यवस्था रक्षा लेखा महानियंत्रक के अंतर्गत कार्यरत रक्षा लेखा विभाग के कार्यलयों की ईमारतों की मरम्मत और उनके रखरखाव पर होने वाले व्यय के लिए है । अगले बजट में वास्तविक आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखा गया है ।

7. **ब्याज आर्थिक सहायता:** इसमें गार्डन रीच शिप बिल्डर्स ऐंड इंजीनियर्स लि. और मझगाँव पत्तन लि. को ब्याज के बदले आर्थिक सहायता देने की व्यवस्था है । संशोधित अनुमान 1989-90 में इसके लिए क्रमश: 24.13 और 46.05 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई थी जबकि बजट अनुमान 1990-91 में इनके लिए क्रमश: 4.64 और 15.35 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

8 और 9. **आयोजना-भिन्न निवेश/सरकारी उद्यमों को ऋण:** गोआ शिपयार्ड लिमिटेड मझगांव डांक लिमिटेड बम्बई की एक सहायक कम्पनी है जिसके पास, इसकी लगभग 53 प्रतिशत शेयर पूंजी है । इसकी शेष शेयर पूंजी भारत सरकार, सरकारी अधिकरणों तथा निजी शेयर धारियों के पास है ।

31.3.1989 को कम्पनी की चुकता पूंजी 8.42 करोड़ रुपए थी।

संशोधित अनुमान 1989-90 में 1.90 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था के मुकाबले बजट अनुमान 1990-91 में 2.00 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

गार्डन रीच शिपबिलडर्स एण्ड इंजीनियर्स लिमिटेड कलकत्ता: यह कम्पनी बहुएककों वाला मध्यम आकार का औद्योगिक उपक्रम है जिसके 9 एकक है जिनमें से 7 कलकत्ता में, एक रांची में तथा एक नागपुर में हे । यह कम्पनी समुद्री जहाजों के निर्माण तथा मरम्मत और विभिन्न प्रकार की इंजीनियरी की वस्तुओ के निर्माण में लगी हुई है, जिसमें समुद्री डीजल संयंत्रों के लिए आधुनिकतम इंजीनियरी की वस्तुओ के निर्माण में लगी हुई है, जिसमें समुद्री डीजल इंजन, इस्पात संयंत्रों के लिए आधुनिकतम प्रौद्योगिकी उपस्कर, रोड रोलर्स, टर्बाइन, क्रेन, कन्वेयर उपस्कर और प्रैशर वेसल, आदि शामिल है।

31.3.1989 को कम्पनी की चुकता पूंजी 95.69 करोड़ रुपए है।

संशोधित अनुमान 1989-90 में 9.50 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था के मुकाबले बजट अनुमान 1990-91 में 9.00 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है।

भारत डायनामिक्स लिमिटेड, हैदराबाद (बी०डी०एल०): यह कम्पनी स्थल सेना ओर वायु सेना की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिए टैंक विध्वंसक निर्देशित मिसाइलों के निर्माण का कार्य कर रही है । यह सोनार

1.Secretariat - General Services: Provides for Secretariat expenditure of the Ministry.

2. Canteen Stores Department: Canteen Stores Department is a departmental commercial undertaking of the Ministry. It is functioning with the object of providing household articles and other items of daily necessity to members of the Defence Services at reasonable and economical rates throughout India. The provision under this head is for net working expenses (the receipts exceeding the gross expenditure). The provision for the increase in the expenditure on purchases in the Budget for the next year, is due to normal growth in the transactions.

3 and 4. Housing: The provision is for residential housing facilities to the staff of the C.S.D. and Defence Accounts Deptt. The provision in the next Budget takes into account, the actual requirements, based on the tempo of work. The increase is due to payment on account of procurement of bulk supply of Water, Electricity and Pay and Allowances of non-industrial staff.

5. Loans and Advances to State Governments for Water Supply Schemes: The provision is for grant of loans to Water Supply Schemes in certain Cantonment areas (Jamnagar, Kalimpong, Jodhpur, Ranikhet, Bangalore & Mhow). The increase in the provision in the next Budget is due to increased demand of State Governments in view of the progress of the schemes.

6. Maintenance/repairs to Defence Accounts Department Buildings: The provision is for repairs and maintenance expenditure on office and residential buildings of the Defence Accounts Deptt., Offices, functioning under the Controller General of Defence Accounts. Next Budget takes into account the actual requirements.

7. Interest Subsidy: Provides for subsidy in lieu of interest to Garden Reach Ship Builders and Engineers Ltd. and Mazagon Dock Ltd. the provisions for this purpose in RE 89-90 are Rs. 24.13 crores and Rs. 46.05 crores respectively, while the provisions for BE 90-91 are Rs. 4.64 crores and Rs. 15.35 crores respectively.

8 & 9. Non Plan Investment/Loans to Public Enterprises : Goa Shipyard Limited (GSL) is a subsidiary of the Mazagaon Dock Ltd., which holds about 53% share capital of the Company. The remaining shares are held by Government of India, Government agancies and by private share holders.

The paid up capital of the Company as on 31.3.1989 is Rs. 8.42 crores.

As against a provision of Rs.1.90 crores in RE 89-90, Rs.2.00 crores have been provided in BE 90-91.

Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Limited (Calcutta):- This Company is a multi-unit, medium sized industrial undertaking having 9 Units, 7 at Calcutta and one each at Ranchi and Nagpur. It is engaged in ship-building, ship repairs and manufacture of a wide variety of engineering products including marine diesel engines, sophisticated technological equipments for Steel Plants, Road Rollers, Turbines, Cranes, Conveyor Equipment, Pressure Vessels etc.

The paid-up Capital of the Company is Rs. 95.69 crores as on 31.3.89.

As against a provision of Rs. 9.50 crores in RE 89-90, Rs.9.00 crores have been provided in BE 90-91.

Bharat Dynamics Limited, Hyderabad:- This Company is engaged in the manufacture of anti-tank guided missiles to cater to the needs of the Army and the Air Force. It manufactures special products

माडिफिकेशन किटों और टारपीडो इलेक्ट्रानिक्स जैसे विशेष उत्पादों का विनिर्माण करती है । इसके भावी उत्पादन में, दूसरी पीढ़ी के टैंकभेदी प्रक्षेपास्त्र, मध्यमदूरी तक मार करने वाले भू-तल से वायुमंडल भेदी प्रक्षेपास्त्र तथा भूतल से भूतल पर मार करने वाले प्रक्षेपास्त्रों का विनिर्माण भी सम्मिलित है ।

31.3.1989 को कम्पनी की चुकता पूंजी 68.00 करोड़ रुपए थी।

संशोधित अनुमान 1989-90 में 78.80 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था के मुकाबले बजट अनुमान 1990-91 में 52 करोड़ रूपए की व्यवस्था की गई है।

हिन्दुस्तान एयरोनाटिक्स लिमिटेड, बंगलौर: हिन्दुस्तान एयरोनाटिक्स लिमिटेड सरकारी क्षेत्र का सबसे बड़ा रक्षा उद्यम है । इस समय इस कम्पनी के बारह कारखाने है जो छः विभिन्न राज्यों में स्थित है । इनमें से छः कारखाने बंगलौर कम्पलेक्स में है, कोरापूट और नासिक में दो कारखाने तथा लखनऊ और हैदराबाद में दो कारखाने तथा एक-एक कोरवा और कानपुर में है । 31.3.1989 को इस कम्पनी की चुकता पूंजी 92.00 करोड़ रुपए थी ।

संशोधित अनुमान 1989-90 में 30.00 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था के मुकाबले बजट अनुमान 1990-91 में 36.00 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है

भारत इलैक्ट्रानिक्स लिमिटेड, बंगलौर: भारत इलैक्ट्रानिक्स लि. एक बहु एकक उपक्रम है, जिसके बंगलौर गाजियाबाद और पुणे में तीन उत्पादन एकक है । कम्पनी की तीन नई यूनिटें, महाराष्ट्र में तलोजा, हरियाणा में पंचकुला तथा उत्तर प्रदेश में कोटद्वार में स्थापित की जा रही है।

कम्पनी की चुकता पूंजी 31.3.1989 को 75.00 करोड़ रुपए थी।

संशोधित अनुमान 1989-90 में 10 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था के मुकाबले बजट अनुमान 1990-91 में 20.00 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

भारत अर्थ मूवर्स लिमिटेड, बंगलौर: इस कम्पनी के दो कारखाने है, (i) बंगलौर में बड़ी लाइनों के लिए एकीकृत रेल डिब्बे तथा हैवी ड्यूटी ट्रैलर्स और बसों के ढ़ांचे बनाने के लिए बंगलौर यूनिट और (ii) मिट्टी हटाने वाले भारी उपस्करों का निर्माण करने के लिए कोलार स्वर्ण क्षेत्र यूनिट ।

कम्पनी की चुकता पूंजी 31.3.1989 को 30.00 करोड़ रुपए थी।

संशोधित अनुमान 1989-90 में 10.00 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था के मुकावले बजट अनुमान 1990-91 में 10.00 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है।

मझगांव डाक लिमिटेड, बम्बई : यह शिपयार्ड आधुनिकतम युद्ध पोतों, अर्थात् ध्वंसक जहाजों, लडाकू जहाजों, माइन स्वीपरों, ड्रेजरों, वाटर टेकरों आदि का निमार्ण करने के अलावा 26000 मी. टन लदान क्षमता (डी.डब्लू.टी) तक के जहाज निर्माण करने की क्षमता रखता है । यह भारी और मालवाही जलयानों को सभी प्रकार की भारी मरम्मत करने की क्षमता भी रखता है ।

31.3.1989 को कम्पनी की चुकता पूंजी132.35 करोड़ रुपए थी।

संशोधित अनुमान 1989-90 में 14.65 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था के मुकाबले बजट अनुमान 1990-91 में 17.00 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

10. **अन्य व्ययः** इसमें मुख्यतः मंत्रालय से संबंधित कुछ मदों को शामिल किया गया है जैसे कि थल सेना खरीद संगठन, भूमि आदि की खरीद के लिए वायु सेना, नौ सेना आवास बोर्ड को उधार । अगले बजट में वर्ष की वास्तविक आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखा गया है ।

like sonar modification kits and torpedo electronics and its future products include second generation anti-tank missiles, medium range surface to air missiles and surface to surface missiles.

The paid-up capital of the Company is Rs. 68.00 crores as on 31.3.1989.

As against a provision of Rs.78.80 crores in RE 89-90, Rs.52.00 crores have been provided in BE 90-91.

Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., Bangalore:- Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. is the largest of the Defence Public Sector Enterprises. The Company has 12 factories located in 6 different States. 6 of these constitute Bangalore Complex., 2 factories are at Koraput and Nasik, 2 factories are at Lucknow and Hydrabad and one each at Korwa and Kanpur. The paid up capital of the company as on 31.3.1989 stood at Rs.92.00 crores.

As against a provision of Rs.30.00 crores in RE 89-90, Rs.36.00 crores have been provided in BE 90-91.

Bharat Electronics Limited, Bangalore :- Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL) is a multi-unit undertaking with 3 production units located at Bangalore, Ghaziabad and Pune. Three more new units of the Company are being set up at Taloja in Maharashtra, Panchkula in Haryana and Kotdwara in Uttar Pradesh.

The paid up capital of the company as on 31.3.1989 stood at Rs. 75.00 crores.

As against a provision of Rs.10.00 crores in RE 89-90, Rs.20.00 crores have been provided in BE 90-91.

Bharat Earth Movers Limited, Bangalore:- Bharat Earth Movers Limited (BEML) has two factories, viz. (i) Bangalore unit for the manufacture of broad gauge integral rail coaches, heavy duty trailers and bus bodies and (ii) Kolar Gold Field Unit for manufacture of heavy earth moving equipment.

The paid up capital of the company as on 31.3.1989 is Rs.30.00 crores.

As against a provision of Rs.10.00 crores in RE 89-90, Rs.10.00 crores have been provided in BE 90-91.

Mazagaon Dock Limited, Bombay:- This Shipyard is capable of building vessels upto 26000 DWT besides sophisticated warships such as frigates, destroyers, mine sweepers, dredgers, water tankers etc. It is also equipped to carry out all type of major repairs to passenger -cum-cargo and cargo ships .

The paid up capital of the Company as on 31.3.1989 is Rs. 132.35 crores.

As against a provision of Rs.14.65 crores in RE 89-90, Rs.17.00 crores have been provided in BE 90-91.

10. **Other Expenditure:** Covers mainly certain items relating to the Ministry such as the Army Purchase Organisation, loans for Airforce, Naval Housing Board for purchase of land etc. Next Budget takes into account the normal requirements in the year.

रक्षा मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.13

रक्षा पैंशनें Defence Pensions

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1989-90 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1989-90 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1990-91 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व Revenue		...	1350.00	1350.00	...	1600.00	1600.00	...	1500.00	1500.00
पूंजी *Capital*		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़ Total		...	**1350.00**	**1350.00**	...	**1600.00**	**1600.00**	...	**1500.00**	**1500.00**
1. पैशनें और अन्य सेवानिवृत्ति लाभ **1. Pensions and Other Retirement benefits**										
थल सेना Army	2071	...	1279.06	1279.06	...	1509.35	1509.35	...	1415.15	1415.15
नौ सेना Navy	2071	...	19.03	19.03	...	22.49	22.49	...	21.04	21.04
वायु सेना Air Force	2071	...	50.90	50.90	...	67.15	67.15	...	62.80	62.80
2. पुरस्कार - थल सेना, नौ सैना और वायु सेना 2. Rewards- Army,Navy & Airforce	2071	...	1.01	1.01	...	1.01	1.01	...	1.01	1.01
कुल जोड़ *Grand Total*		...	***1350.00***	***1350.00***	...	***1600.00***	***1600.00***	...	***1500.00***	***1500.00***

इस मांग में सेवा निवृत्त रक्षा कार्मिकों (थल सेना, नौ सेना, वायु सेना तथा आयुध कारखानों) के पेन्शन प्रभारों के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है। उसमें उपदानों, हताहत होने पर दिए जाने वाले पुरस्कारों जैसे कि युद्ध में क्षति होने पर दिए जाने वाले वेतनों, विकलांगता पेन्शनों तथा वीरता पुरस्कारों, आर्थत् परमवीर चक्र, महावीर चक्र इत्यादि के अतिरिक्त पेन्शनों के संराशीकृत मूल्य के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है। 1989-90 के संशोधित अनुमानों में वृद्धि, 15 वर्ष के पश्चात पेंशनों के संराशीकृत मूल्य की बहाली के कारण तथा पहली जनवरी, 1986 से परिवार पेंशनभोगियों सहित रक्षा पेंशनभोगियों के लिए अपनाए गए विभिन्न उदार उपायों के भी कारण है।

The provision in this demand is for the Pensionary charges in respect of retired Defence personnel, (Army, Navy, Air force and Ordinance Factories). It covers payments of gratuities, Casuality Awards such as War injury Pay, Disability Pensions and Gallantry Awards like Param Vir Chakra, Mahavir Chakra besides commutted value of Pensions. The increase in the R.E. 1989-90 is due to impact of restoration of commutted value of pensions after 15 years, as also the various liberalisation measures adopted for Defence pensioners including family pensioners from 1st January, 1986.

रक्षा सेवाएं - थल सेना DEFENCE SERVICES-ARMY

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.14

रक्षा सेवाएं-थल सेना Defence Services-Army

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन और राजस्व प्राप्तियां इस प्रकार हैः

A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries and receipts , are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1989-90 Budget			संशोधित 1989-90 Revised			बजट 1990-91 Budget		
			आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		...	6516.71	6516.71	...	7449.03	7449.03	...	7910.15	7910.15
पूंजी	*Capital*		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़	**Total**		**...**	**6516.71**	**6516.71**	**...**	**7449.03**	**7449.03**	**...**	**7910.15**	**7910.15**
1. थल सेना का वेतन और भत्ते	1.Pay and allowance of the Army	2076	...	2358.97	2358.97	...	2993.96	2993.96	...	3173.50	3173.50
2. सहायक बलों का वेतन और भत्ते तथा विविध व्यय	2. Pay and allowances and Miscellaneous expenses of the Auxiliary Forces	2076	...	28.73	28.73	...	29.05	29.05	...	33.02	33.02
3. सिविलियनों का वेतन और भत्ते	3. Pay and allowances of Civilians	2076	...	300.30	300.30	...	391.55	391.55	...	457.57	457.57
4. परिवहन	4. Transportation	2076	...	200.57	200.57	...	204.96	204.96	...	214.85	214.85
5. मिलिटरी फार्म	5. Military Farms	2076	...	37.17	37.17	...	49.51	49.51	...	51.61	51.61
6. अनुसंधान और विकास	6. Research and Development	2076	...	533.46	533.46	...	507.64	507.64	...	607.70	607.70
7. निरीक्षण	7. Inspection	2076	...	82.76	82.76	...	98.48	98.48	...	103.05	103.05
8. भण्डार	8 Stores	2076	...	2664.26	2664.26	...	2786.03	2786.03	...	2869.15	2869.15
9. निर्माण कार्य	9. Works	2076	...	368.18	368.18	...	410.44	410.44	...	442.95	442.95
10. अन्य व्यय	10. Other Expenditure	2076	...	142.72	142.72	...	177.82	177.82	...	172.06	172.06
11. घटाइए - राजस्व प्राप्तियां	11.Less Revenue Receipts	0076	...	-200.41	-200.41	...	-200.41	-200.41	...	-215.31	-215.31
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		**...**	***6516.71***	***6516.71***	**...**	***7449.03***	***7449.03***	**...**	***7910.15***	***7910.15***

टिप्पणी :– *अनुमान का ब्योरा एक अलग दस्तावेज में दिया गया है ।*

Note : *The details of estimates are given in a separate document.*

रक्षा मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.15

रक्षा सेवाए- नौ सेना Defence Services-Navy

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन और राजस्व प्राप्तियां इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries and receipts , are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1989-90 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1989-90 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1990-91 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		...	756.79	756.79	...	830.00	830.00	...	877.00	877.00
पूंजी	*Capital*		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़	**Total**		**...**	**756.79**	**756.79**	**...**	**830.00**	**830.00**	**...**	**877.00**	**877.00**
1. नौसेना के वेतन और भत्ते	1. Pay & Allowances of Navy	2077	...	157.86	157.86	...	170.00	170.00	...	195.00	195.00
2. रिजर्व सैनिक के वेतन और भत्ते	2. Pay & Allowances of Reservists	2077	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. सिविलियनों के वेतन और भत्ते	3. Pay & Allowances of Civilians	2077	...	116.07	116.07	...	125.00	125.00	...	150.00	150.00
4. परिवहन	4. Transportation	2077	...	41.79	41.79	...	57.00	57.00	...	46.00	46.00
5. भण्डार	5. Stores	2077	...	371.43	371.43	...	380.00	380.00	...	380.00	380.00
6. निर्माण कार्य	6. Works	2077	...	60.36	60.36	...	65.00	65.00	...	70.00	70.00
7. अन्य व्यय	7. Other Expenditure	2077	...	37.14	37.14	...	57.00	57.00	...	60.00	60.00
8. घटाइए - राजस्व प्राप्तियां	8. Less Revenue Receipts	0077	...	-27.86	-27.86	...	-24.00	-24.00	...	-24.00	-24.00
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		**...**	***756.79***	***756.79***	**...**	***830.00***	***830.00***	**...**	***877.00***	***877.00***

टिप्पणी:— *अनुमान का ब्योरा एक अलग दस्तावेज में दिया गया है ।*

Note: *The details of estimates are given in a separate document.*

रक्षा मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.16

रक्षा सेवाएं वायु सेना Defence Services-Air Force

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन और राजस्व प्राप्तियां इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries and receipts , are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1989-90 Budget			संशोधित 1989-90 Revised			बजट 1990-91 Budget		
			आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		...	1799.40	1799.40	...	1855.42	1855.42	...	2017.76	2017.76
पूंजी	*Capital*		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़	**Total**		**...**	**1799.40**	**1799.40**	**...**	**1855.42**	**1855.42**	**...**	**2017.76**	**2017.76**
1. वायु सेना का वेतन और भत्ते	1. Pay & Allowances of Air-Force	2078	...	378.69	378.69	...	472.98	472.98	...	503.30	503.30
2. रिजर्व और सहायक सेवाओं के वेतन और भत्ते	2. Pay & Allowances of Reserve & Auxiliary Services	2078	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. सिविलियनों का वेतन और भत्ते	3. Pay and Allowances of Civilians	2078	...	58.36	58.36	...	70.42	70.42	...	73.53	73.53
4. परिवहन	4. Transportation	2078	...	35.75	35.75	...	48.00	48.00	...	50.00	50.00
5. भण्डार	5. Stores	2078	...	1145.52	1145.52	...	1130.50	1130.50	...	1255.68	1255.68
6. निर्माण कार्य	6. Works	2078	...	130.00	130.00	...	145.00	145.00	...	150.00	150.00
7. विशेष परियोजनाये	7. Special Projects	2078	...	92.86	92.86	...	8.40	8.40	...	8.75	8.75
8. अन्य व्यय	8. Other Expenditure	2078	...	32.50	32.50	...	42.50	42.50	...	37.50	37.50
9.घटाइए-राजस्व प्राप्तियां	9. Less-Revenue Receipts	0078	...	-74.28	-74.28	...	-62.38	-62.38	...	-61.00	-61.00
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***...***	***1799.40***	***1799.40***	***...***	***1855.42***	***1855.42***	***...***	***2017.76***	***2017.76***

टिप्पणी :— *अनुमान का ब्योरा एक अलग दस्तावेज में दिया गया है ।*

Note: *The details of estimates are given in a separate document.*

रक्षा मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF DEFENCE
मांग संख्या DEMAND No.17
रक्षा आयुध कारखाने Defence Ordnance Factories

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन और राजस्व प्राप्तिया इस प्रकार हैः
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries and receipts , are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1989-90 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1989-90 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1990-91 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		...	19.73	19.73	...	137.22	137.22	...	143.20	143.20
पूंजी	*Capital*		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़	**Total**		...	**19.73**	**19.73**	...	**137.22**	**137.22**	...	**143.20**	**143.20**
1. निदेशन और प्रशासन	1.Direction and Administration.	2079	...	9.75	9.75	...	9.75	9.75	...	11.00	11.00
2. अनुसंधान	2. Research	2079	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.00	2.00
3. विनिर्माण	3. Manufacture	2079	...	510.71	510.71	...	560.00	560.00	...	605.00	605.00
4. भंडार	4. Stores	2079	...	775.36	775.36	...	833.00	833.00	...	892.60	892.60
5. अनुरक्षण-मशीनरी और पुर्जे	5.Maintenance- Machinery and Equipment	2079	...	1.16	1.16	...	3.00	3.00	...	4.00	4.00
6. परिवहन	6.Transportation	2079	...	18.11	18.11	...	18.11	18.11	...	20.00	20.00
7. निर्माण कार्य	7 .Works	2079	...	27.86	27.86	...	27.86	27.86	...	30.00	30.00
8. अन्य व्यय	8. Other Expenditure	2079	...	102.14	102.14	...	105.00	105.00	...	110.00	110.00
9. नवीकरण और प्रतिस्थापन	9. Renewals & Replacements	2079	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80.00	80.00
10. नवीकरण आरक्षित निधि आयुध कारखानों से/को अन्तरण	10. Transfer to/from Renewal Reserve Fund -Renewal Reserve Fund Ord. Factories	2079	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.00	10.00
11 घटाइए - थल सेना नौ सैना, वायु सेना आदि को की गई आपूर्तियों के लिए वसूलियां	11.Deduct-Recoveries for supplies made to Army, Navy Air Force, Etc.	2079	...	-1341.79	-1341.79	...	-1341.79	-1341.79	...	-1514.40	-1514.40
12. घटाइए - राजस्व प्राप्तियां	12.Less-Revenue Receipts	0079	...	-83.57	-83.57	...	-77.71	-77.71	...	-107.00	-107.00
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		...	***19.73***	***19.73***	...	***137.22***	***137.22***	...	***143.20***	***143.20***

टिप्पणी :— *अनुमान का ब्योरा एक अलग दस्तावेज में दिया गया है ।* **Note**: *The details of estimates are given in a separate document.*

रक्षा मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.18

रक्षा सेवाओ का पूंजी परिव्यय Capital outlay on Defence Services.

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1989-90 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1989-90 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1990-91 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
पूंजी	*Capital*		...	*3907.37*	*3907.37*	...	*4228.33*	*4228.33*	...	*4801.89*	*4801.89*
जोड़	**Total**		...	**3907.37**	**3907.37**	...	**4228.33**	**4228.33**	...	**4801.89**	**4801.89**
1. भूमि	1. Land										
थल सेना	Army	4076	...	37.97	37.97	...	23.97	23.97	...	20.00	20.00
नौ सेना	Navy	4076	...	2.79	2.79	...	2.79	2.79	...	3.00	3.00
वायु सेना	Air Force	4076	...	9.29	9.29	...	8.29	8.29	...	12.00	12.00
2. निर्माण	2. Construction										
थल सेना	Army	4076	...	278.57	278.57	...	279.00	279.00	...	280.00	280.00
नौ सेना	Navy	4076	...	102.14	102.14	...	110.00	110.00	...	120.00	120.00
वायु सेना	Air Force	4076	...	104.00	104.00	...	105.00	105.00	...	100.75	100.75
3. विमान और एयरो इंजिन	3Air-Craft &Aero-Engine										
थल सेना	Army	4076	...	18.57	18.57	...	10.72	10.72	...	18.44	18.44
नौ सेना	Navy	4076	...	332.43	332.43	...	332.43	332.43	...	400.00	400.00
वायु सेना	Air Force	4076	...	976.86	976.86	...	1115.00	1115.00	...	1245.94	1245.94
4. भारी और मध्यम गाड़ियां	4.Heavy and Medium Vehicles										
थल सेना	Army	4076	...	94.71	94.71	...	55.00	55.00	...	49.37	49.37
नौ सेना	Navy	4076	...	4.64	4.64	...	4.64	4.64	...	5.00	5.00
वायु सेना	Air Force	4076	...	2.89	2.89	...	3.50	3.50	...	2.27	2.27
5. अन्य उपस्कर	5.Other Equipment.										
थल सेना	Army	4076	...	772.67	772.67	...	835.00	835.00	...	1054.99	1054.99
नौ सेना	Navy	4076	...	4.64	4.64	...	4.64	4.64	...	5.00	5.00
वायु सेना	Air Force	4076	...	95.72	95.72	...	99.64	99.64	...	154.86	154.86
6. नौसैनिक बेड़ा	6. Naval Fleet	4076	...	473.57	473.57	...	560.00	560.00	...	637.55	637.55
7. नौसैनिक डाक यार्ड	7 Naval Dock-Yards	4076	...	83.57	83.57	...	100.00	100.00	...	103.37	103.37
8. विशेष परियोजनाएं	8. Special projects	4076	...	16.71	16.71	...	101.17	101.17	...	106.25	106.25
9. आयुध कारखाने	9 Ordnance factories	4076	...	361.91	361.91	...	342.00	342.00	...	306.85	306.85
10. अनुसंधान और विकास	10. Research & Development	4076	...	125.83	125.83	...	127.65	127.65	...	169.70	169.70
11. निरीक्षण	11 Inspection	4076	...	6.96	6.96	...	6.96	6.96	...	5.80	5.80
12. अन्य	12 Others	4076	...	0.93	0.93	...	0.93	0.93	...	0.75	0.75
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		...	***3907.37***	***3907.37***	...	***4228.33***	***4228.33***	...	***4801.89***	***4801.89***

टिप्पणी:— *अनुमान का ब्योरा एक अलग दस्तावेज में दिया गया है ।*

Note: *The details of estimates are given in a separate document.*

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय *MINISTRY OF ENERGY*

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.19

कोयला विभाग Department of Coal

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1989-90 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1989-90 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1990-91 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		12.00	136.50	148.50	11.40	136.21	147.61	15.55	138.84	154.39
पूंजी	*Capital*		*1492.00*	...	*1492.00*	*1492.00*	...	*1492.00*	*975.00*	...	*975.00*
जोड़	**Total**		**1504.00**	**136.50**	**1640.50**	**1503.40**	**136.21**	**1639.61**	**990.55**	**138.84**	**1129.39**
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-Economic Services	3451	...	1.25	1.25	...	1.40	1.40	...	1.50	1.50
श्रम और रोजगार	***Labour and Employment***										
कोयला खान श्रमिक कल्याण	**Coal Mines Labour Welfare**										
2. कोयला खान श्रमिकों की परिवार पेंशन व जीवन बीमा निधि को अंशदान	2. Contribution to the Family pension cum Life Assurance Fund for Coal Mines workers	2230	...	24.20	24.20	...	24.20	24.20	...	23.87	23.87
कोयला और लिग्नाइट	**Coal and Lignite**										
3. कोयला खानों में संरक्षण और सुरक्षा	3. Conservation and Safety in Coal Mines	2803	...	28.00	28.00	...	28.00	28.00	...	30.00	30.00
4. कोयला खान क्षेत्रों में सड़कों का विकास	4. Development of Roads in Coal field areas	2803	...	18.00	18.00	...	18.00	18.00	...	20.00	20.00
5. विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी कार्यक्रम	5. Science and Technology Programme	2803	9.94	...	9.94	9.44	...	9.44	9.43	...	9.43
6.ब्याज संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता:	*6. Interest Subsidy :*										
6.01. कोल इण्डिया लिमिटेड	6.01 Coal India Ltd.	2803	...	58.08	58.08	...	58.08	58.08	...	58.08	58.08
7. रेल व समुद्री मार्ग से कोयले की ढुलाई के लिए आर्थिक सहायता	7. Subsidy for transport of Coal by Rail cum Sea Route	2803	...	0.20	0.20	...	0.10	0.10	...	0.20	0.20
8. क्षेत्रीय अन्वेषण	8. Regional Exploration	2803	2.00	...	2.00	1.90	...	1.90	6.05	...	6.05
9. यू. के. अनुदान के अंतर्गत बीमाकृत फालतू पुर्जों के आयात के लिए कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड को सहायता	9.Assistance to CIL for import of insurance spares under UK grant	2803	...	5.57	5.57	...	5.30	5.30	...	4.00	4.00
10. अन्य व्यय	10. Other Expenditure	2803	0.06	1.20	1.26	0.06	1.13	1.19	0.07	1.19	1.26
जोड़ - कोयला और लिग्नाइट	**Total-Coal and Lignite**		**12.00**	**111.05**	**123.05**	**11.40**	**110.61**	**122.01**	**15.55**	**113.47**	**129.02**
11. सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में निवेश	11. Investments in Public Enterprises	4801	172.00	...	172.00	172.00	...	172.00	79.00	...	79.00
		4803	582.00	...	582.00	582.00	...	582.00	547.00	...	547.00
		6803	738.00	...	738.00	738.00	...	738.00	349.00	...	349.00
जोड़		Total	1492.00	...	1492.00	1492.00	...	1492.00	975.00	...	975.00
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***1504.00***	***136.50***	***1640.50***	***1503.40***	***136.21***	***1639.61***	***990.55***	***138.84***	***1129.39***
ख. सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में निवेश	**B. Investment in Public Enterprises**	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
11.01. नेवेली लिग्नाईट निगम लिमिटेड	11.01 Neyveli Lignite Corpn. Ltd.	12801	172.00	400.00	572.00	172.00	431.93	603.93	79.00	400.00	479.00
		12803	130.00	120.00	250.00	130.00	88.07	218.07	56.00	70.00	126.00
जोड़		*Total*	*302.00*	*520.00*	*822.00*	*302.00*	*520.00*	*822.00*	*135.00*	*470.00*	*605.00*
11.02. कोल इण्डिया लिमिटेड	11.02 Coal India Ltd.	12803	1040.00	760.00	1800.00	1040.00	730.00	1770.00	627.00	1404.00	2031.00
11.03. सिंगरेनी कोलियरीज कंपनी लि.	11.03 Singarani Collieries Co. Ltd.	12803	150.00	50.00	200.00	150.00	50.00	200.00	213.00	61.00	274.00
जोड़	**Total**		**1492.00**	**1330.00**	**2822.00**	**1492.00**	**1300.00**	**2792.00**	**975.00**	**1935.00**	**2910.00**
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय	**C. Plan Outlay**										
1. विद्युत	1. Power	12801	172.00	400.00	572.00	172.00	431.93	603.93	79.00	400.00	479.00
2. कोयला और लिग्नाइट	2. Coal and Lignite	12803	1332.00	930.00	2262.00	1331.40	868.07	2199.47	911.55	1535.00	2446.55
जोड़	**Total**		**1504.00**	**1330.00**	**2834.00**	**1503.40**	**1300.00**	**2803.40**	**990.55**	**1935.00**	**2925.55**

1. **सचिवालय :** इसमें कोयला विभाग के सचिवालय के व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

2. **परिवार पेंशन व जीवन बीमा निधि को अंशदान और कोयला खनिकों के लिए जमा से संबद्ध बीमा योजना :** कोयला खनिक परिवार पेंशन योजना पहली मार्च, 1971 से लागू की गई । इस प्रयोजन के लिए धनराशियां, कर्मचारियों की कुल परिलब्धियों के 1.1/6 प्रतिशत के बराबर की राशि और कोयला खनिकों की भविष्य निधि में नियोक्ता के अंशदानों, जिनमें योजना के सदस्यों की कुल परिलब्धियों के 1.2/3 प्रतिशत की दर पर केन्द्रीय सरकार के अंशदान जोड़े जाते हैं, से प्राप्त होती हैं । योजना के प्रशासन की लागत भी केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा वहन की जाती है । कोयला खनिकों के लिए जमा से सम्बद्ध बीमा योजना के लिए भी व्यवस्था की जाती है ।

1. **Secretariat :** Provides for the Secretariat expenditure of the Department of Coal.

2. **Contribution to the Family Pension- cum- Life Assurance Fund and Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme for Coal Miners :** The Coal Mines Family Pension Scheme came into force on 1st March, 1971. The funds for the purpose are found by diverting a portion equal to 1-1/6% of total emoluments from the employees and employers' contributions to the Coal Mines Provident Fund to which is added the Central Government's Contribution at the rate of 1.2/3% of the total emoluments of the members of the Scheme. The cost of administration of the scheme is also borne by the Central Government. Provision is also made for the Deposit-Linked Insurance Scheme for coal miners.

3. **कोयला खानों में संरक्षण और सुरक्षा :** इसमें रेत भराई और संरक्षण के विभिन्न उपायों के लिए की गई व्यवस्था शामिल है । इस उद्देश्य के लिए निधि की व्यवस्था कोयला खान (संरक्षण और विकास) अधिनियम, 1974 के अधीन गैर-कोकिंग कोयले पर 3.50 रुपए प्रतिटन और कोकिंग कोयले पर 4.25 रुपए प्रतिटन की दर से एकत्र कोयला-उपकर (उत्पाद-शुल्क) लगाकर की जाती है।

4. **कोयला खान क्षेत्रों में सड़कों का विकास :** इसमें धनबाद जिले के कोयला खान क्षेत्रों में सड़कों के विकास के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है।

5. **विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी कार्यक्रम :** इसमें विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी संबंधी योजनाओं आदि और संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम की सहायता से प्रचालित योजनाओं के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

6. **कोल इण्डिया लि० को ब्याज संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता :** इसमें 31.3.1981 तक स्वीकृत आयोजना-भिन्न उधारों पर ब्याज की अदायगी करने के लिए कोल इण्डिया लि० को आर्थिक सहायता (सब्सिडी) देने की व्यवस्था की गई है।

7. **रेल-व-समुद्री मार्ग से कोयले के लाने-ले जाने के लिए आर्थिक सहायता:** यह योजना इस समय लागू नहीं है । यह व्यवस्था, सम्भावित दावों के लिए की गई है, जो इस योजना के अधीन उत्पन्न हो सकते हैं ।

8. **क्षेत्रीय अन्वेषण :** इसमें आने वाले वर्षों के दौरान कोयले की मांग में होने वाली पर्याप्त वृद्धि को देखते हुए कोयले के क्षेत्रीय अन्वेषण की गति को तेज करने के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है।

9. **कोल इंडिया लि. को यूनाइटेड किंगडम अनुदान के अन्तर्गत बीमाकृत फालतू पुर्जों का आयात करने के लिए सहायता :** यह व्यवस्था इसलिए की गई है ताकि कोल इंडिया लि., यूनाइटेड किंगडम मूल के कोयला खान उपस्करों के पूर्ण समुपयोजन को सुविधाजनक बनाने के लिए यूनाइटेड किंगडम सरकार से मिले अनुदान के अन्तर्गत फालतू पूर्जों का आयात कर सके।

10. **अन्य व्यय :** इसमें कोयला नियंत्रक के कार्यालय, भुगतान आयुक्त के लिए और एन.सी.डी.सी. की स्थापना से पूर्व खानों के लेनदेनों के संबंध में कोल इंडिया लि. को अदायगी करने के लिए की गई व्यवस्था शामिल है।

11. ***सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश :***

11.01 **नेवेली लिग्नाइट कारपोरेशन लि. :** नेवेली लिग्नाइट कारपोरेशन की गतिविधियों के अन्तर्गत लिग्नाइट का खनन, विद्युत उत्पादन और लिग्नाइट को धूम्ररहित ईंधन में परिवर्तित करने और यूरिया का उत्पादन करने का कार्य शामिल है । नेवेली लिग्नाइट का परिव्यय 605.00 करोड़ रुपए है (126.00 करोड़ रुपए खान क्षेत्र के लिए और 479.00 करोड़ रुपए विद्युत क्षेत्र के लिए) जिसमें से 135.00 करोड़ रुपए बजट समर्थन के द्वारा इक्विटी के रूप में पूरा किया जाएगा ।

क्रियान्वयन के अन्तर्गत महत्वपूर्ण परियोजनाएं, उनकी स्वीकृत लागत और उनके पूरे होने की निर्धारित तिथियां इस प्रकार हैं :

3. **Conservation and Safety in Coal Mines :** Includes provision for the various stowing and conservation measures. Funds for the purpose are found from the cess (excise duty) on coal at Rs.3.50 per tonne on non-coking coal and Rs.4.25 per tonne on coking coal under the Coal Mines (Conservation and Development) Act 1974.

4. **Development of roads in Coal field areas :** Provision is for development of roads in Coal fields areas in Dhanbad District.

5. **Science and Technology Programme :** Includes provision for schemes of Science and Technology etc. and for schemes operated with U.N.D.P. assistance.

6. **Interest subsidy to Coal India Ltd. :** Provision is for subsidy to Coal India Ltd. for payment of interest on non-plan loans sanctioned upto 31.3.1981.

7. **Subsidy for transport of coal by rail- cum- sea route:** This scheme is not in operation now. Provision is for likely arrear claims that may arise under this Scheme.

8. **Regional Exploraton :** Provision is for stepping up pace of regional exploration of Coal with a view to meeting the sizeable increase in the demand for coal during the years to come.

9. **Assistance to Coal India Ltd. for import of insurance spares under UK Grant :** The provision is to enable Coal India Limited to import spares under a grant from the UK Government to facilitate fuller utilisation of coal mining equipment of UK origin.

10. **Other Expenditure :** These include provisions for Coal Controller's Office, commissioner of payments and payment to Coal India Ltd. on account of transactions of collieries prior to formation of National Coal Development Corporation.

11. ***Investments in Public Enterprises:***

11.01 **Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd. (NLC) :** The activities of NLC cover the mining of lignite, generation of electricity, conversion of lignite into smokeless fuel and manufacture of urea. The outlay for NLC Ltd. is Rs. 605.00 crores (Rs.126.00 crores for mines sector and Rs.479.00 crores for power sector) of which Rs. 135.00 crores will be met by Budgetary support, in the form of equity.

Important projects under implementation, their sanctioned cost and the target dates of completion are given below :

क्रम.संख्या Sl.No.	परियोजनाओं का नाम Name of Project s		क्षमता Capacity	स्वीकृत लागत Sanctioned cost (करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)	पूरा होने की निर्धारित तिथि Target date of completion	अभ्युक्तियां REMARKS
1.	द्वितीय खान चरण-II	Second Mine - Stage II	4.7 मि.टन M.T. to 10.5 MT	762.13	June, जून,1990	
2.	द्वितीय तापीय विद्युत केन्द्र चरण -II	Second TPS - Stage II	4x210 मेगावाट M.W. (632 to 1470 MW) (632 से 1470 मेगावाट)	1016.80	यूनिट Unit IV नवम्बर, Nov. 90 यूनिट Unit V अगस्त, Aug. 91 यूनिटUnit VI मई, May ,92 यूनिट Unit VII फरवरी, Feb. 93	
3.	400 किलोवाट पारेषण प्रणाली- II	400KV Transmission System Stage II	--	250.71	अगस्त, 90/फरवरी,91 Aug.90/ Feb.91/Aug. 91	
4.	फ्लोट मशीन (1400 लीटर बी डब्ल्यु ई)	Float (1400 Lr. BWE) machine	-	77.37	एल ओ आई की तारीख से 36 महीने 24 months from the date of LOI	
5.	शून्य यूनिट (यूनिट-II में थर्मल पावर स्टेशन चरण में 210 मेगावाट की वृद्धि)	Zero Unit (Addition of one 210 MW Unit in II TPS Stage I)	210 मेगावाट M.W	397.26	मुख्य उपस्कर से एल ओ आई की तारीख से 36 महीने 36 months from the date of LOI from main equipment.	

11.02 **कोल इण्डिया लि.** - कोल इण्डिया लि. कोयले के उत्पादन और वितरण., कोयला संसाधनों के संरक्षण, नई कोयला खानों के आयोजन और विकास तथा कोयले संबंधी अनुसंधान का समन्वय करने के लिए उत्तरदायी है। क्रियान्वित की जा रही प्रमुख परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है :-

11.02 **Coal India Ltd. :** Coal India Ltd. is responsible for the production and distribution of coal, conservation of coal resources, Planning and development of new coal mines and the coordination of research on coal. Details of major projects under implementation are given below:-

क्रम.संख्या Sl.No.	Names of Cos.	परियोजना का नाम Name of Project	निर्धारित क्षमता (मीट्रिक टन में) Target capacity (in M.T.)	स्वीकृत लागत (करोड़ रुपए) Sanctioned cost (Rs. in crores)	पूरा करने का लक्ष्य वर्ष Anticipated date of completion
1.झांजरा यू.जी	ECL	Jhanjra U.G	3.50	184.55	93-94
2.राजमहल ओ.सी.	ECL	Rajmahal O.C	10.50	562.70	95-96
3.सोनपुर-बजारी ओ.सी	ECL	Sonepur-Bazari O.C.	3.00	192.96	95-96
4.कोटाडिह ओ.सी, यू.जी	ECL	Kottadih OC & U.G.	2.48	267.52	97-98
5. जामवाद ओ.सी	ECL	Jambad OC	1.70	210.55	97-98
6.पुटकी बलिहारी यू.जी.	BCCL	Pootkee Balhari U.G.	3.00	199.87	95-96
7. खण्ड- II ओ.सी.पी	BCC	Block II OCP	2.50	112.05	90-91
8. पिपोरवार ओ.सी.	CCL	Piporwar O.C.	6.50	542.43	95-96
9. दुधीचुआ ओ..सी.	NCL	Dudhichua OC	5.00	289.68	92-93
10.अमलोरी ओ.सी.	NCL	Amlori O.C	4.00	323.32	91-92
11. खडिया ओ.सी.	NCL	Khadia O.C	4.00	400.00	93-94
12. निगाही ओं.सी	NCL	Nigahi O.C	4.20	462.39	94-95
13. ककरी ओ.सी.	NCL	Kakri O.C.	2.50	137.80	90-91
14. गेवरा ओ.सी	SECL	Gevra O.C	10.00	224.39	91-92

कोल इण्डिया लिमिटेड के लिए आयोजना परिव्यय 2031 करोड़ रुपये है जिसमें से बजट समर्थन 627 करोड़ रुपये का है ।

The plan outlay for CIL is Rs. 2031 crores out of which Budgetary support is Rs. 627 crores.

627 करोड़ रुपये के कुल बजट समर्थन में से 480 करोड़ रुपये इक्विटी निवेश तथा 147 करोड़ रुपये ऋण के लिए हैं ।

Out of this total budgetary support of Rs.627 crores, Rs.480 crores will be for equity investment and Rs.147 crores for loans.

11.03 **सिंगरेनी कोलियरीज लि.** : इसमें सिंगरेनी कोलियरीज कंपनी लि. की इक्विटी पूंजी में निवेश हेतु और उसे उधार देने के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है। सिंगरेनी कोलियरीज कंपनी लि. आंध्रप्रदेश सरकार और केन्द्रीय सरकार का संयुक्त उपक्रम है, जिसमें राज्य सरकार का अधिक हिस्सा है । यह कंपनी आंध्रप्रदेश में सभी कोयला खानों का प्रबंध करती है। क्रियान्वित की जा रही तीन प्रमुख परियोजनाएं निम्नानुसार हैं-

11.03. **Singareni Collieries Ltd. Co.(SCCL)** : Provision for equity investment and loans to Singareni Collieries has been made here. The S.C.C.L. is a joint venture of the Government of A.P. and the Central Government with majority share holding with the State Government. The Company manages all with coal mines in A.P. The three projects under implemeatation are :-

क्रम संख्या Sl. No.	परियोजनाएं	Project	स्वीकृत परिव्यय Sanctioned Outlay (करोड़ रुपए Rs. in crores)	उत्पादन का लक्ष्य Targetted Production (मी. टन M. Tonnes)	प्रत्याशित होने की तारीख anticipated date of completion
1.	मानुगुरू ओ.सी- II	Manuguru OC - II	132.00	2.75	1990-91
2.	रामागुण्डम ओ.सी - II	Ramagundam OC - II	147.16	2.00	1993-94
3.	रामागुण्डम ओ.सी - III	Ramagundam OC - III	256.94	2.75	1994-95

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF ENERGY
मांग संख्या DEMAND No.20
विद्युत विभाग Department of Power

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1989-90 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1989-90 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1990-91 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		73.32	223.52	296.84	68.03	334.92	402.95	63.46	305.26	368.72
पूंजी	*Capital*		*1934.68*	...	*1934.68*	*2243.53*	...	*2243.53*	*2608.76*	...	*2608.76*
जोड़	**Total**		**2008.00**	**223.52**	**2231.52**	**2311.56**	**334.92**	**2646.48**	**2672.22**	**305.26**	**2977.48**
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-Economic Services	3451	...	1.80	1.80	...	1.80	1.80	...	1.89	1.89
विद्युत	***Power***										
सामान्य	**General**										
2. केन्द्रीय बिजली प्राधिकरण	2. Central Electricity Authrority	2801	14.64	8.74	23.38	11.10	8.74	19.84	15.97	9.18	25.15
		4801	0.44	...	0.44	0.55	...	0.55	1.44	...	1.44
जोड़		*Total*	*15.08*	*8.74*	*23.82*	*11.65*	*8.74*	*20.39*	*17.41*	*9.18*	*26.59*
3. अनुसंधान और विकास:	3. Research and Development										
3.01 राष्ट्रीय तापीय विद्युत निगम	3.01. National Thermal Power Corporation	2801	2.19	...	2.19	0.87	...	0.87	...	...	...
3.02 केन्द्रीय विद्युत अनुसंधान संस्थान, बंगलौर	3.02. Central Power Research Institute, Bangalore	2801	23.30	...	23.30	20.37	...	20.37	15.00	...	15.00
3.03 विद्युत इंजीनियर प्रशिक्षण सोसायटी	3.03. Power Engineers Training Society	2801	6.50	1.60	8.10	2.50	1.60	4.10	6.50	1.68	8.18
3.04 अन्य	3.04. Others	2801	3.32	0.07	3.39	1.82	0.07	1.89	2.98	0.08	3.06
जोड़		*Total*	*35.31*	*1.67*	*36.98*	*25.56*	*1.67*	*27.23*	*24.48*	*1.76*	*26.24*
4. सर्वेक्षण और अन्वेषण	4. Survey and Investigation	2801	19.42	0.45	19.87	12.94	0.43	13.37	16.62	0.48	17.10
		3601	3.65	...	3.65	3.13	...	3.13	6.04	...	6.04
जोड़		*Total*	*23.07*	*0.45*	*23.52*	*16.07*	*0.43*	*16.50*	*22.66*	*0.48*	*23.14*
जोड़ - सामान्य	**Total-General**		**73.46**	**10.86**	**84.32**	**53.28**	**10.84**	**64.12**	**64.55**	**11.42**	**75.97**
तापीय विद्युत उत्पादन	**Thermal Power Generation**										
5. बदरपुर तापीय विद्युत केन्द्र	**5. Badarpur Thermal Power Station**										
5.01 राजस्व व्यय	5.01 Revenue Expenditure	2801	...	272.44	272.44	...	318.86	318.86	...	308.54	308.54
5.02 घटाइए - राजस्व प्राप्तियां	5.02 Less Revenue Receipts	0801	...	-65.00	-65.00	...	...	...	...	-20.00	-20.00
5.03 निवल	5.03 Net		...	207.44	207.44	...	318.86	318.86	...	288.54	288.54
5.04 बदरपुर तापीय विद्युत केन्द्र का विस्तार	5.04 Expansion of Badarpur Thermal Power Station	4801	14.93	...	14.93	8.00	...	8.00	8.00	...	8.00
जोड़		*Total*	*14.93*	*207.44*	*222.37*	*8.00*	*318.86*	*326.86*	*8.00*	*288.54*	*296.54*
पन बिजली उत्पादन	**Hydel Generation**										
6. पन बिजली परियोजनाएं:	6. Hydel Projects										
6.01 सलाल पन बिजली परियोजना	6.01 Salal Hydro Electric Project	4801	14.39	...	14.39	9.17	...	9.17	...	...	...
6.02 सरदार सरोवर परियोजना	6.02 Sardar Sarover Project	4801	21.00	...	21.00	21.00	...	21.00	28.25	...	28.25
जोड़		*Total*	*35.39*	...	*35.39*	*30.17*	...	*30.17*	*28.25*	...	*28.25*
पारेषण और वितरण	Transmission and Distribution										
7. ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण निगम	7. Rural Electricfication Corporation	2801	...	3.42	3.42	15.00	3.42	18.42	...	3.41	3.41
8. भार प्रेषण केन्द्र	8. Load Despatching Stations	4801	1.55	...	1.55	0.91	...	0.91	7.32	...	7.32
जोड़		*Total*	*1.55*	*3.42*	*4.97*	*15.91*	*3.42*	*19.33*	*7.32*	*3.41*	*10.73*
9. अन्तर्राज्यीय पारेषण लाइनें:	*9.Inter State Transmission Lines*										
9.01 दामोदर घाटी निगम को उधार	9.01 Loans to State Governments	7601	21.69	...	21.69	20.61	...	20.61	20.00	...	20.00
10. राज्य आयोजनाओं के लिए ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण निगम	10. Rural Electricfication Corporation for State Plans	4801	35.00	...	35.00	35.00	...	35.00	40.00	...	40.00
		6801	200.00	...	200.00	194.77	...	194.77	220.00	...	220.00
जोड़		*Total*	*235.00*	...	*235.00*	*229.77*	...	*229.77*	*260.00*	...	*260.00*
जोड़ - विद्युत	**Total-Power**		**382.02**	**221.72**	**603.74**	**357.74**	**333.12**	**690.86**	**388.12**	**303.37**	**691.49**
अन्य देशों के साथ तकनीकी और आर्थिक सहयोग	Technical & Economic Cooperation with other Countries										
11. नेपाल हितकारी योजना	11. Nepal Benefit Scheme	3605	0.30	...	0.30	0.30	...	0.30	0.35	...	0.35
12. सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में निवेश	12. Investments in Public Enterprises	4801	1053.76	...	1053.76	1545.13	...	1545.13	2144.38	...	2144.38
		6801	571.92	...	571.92	408.39	...	408.39	139.37	...	139.37
जोड़		*Total*	*1625.68*	...	*1625.68*	*1953.52*	...	*1953.52*	*2283.75*	...	*2283.75*
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***2008.00***	***223.52***	***2231.52***	***2311.56***	***334.92***	***2646.48***	***2672.22***	***305.26***	***2977.48***

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट 1989-90 Budget			संशोधित 1989-90 Revised			बजट 1990-91 Budget		
			बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
ख. सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में निवेश	**B. Investments in Public Enterprises**										
12.01 राष्ट्रीय तापीय विद्युत निगम	12.01 National Thermal Power Corporation	12801	1189.78	1597.56	2787.34	1000.18	1152.57	2152.75	1137.75	1452.25	2590.00
12.02 राष्ट्रीय जल विद्युत निगम	12.02 National Hydro Electric Power Corporation	12801	168.00	406.44	574.44	467.94	391.16	859.10	493.65	333.49	827.14
12.03 विद्युत वित्त निगम	12.03 Power Finance Corporation	12801	...	70.00	70.00	300.00	733.82	1033.82	244.50	...	244.50
12.04 राष्ट्रीय परियोजना निर्माण निगम	12.04 National Projects Construction Corporation	12801	7.90	1.00	8.90	7.90	0.60	8.50	...	...	...
12.05 दामोदर घाटी निगम	12.05 Damodar Valley Corporation	12801	...	249.00	249.00	...	268.03	268.03	7.85	367.15	375.00
12.06 उत्तर पूर्वी विद्युत शक्ति निगम	12.06 North Eastern Electric Power Corporation	12801	90.00	...	90.00	15.00	...	15.00	91.00	...	91.00
12.07 नथपा झाकरी विद्युत निगम	12.07 Nathpa Jhakri Power Corporation	12801	90.00	...	90.00	85.50	...	85.50	136.00	47.50	183.50
12.08 टिहरी जल विकास निगम	12.08 Tehri Hydro Development Corporation	12801	80.00	100.00	180.00	76.00	100.00	176.00	168.00	...	168.00
12.09 राष्ट्रीय विद्युत परिषण निगम	12.09 National Power Transmission Corporation	12801	...	...	...	1.00	...	1.00	5.00	...	5.00
जोड़	**Total**		**1625.68**	**2424.00**	**4049.68**	**1953.52**	**2646.18**	**4599.70**	**2283.75**	**2200.39**	**4484.14**
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय	**C.PLAN OUTLAY**										
केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की आयोजना	***Central Sector Plan***										
विद्युत	Power	12801	1772.70	2424.00	4196.70	2081.49	2646.18	4727.67	2411.87	2200.39	4612.26
अन्य देशों के साथ तकनीकी और आर्थिक सहयोग	Technical & Economic Cooperation with Other Countries	13605	0.30	...	0.30	0.30	...	0.30	0.35	...	0.35
जोड़ - केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की आयोजना	**Total-Central Sector Plan**		**1773.00**	**2424.00**	**4197.00**	**2081.79**	**2646.18**	**4727.97**	**2412.22**	**2200.39**	**4612.61**
राज्य आयोजनाएं	**State Plans**										
ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण	Rural Electrification	43601	235.00	...	235.00	229.77	...	229.77	260.00	...	260.00
जोड़	**Total**		**2008.00**	**2424.00**	**4432.00**	**2311.56**	**2646.18**	**4957.74**	**2672.22**	**2200.39**	**4872.61**

1. **सचिवालय** : इसमें विद्युत विभाग के सचिवालय के व्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है।

2. **केन्द्रीय बिजली प्राधिकरण** : यह प्राधिकरण राष्ट्रीय विद्युत संसाधनों के नियंत्रण तथा उपयोग के संबंध में विभिन्न एजेंसियों के क्रियाकलापों के बीच समन्वय करता है । यह विद्युत साधनों का सर्वेक्षण और अध्ययन करने, विद्युत के उत्पादन, वितरण और उपयोग से संबंधित आंकड़ों को एकत्र करने और उनका रिकार्ड रखने तथा विद्युत साधनों के विकास के लिए भी उत्तरदायी है । इसमें तकनीकी नियंत्रण, आंकड़ा संकलन, प्रशिक्षण, सर्वेक्षण और अन्वेषण, सलाहकारी सेवा, क्षेत्रीय समन्वय आदि पर होने वाले व्यय के लिए की गई व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

3. **अनुसंधान और विकास** : केन्द्रीय विद्युत अनुसंधान संस्थान, बंगलौर, केन्द्रीय सिंचाई और विद्युत बोर्ड, राष्ट्रीय ताप विद्युत निगम, विद्युत इंजीनियर्स प्रशिक्षण सोसाइटी जैसे अनेक संस्थान/निकाय विद्युत संबंधी समस्याओं पर अनुसंधान करने तथा विद्युत केन्द्रों के प्रचालन और अनुरक्षण के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर प्रशिक्षण देने में लगे हुए हैं । इसमें केन्द्रीय सिंचाई और विद्युत बोर्डों, केन्द्रीय विद्युत अनुसंधान संस्थान तथा अन्यों की अनुसंधान स्कीमों पर होने वाले व्यय के लिए की गई व्यवस्था शामिल है।

4. **सर्वेक्षण और अन्वेषण** : इसमें ऊर्जा संरक्षण नई पनबिजली परियोजनाओं के अन्वेषण पर होने वाले व्यय, राज्य सरकारों को पहाड़ी और जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में पनबिजली परियोजनाओं के सर्वेक्षण और अन्वेषण कार्य के लिए सहायता-अनुदान देने और राज्य विद्युत बोर्डों को तापीय विद्युत केन्द्रों के बेहतर कार्य के लिए प्रोत्साहन संबंधी अदायगी करने तथा पारेषण और वितरण संबंधी हानियों को कम करने की प्रोत्साहन योजना तथा अन्य मदों के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है । केन्द्रीय जल आयोग का अन्वेषण यूनिट, जम्मू और सिक्किम में राष्ट्रीय महत्व के संभाव्य स्थलों का अन्वेषण कर रहा है ।

5. ***बदरपुर ताप विद्युत केन्द्र*** :

5.01 से 5.03 - इस केन्द्र का प्रबंध एजेंसी के आधार पर राष्ट्रीय ताप विद्युत निगम को सौंपा गया था । इसके चरण I, II और III चालू

1. **Secretariat:** Provides for expenditure on the Secretariat of the Department of Power.

2. **Central Electricity Authority** : The Authority coordinates the activities of the various agencies in relation to control and utilisation of national power resources. It is also responsible for carrying out survey and studies, collection and recording of data concerning generation, distribution, utilisation and development of power resources. Includes provision for expenditure on technical control, data collection, training, survey and investigation, consultancy, regional coordination etc.

3. **Research and Development** : A number of institutions/bodies such as Central Power Research Institute, Bangalore, Central Board of Irrigation and Power, Power Engineers Training Society are engaged in research on power problems and in imparting training in various aspects of power station operation and maintenance. Includes provision for expenditure on research schemes by Central Boards of Irrigation and Power, Central Power Research Institute and others.

4. **Survey and Investigation:** Provides for expenditure on Energy Conservation, investigation of new hydro-electric projects, grants-in-aid to State Governments for carrying out survey and investigation of hydro-electric projects in hilly and tribal areas, incentive payments to SEB's for better performance of Thermal Power Stations, incentive scheme for reducing T&D losses and other items. The investigation unit of CWC is carrying out investigation of potential sites of national importance in J&K and Sikkim.

5. ***Badarpur Thermal Power Station*** :

5.01 – 5.03. The Management of Badarpur Thermal Power Station was entrusted to NTPC on an agency basis. Stages I, II, and III

किए जा चुके हैं और इनका वाणिज्यिक कार्यचालन जारी है ।वर्ष 1990-91 के लिए 3700 एम.यू. का उत्पादन लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है। 20.00 करोड़ रुपए की राजस्व प्राप्तियों को हिसाब में लेने के बाद बजट अनुमान, 1990-91 में केन्द्र के प्रचालन और अनुरक्षण के लिए 288.54 करोड़ रुपए (आयोजना-भिन्न) के राजस्व व्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है।

5.04 बदरपुर ताप विद्युत केन्द्र के विस्तार कार्य में चरण - II के लिए 2.00 करोड़ रुपए, चरण- III के लिए (2.00 करोड़ रुपए), नवीकरण और आधुनिकीकरण के लिए (2.00 करोड़ रुपए) और राख के गढ्ढे की भूमि के लिए (1.25 करोड़ रुपए) तथा अग्नि सुरक्षा प्रणाली के लिए (0.75 करोड़ रुपए) की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

6. **सरदार सरोवर परियोजना:** भारत सरकार, मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के संसाधनों में लगभग 300 करोड़ रुपए के अन्तर को पूरा करने में सहयोग देने के लिए सहमत हो गई है ताकि यह इस परियोजना की लागत में 57 प्रतिशत का हिस्सा रख सकें और बिजली में यथानुपात हिस्सा प्राप्त कर सके। इस परियोजना के बिजली संघटक का चालू अनुमान 1703.75 करोड़ रुपए का है। इसकी क्षमता 14500 लाख वाट है। (सातवीं योजना में केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में 229 करोड़ रुपए के प्रावधान के स्थान पर केवल 69.06 करोड़ रुपए का व्यय होने की सम्भावना है)। वर्ष 1990-91 में 28.25 करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान किया गया है।

7. **ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण निगम** : इसमें ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण निगम को 1985-86 के दौरान जारी किए गए बांडों के लिए ब्याज संबंधी विभेदक के संबंध में आर्थिक सहायता के लिए व्यवस्था की गई हैं ।

8. **भार प्रेषण केन्द्र** : एक मूल 3-टीयर नेटवर्क भार प्रेषण केन्द्र, एक राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर, पांच क्षेत्रीय स्तर पर तथा उनमें से अनेक राज्य/ प्रणाली स्तर पर स्थापित किए जा रहे है। क्षेत्र में उत्पादन तथा पारेषण सुविधाओं का अधिकतम उपयोग सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्षेत्रीय भार प्रेषण केन्द्र राज्य भार प्रेषण केन्द्रों का समन्वय करेंगे । एक राष्ट्रीय भार प्रेषण केन्द्र द्वारा पांच क्षेत्रीय भार प्रेषण केन्द्रों का समन्वय किया जायेगा। आर.एल.डी.सी. तथा एन.एल.डी.सी. की स्थापना केन्द्रीय आयोजना योजना का एक हिस्सा है। उत्तरी, दक्षिण, पश्चिमी तथा पूर्वी क्षेत्रों के भार प्रेषण केन्द्रो के उन्नयन तथा आधुनिकीकरण के लिए एकीकृत योजना की भी योजना बनाई गई है।

9. **अन्तर्राज्यीय पारेषण लाइनें** : ये स्कीमें क्षेत्रीय ग्रिडों के निर्माण को सुविधाजनक बनाने के उद्देश्य से सशक्त विद्युत प्रणाली को जोड़ने तथा उसे एक अन्तर-संबद्ध/समेकित ढंग से संचालित करने के लिए अन्तर्राज्यीय/अन्तर-क्षेत्रीय कड़ी का निर्माण करने से संबंधित है ताकि अन्ततः एक अखिल भारतीय ग्रिड बन सके । ये स्कीमें राज्यों तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को ऋण देकर क्रियान्वित की जाती हैं । यह स्कीम, केन्द्र-प्रायोजित स्कीम के रुप में केन्द्र द्वारा वित्तपोषित की जा रही है, जिसके लिए राज्यों को शत-प्रतिशत ऋण सहायता दी जा रही है।

10. **राज्य आयोजना के लिए ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण निगम** : देश में ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण स्कीमों के वित्तपोषण और सहकारी विद्युत संस्थाओं को बढ़ावा देने के मुख्य उद्देश्य से एक सरकारी स्वामित्व वाली कम्पनी के रूप में ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण निगम की जुलाई, 1969 में स्थापना की गई थी । इसके क्रियाकलापों के लिए जिनमें लाइन-हानियों को कम करने के लिए प्रणाली-सुधार के लिए विश्व बैंक की सहायता-प्राप्त योजनाओं को क्रियान्वित करना शामिल है, निगम को इक्विटी तथा ऋणों के रूप में बजटीय समर्थन देने के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

11. **नेपाल हितकारी स्कीम** : इसमें पंचेश्वर परियोजना के अन्वेषण कार्य के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है । इस परियोजना की स्थापित क्षमता 1000 मेगावाट होने की आशा है ।

12. ***सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में निवेश :-***

12.01 **राष्ट्रीय ताप-विद्युत निगम (एन.टी.पी.सी.)** : इस निगम की स्थापना देश में ताप-विद्युत के आयोजन, संवर्धन और एकीकृत विकास के उद्देश्य से केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में नवम्बर, 1975 में की गई थी । राष्ट्रीय ताप विद्युत निगम द्वारा 100-100 करोड़ रुपए से अधिक की लागत पर क्रियान्वित की जा रही कुछ महत्वपूर्ण परियोजनाओं के लिए व्यवस्था की

have been commissioned and are under commercial operation. The generation target for 1990-91 has been fixed at 3700 M.U. Taking into account, the revenue receipts of Rs. 20.00 crores, the revenue expenditure for operation and maintenance of the station has been netted at Rs. 288.54 crores (Non-Plan) in BE 1990-91.

5.04. Provision has been made for expansion of Badarpur Thermal Power Station in Stage-II (Rs.2.00 crores), Stage III (Rs. 2.00 crores), renovation and modernisation (Rs. 2.00 crores) and land for ash pond (Rs.1.25 crores) and fire protections system (Rs. 0.75 crores).

6. **Sardar Sarovar Project** : The Government of India have agreed to contribute approximately Rs.300 crores towards the gap in resources of Madhya Pradesh Government to enable it to share 57% of the cost of this project and correspondingly derive pro-rata share in Power. The current estimates of the power component of the project are Rs.1703.75 crores. Its capacity is 1450MW. (As against the provision of Rs.229 crores in the VII Plan in the Central Sector the expenditure is likely to be Rs.69.06 crores only). A provision of Rs.28.25 crores has been made in 1990-91.

7. **Rural Electrification Corporation (REC)** : Includes provision for subsidy to Rural Electrification Corporation towards interest differential for the bonds floated during 1985-86.

8. **Load Despatching Stations** : A basic 3-tier hierarchical network of load despatch centres, with one at the national level, five at the regional level and a number of them at different State/System level, is in the process of being set up. The Regional Load Despatch Centres(RLDCs) will coordinate the activities of State Load Despatch Centres (SLDCs) in the region so as to ensure optimum utilisation of generation and transmission facilities in the region. A National Load Despatch Centre (NLDC) will eventually coordinate the activities of the five RLDCs. The establishment of RLDCs and NLDC forms part of Central Plan schemes. Unified schemes have also been planned for upgradation/modernisation of the load despatch centres in Northern, Southern, Western and Eastern Regions.

9. **Inter State Transmission Lines** : The Schemes relate to construction of Inter-State/Inter-Regional links to connect the contiguous power systems and operate them in an inter connected/integrated manner with a view to facilitate the formation of regional grids, leading ultimately to an All India Grid. The schemes are executed through loans to States and Union Territories. The scheme is being financed by the Centre as a Centrally sponsored scheme by way of 100% loan assistance to the states.

10. **Rural Electrification Corporation for State Plan** : R.E.C. was set up in July, 1969 as a Government owned company with the principal objective of financing rural electrification schemes and promoting rural electric cooperatives. Provision has been made for providing Budgetary support to the Corporation by way of equity and loans for its activities which include implementation of World Bank assisted schemes of systems improvement to reduce line losses.

11. **Nepal Benefit Scheme** : Includes provision for investigation for Pancheswar Project. The project is expected to have an installed capacity of 1000 M.W.

12. ***Investment in Public Enterprises :-***

12.01 **National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC)** : NTPC was set up in November 1975 in the Central sector with the objective of planning, promoting and organising integrated development of thermal power in the country. Some of the important projects costing more than Rs.100 crores each being executed by NTPC for which

गई है, जिनका जानकारी नीचे के विवरण में दी गई है :-

provision has been made are given in the following statement:-

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

क्रम सं. योजना का नाम	Sl No.	Name of the Scheme	स्वीकृत लागत Approved cost	स्वीकृत आयोजना परिव्यय Approved Plan Outlay 1989-90	संशोधित अनुमान RE for 1989-90	आयोजना परिव्यय Plan outlay for 1990-91	संचालित/पूर्वानुमानित संचालन अवधि Commissioned/ Anticipated Commissioning schedule
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
I उत्पादन	I.	**Generation**					
1. सिंगरौली (I और II)		1. Singrauli(I&II)	1118.88	40.00	41.69	20.00	87/88
2. कोरबा-I		2. Korba - I	527.62	8.82	6.76	2.53	87/88
3. कोरबा - II		3. Korba -II	457.98	50.89	44.74	12.67	88/89
4. रामागुंडम - I		4. Ramagundam - I	879.52	17.02	22.32	10.00	88/89
5. रामागुंडम - II		5. Ramagundam -II	501.89	93.73	69.49	27.00	89/90
6. फरक्का - I		6. Farakka - I	565.47	25.58	38.99	13.72	87/88
7. फरक्का - II		7. Farakka -II	868.48	255.00	230.25	320.00	92/93
8. फरक्का - III		8. Farakka-III	603.65	35.00	2.80	50.23	95/96
9. विंध्याचल - I		9. Vindhyachal - I	911.57	109.49	104.71	38.10	90/91
10. रिहन्द - I		10. Rihand - I	1033.00	129.17	150.88	91.65	89/90
11. कहलगांव - I		11. Kahalgaon -I	884.16	350.00	287.64	280.00	92/93
12. एन.सी.टी.पी.पी. (दादरी)		12. NCTPP (Dadri)	1063.60	210.00	188.88	245.00	93/94
13. कवास गैस - I		13. Kawas Gas-I	373.98	183.54	73.58	120.00	93/94
14. अन्ता गैस-		14. Anta Gas-I	265.03	105.80	98.72	39.25	90/91
15. औरैया गैस— I		15. Auraiya Gas-I	371.67	143.23	137.71	75.32	90/91
16. तलचर गैस— I		16. Talcher-I	1404.04	60.00	96.38	103.80	94/95
17. दादरी गैस - I		17. Dadri Gas-I	783.44	121.00	61.17	249.15	92/93
II. पारेषण और वितरण लाइनें और उपकेन्द्र	II.	**Transmission and Distribution lines & substations.**					
1. सिंगरौली - I और II		1. Singrauli - I & II	256.05	2.65	2.78	1.77	86/87
2. कोरबा - I		2. Korba - I	105.10	0.70	1.35	2.03	86/87
3. रामागुंडम - I		3. Ramagundam - I	272.68	1.19	3.75	0.31	88/89
4. फरक्का - II		4. Farakka -II	134.91	48.76	51.82	55.00	91/92
5. विंध्याचल-		5. Vindhyachal-I	198.85	24.76	24.71	3.07	90/91
6. रिहन्द - I		6. Rihand - I	1063.00	137.27	175.48	83.50	91/92
7. केन्द्रीय प्रशिक्षण परियोजना		7. Central Tr. Project	388.05	94.73	85.65	125.00	91/92
8. कहलगांव		8. Kahalgaon	174.48	66.47	33.42	55.00	90/91
9. औरैया		9. Auraiya	100.61	27.57	28.41	16.49	90/91
10. विंध्याचल अतिरिक्त पारेषण लाइन		10. Vindhyachal Addl. Transmission Line	339.69	36.00	..	19.20	94/95

12.02 **राष्ट्रीय जल-विद्युत निगम** : केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की जल विद्युत परियोजनाओं को शीघ्र, कुशलतापूर्वक और किफायती रूप से पूरा करने और उनका प्रचालन करने के लिए इस निगम की स्थापना 1975 में की गई थी । 100-100 करोड़ रुपए से अधिक लागत वाली कुछ महत्वपूर्ण परियोजनाओं के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है, जिनकी जानकारी नीचे विवरण में दी गई है ;-

12.02 **National Hydro-electric Power Corporation (NHPC) :** NHPC was set up in 1975 to secure speedy, efficient and economical completion and operation of hydro-electric projects in the Central sector. Some of the important projects costing more than Rs.100 crores each for which provision has been made are given in the statement below :

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

क्रम सं. Sl.No. परियोजना का नाम		Name of the project	स्वीकृत लागत Approved Cost	स्वीकृत आयोजना परिव्यय Approved Plan Outlay 1989-90	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates 1989-90	आयोजना परिव्यय Plan Outlay for 1990-91	पूरा होने की निर्धारित तारीख Target date of completion
1. सलाल - I	1.	Salal-I	490.45	14.39	9.17	3.00	संचालन नम्वबर, 87 से Commissioned in Nov/87
2. चमेरा - I	2.	Chamera-I	719.40	190.00	190.00	141.04	12/92
3. टनकपुर	3.	Tanakpur	178.85	58.00	50.00	50.00	3/92
4. कोयल कारे	4.	Koel Karo	391.83	1.00	1.00	1.00	3/97
5. दुलहस्ती	5.	Dulhasti	161.72	110.00	181.00	160.00	7/94
6. उरई	6.	Uri	1578.30	40.00	343.00	250.00	11/95
7. सलाल-II	7.	Salal-II	297.97	23.00	23.00	25.00	10/93
8. चुखा पारेषण	8.	Chukha Trans.	118.65	1.00	1.50	1.00	..
9. दुलहस्ती पारेषण	9.	Dulhasti Trans.	150.46	12.00	11.00	35.00	12/94
10. नाथपा झाकरी पारेषण	10.	Nathpa Jhakri Trans.	794.36	15.00	2.00	15.00	12/95

12.03 **विद्युत वित्त निगम :** 16 जुलाई, 1986 को इस निगम की स्थापना चुनी हुई ताप-विद्युत और पन-बिजली परियोजनाओं का वित्तपोषण करने तथा ताप-विद्युत और पन-बिजली उत्पादन एककों तथा टी.एण्डआर. योजनाओं के नवीकरण और आधुनिकीकरण कार्यक्रमों का कार्यान्वियन करने के लिए की गई थी ।

12.05 **दामोदर घाटी निगम :** जुलाई, 1948 में इस निगम की स्थापना ताप-विद्युत और पन-विजली विद्युत के उत्पादन, पारेषण और वितरण की स्कीमों के संवर्धन और संचालन के लिए की गई थी। यह व्यवस्था मैदान राइट बैंक तापीय विद्युत केन्द्र के लिए है।

12.06 **उत्तर पूर्वी विद्युत निगम :** उत्तर पूर्वी विद्युत निगम की स्थापना उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र में विद्युत परियोजनाओं का कार्य करने के लिए सन् 1976 में की गई थी । इसके कार्यक्रमों का वित्तपोषण उत्तर पूर्वी परिषद द्वारा किया जाता है । यह व्यवस्था कठालगुड़ी गैस टर्बाइन परियोजना ओर इसकी सम्बद्ध पारेषण प्रणालियों (अनुमानित लागत 504.55 करोड़ रूपए) के लिए की गई है, जिसका निष्पादन उत्तर पूर्वी विद्युत निगम द्वारा केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में किया जाएगा और इसे विद्युत विभाग द्वारा वित्तपोषित किया जाएगा।

12.07 **नाथपा-झाकरी विद्युत निगम :** हिमाचल प्रदेश में नाथपा-झाकरी पन-बिजली परियोजना और सतलुज नदी बेसिन में स्थित अन्य विभिन्न पन-बिजली स्थलों के निर्माण कार्यो, जिन्हें हिमाचल प्रदेश में निष्पादित किया जा सकेगा, के आयोजन, संवर्धन, गठन, निष्पादन और कार्यचालन के लिए कंपनी अधिनियम, 1956 के अन्तर्गत 24 मई, 1988 को नाथपा-झाकरी विद्युत निगम की स्थापना की गई है। यह निगम भारत सरकार और हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार का संयुक्त उद्यम है और इसकी लागत का वहन दोनों साझेदारों द्वारा क्रमश 75:25 के अनुपात में किया जाएगा।

12.08 **टिहरी पन-बिजली विकास निगम :** उत्तरप्रदेश में टिहरी पन-बिजली कम्पलेक्स का विनिर्माण और कार्यान्वयन करने के लिए टिहरी पन-बिजली विकास निगम को 12 जुलाई, 1988 को कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 के अन्तर्गत एक संयुक्त उद्यम के रूप में निगमित किया गया था । यह निगम, जिससे संबंधित टिहरी कम्पलेक्स के विद्युत संघटक में भारत सरकार और उत्तरप्रदेश सरकार ने 75:25 के अनुपात से सामान्य शेयरधारिता में भागीदारी की है, उत्तरप्रदेश सरकार की सहमति से उस क्षेत्र में अन्य पन बिजली परियोजनाओं को भी क्रियान्वित करेगा । इस निगम ने टिहरी बांध परियोजना (1000 मेगावाट) के कार्यान्वियन का काम शुरु कर दिया है, जो कि टिहरी पन बिजली कम्पलेक्स (2400 मेगावाट) का ही अंग है । निर्माण का यह काम 1373.50 करोड़ रुपए की लागत से सोवियत तकनीकी और वित्तीय सहयोग के साथ पूरा किया जा रहा है । यह निगम टिहरी में कोटेश्वर बांध (400 मेगावाट) और एक पम्पड स्टोरेज संयत्र(1000 मेगावाट) के निर्माण का काम भी पूरा करेगा और इसके साथ-साथ विद्युत निस्सारण के लिए आवश्यक सम्बद्ध विद्युत पारेषण प्रणाली की स्थापना भी करेगा ।

12.09 **राष्ट्रीय विद्युत पारेषण निगमः** यह निगम अतिरिक्त उच्च वोलटेज/उच्च वोलटेज वाली सीधे करंट की पारेषण लाईनों की प्रणाली के कार्यक्रम और सम्बद्ध उप-केन्द्रों तथा भार प्रेषण और संचार सुविधाओं का निर्माण करने के कार्यक्रम को हाथ में लेने के लिए 23 अक्टूबर, 1989 को निगमित किया गया था।

12.03 **Power Finance Corporation(PFC):** Incorporated on July 16, 1986, the Corporation is to finance the selected Thermal and Hydro projects and also to implement the renovation and modernisation programmes of Thermal and Hydro Power Generating Units and T&R Schemes.

12.05 **Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC):** DVC was established in July, 1948 for the promotion & operation of schemes for the generation, transmission and distribution of thermal and hydro-electric power. This provision is intended for Maithon Right bank Thermal Power Station.

12.06 **North Eastern Electric Power Corporation (NEEPCO):** NEEPCO was set up in 1976 for taking up power project in the North Eastern Region. Its programmes are funded by the North Eastern Council. This provision is intended for Kathalguri Gas Turbine Project and its associated transmission system (estimated cost Rs.504.55 crores) which is to be executed by NEEPCO in the Central Sector and funded by the Department of Power.

12.07 **Nathpa-Jhakri Power Corporation(NJPC) :** NJPC has been set up under the Companies Act, 1956 on 24th May, 1988 to plan, promote, organise, execute and operate the Nathpa Jhakri Hydro-Electric Project in Himachal Pradesh and various other Hydro-Electric sites in Sutlej River Basin which could be taken for execution in Himachal Pradesh. The Corporation is a joint venture of the Govt. of India and Govt. of Himachal Pradesh, the two partners sharing the cost of the project in the ratio of 75:25 respectively.

12.08 **Tehri Hydro Development Corporation (THDC) :** Tehri Hydro Development Corporation was incorporated as a joint venture Corporation under the Companies Act, 1956 on 12th July, 1988 for execution of Tehri Hydro Power Complex in U.P. The Corporation with equity participation of Government of India and Govt. of U.P. in the ratio of 75:25 in the power component of the Tehri Complex will also execute other hydro electric projects in the region with the consent of Government of U.P. The Corporation has already taken up the execution of Tehri Dam Project (1000 MW) which forms part of Tehri Hydro Power Complex(2400 MW) with Soviet Technical and Financial Assistance at a cost of Rs. 1373.50 crores. The Corporation will also implement Koteshwar Dam (400 MW) and a Pumped Storage Plant (1000 MW) at Tehri alongwith associated power transmission system required for evacuation of power.

12.09 National Power Transmission Corporation (NPTC): Incorporated on 23rd October, 1989 to undertake the programme of laying the Extra High Voltage (EHV)/ High Voltage Direct Current (HVDC) transmission system and associated sub-stations as well as constructing load despatch and communication facilities.

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF ENERGY

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.21

गैर-पारम्परिक ऊर्जा स्रोत विभाग Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees,

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1989-90 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1989-90 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1990-91 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		111.14	1.29	112.43	111.14	1.29	112.43	118.88	1.36	120.2
पूंजी	*Capital*		*3.31*	...	*3.31*	*3.31*	...	*3.31*	*5.85*	...	*5.8*
जोड़	**Total**		**114.45**	**1.29**	**115.74**	**114.45**	**1.29**	**115.74**	**124.73**	**1.36**	**126.0**
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं ऊर्जा के गैर-पारम्परिक स्रोत	1. Secretariat-Economic Services **Non-Conventional Sources of Energy**	3451	1.11	1.29	2.40	1.11	1.29	2.40	1.14	1.36	2.5
2. सौर ऊर्जा कार्यक्रम	2.Solar Energy Programme	2810	17.37	...	17.37	18.12	...	18.12	18.66	...	18.6
		3601	0.10	...	0.10	0.10	...	0.10	0.25	...	0.2
		3602	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.05	...	0.0
		4810	0.05	...	0.05	...	...	...	0.30	...	0.3
जोड़		*Total*	*17.52*	...	*17.52*	*18.22*	...	*18.22*	*19.26*	...	*19.2*
3. जैव-गैस कार्यक्रम	3. Biogas Programme	2810	22.14	...	22.14	22.14	...	22.14	22.89	...	22.8
		3601	40.25	...	40.25	40.25	...	40.25	41.25	...	41.2
		3602	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.06	...	0.0
जोड़		*Total*	*62.40*	...	*62.40*	*62.40*	...	*62.40*	*64.20*	...	*64.2*
4. पवन ऊर्जा कार्यक्रम	4. Wind Energy Programme	2810	5.88	...	5.88	5.88	...	5.88	6.85	...	6.8
		3601	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.05	...	0.0
		3602	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.06	...	0.0
जोड़		*Total*	*5.88*	...	*5.88*	*5.88*	...	*5.88*	*6.96*	...	*6.9*
5. जैव पिंड कार्यक्रम	5. Bio Mass Programme	2810	5.95	...	5.95	5.20	...	5.20	5.95	...	5.9
		3601	0.03	...	0.03	0.03	...	0.03	0.05	...	0.0
		3602	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.05	...	0.0
जोड़		*Total*	*5.98*	...	*5.98*	*5.23*	...	*5.23*	*6.05*	...	*6.0*
6. चुम्बकीय-पन गतिकी कार्यक्रम	6. Magneto Hydro Dynamics Programme	2810	0.50	...	0.50	0.50	...	0.50	0.65	...	0.6
7.01 ऊर्जा के अन्य स्रोत	7.01 Other Sources of Energy	2810	3.85	...	3.85	3.85	...	3.85	6.85	...	6.8
7.02 अपशिष्ट भस्मीकरण संयंत्र	7.02 Refuse Incineration Plant	4810	0.01	...	0.01	0.06	...	0.06	1.55	...	1.5
जोड़		*Total*	*3.86*	...	*3.86*	*3.91*	...	*3.91*	*8.40*	...	*8.4*
8. विकसित चूल्हे	8. Improved Chulhas	2810	5.06	...	5.06	5.06	...	5.06	6.06	...	6.0
		3601	6.74	...	6.74	6.74	...	6.74	6.29	...	6.2
		3602	0.10	...	0.10	0.10	...	0.10	0.05	...	0.0
जोड़		*Total*	*11.90*	...	*11.90*	*11.90*	...	*11.90*	*12.40*	...	*12.4*
9. जलखेड़ी (पंजाब) में चावल भूसा कृषि तापीय विद्युत संयंत्र	9. Rice Straw Agro Thermal Power Plant at Jalkheri (Punjab)	3601	1.00	...	1.00	1.00	...	1.00	0.50	...	0.5
10. चावल की भूसी का विद्युत संयंत्र (पंजाब)	10. Rice Husk Power Plant (Punjab)	3601	0.10	...	0.10	0.10	...	0.10	0.10	...	0.1
11. सहकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में निवेश	11. Investement in Public Enterprises	4810	3.25	...	3.25	3.25	...	3.25	3.40	...	3.4
		6810	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.60	...	0.6
जोड़		*Total*	*3.25*	...	*3.25*	*3.25*	...	*3.25*	*4.00*	...	*4.0*
12. अन्य मदें	12. Other Items	2810	0.73	...	0.73	0.73	...	0.73	1.07	...	1.0
		3601	0.10	...	0.10	0.10	...	0.10	...	...	...
		3602	0.12	...	0.12	0.12	...	0.12	...	...	...
जोड़		*Total*	*0.95*	...	*0.95*	*0.95*	...	*0.95*	*1.07*	...	*1.0*
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***114.45***	***1.29***	***115.74***	***114.45***	***1.29***	***115.74***	***124.73***	***1.36***	***126.0***

ख. सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में निवेश	**B. Investment in Public Enterprises**	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जो Tot
11.01 भारतीय पुनर्नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा विकास एजेन्सी	11.01 Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency	12810	3.25	...	3.25	3.25	...	3.25	3.40	...	3.4
11.02 फोटोवोल्टेक्स और सम्बद्ध उद्योग	11.02 Photovoltaics and related Industries	12810	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.60	...	0.6
जोड़		*Total*	*3.25*	...	*3.25*	*3.25*	...	*3.25*	*4.00*	...	*4.0*

ग. आयोजना परिव्यय•	**C. Plan Outlay***										
ऊर्जा के गैर-पारम्परिक स्रोत	Non Conventional Sources of Energy	12810	115.00	...	115.00	114.97	...	114.97	125.38	...	125.3

• इसमें शहरी विकास मंत्रालय की मांग में निर्माण कार्य परिव्यय के लिए की गई व्यवस्था शामिल है ।
* Inclusive of works outlay provided in the Demands of Ministry of Urban Development

मांग संख्या 75	Demand No 75	12810	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.30	...	0.3
मांग संख्या 76	Demand No 76	12810	0.55	...	0.55	0.52	...	0.52	0.35	...	0.3
जोड़		**Total**	**0.55**	**...**	**0.55**	**0.52**	**...**	**0.52**	**0.65**	**...**	**0.**

1. **सचिवालयः** इसमें गैर-पारम्परिक ऊर्जा स्रोत विभाग के सचिवालय के व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

2. **सौर ऊर्जा कार्यक्रम :** इसमें सौर तापीय ऊर्जा कार्यक्रम, सौर प्रकाश वोल्टीय कार्यक्रम और सौर ऊर्जा केन्द्र के अधीन प्रोटो टाइप विकास और प्रशिक्षण के लिए की गई व्यवस्था शामिल है । सौर तापीय ऊर्जा कार्यक्रम में सौर तापीय ऊर्जा प्रौद्योगिकीयों के अनुसंधान और विकास, प्रदर्शन और विस्तार संबंधी कार्य शामिल हैं तथा अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ सौर तापीय उपकरणों पर आर्थिक सहायता की व्यवस्था की गई है । उपयोगकर्त्ताओं को सौर कुकर खरीदने के लिए 150 रुपए अथवा सौर कुकर के मूल्य की एक-तिहाई राशि, इनमें से जो भी कम हो, आर्थिक सहायता के रूप में दी जाती है । सौर-प्रकाश वोल्टीय कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत विभिन्न प्रकाश वोल्टीय प्रणालियों और उपकरणों के अनुसंधान तथा विकास और उत्पादन/उपयोग/प्रदर्शन के अतिरिक्त आकारहीन सिलिकोन सौर कक्ष प्रौद्योगिकी के विकास के लिए एक विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मिशन परियोजना भी आरंभ की गई है । सौर ऊर्जा केन्द्र की स्थापना, अनुसंधान और विकास, परीक्षण और मानकीकरण, प्रोटोटाइप विकास, प्रौद्योगिकी अन्तरण प्रदर्शन और क्षेत्र परीक्षण और सौर ऊर्जा के क्षेत्र में मानव शक्ति के विकास के उद्देश्य से की जा रही है।

3. **बायोगैस कार्यक्रम :** इस कार्यक्रम में पारिवारिक (एन.पी.बी.डी) और बड़े आकार की अपशिष्ट रीसाइकलिंग एवं स्रोत प्रतिलाभ प्रणालियां (डब्ल्यू.आर.आर.आर.एस) दोनों किस्मों का प्रदर्शन और मानव अपशिष्ट, कृषि अपशिष्ट, जल-हयासिन्थ (पुष्प) इत्यादि पर आधारित संयंत्रों सहित बायोगैस पर अनुसंधान और विकास कार्य भी शामिल है । एन.पी.बी.डी. कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ अलग-अलग उपयोगकर्ताओं को बायोगैस संयंत्र लगाने के लिए आर्थिक सहायता दी जाती है । सामूहिक और संस्थागत बायोगैस संयंत्र लगाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा सी.बी.पी. की लागत का 90 प्रतिशत और आई.बी.पी. की लागत का 70 प्रतिशत निधिकरण किया जाता है ।

4. **पवन ऊर्जा कार्यक्रमः** इसमें, पवन प्रवाह आंकड़ा संग्रह केन्द्र के सुदृढ़ीकरण, अनुसंधान और विकास, प्रदर्शन और विभिन्न पवन ऊर्जा साज़ उपकररणों के क्षेत्रीय परीक्षण संबंधी कार्य शामिल हैं । सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रथम साढ़े चार वर्षों के दौरान, विशेषकर पवन फार्मों के क्षेत्र में, पवन ऊर्जा कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत महत्वपूर्ण प्रगति हुई है। कुल 10 मेगावाट क्षमता कार्यशील हो गई है।

5. **बायोमास कार्यक्रमः** इस कार्यक्रम के लिए की गई व्यवस्था का संबंध ऊर्जा प्लांटेशन, बायोमास उत्पादन और बायोमास की उपलब्धता और बायोमास के रूपान्तरण और उपयोग से है ।

6. **चुम्बकीय जलगतिकीय कार्यक्रमः** भारत हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड और भाभा परमाणु अनुसंधान केन्द्र द्वारा तिरूचिरापली में कोयले पर आधारित एक 5 मेगावाट (तापजनित) के एक प्रायोगिक चुम्बकीय जलगतिकीय विद्युत संयंत्र की स्थापना की गई है । इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत इस संयंत्र तथा अन्य संस्थानों में अनुसंधान तथा विकास संबंधी और कार्य शामिल हैं ।

7. **ऊर्जा के अन्य स्रोतः** इसमें ऊर्जा के रासायनिक स्रोत, हाइड्रोजन ऊर्जा, जल-भूतल परिवहन के लिए विकल्प ईंधन, भू-तापीय ऊर्जा, माइक्रो जल विद्युत और समुद्री ऊर्जा के विकास हेतु अनुसंधान और विकास संबंधी कार्यों के लिए की गई व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

8. **उन्नत चूल्हों संबंधी राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रमः** इसमें अनुसंधान और विकास, धुम्ररहित अच्छे एवं उन्नत चूल्हों के प्रशिक्षण तथा उन्हें लोकप्रिय बनाने से संबंधित कार्यक्रम के क्रियान्वयन के लिए की गई व्यवस्था शामिल है। इसमें कार्यक्रम के विभिन्न पहलुओं के लिए वित्तीय समर्थन के लिए, जिसमें लाभभोगियों के लिए आर्थिक सहायता शामिल है, व्यवस्था की गई है। यह कार्यक्रम, जो ग्रामीण युवकों के लिए रोजगार के अवसर प्रदान करता है, स्व-रोजगार कामगारों के माध्यम से 1988-89 से क्रियान्वित किया गया है।

9. **जलखेड़ी (पंजाब) में चावल भूसा कृषि तापीय विद्युत संयंत्रः** 10 मैगावाट के चावल भूसा कृषि तापीय विद्युत संयंत्र के लिए पंजाब सरकार को सहायता अनुदान देने के लिए आयोजना की तरफ से 1990-91 के बजट अनुमानों में व्यवस्था की गई है।

10. **चावल की भूसी का विद्युत संयंत्र (पंजाब):** इसमें, 1.5 मैगावाट वाली चावल की भूसी पर आधारित विद्युत उत्पादन परियोजना के लिए पंजाब सरकार को सहायता अनुदान के लिए की गई व्यवस्था शामिल है।

11.01 **भारतीय नवीकरण ऊर्जा विकास एजेंसीः** भारतीय नवीकरण ऊर्जा विकास एजेन्सी की स्थापना बड़े पैमाने पर विभिन्न नए और नवीकरण ऊर्जा स्रोतों की परियोजनाओं और स्कीमों को समर्थन प्रदान करने के लिए की गई है। यह एजेन्सी ऐसी परियोजनाओं को वित्तपोषित करने के लिए उत्तरदायी होगी ।

12. **अन्य मदेंः** इसमें सूचना व प्रचार, ऊर्जाग्राम सर्वेक्षण, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग और देश में जलाभाव क्षेत्र के पशुओं की ऊर्जा शक्ति में वृद्धि करने से संबंधित जलाभाव क्षेत्र-पशु शक्ति कार्यक्रम के लिए की गई व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

1. **Secretariat:** Provides for secretariat expenditure of the Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources.

2. **Solar Energy Programme:** Includes provision for Solar Thermal Energy Programme, Solar Photovoltaic Programme and prototype development and training Under Solar Energy centre. The Solar Thermal Energy Programme includes research and development, demonstration and extension of solar thermal energy technologies and inter-alia envisages funding in the form of subsidy on Solar Thermal devices. A subsidy of 1/3rd of the cost of Solar Cookers or Rs.150/- which ever is less is also provided to users for purchase of Solar Cookers. Under Solar Photovoltaic programme in addition to R&D and production/ utilisation/demonstration of various photovoltaic systems and devices, a science & technology mission project for the development of amorphous silicon solar cell technology has also been taken up. The Solar Energy Centre is being established with the objective of research and development, testing and standardisation, prototype development, technology transfer, demonstration and field testing and development of man power in the area of solar energy.

3. **Biogas Programme** : This programme includes demonstration of both the family type (NPBD) and bigger sized Waste Recycling and Resource Recovery Systems (WRRRS) and also research and development in biogas including plants based on human wastes, agricultural waste, water hyacinth, etc. The NPBD programme *inter-alia,* provides for subsidy to individual users for setting up biogas plants. For community and institutional biogas plants linked with WRRRS the funding by Government is 90% of the cost for CBPs and 70% for IBPs.

4. **Wind Energy Programme** : This includes the strengthening of wind data base, research and development, demonstration and field testing of various wind energy harnessing devices. During the first four & a half years of the Seventh Five Year Plan significant strides have been made under the Wind Energy Programme, notably in the area of wind farms. A total of 10MW capacity has become operative.

5. **Biomass Programme :** Provision for this programme relates to the energy plantation, biomass production and availability, conversion and utilisation of biomass.

6. **Magneto Hydro Dynamics Programme:** An experimental 5 MW (thermal input) coal based magneto hydro dynamics pilot power plant by Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. and Bhabha Atomic Research Centre has been established at Tiruchirapalli. The programme includes further research and development activities in this plant and at other institutions.

7. **Other Sources of Energy:** Includes provision for R&D activities for development of Chemical Sources of Energy, Hydrogen Energy, Alternate fuels for Surface Transportation, Geo-Thermal Energy, Micro Hydel Power and Ocean Energy.

8. **The National Programme on Improved Chulhas:** This includes the provision for implementation of programme involving R&D, training and popularisation of improved and efficient smokeless Chullahs. It provides financial support for various aspects of the programme including subsidy to beneficiaries. The programme is implemented from 1988-89 through self-employed workers, which provides employment opportunity to rural youth.

9. **Rice Straw Agro Thermal Power Plant at Jalkheri (Punjab) :** Provision for grants-in-aid to the Government of Punjab for 1OMW Rice /Straw Agro Thermal Power Plant has been made in BE 1990-91 on the Plan side.

10. **Rice Husk Power Plant (Punjab):** Includes the provision for grants-in-aid to the Government of Punjab for Rice Husk based power generation projects.

11.01 **Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency**: IREDA has been set up to support various new and renewable sources of energy projects and the schemes on a large scale. The agency would be responsible for financing such projects.

12. **Other Items:** Includes provision for Informatiion & Puiblicity, Oorjagram Surveys and International Co-operation and Draught Animal Power Programme which relates to increasing the energy output of Draught Animals in the country .

पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.22

पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय Ministry of Environment and Forests

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries are given below:

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1989-90 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1989-90 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1990-91 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		191.92	18.75	210.67	180.66	19.85	200.51	227.19	39.56	266.7
पूंजी	*Capital*		9.08	...	9.08	8.12	...	8.12	4.41	...	4.4
जोड़	**Total**		**201.00**	**18.75**	**219.75**	**188.78**	**19.85**	**208.63**	**231.60**	**39.56**	**271.1**
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-Economic Service	3451	0.02	1.94	1.96	0.02	1.84	1.86	0.03	2.04	2.0
पारिस्थितिकी और पर्यावरण	**Ecology and Environment**										
2. सर्वेक्षण	***2. Survey***										
2.01 वनस्पति	2.01 Botanical	3435	1.50	3.83	5.33	1.38	4.69	6.07	1.70	4.77	6.4
2.02 प्राणिविज्ञान	2.02 Zoological	3435	2.00	3.40	5.40	1.80	4.22	6.02	2.30	4.57	6.8
जोड़		*Total*	*3.50*	*7.23*	*10.73*	*3.18*	*8.91*	*12.09*	*4.00*	*9.34*	*13.3*
3. पर्यावरण शिक्षा/ प्रशिक्षण/ विस्तार	3. Environmental Education/ Training/Extension	3435	1.65	0.28	1.93	2.01	0.27	2.28	2.35	1.09	3.4
4. संरक्षण कार्यक्रम	4. Conservation Programme	3435	2.16	...	2.16	1.83	...	1.83	2.25	...	2.2
5. पर्यावरणीय आयोजना और समन्वय	5. Environmental Planning and Coordination	3435	5.20	...	5.20	3.60	...	3.60	3.20	1.25	4.4
6. अनुसंधान और पारिस्थितिकी सम्पोषण	6. Research and Ecological Regeneration	3435	7.12	...	7.12	6.81	...	6.81	7.20	...	7.2
7. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग	7. International Cooperation	3435	0.20	0.15	0.35	0.24	0.14	0.38	0.25	0.30	0.5
प्रदूषण की रोकथाम और नियंत्रण	Prevention and Control of Pollution										
8. गंगा के प्रदूषण की रोकथाम	8. Prevention of Pollution of Ganga	3435	63.70	...	63.70	60.00	...	60.00	70.64	...	70.6
		3601	0.30	...	0.30	0.30	...	0.30	0.36	...	0.3
जोड़		*Total*	*64.00*	...	*64.00*	*60.30*	...	*60.30*	*71.00*	...	*71.0*
9. वायु और जल प्रदूषण की रोकथाम	9. Prevention of Air and Water Pollution	3435	10.67	1.50	12.17	9.89	1.42	11.31	11.35	11.58	22.9
		3601	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		3602	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़		*Total*	*10.67*	*1.50*	*12.17*	*9.89*	*1.42*	*11.31*	*11.35*	*11.58*	*22.9*
10. प्रभाव मूल्यांकन	10. Impact Assessment	3435	0.50	...	0.50	0.35	...	0.35	0.50	0.15	0.6
जोड़-प्रदूषण का निवारण और नियंत्रण	**Total Prevention and Control of Pollution**		**75.17**	**1.50**	**76.67**	**70.54**	**1.42**	**71.96**	**82.85**	**11.73**	**94.5**
11. अन्य कार्यक्रम	11. Other Programmes	3435	0.48	...	0.48	1.96	...	1.96	2.72	0.02	2.7
12. पारिस्थितिकी पर्यावरण पर पूंजी परिव्यय	12. Capital Outlay on Ecology and Environment	5425	1.50	...	1.50	1.51	...	1.51	2.03	...	2.0
जोड़-पारिस्थितिकी और पर्यावरण	**Total- Ecology and Environment**		**96.98**	**9.16**	**106.14**	**91.68**	**10.74**	**102.42**	**106.85**	**23.73**	**130.5**
वानिकी और वन्य जीवन	**Forestry and Wildlife**										
13. अनुसंधान	13. Research	2406	5.10	4.47	9.57	4.58	4.25	8.83	8.30	6.70	15.0
14. शिक्षा और प्रशिक्षण	14. Education and Training	2406	2.62	1.58	4.20	2.99	1.50	4.49	5.20	3.11	8.3
15. वन संसाधनों का सर्वेक्षण और उपयोग	15. Survey and utilisation of Forest Resources	2406	2.80	...	2.80	2.30	...	2.30	2.30	1.50	3.8
16. वन संरक्षण, विकास और पुनर्जनन	16. Forest Conservation, Development and Regeneration	2406	0.95	...	0.95	1.16	...	1.16	1.00	...	1.0
		3601	4.13	...	4.13	2.25	...	2.25	3.15	...	3.1
		3602	0.47	...	0.47	0.25	...	0.25	0.35	...	0.3
जोड़		*Total*	*5.55*	...	*5.55*	*3.66*	...	*3.66*	*4.50*	...	*4.5*
17. वन उत्पाद	17. Forest Produce	3601	1.60	...	1.60	2.10	...	2.10	4.00	...	4.0
		3602	0.40	...	0.40	0.40	...	0.40	...	...	...
जोड़		*Total*	*2.00*	...	*2.00*	*2.50*	...	*2.50*	*4.00*	...	*4.*
18. अन्य कार्यक्रम	18. Other Programmes	2406	...	0.38	0.38	...	0.36	0.36	...	0.40	0.
19. वन्य जीवन	19. Wild Life	2406	2.30	1.22	3.52	1.35	1.16	2.51	2.40	2.08	4.
		3601	8.98	...	8.98	10.35	...	10.35	13.18	...	13.
		3602	1.02	...	1.02	1.15	...	1.15	1.47	...	1.
जोड़		*Total*	*12.30*	*1.22*	*13.52*	*12.85*	*1.16*	*14.01*	*17.05*	*2.08*	*19.*
20. राष्ट्रीय बंजर भूमि विकास कार्यक्रम	20. National Wastelands Development Programme										
20.01 राष्ट्रीय बंजर भूमि विकास बोर्ड	20.01 National Mission on Wastelands Development	2406	15.60	...	15.60	13.29	...	13.29	19.15	...	19.
20.02 एकीकृत मृदा और जल संरक्षण योजना	20.02 Integrated Soil and Water Conservation Schemes										
i. सामान्य क्षेत्र	i. General Areas	3601	4.50	...	4.50	4.25	...	4.25	...	...	
		7601	4.50	...	4.50	4.25	...	4.25	...	...	
ii. आदिवासी क्षेत्र	ii. Tribal Areas	3601	1.50	...	1.50	1.25	...	1.25	...	...	
		7601	1.50	...	1.50	1.25	...	1.25	...	...	
जोड़		*Total*	*12.00*	...	*12.00*	*11.00*	...	*11.00*	...	...	
20.03 सामाजिक वानिकी (ग्रामीण ईंधन लकड़ी बागान और वन चारागाह फार्म)	20.03 Social Forestry (Including RuralFuelWoodPlantation) & Silvipastural Farms)										
i. सामान्य क्षेत्र	i. General Areas	3601	14.85	...	14.85	14.85	...	14.85	...	...	
		3602	0.05	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.05	...	...	

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1989-90 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1989-90 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1990-91 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
i. आदिवासी क्षेत्र	ii. Tribal Areas	3601	6.30	...	6.30	6.30	...	6.30	...	...	...
		3602	0.10	...	0.10	0.10	...	0.10	...	...	...
जोड़		*Total*	*21.30*	...	*21.30*	*21.30*	...	*21.30*	...	...	...
20.04 विकेन्द्रीकृत नर्सरी	20.04 Decentralised Nurseries	3601	16.00	...	16.00	16.00	...	16.00	17.00	...	17.00
20.05 अन्य योजनाएं	20.05 Other Schemes	3601	7.15	...	7.15	5.50	...	5.50	44.84	...	44.84
जोड़-एन डब्ल्यू डी पी	**Total-NWDP**		**72.05**	**...**	**72.05**	**67.09**	**...**	**67.09**	**80.99**	**...**	**80.99**
21. वानिकी और वन्य जीवन पर पूंजी परिव्यय	21. Capital Outlay on Forestry and Wildlife	4406	1.58	...	1.58	1.11	...	1.11	2.38	...	2.38
जोड़ - वानिकी और वन्य जीवन	**Total- Forestry and Wildlife**		**104.00**	**7.65**	**111.65**	**97.08**	**7.27**	**104.35**	**124.72**	**13.79**	**138.51**
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***201.00***	***18.75***	***219.75***	***188.78***	***19.85***	***208.63***	***231.60***	***39.56***	***271.16***

1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं
2. पारिस्थितिकी और पर्यावरण
3. वानिकी और वन्य जीवन

	C. Plan Outlay*	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
ग. योजना परिव्यय*	1. Secretariat-Economic Services	13451	0.02	...	0.02	0.02	...	0.02	0.03	...	0.03
	2. Ecology and Environment	13435	97.68	...	97.68	92.34	...	92.34	106.97	...	106.97
	3. Forestry and Wildlife	12406	104.30	...	104.30	97.68	...	97.68	125.00	...	125.00
जोड़	**Total**		**202.00**	**...**	**202.00**	**190.04**	**...**	**190.04**	**232.00**	**...**	**232.00**

*नीचे दिया गया निर्माण कार्य परिव्यय शामिल है । *Inclusive of Works Outlay as below:-

1. पारिस्थितिकी और पर्यावरण	1. Ecology and Environment										
मांग संख्या 75	Demand No.75	13435	0.02	...	0.02	0.01	...	0.01	...	...	...
मांग संख्या 76	Demand No.76	13435	0.68	...	0.68	0.65	...	0.65	0.12	...	0.12
जोड़		**Total**	**0.70**	**...**	**0.70**	**0.66**	**...**	**0.66**	**0.12**	**...**	**0.12**
2. वानिकी और वन्य जीवन	2. Forestry and Wildlife										
मांग संख्या 75	Demand No. 75	12406	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.05	...	0.05
मांग संख्या 76	Demand No.76	12406	0.30	...	0.30	0.60	...	0.60	0.23	...	0.23
जोड़		**Total**	**0.30**	**...**	**0.30**	**0.60**	**...**	**0.60**	**0.28**	**...**	**0.28**
जोड़ निर्माण कार्य परिव्यय	**Total Works Outlay**		**1.00**	**...**	**1.00**	**1.26**	**...**	**1.26**	**0.40**	**...**	**0.40**

1. **सचिवालय आर्थिक सेवाएं :** इसके अन्तर्गत, पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय के सचिवालय और मुख्यालय के व्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है।

पारिस्थितिकी और पर्यावरण

2. **सर्वेक्षण** - भारतीय वनस्पति सर्वेक्षण जिसका मुख्यालय कलकत्ता में है, निम्नलिखित कार्यों को देखता है (क) देश के विभिन्न भागों में वनस्पतियों का गहन अध्ययन (ख) राष्ट्रीय और क्षेत्रीय वनस्पतियों के रूप में पौधा सम्पति का संग्रह, देखभाल करना, उनका पता लगाना और उनकी सूची तैयार करना और (ग) आर्थिक और औषधियों के काम आने वाले पौधों का अध्ययन करना।

भारतीय प्राणि विज्ञान सर्वेक्षण अपने कलकत्ता मुख्यालय में, समूह सर्वेक्षण और समुद्री जन्तुओं सहित जन्तु समूहों के क्रमबद्ध प्राणि विज्ञान, पशु पारिस्थितिकी, प्राणी विज्ञान में अनुसंधान कार्य के लिए जिम्मेदार है।

3. **पर्यावरण संबंधी शिक्षा/प्रशिक्षण/विस्तार** : यह विभाग प्रदर्शनियों, प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों, संगोष्ठियों/कार्यशालाओं के माध्यम से लगभग सभी आयु वर्ग के लोगों को पर्यावरण संबंधी शिक्षा प्रदान करने के कार्य को प्राथमिकता देता है। यह विभाग प्राथमिक और उच्चतर स्कूल स्तर पर और कालेजों तथा विश्वविद्यालयों में अनौपचारिक शिक्षा प्रदान करके पर्यावरण संबंधी शिक्षा के संवर्धन का कार्य भी कर रहा है ।

इस विभाग के अन्तर्गत स्थापित राष्ट्रीय प्राकृतिक इतिहास संग्रहालय ऐसा केन्द्र है जो स्कूल जाने वाले बच्चों को देश में राष्ट्रीय प्राकृतिक संसाधनों के संरक्षण की जरूरत संबंधी जागरूकता उत्पन्न करने और संवर्धन की दृष्टि से, पारिस्थितिकी, वन्य जीवन और पर्यावरण संबंधी संरक्षण के क्षेत्र में अनौपचारिक शिक्षा प्रदान करता है ।

4. **संरक्षण कार्यक्रम**

5. **पर्यावरण संबंधी आयोजना और समन्वयी**

6. **अनुसंधान और पारिस्थितिकी पुनरूत्पादन** - इन कार्यक्रमों के अंतर्गत विभिन्न संगठनों द्वारा शुरू की गई अनुसंधान परियोजनाओं को विभाग द्वारा सहायता दी जाती है। इस विभाग का लक्ष्य पारिस्थितिकी का विकास, क्षतिग्रस्त पारिस्थितिकी प्रणाली के पुनरूत्थान में विश्वविद्यालयों, वैज्ञानिक संस्थाओं और स्वैच्छिक संगठनों की अधिक सक्रिय भागीदारी प्राप्त करना है। इस विभाग ने पर्यावरण सम्बन्धी आकड़ों के संग्रह, संसाधन और प्रसार के लिए पर्यावरणीय सूचना प्रणाली स्थापित की है और इसने नशीले रासायनिक प्रदूषण नियंत्रण आदि के क्षेत्र में दस सूचना केन्द्र भी स्थापित किए हैं।

7. **अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग** :- इस स्कीम के अन्तर्गत, पर्यावरण संबंधी

1. **Secretariat-Economic Services:** This provides for expenditure on Secretariat and Headquarters of the Ministry of Environment and Forests.

Ecology and Environment

2. **Surveys** - The Botanical Survey of India, with its headquarters at Calcutta looks after (a) intensive floristic study in different parts of the country, (b) collection, Observation, identification and preparation of an inventory of the plant wealth in the form of national and regional floras and (c) studies of economic and medicinal plants.

Zoological Survey of India with its headquarters at Calcutta is responsible for carrying out the faunistic survey and research work in systematic Zoology, Animal Ecology, Zoolography of various groups of animals including marine fauna.

3. **Environmental Education/Training/Extension** - The Department gives priority to Environmental Education of almost all age groups of the country's population through exhibitions, training programmes, seminars/workshops. The Department is also involved in promoting environmental education by imparting non-formal education at the primary and secondary school level and in colleges and universities.

National Museum of Natural History is a centre set up under the Department to impart non-formal education to the school going children in the field of ecology, wildlife and environmental conservation with a view to create and promote awareness in the country about the need to conserve national natural resources.

4. **Conservation Programme.**

5. **Environmental Planning and Coordination.**

6. **Research and Ecological Regeneration :-** Under these programmes research projects undertaken by the various organisations are supported by the Department. The Department envisages more active participation of universities, scientific institutions and voluntary organisations in eco-development, restoration of damaged eco-systems and eco-regeneration of degraded areas. The Department has also set up environmental information system for collecting, processing and dissemination of environmental data and has also set up ten Information Centres in the field of toxic chemical pollution control etc.

7. **International Cooperation :-** Under this scheme, provisions are

अनुसंधान और पारिस्थितिकी पुनरुत्पादन के विकास के लिए संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ और अन्य अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संगठनों को दिए जाने वाले अंशदान का प्रावधान किया गया है।

प्रदूषण निवारण और नियंत्रण

8. **गंगा के प्रदूषण का निवारण :** गंगा नदी के प्रदूषित हिस्सों की सफाई के लिए एक कार्ययोजना तैयार की गई है और इसके कार्यान्वियन पर नजर रखने के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है। मुख्य कार्यक्रम दिकपरिवर्तन, मल (सीवर) सफाई और पम्पिंग केन्द्रों के नवीनीकरण से संबंधित है। वाराणसी शहर के लिए एक विशेष कार्यक्रम तैयार किया गया है जिसमें जल मल निकासी योजनाओं और उपचार संयंत्रों पर अधिक बल दिया गया है। निम्नलिखित योजनाएं शुरू करने का प्रस्ताव है :- (1) नदी से अपशिष्ट जल का अवरोधन और दिक्परिवर्तन (2) जैव-ऊर्जा जैसे संसाधनों को पुनः व्यवस्थित करके अपशिष्ट जल का उपचार (3) अन्य सफाई सम्बन्धी उपायों जैसे कि कम लागत की सफाई व्यवस्था, जीवजन्तु संरक्षण आदि।

9. **वायु और जल प्रदूषण का निवारण -** इस आयोजनागत कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कार्य की मुख्य मदें नीचे दी गई है: (i) केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियन्त्रण बोर्ड को सहायता अनुदान (ii) केन्द्रीय जल प्रयोगशाला (iii) राज्य सरकारों/केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियन्त्रण बोर्ड को उपकर की प्रतिपूर्ति (iv) तटीय प्रदूषण का निवारण (इसमें प्रयोगशाला शामिल हैं) और (v) प्रदूषण की दृष्टि से संगत योजनाओं का वित्तपोषण।

केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियन्त्रण बोर्ड की स्थापना 1974 में की गई थी। वायु (प्रदूषण का निवारण और नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1981 के लागू किए जाने से केन्द्रीय बोर्ड ने वायु प्रदूषण के निवारण और नियंत्रण के लिए जिम्मेवारी ले ली है।

10. **प्रभाव मूल्यांकन :** पर्यावरणीय प्रभाग मूल्यांकन अध्ययनों के लिए सूचना प्राप्त करने और विकास परियोजनाओं के पर्यावरणीय पहलू के साथ-साथ चुने हुए क्षेत्रों में विशिष्ट मार्ग निर्देशों के लिए प्रश्नावलियां तैयार की गई है। इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न विकास कार्यक्रम विचार के लिए विभाग को भेजे गए, जिन्हें अनुमोदित कर दिया गया।

11. **अन्य कार्यक्रम :-**

इनमें निम्नलिखित स्कीमें शामिल हैं :

क. पीताम्बर पन्त फैलोशिप ।

ख. राष्ट्रीय प्राकृतिक स्रोत प्रबन्ध व्यवस्था ।

12. **पारिस्थितिकी और पर्यावरण संबंधी पूंजीगत परिव्यय :** इस स्कीम के अन्तर्गत वैज्ञानिक और पर्यावरण अनुसंधान संबंधी सिविल इंजीनियरी निर्माण कार्यो के लिए प्रावधान किया गया है ।

वन और वन्य जीवन

13. **अनुसन्धान**

14. **शिक्षा और प्रशिक्षण -** वानिकी के नए लक्ष्यों का उद्देश्य देश में वनों के अन्तर्गत क्षेत्र में वृद्धि करना, वनों की उत्पादकता में सुधार करना और देश की ईधन की लकड़ी तथा इमारती लकड़ी सम्बन्धी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करना है। इन उद्देश्यों को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए और सभी सम्बंधित संस्थाओं/संगठनों के प्रयासों को समन्वित करने के लिए 31.12.86 को भारतीय वानिकी अनुसंधान और शिक्षा परिषद (भा.वा.अ.शि. प्र.) बनाई गई है।

वन अनुसंधान संस्थान, देहरादून को विभिन्न वानिकी कार्यकक्रमों को आवश्यक अनुसंधान संबंधी सहायता प्रदान करने और राज्य वन सेवा अधिकारी और वन रैंजर्स प्रशिक्षित करने का कार्य सौंपा गया है।

इंदिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय वन अकादमी, देहरादून : इस अकादमी का सृजन भारतीय वन विश्वविद्यालय का उन्नयन करके और वन अनुसंधान तथा विश्वविद्यालयों से संबंध विच्छेद करके 25 मई, 1987 को किया गया है। यह अकादमी भारतीय वन सेवा परिवीक्षार्थियों को प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए उत्तरदायी है ।

15. **वन संसाधनों के सर्वेक्षण और उपयोग :** योजना से देश की पारिस्थितिकी संबंधी सुरक्षा के लिए राष्ट्रीय आयोजना की बढ़ती हुई मांग को पूरा करने के लिए है।

16. **वन संरक्षण, विकास और सम्पोषण :** यह अन्धाधुन्ध वन कटाई को रोकने और वन भूमि को वन-भिन्न उपयोग में परिवर्तित करने को रोकने के लिए पहले से चल रहा कार्यक्रम है। वनों के प्रभावी संरक्षण के लिए वन संरक्षण बल को सुदृढ़ बनाने, चराई पर नियंत्रण, सिर पर लकड़ी की गठरियों के रूप में ईधन लकड़ी ले जाने पर प्रतिबंध और वैकल्पिक ईधन की पूर्ति का पता लगाया गया है। इसके अधीन कुछ महत्वपूर्ण योजनाएं निम्नलिखित हैं।

made for contribution to UNO and other International Organisations to develop Environmental Research and Eco-regeneration.

Prevention and Control of Pollution :

8. **Prevention of Pollution of Ganga** - An action plan has been drawn up for clearing the polluted stretches of River Ganga and to oversee its implementation. The major work programmes relate to diversion, sewer cleaning and renovation of pumping station. A special action programme for Varanasi city has been prepared with emphasis on drainage and sewerage schemes and treatment plants. The schemes proposed to be taken up are : (i) Interception and diversion of waste waters from the river (ii) Treatment of waste water with recovery of resources such as bioenergy (iii) Other sanitation measures, such as low cost sanitation, biological conservation etc.

9. **Prevention of air and water pollution** - The main items of work under this plan programme are: (i) Grants-in-aid to the Central Pollution Control Board; (ii) Central Water Laboratory; (iii) Reimbursement of Cess to State Governments/Central Pollution Control Board; (iv) Prevention of Coastal Pollution (including laboratory) and (v) Funding of pollutionally relevant schemes.

The Central Pollution Control Board was set up in 1974. With the enactment of Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981. The Central Board has also taken up the responsibilities for the prevention and control of air pollution.

10. **Impact Assessment:** For environmental impact assessment studies, questionnaires for eliciting information and environmental aspect of development projects as well as specific guidelines in selected sectors have been designed. Under this programme various development programmes are referred to the Department for consideration and are approved by Technical Committees constituted for the purpose.

11. **Other Programmes :-**

These include the following schemes :

(a). Pitamber Pant Fellowship.

(b). National Natural Resources Management System

12. **Capital Outlay on Ecology and Environment :-** Under this scheme, provisions are made for Civil Engineering Works for scientific and Environmental Research.

Forestry and Wild Life.

13. **Research**

14. **Education and Training:-** New goals in forestry aims at increasing the areas under forests in the country, improving the productivity of forests and meeting the requirements of fuelwood and timber in the country. Keeping in view these objectives and to coordinate the efforts of all the concerned institutes/organisations, the Indian Council of Forestry Research & Education (ICFRE) was formed on 31.12.1986.

Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun is charged with the responsibility of providing necessary research support to various forestry programmes and to train State Forest Service officers and Forest Rangers.

Indira Gandhi National Forest Academy, Dehra Dun: This Academy has been created on the 25th May, 1987 by upgrading the Indian Forest Colleges and delinking it from the Forest Research Institute & Colleges. The Academy is responsible for training the Indian Forest Service Probationers.

15. **Survey and Utilisation of Forest Resources** : This scheme meet the increasing demands of national planning for ecological security of the country.

16. **Forest Conservation, Development and Regeneration** : This is an on-going programme to check indiscriminate deforestation and diversion of forest land to non-forest use. Strengthening of Forests protection force, Control on grazing; restriction on removal of fuelwood as head loads and supply of alternative fuels have been identified for effective protection of forests. Following are some of the important schemes under this.

(क) **आधुनिक वन अग्नि नियंत्रण का आरंभः** योजना का उद्देश्य, महाराष्ट्र और उत्तर प्रदेश के कुछ क्षेत्रों में वन अग्नि के निवारण उन्मूलन और संसूयन का सिद्धान्ततः तथा तकनीकी नियंत्रण, परीक्षण तथा प्रदर्शन हैं।

(ख) **जैवीय हस्तक्षेप से वनों के संरक्षण के लिए आधारबूत संरचना का विकासः** स्कीम का मुख्य उद्देश्य कुछ राज्य सरकारों तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को वर्तमान संरक्षात्मक तंत्र की पुर्नस्थापना तथा संवेदनशील क्षेत्रों में सशस्त्र और संगठित गतिविधियों को प्रभावी रूप से लागू करना आदि है।

(ग) **जनजातीय विकास के लिए लाभकारी प्रचालन स्कीमः** इस का उद्देश्य वृक्ष तथा बांस की खेती और संबंधित गतिविधियों के द्वारा वनों तथा वनों की सीमाप्रांत में रहने वाले जनजातीय परिवारों की आर्थिक पुर्नस्थापना है।

17. **वन्य उत्पाद** : इस स्कीम के अंतर्गत, वनों के नजदीक रहने वाले लोगों को स्व-रोजगार प्रदान करने के लिए लाख जुताई कार्यक्रम शामिल है। इस कार्यक्रम से विशेषरूप से अनुसूचित जनजाति और अनुसूचित जाति के लोगों को लाभ होगा ।

18. **अन्य कार्यक्रमः-** इसके अर्न्तगत निम्नलिखित के लिए प्रावधान किया गया हैः (i) क्षेत्रीय निर्यातों के निजी सामान पर सीमाशुल्क और आयात शुल्क। (ii) केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन को भुगतान ।

19. **वन्य जीवन :** भारतीय वन्य जीवन संस्थान, देहरादून वन्यजीव प्रबन्ध पाठ्यक्रमों तथा अनुसंधान कार्यक्रम आयोजित करता है ताकि वन्य जीन प्रबन्ध में कार्मिकों के प्रशिक्षण और अनुसंधान से संबंधित लक्ष्य अविलम्ब प्राप्त किए जा सकें ।

राष्ट्रीय चिड़ियाघर देश में केवल एक ऐसा चिड़ियाघर है जो दुर्लभ और संकटापन्न जानवरों का संरक्षण करता है और प्रजनन बढ़ाता है उनके व्यवहार पुनरूत्पत्ति और पोषाहार के संबंध में अनुसंधान करता है।

केन्द्र द्वारा प्रयौजित निम्नलिखित अन्य योजनाएं वर्ष के लिए निर्धारित कार्यक्रम के अनुसार जारी हैं : चीता परियोजना (17 चीता सुरक्षित स्थल), राष्ट्रीय उद्यानों का विकास (30) राष्ट्रीय अभ्यारण्यों का विकास (80), चुने हुए चिड़ियाघरों के विकास के लिए सहायता (8) पदमजा नायडू हिमालयी और योजनाएं ग्रहीत प्रजनन और संकटापन्न जानवरों का पुनर्वास, प्रकृति संबंधी शिक्षा और व्यवस्था कार्यक्रम अनधिकृत शिकार और गैर कानूनी व्यापार का नियंत्रण, आसाम में गैंडों के संरक्षण और केन्द्रीय वन्य जीवन प्रभाग को सुदढ़ करना और विशेष कार्य के लिए परामर्श देना।

20. **राष्ट्रीय बंजरभूमि विकास मिशनः** राष्ट्रीय बंजरभूमि विकास बोर्ड की स्थापना मई, 1985 में की गई थी जिस का मुख्य उद्देश्य देश में एक विस्तरित वन्यकरण तथा वृक्षारोपण कार्यक्रम के जरिए बंजरभूमि का उत्पादात्मक प्रयोग करना है । पिछले 4 वर्षों के दौरान उक्त कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत किए गए कार्य की समीक्षा करने पर, देश के सामने भूमि के अपकर्षण और अवन्यीकरण की गंभीर चुनौती का सामना करने के लिए अधिक सुस्पष्ट तथा बहुअनुशासनिक प्रस्ताव की आवश्यकता सामने आई है । इस उद्देश्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए, बंजरभूमि विकास कार्यक्रम को प्रौद्योगिकी मिशन के स्तर तक लाने के लिए सुदृड़ तथा अधिक मजबूत बनाने का निर्णय लिया गया है । बंजरभूमि विकास पर राष्ट्रीय मिशन 5 अक्टूबर, 1989 को आरंभ किया गया । इस के मुख्य उद्देश्य इस प्रकार हैं:-

-- भूमि के अपकर्षण को रोकना करना,
-- बंजरभूमि को स्थायी प्रयोग के योग्य बनाना,
-- बायोगैस की उपलब्धता विशेषकर, जलाने की लकड़ी व चारे में वृद्धि करना ।
-- पारिस्थितिकी संतुलन को बनाए रखना ।

मिशन अपने आप में जनवरी, 1989 से अपनाए गए राष्ट्रीय बंजरभूमि विकास बोर्ड के पुनःसंरचित कार्यक्रम द्वारा प्रारंभ किए गए हैं ।

(a) **Introduction of Modern Forest Fire Control: The objective of** the Scheme is to devise, test and demonstrate **principles and** techniques of prevention, detection and suppression **of forest fires in** certain areas of Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh.

(b) **Development of Infrastructure for the protection of forests from biotic Interference**: The main objective of scheme is to assist some State Governments and Union Territories to enable them to develop infrastructure for reinforcement of existing protective mechanism and to counteract effectively the armed and organised activities in vulnerable areas etc.

(c) **Beneficiary Oriented Schemes for Tribal Development: Its** objectives are economic rehabilitation of the tribal families living in forest and forest fringees through tree and bamboo farming and allied activities.

17. **Forest Produce**:- This schme coves lac cultivation programme for providing self-employment to the people living near forests. The programme benefits particularly the people belonging to scheduled tribes and scheduled castes.

18. **Other Programmes :-** This includes provisions for :- (i) Customs and Import duties on personal effects of foreign experts. (ii) Payment to Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan.

19. **Wildlife :** The Wildlife Institute of India, Dehra Dun, conducts courses in wildlife management as well as research programme, in order to achieve the targets for the training of personnel and research in wildlife management without delay.

The National Zoological Park is the only zoological garden in the country that conserves and breeds rare and endangered animals, conducts research regarding their behaviour, reproduction and nutrition.

The other centrally sponsored schemes are dealing with Project Tiger (17 Tiger Reserves), Development of National parks (30), Development of National Sanctuaries (80), Assistance for Development of selected Zoos (8), Padmaja Naidu Himalayan schemes for Development of Captive Breeding and Rehabilitation and of endangered species, Nature Education and Interpretation Programme, Control of Poaching and Illegal Trade, Conservation of Rhinos in Assam and strengthening of Central Wild Life Division and consultancies for special tasks are continuing according to the programmes set for the year.

20. **National Mission on Wastelands Development**: The National Wastelands Development Board was set up in May, 1985 with the principel aim of bringing under productive use the wastelands in the country through a massiv programme of aforestation and tree planting. A review of the work done under the aforesaid programme during the last 4 years has brought out the need for a more broad-based and multi-disciplinary approach to deal with the serious challange of land degradation and deforestation facing the country. With this objective in view, it was decided to strengthen and upgrade the wastelands development programmes to the level of a Technology Mission. The National Mission on Wastelands Development was launched on October5, 1989. Its basic objectives are :

- Check land degradation.
- Put wastelands to sustainable use.
- Increase biomass availability, specially fuelwood and fodder,
- Restore the ecological balance.

The Mission itself was preceeded by the restructured programme of the National Wastelands Development Board taken up from January, 1989.

विदेश मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.23

विदेश मंत्रालय Ministry of External Affairs

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार हैः
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1989-90 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1989-90 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1990-91 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		...	450.60	450.60	...	447.82	447.82	...	504.31	504.31
पूंजी	Capital		...	64.40	64.40	...	52.53	52.53	...	73.34	73.34
जोड़	Total		...	515.00	515.00	...	500.35	500.35	...	577.65	577.65
1. सचिवालय - सामान्य सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-General Services	2052	...	40.00	40.00	...	31.85	31.85	...	39.75	39.7
विदेश कार्य	External Affairs										
2. राजदूतावास और मिशन	2. Embassies & Missions	2061	...	108.00	108.00	...	124.35	124.35	...	128.00	128.0
3. विशेष राजनयिक व्यय	3. Special Diplomatic Expdr.	2061	...	91.51	91.51	...	95.95	95.95	...	108.33	108.3
4. पासपोर्ट और उत्प्रवास	4. Passport & Emigration	2061	...	13.66	13.66	...	13.16	13.16	...	15.50	15.5
5. हज समिति को आर्थिक सहायता	5. Subsidy to Haj Committee	2061	...	2.24	2.24	...	1.24	1.24	...	2.24	2.2
6. *अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग*	6. *International Cooperation*										
6.01. संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ को अंशदान	6.01. Subscription to United Nations	2061	...	3.44	3.44	...	5.50	5.50	...	5.50	5.5
6.02. अन्य	6.02 Others	2061	...	0.92	0.92	...	1.70	1.70	...	1.60	1.6
जोड़		**Total**	**...**	**4.36**	**4.36**	**...**	**7.20**	**7.20**	**...**	**7.10**	**7.1**
7. भारतीय सांस्कृतिक सम्बन्ध परिषद को अनुदान	7. Grants to Indian Council for Cultural Relations	2061	...	9.00	9.00	...	9.68	9.68	...	12.00	12.0
8. आतिथ्य संगठन	8. Hospitality Organisation	2061	...	3.00	3.00	...	2.85	2.85	...	3.00	3.0
9. अन्तरराष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन/बैठकें	9. International Conferences/ Meetings	2061	...	0.40	0.40	...	0.95	0.95	...	0.40	0.4
10. अन्य व्यय	10. Other Expenditure	2061	...	5.00	5.00	...	6.90	6.90	...	7.00	7.0
जोड़ - विदेश कार्य	**Total- External Affairs**		**...**	**237.17**	**237.17**	**...**	**262.28**	**262.28**	**...**	**283.57**	**283.5**
11. कर्नाटक सरकार को अनुदान	11. Grant to Government of Karnataka	3601	...	...	...	...	2.59	2.59	...	...	...
अन्य देशों के साथ तकनीकी और आर्थिक सहयोग	**Technical & Economic Cooperation with Other Countries**										
12. *अन्य देशों के साथ सहयोग*	12. Cooperation with Other Countries										
12.01. बंगलादेश	12.01 Bangladesh	3605	...	0.95	0.95	...	0.91	0.91	...	0.97	0.9
		7605	...	10.00	10.00	...	1.00	1.00	...	5.00	5.0
जोड़		**Total**	**...**	**10.95**	**10.95**	**...**	**1.91**	**1.91**	**...**	**5.97**	**5.9**
12.02. भूटान	12.02 Bhutan	3605	...	69.60	69.60	...	70.72	70.72	...	72.43	72.4
		7605	...	2.40	2.40	...	0.88	0.88	...	1.34	1.3
जोड़		**Total**	**...**	**72.00**	**72.00**	**...**	**71.60**	**71.60**	**...**	**73.77**	**73.7**
12.03. नेपाल	12.03 Nepal	3605	...	19.00	19.00	...	15.99	15.99	...	22.79	22.7
12.04. अन्य विकासशील देश	12.04 Other Developing Countries	3605	...	65.00	65.00	...	49.78	49.78	...	66.18	66.1
12.05. अफ्रीकी निधि के अन्तर्गत सहायता	12.05 Aid under AFRICA Fund	3605	...	16.68	16.68	...	11.50	11.50	...	16.42	16.4
जोड़		**Total**	**...**	**183.63**	**183.63**	**...**	**150.78**	**150.78**	**...**	**185.13**	**185.1**
लोक निर्माण कार्य	**Public Works**										
13. विदेशों में भूमि और भवनों का अधिग्रहण	13. Acquisition of Land & Buildings abroad	4059	...	36.00	36.00	...	36.00	36.00	...	52.00	52.0
आवास	**Housing**										
14. रिहाइशी भवन	14. Residential Buildings	4216	...	16.00	16.00	...	14.40	14.40	...	15.00	15.0
आपूर्ति और निपटान	Supplies and Disposals										
15. भारत आपूर्ति मिशन	15. India Supply Mission	2057	...	2.20	2.20	...	2.20	2.20	...	2.20	2.2
16. तिब्बती चिकित्सा और ज्योतिष संस्था को ऋण	16. Loans to Tibetan Medical & Astrological Instt.	7615	...	...	...	...	0.25	0.25	...	...	...
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		**...**	***515.00***	***515.00***	**...**	***500.35***	***500.35***	**...**	***577.65***	***577.6***

1. **सचिवालय -** इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत विदेश मंत्रालय के सचिवालय पर होने वाले व्यय की तथा विदेशों में प्रचार कार्य के लिए व्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है। संशोधित अनुमान 1989-90 और बजट अनुमान 1990-91 में बजट अनुमान 1989-90 की तुलना में कम्प्यूटरीकरण और आपातकालीन संचार श्रृंखला में अनुमान से कम व्यय होने के कारण बचत हुई है ।

2. **राजदूतावास और मिशन-** इसके अन्तर्गत विदेशों मे भारत के प्रतिनिधित्व पर व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है, जो विभिन्न देशों में हमारे हितों को ध्यान में रखते हुए आकार और स्तर की दृष्टि से अलग अलग है। विदेशों में 140 मिशन / पोस्ट हैं । बजट अनुमान 1989-90 की तुलना में संशोधित अनुमान 1989-90 और बजट अनुमान 1990-91 में अधिक व्यवस्था किए जाने के प्राथमिक कारण हैं — अमेरिकी डालर, पोंड स्टर्लिंग और जर्मन मार्क जैसी मुख्य विदेशी मुद्राओं में और इसी प्रकार भारतीय रुपए की विनिमय दरों में विश्वव्यापी प्रतिकूल परिवर्तन और विश्व भर में मुद्रा-स्फीति की प्रवृत्ति, प्रबल सुरक्षा व्यवस्था को ध्यान में रखते हुए श्री लंका और इस्लामाबाद स्थित हमारे मिशनों में अतिरिक्त सुरक्षा प्रबन्धों की व्यवस्था, अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण व्यक्तियों के विदेशी दौरों पर अतिरिक्त व्यय, विदेशों में प्रचार पर अतिरिक्त और वियतनाम में हो-ची-मिन्ह नगर में एक नया मिशन खोलना ।

3. **विशेष राजनयिक व्यय -** इसके अन्तर्गत विवेकाधीन व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है। बजट अनुमान 1989-90 की अपेक्षा संशोधित अनुमान 1989-90 और बजट अनुमान 1990-91 में वृद्धि इस क्षेत्र में क्रियाकलापों के स्तर में वृद्धि हो जाने के कारण हुई है ।

4. **पासपोर्ट और उत्प्रवास -** इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत, भारत में पासपोर्ट

1. **Secretariat** – This provides for the expenditure on Secretariat o Ministry of External Affairs and expenditure on External Publicit There is a saving in RE 1989-90 and BE 1990-91 in Compariso to B 1989-90 due to lesser estimated expenditure on computerisation ar Emergency Telecommunication link.

2. **Embassies & Missions** - This provides for expenditure on India representation abroad, varying in size and level with regard to our inte est in different countries. There are 140 Missions/Posts abroad. Th enhanced provision is RE 1989-90 and BE 1990-91 in Comparison t BE 1989-90 is primarily due to global adverse exchange rat fluctuations of major foreign currencies like U.S. dollar, Pound sterlir and German Mark vis-a-vis Indian Rupee and the world-wic inflationary trends, provision for additional security arangements fo our Missions in Sri Lanka and Islamabad in view of the prevailir security conditions in these countries, additional expenditure on VVI visits abroad, additional expenditure on external publicity and openir of a new Mission in Ho Chi Minh City in Vietnam.

3. **Special Diplomatic Expenditure:-** This provides for discretionar expenditure. Increase in RE 1989-90 and BE 1990-91 compared to B 1989-90 is due to the increased level of activities in this sphere.

4. **Passport and Emigration :-** This provides for expenditure on

कार्यालयों के व्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है। इसके लिए बजट अनुमान 1989-90 में आवश्यकता के अनुरूप कम व्यवस्था की गई है । किन्तु बजट अनुमान 1990-91 में अधिक व्यवस्था मुख्यतः पासपोर्ट फार्मो और पुस्तिकाओं की छपाई, कम्प्यूटर कार्यक्रम और नागपुर में एक नया पासपोर्ट कार्यालय खोलने के लिए अतिरिक्त धन की आवश्यकता के कारण की गई है ।

5. **हज समिति को आर्थिक सहायता** :- इसमें हज यात्रियों के लिए हवाई जहाज भाड़े के संबंध में हज समिति को आर्थिक सहायता दिए जाने की व्यवस्था की गई है । संशोधित अनुमान 1989-90 में आवश्यकता के अनुरूप व्यवस्था की गई है ।

6. **अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग** - इस शीर्ष में संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ, राष्ट्रमण्डलीय सचिवालय तथा फाउंडेशन, दक्षेस सचिवालय तथा अन्य अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संगठनों को दिए जाने वाले अंशदान की अदायगी की व्यवस्था शामिल है। संशोधित अनुमान 1989-90 और बजट अनुमान 1990-91 में अधिक व्यवस्था अमेरिकी डालर और पौंड स्टर्लिंग तथा इसी अनुपात में भारतीय रुपए की विनिमय दरों में प्रतिकूल प्रभाव के परिणामस्वरूप इन संगठनों में रुपए के रूप में अधिक अंशदान दिए जाने के कारण है ।

7. **सहायता अनुदान** - इस शीर्ष में भारतीय सांस्कृतिक संबंध परिषद तथा अन्य स्वायत्त संगठनों को सहायता अनुदान दिए जाने के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है। भारतीय सांस्कृतिक संबंध परिषद् भारत और अन्य मित्र देशों के बीच सांस्कृतिक संबंधों को बढ़ावा देने के कार्य में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा रहा है । बजट अनुमान 1989-90 की अपेक्षा संशोधित अनुमान 1989-90 और बजट अनुमान 1990-91 में आई.सी.सी.आर. के लिए अधिक व्यवस्था परिषद की सामान्य गतिविधियों में वृद्धि होने, सांस्कृतिक प्रतिनिधि मंडलों की आवाजाई की संख्या में वृद्धि और भारत में सांस्कृतिक कार्य सम्पन्न करने के कारण हुए अधिक व्यय को पूरा करने के लिए है ।

8. **आतिथ्य संगठन** :- इसके अन्तर्गत भारत में आने वाले संभ्रांतजनों के आतिथ्य के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है। ।

9. **अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन/बैठकें** :- इसमें अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन/बैठकों में होने वाले व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की जाती है । बजट अनुमान 1990-91 में संशोधित अनुमान 1989-90 की अपेक्षा अधिक व्यवस्था वास्तविक आवश्यकता के अनुरूप है ।

10. **अन्य व्यय** - इसमें पड़ोसी देशों के साथ लगी सीमाओं पर सीमांकन करने, विदेशों में भारतीय मिशनों में हिन्दी का प्रचार करने, संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ आदि में प्रतिनिधिमंडल भेजने, नेहरू अवार्ड, विदेश मंत्रालय के होस्टल, विदेशों स्थित मिशनों में गणतन्त्र दिवस और स्वतंत्रता दिवस मनाने और अन्य देशों को आपात राहत आपूर्ति करने के लिए व्यवस्था है ।

11. **कर्नाटक सरकार को अनुदानः**- कर्नाटक सरकार को बंगलौर में द्वितीय दक्षेस सम्मेलन के दौरान जुटाई गई सुविधाओं के सम्बन्ध में 2.59 करोड़ रुपए की राशि की वापसी अदायगी करने के सरकारी निर्णय के अनुसरण में बजट अनुमान 1989-90 में समुचित व्यवस्था की गई है ।

12. **अन्य देशों के साथ तकनीकी और आर्थिक सहयोगः**- इसमें बंगलादेश, भूटान, नेपाल, श्रीलंका, मालदीव, बर्मा, अफगानिस्तान, मोरिशस, इथोपिया, तंजानिया, मलेशिया, लाओस, वियतनाम, कम्पूचिया, फिलीपीन्स, केन्या, थाईलैंड, जिम्बाबवे और एशिया, अफ्रीका तथा लेटिन अमेरिका के बहुत से देशों जैसे पड़ौसी देशों तथा अन्य विकासशील देशों के साथ सम्पन्न द्विपक्षीय करारों तथा विशिष्ट कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत आर्थिक और तकनीकी सहायता दिए जाने के लिए व्यवस्था है । इसमें दक्षेस और स्काप कार्यक्रमों के लिए और फिलस्तीनी विस्थापितों को राहत देने तथा अफ्रीका निधि के अन्तर्गत सहायता की व्यवस्था भी सम्मिलित है।संशोधित अनुमान 1989-90 में कम व्यवस्था किए जाने का कारण है—बंगलादेश और नेपाल की सहायता, दक्षेस और स्केप कार्यक्रम, आई.टी.ई.सी. कार्यक्रमों और अफ्रीका निधि के अन्तर्गत सहायता, अन्य विकासशील देशों की सहायता और बंगला देश तथा भूटान को उधार देने के लिए व्यय राशि की आवश्यकता ।

वर्ष 1990-91 में अधिक व्यवस्था बंगलादेश और भूटान को सहायता और ऋण के स्तर में हुई वृद्धि को समायोजित करने, अफ्रीका निधि के अन्तर्गत सहायता देने, आई.टी.ई.सी. कार्यक्रम और मालदीव और अन्य विकासशील देशों को सहायता देने के कारण है ।

13. **विदेश में भूमि और भवनों का अधिग्रहणः**— इसमें विदेश-स्थित मिशनों द्वारा कार्यालय तथा रिहायशी उद्देश्यों के लिए भवनों के निर्माण और अधिग्रहण पर व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है । बजट अनुमान 1990-91 में अतिरिक्त व्यवस्था परियोजनाओं के निर्माण के व्यय में वृद्धि और किराए पर होने वाले भारी व्यय को बचाने के दृष्टिकोण से विदेशों में सम्पत्तियों की खरीद के कारण है ।

14. **भारत आपूर्ति मिशन** - इसके अन्तर्गत लंदन तथा वाशिंगटन स्थित आपूर्ति स्कंधों पर व्यय के लिए व्यवस्थाएं शामिल हैं । संशोधित अनुमान 1989-90 और बजट अनुमान 1990-91 की व्यवस्था में बजट अनुमान 1989-90 की अपेक्षा कोई परिवर्तन नहीं किया गया है ।

passport offices in India. Reduced provision based on requirements has been made in RE 1989-90. But the higher provision in BE 1990-91 is mainly due to additional requirement of funds for printing of Passport forma and booklets, Computerisation programme and opening of a new Passport office at Nagpur.

5. **Subsidy to Haj Committee** :- This provides for subsidy to Haj Commettee towards air fares for Haj Pildgrims. Less provision has been made in RE 1989-90 based on requirements.

6. **International Cooperation** :- This provides for the mandatory payment of subscription to UNO, Commonwealth Secretariat, Comonwealth Foundation, SAARC Secretariat and other international capital organisations. The enhanced provision in RE 1989-90 and BE 1990-91 has been made due to increase in Rupee content of Contributions to such organisations as a result of adverse affect of revision of exchange rate of U.S. dollar and Pound Sterling vis-a-vis Indian Rupee.

7. **Grants-in-Aid** - This provides for Grants-in-Aid to Indian Council of Cultural Relations and other autonomous organisations. The Indian Council of Cultural Relations is playing an important role in promoting the cultural relations between India and other friendly countries. The increased provision for I.C.C.R. in RE 1989-90 and BE 1990-91 over BE 1989-90 is to meet the expenditure on increased general activities of the Council, increase in the number of incoming and outgoing Cultural delegations, and for holding cultural performance in India.

8. **Hospitality Organisation** - This includes provision for entertainment of dignitaries visiting India.

9. **International Conferences/Meeting** :- This provides for the expenditure on international Conference Meetings. The enhanced provision in RE 1989-90 in Comparison to BE 1989-90 has been based on actual requirement.

10. **Other Expenditure** - This includes provision for demarcation of Boundaries with neighbouring Countries, Propagation of Hindi in Indian Missions abroad, Delegations to U.N. etc., Nehru Awards, EA Hostels, Republic Day and Independance Day Celebrations in Missions abroad and Emergency Relief supplies to other Countries.

11. **Grant to Government of Karnataka** :- In pursuance of government decision to reimburse to Govt. of Karnataka a sum of Rs.2.59 crores in connection with the facilities provided by them for second SAARC submit at Bangalore, a suitable provision has been made in RE 1989-90.

12. **Technical and Economic Cooperation with other countries**:- This provision is made for extending the Technical and Economic Assistasnce under various bilateral agreements and other special programmes to neighbouring and other developing countries like Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Maldives, Burma, Afghanistan, Mauritious, Ethiopia, Tanzania, Malaysia, Lagos, Vietnam, Kampuchea, Philippines, Kenya, Thailand, Zimbabwe and many other countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America. This also includes SAARC programmes, SCAAP programmes and Relief to Palestinian Refugees and Aid under AFRICA Fund. Less provision has been made in RE 1989-90 due to reduced requirement of funds for Aid to Bangladesh and Nepal and for SAARC and SCAAP programmes, Aid under I.T.E.C. programmes and AFRICA Fund, Aid to other developing countries and Loans to Bangladesh and Bhutan.

Enhanced provision has been made in 1990-91 to cater to increased level of Aids and Loans to Bangladesh and Bhutan, Aidunder AFRICA Fund, I.T.E.C. programme and Aid to Maldives and otehr developing countries.

13. **Acquisition of Land and Building abroad** :- This provides for expenditure on acquisition and construction of buildings for office and residential purposes in Missions abroad. The additional provision in BE 1990-91 has been made due to increased expenditure on construction projects and purchase of properties abroad with a view to save heavy expenditure on rentals.

14. **Indian Supply Missions** - This includes the expenditure on Supply Wings in London and Washington. There is no variation in provision for RE 1989-90 and BE 1990-91 compared to BE 1989-90.

वित्त मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF FINANCE

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.24

आर्थिक कार्य विभाग Department of Economic Affairs

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार हैः

A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1989-90 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1989-90 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1990-91 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	*Revenue*		60.00	330.89	390.89	32.00	390.52	422.52	28.75	391.96	420.71
पूंजी	*Capital*		*50.00*	*99.13*	*149.13*	*71.00*	*98.20*	*169.20*	*35.00*	*205.15*	*240.15*
जोड़	**Total**		**110.00**	**430.02**	**540.02**	**103.00**	**488.72**	**591.72**	**63.75**	**597.11**	**660.86**
1. सचिवालय सामान्य सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-General Services	2052	...	9.58	9.58	...	10.25	10.25	...	12.89	12.89
अन्य राजकोषीय सेवाएं	**Other Fiscal Services**										
2. राष्ट्रीय बचत संगठन	2. National Savings Organisation	2047	...	7.09	7.09	...	7.33	7.33	...	8.00	8.00
3. अनिवार्य जमा योजना,1974 (आयकरदाता) के अन्तर्गत जमा रकम पर ब्याज	3. Interest on deposits under Compulsory Deposits (Income Tax Payers) Scheme,1974	2047	...	58.00	58.00	...	75.00	75.00	...	55.00	55.00
4. अन्य व्यय	4. Other Expenditure	2047	...	3.21	3.21	...	3.06	3.06	...	3.29	3.29
अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	**Other Administrative Services**										
5. अन्य व्यय	5. Other Expenditure	2070	...	3.09	3.09	...	3.10	3.10	0.10	2.53	2.63
विविध सामान्य सेवाएं	**Miscellaneous General Services**										
6. विनिमय द्वारा निवल हानि	6. Net loss by exchange	2075	...	...	...	...	33.87	33.87	...	...	...
7. अन्य कार्यक्रम	7. Other programmes	2075	...	0.13	0.13	...	0.13	0.13	...	0.13	0.13
आवास के लिए ऋण	**Loans for Housing**										
8. कल्याण संगठनों के लिए रेलवे को ऋण	8. Loans to Railways Welfare Organisation	6216	...	...	...	...	3.00	3.00	...	...	...
सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण	**Social Security and Welfare**										
9. सामान्य बीमा कंपनी द्वारा गरीबों के लिए बीमा-योजना	9. Insurance schemes for the poor through GIC,etc.	2235	8.00	5.00	13.00	4.00	4.75	8.75	5.00	5.00	10.00
10. भूमिहीन कृषि मजदूरों के लिए बीमा योजना	10. Insurance scheme for landless agricultural labourers	2235	12.00	...	12.00	8.00	...	8.00	6.00	...	6.00
11. नवम्बर 1984 के दंगों से प्रभावित लोगों के उधार पर ब्याज सहायता	11. Interest Relief on loans to persons affected by November 1984 Riots	2235	...	...	...	...	1.00	1.00	...	8.00	8.00
12. अन्य व्यय	12. Other Expenditure	2235	...	0.20	0.20	...	0.19	0.19	...	0.23	0.23
अन्य उद्योगों और खनिजों के लिए ऋण	**Loans for other Industries and Minerals**										
13. उत्पाद-शुल्क राहत योजना के अंतर्गत ऋण	13. Loans under the Excise Relief Scheme	6885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.00	100.00
रेलवे को ऋण	**Loans to Railways**										
14. रेलवे विकास निधि को ऋण	14. Loans to Railways Development Fund	7002	...	51.40	51.40	5.00	51.85	56.85	...	57.15	57.15
नौवहन के लिए ऋण	**Loans for Shipping**										
15. नौवहन कंपनियों के लिए ऋण	15. Loans to shipping companies	7052	50.00	...	50.00	66.00	...	66.00	35.00	...	35.00
अन्य परिवहन सेवाएं	**Other Transport Services**										
16. लाभांश राहतों और अन्य रियायतों के द्वारा रेलवे को आर्थिक सहायता	16. Subsidy to Railways towards dividend reliefs and other concessions	3075	...	227.30	227.30	...	233.97	233.97	...	278.75	278.75
अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	**Other General Economic Services**										
17. शहरी गरीबों के लिए स्वरोजगार कार्यक्रम	17. Self Employment Programme for Urban poor	3475	40.00	...	40.00	20.00	...	20.00	17.65	...	17.65
18. युद्ध-जोखिम (मेरिन-हल्स) पुनर्बीमा योजनाएं आदि	18. War Risks (Marine Hulls) Re-insurance Schemes etc.	3475	...	1.25	1.25	...	1.01	1.01	...	0.81	0.81
19. आपात जोखिम बीमा निधियों को/से निवल अंतरण	19. Net transfers to/from Emergency Risks Insurance Funds	3475	...	0.06	0.06	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.05	0.05
20. भारतीय निवेश केन्द्र को अनुदान	20. Grants to Indian Investment Centre	3475	...	3.20	3.20	...	3.60	3.60	...	3.80	3.80
21. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग	21. International Cooperation	3475	...	1.30	1.30	...	1.31	1.31	...	1.38	1.38
22. अन्य व्यय	22. Other Expenditure	3475	...	1.36	1.36	...	1.78	1.78	...	1.98	1.98
अन्य देशों के साथ तकनीकी तथा आर्थिक सहायता	**Technical and Economic Cooperation with other Countries**										
23. संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम को अंशदान	23. Contribution to U.N.D.P.	3605	...	8.12	8.12	...	8.12	8.12	...	8.12	8.12
24. अन्य देशों के साथ सहयोग	24. Cooperation with other countries	3605	...	2.00	2.00	...	2.00	2.00	...	2.00	2.00
जोड़		*Total*	...	*10.12*	*10.12*	...	*10.12*	*10.12*	...	*10.12*	*10.12*
25. विदेशी सरकारों को अग्रिम	25. Advances to Foreign Governments										
(क) मारीशस	(a) Mauritius	7605	...	8.65	8.65	...	3.92	3.92	...	1.50	1.50
(ख) गुयाना	(b) Guyana	7605	...	...	...	...	3.00	3.00	...	7.00	7.00

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1989-90 Budget			संशोधित 1989-90 Revised			बजट 1990-91 Budget		
			आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
(ग) श्रीलंका	(c) Sri Lanka	7605	...	11.30	11.30	...	5.55	5.55	...	15.00	15.00
(घ) वियतनाम	(d) Vietnam	7605	...	17.25	17.25	...	19.73	19.73	...	12.00	12.00
(ङ) उगांडा	(e) Uganda	7605	...	3.00	3.00	...	4.00	4.00	...	...	...
(च) सूरीनाम	(f) Surinam	7605	...	5.00	5.00	...	...	...	...	4.06	4.06
(छ) जाम्बिया	(g) Zambia	7605	...	...	...	...	3.00	3.00	...	7.00	7.00
(ज) मोजाम्बिक	(h) Mozambique	7605	...	0.03	0.03	...	0.25	0.25	...	0.14	0.14
(झ) निकारागुआ	(i) Nicaragua	7605	...	2.50	2.50	...	3.90	3.90	...	1.30	1.30
जोड़	*Total*		...	*47.73*	*47.73*	...	*43.35*	*43.35*	...	*48.00*	*48.00*
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***110.00***	***430.02***	***540.02***	***103.00***	***488.72***	***591.72***	***63.75***	***597.11***	***660.86***

ग. पूंजी परिव्यय	**C. Plan Outlay**	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
अन्य मासान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	Other General Economic Services	13475	40.00	...	40.00	20.00	...	20.00	17.65	...	17.65
रेलवे	Railways	13002	...	...	...	5.00	...	5.00	...	...	...
नौवहन	Shipping	13052	50.00	...	50.00	66.00	...	66.00	35.00	...	35.00
सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण	Social Security and Welfare	22235	20.00	...	20.00	12.00	...	12.00	11.00	...	11.00
अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	Other Administrative Services	32070	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.10	...	0.10
जोड़	**Total**		**110.00**	**...**	**110.00**	**103.00**	**...**	**103.00**	**63.75**	**...**	**63.75**

1. इसमें आर्थिक कार्य विभाग के सचिवालय के व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था है। बजट अनुमान 1990-91 में सामान्य वृद्धि के अलावा इसमें एशियाई विकास बैंक के शासक मण्डल की नई दिल्ली में 23वीं वार्षिक बैठक आयोजित करने पर होने वाले व्यय की व्यवस्था शामिल है।

2. इसमें देश भर में क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों के नेटवर्क सहित राष्ट्रीय बचत संगठन के व्यय की व्यवस्था है। संशोधित अनुमान 1989-90 और बजट अनुमान 1990-91 में अधिक ऊंचे लक्ष्य तक धन का संग्रह करने के लिए प्रचार कार्य पर किए जाने वाले अधिक व्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है।

3. यह व्यवस्था अनिवार्य जमा (आयकरदाता) योजना, 1974 के अन्तर्गत ब्याज संदायों पर सामान्य व्यय के लिए है।

4. इसमें मुख्यतः बचत प्रमाण पत्रों, चैक आदि के मुद्रण की लागत और अतिरिक्त परिलब्धियां (अनिवार्य जमा) अधिनियम 1974 के अन्तर्गत अदायगियां शामिल हैं।

5. यह व्यवस्था नौवें वित्त आयोग के लिए,क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों के कर्मचारियों के लिए स्थापित राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक न्यायाधिकरण, औद्योगिक तथा वित्तीय पुनर्निर्माण अपीलीय प्राधिकरण, औद्योगिक तथा वित्तीय पुनर्निर्माण अपीलीय प्राधिकरण, औद्योगिक तथा वित्तीय पुनर्निर्माण बोर्ड के लिए की गई है।

6. यह व्यवस्था केन्द्रीय सरकार के खाते से' भारत से प्रेषित धनराशियों के संबंध में, विदेशी मुद्रा विनिमय दरों में होने वाले परिवर्तनों के कारण उत्पन्न होने वाली निवल घट-बढ़ की द्योतक है।

7. इसमें मुख्यतः मियाद निकले हुए मामलों में केन्द्रीय प्रतिभूतियों पर ब्याज के भुगतान और सरकारी खातों में जमा अदावी प्रतिभूतियों के संबंध में भुगतान आदि के लिए व्यवस्थाएं शामिल हैं।

8. रेलकर्मचारियों के लिए आवास व्यवस्था आरम्भ करने हेतु हाल ही में स्थापित भारतीय रेलवे कल्याण संगठन की प्रारम्भिक पूंजी आवश्यकताओं को सहायता देने की व्यवस्था वर्ष 1989-90 के संशोधित अनुमानों में शामिल है।

9. यह व्यवस्था साधारण बीमा निगम और इसकी सहायक कम्पनियों द्वारा निर्धनों के लिए चलाई जा रही विभिन्न बीमा योजनाओं के लिए हैं।

10. भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम ने 15 अगस्त 1987 से देश भर में भूमिहीन कृषि मजदूरों से लिए एक ग्रुप बीमा योजना शुरू की है। इस योजना के अंतर्गत 1,000 रुपए की बीमा सुरक्षा प्रदान की जाती है और किसी भी भूमिहीन कृषि मजदूर की मृत्यु हो जाने की दशा में उसके द्वारा नामित व्यक्ति को जीवन बीमा निगम द्वारा यह रकम अदा की जाती है। इस योजना से लगभग 30 करोड़ भूमिहीन कृषि मजदूरों को फायदा पहुंचेगा।

11. इसमें नवम्बर, 1984 के दंगों से प्रभावित लोगों को उनके अपने सामान्य व्यवसाय में लगाने, अपने घरों की मरम्मत आदि करने में समर्थ

1. The provision is for the Secretariat expenditure of the Department of Economic Affairs. Budget Estimates 1990-91 include, besides normal growth, provision for expenditure on holding of 23rd Annual Meeting of the Board of Governors of the Asian Development Bank at New Delhi.

2. The provision is for expenditure of National Savings Organisation with its net work of regional offices all over the country. Revised Estimates 1989-90 and Budget Estimates 1990-91 provide increased expenditure on publicity to achieve higher target of collections.

3. The provision is for normal expenditure on interest payment under the Compulsory Deposits (Income-tax Payers) Scheme, 1974.

4. The provision is mainly for cost of printing saving certificates, cheque books etc. and payments under the Additional Emoluments (Compulsory Deposit) Act, 1974.

5. Provision is for the Ninth Finance Commission, National Industrial Tribunal setup for regional rural bank employees, Appellate Authority for industrial and financial reconstruction, Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction, etc.

6. This represents the net effect due to exchange variations in respect of remittances from India on Central Government's account.

7. Includes provision mainly for interest payment on Central securities in time-barred cases and payment in connection with unclaimed securities credited to Government Accounts, etc.

8. The provision included in the Revised Estimates 1989-90 is for providing initial seed capital requirement of the newly constituted Indian Railway Welfare Organisation for initiating housing scheme for Railwaymen.

9. The provision is for various insurance schemes for the poor through GIC and its subsidiaries.

10. A group insurance scheme for landless agricultural labourers was introduced all over the country by the Life Insurance Corporation of India with effect from 15th August, 1987. The scheme envisages insurance cover of Rs.1000/- which is payable by Life Insurance Corporation to the nominee of a landless agricultural labourer in the event of his death. It will benefit nearly 30 million landless agricultural labourers.

11. The provision is made for providing interest relief on loans advanced by the commercial banks to persons affected by November,

बनाने हेतु वाणिज्यिक बैंकों द्वारा दिए गए ऋणों पर ध्यान में छूट देने की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

12. इसमें गरीबों के लिए प्रतिरक्षित बचत योजना के लिए बीमे के अंश की व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

13. इस योजना के अधीन वित्तीय रूप से कमजोर इकाईयों को पुनःगतिशीलता प्राप्त करने में सहायता प्रदान करने के उद्देश्य से उत्पाद शुल्क की सीमा तक ब्याज मुक्त ऋण देने की व्यवस्था है ।

14. यह व्यवस्था रेलवे को उसके पिछले उधारों पर सामान्य राजस्व को ब्याज की अदायगी करने के लिए उधार दिए जाने और आयोजना स्कीमों के वित्तपोषण के लिए की गई है ।

15. यह व्यवस्था भूतपूर्व नौवहन विकास निधि समिति की पिछली वचनबद्धताओं को पूरा करने के लिए नौवहन कम्पनियों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए की गई है ।

16. इसके अंतर्गत सामान्य राजस्व में से रेलवे को देय लाभांश राहत और अन्य रियायतों के स्थान पर आर्थिक सहायता की व्यवस्था है।

17. शहरी निर्धनों के लिए एक स्वरोजगार कार्यक्रम योजना 1 सितम्बर 1986 से प्रारम्भ की गई थी । इस योजना के अंतर्गत एक ऋणकर्ता 5000 रुपए तक ऋण लेने का पात्र है जिस पर 10 प्रतिशत प्रतिवर्ष ब्याज लिया जाएगा । केन्द्रीय सरकार बैंकों को 25 प्रतिशत की पूंजी संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता उपलब्ध कराती है । यह योजना 10,000 या उससे अधिक जनसंख्या वाले उन क्षेत्रों पर लागू है, जो एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत नहीं आते ।

18 और 19. विभिन्न जोखिम बीमा योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत प्राप्त प्रीमियमों को लोक खाते की आरक्षण निधि में अन्तरित कर दिया जाता है जिसमें से इन योजनाओं के व्यय को पूरा किया जाता है । इन लेन देनों को भारतीय समेकित निधि के माध्यम से पूरा किया जाता है । यह व्यवस्था मुख्यतया युद्ध जोखिम (मेरीन हल्ज) पुनः बीमा के लिए है । इसमें आपात जोखिम (माल, कारखाने तथा उपक्रम) बामा योजनाओं की बकाया राशि का निपटान भी शामिल हे ।

20. यह अनुदान भारतीय निवेश केन्द्र को अपना स्थापना व्यय पूरा करने के लिए दिया जाता है । यह केन्द्र भारत में अनिवासी भारतीयों द्वारा किए जाने वाले निवेश सहित विदेशी निवेशों को प्रोत्साहित करता है, विदेशी से प्रौद्योगिकी का आयात सुलभ कराता है और भारत की निवेश नीतियों और प्रक्रियाओं आदि के बारे में समुद्रपारीय निवेशकों को सूचना प्रदान करता है ।

21. इसमें एशियाई विकास बैंक की तकनीकी सहायता योजना, तकनीकी सहयोग के लिए राष्ट्र मंडल निधि में अंशदान और अफ्रीकी विकास बैंक के साथ तकनीकी सहयोग करार के अन्तर्गत विशेषज्ञों और परामर्शदाताओं के लिए व्यवस्थाएं शामिल है ।

22. इसमें भारतीय आर्थिक सेवा अधिकारियों के प्रशिक्षण, वाशिंगटन और ब्रुसेल्ज, में भारत के राजदूतावास के आर्थिक स्कंध और राष्ट्रीय व्यावहारिक आर्थिक अनुसंधान परिषद, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय आर्थिक सम्बन्ध अनुसंधान परिषद आदि के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

23 व 24. इसमें संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम में अंशदान और कोलम्बो योजना के अन्तर्गत दक्षिण और दक्षिण-पूर्व एशिया को तकनीकी सहायता दिए जाने की व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

25. इसके अन्तर्गत मित्र विकासशील देशों को आसान शर्तों पर सहायता के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

1984 riots, to enable them to reestablish themselves in their normal occupation and for repairs to their houses, etc.

12. This includes provision for the insurance element of Protected Savings Scheme for the poor.

13. Under this Scheme financially weak units are eligible for an interest free loan limited to part of the excise duty payable by them with the objective of helping them regain viability.

14. Provision is made for payment of loans to Railways for paying interest to General Revenues on past loans and financing Plan schemes.

15. The provision is for providing financial assistance to the shipping companies in respect of past commitments of the erstwhile Shipping Development Fund Committee.

16. This represents subsidy towards dividend relief and other concessions payable to the Railways from General Revenues.

17. The scheme for self employment programme for urban poor was introduced with effect from 1st September, 1986. Under it, a borrower is eligible for a loan upto Rs.5,000 at 10 % per annum. Central Government provides capital subsidy of 25% to the banks. The scheme is applicable to areas with a population of 10,000 or more which are not covered by IRDP.

18 and 19. The premia received under the various risk insurance schemes are transferred to reserve funds in the Public Account from which expenditure under the schemes is met. These transactions are routed through the Consolidated Fund of India. The provision for expenditure mainly relates to War Risks (Marine Hulls) Reinsurance Scheme; it also includes settlement of arrear dues under the emergency risk (goods, factories and undertakings) insurance schemes.

20. The grant assistance is intended to enable IIC to meet its establishment expenditure. The Centre promotes foreign investments in India, including from non-resident Indians, facilitates import of technology from abroad and provides information to overseas investors about India's investment policies and procedures.

21. This includes provision for technical assistance scheme of the Asian Development Bank, contribution to Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation and cost of experts and consultants under Technical Cooperation Agreement with African Development Bank.

22. This includes expenditure on training of Indian Economic Service officers; Economic wing of the Embassy of India, Washington and Brussels and grants to National Council of Applied Economic Research, Indian Council for Research in International Economic Relations, etc.

23 & 24. This includes provision for contribution to UNDP and technical aid to South and South East Asia under the Colombo Plan.

25. This is intended for providing credits on soft term basis to friendly developing countries.

वित्त मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF FINANCE

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.25

करैंसी, सिक्का निर्माण और स्टाम्प Currency, Coinage and Stamps

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:

A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1989-90 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1989-90 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1990-91 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		0.30	-14.71	-14.41	0.10	-6.50	-6.40	...	22.24	22.24
पूंजी	*Capital*		*59.70*	*53.58*	*113.28*	*30.34*	*39.87*	*70.21*	...	*122.56*	*122.56*
जोड़	**Total**		**60.00**	**38.87**	**98.87**	**30.44**	**33.37**	**63.81**	**...**	**144.80**	**144.80**
करैंसी, सिक्का निर्माण और टकसाल	**Currency,Coinage & Mints**										
1. *करंसी नोट प्रेस*	1. *Currency Note Press*										
1.01. राजस्व व्यय	1.01 Revenue Expenditure	2046	...	77.47	77.47	...	73.16	73.16	...	77.27	77.27
1.02. घटाइए-राजस्व प्राप्तियां	1.02 Less - Revenue Receipts	0046	...	-140.00	-140.00	...	-98.93	-98.93	...	-90.00	-90.00
1.03 *निवल*	1.03 *Net*		...	-62.53	-62.53	...	-25.77	-25.77	...	-12.73	-12.73
1.04 पूंजीगत व्यय	1.04 Capital Expenditure	4046	14.00	-1.65	12.35	5.00	-0.78	4.22	...	10.68	10.68
2. *बैंक नोट प्रेस*	2. *Bank Note Press*										
2.01 राजस्व व्यय	2.01 Revenue Expenditure	2046	...	79.89	79.89	...	58.71	58.71	...	74.03	74.03
2.02 घटाइए-राजस्व प्राप्तियां	2.02 Less - Revenue Receipts	0046	...	-70.00	-70.00	...	-70.00	-70.00	...	-72.00	-72.00
2.03 *निवल*	2.03 *Net*		...	*9.89*	*9.89*	...	*-11.29*	*-11.29*	...	*2.03*	*2.03*
2.04 पूंजीगत व्यय	2.04 Capital Expenditure	4046	14.00	-2.70	11.30	1.27	0.68	1.95	...	11.09	11.09
3. *सिक्यूरिटी पेपर मिल*	3. *Security Paper Mill*										
3.01 राजस्व व्यय	3.01 Revenue Expenditure	2046	...	27.52	27.52	...	26.31	26.31	...	30.83	30.83
3.02 घटाइए-राजस्व प्राप्तियां	3.02 Less - Revenue Receipts	0046	...	-33.00	-33.00	...	-35.70	-35.70	...	-44.00	-44.00
3.03 निवल	3.03 Net		...	-5.48	-5.48	...	-9.39	-9.39	...	-13.17	-13.17
3.04 पूंजीगत व्यय	3.04 Capital Expenditure	4046	1.70	1.76	3.46	0.88	1.32	2.20	...	4.56	4.56
4. नई नोट प्रेसें	4. New Note Presses	4046	1.00	...	1.00	6.00	...	6.00	...	1.00	1.00
5. टकसाल	5. Mints	2046	...	35.32	35.32	...	35.86	35.86	...	38.94	38.94
		4046	15.00	1.07	16.07	7.29	0.55	7.84	...	23.27	23.27
जोड़		*Total*	*15.00*	*36.39*	*51.39*	*7.29*	*36.41*	*43.70*	...	*62.21*	*62.21*
6. धातुओं की खरीद	6. Purchase of Metals	4046	...	50.00	50.00	...	31.90	31.90	...	51.23	51.23
7. स्वर्ण और चांदी की खरीद	7. Purchase of Gold and Silver	4046	...	5.00	5.00	...	4.70	4.70	...	2.50	2.50
8. सिक्कों का आयात	8. Import of Coins	4046	...	...	...	...	1.40	1.40	...	-0.80	-0.80
9. चलन से वापस लिए गए सिक्कों को समाप्त करने पर हानि	9. Loss on destruction of withdrawn coins	2046	...	1.60	1.60	...	1.70	1.70	...	2.00	2.00
10. एक रूपए के नोटों के फार्मों की लागत	10. Cost of one rupee note forms	2046	...	6.50	6.50	...	4.73	4.73	...	7.50	7.50
11. अन्य व्यय	11. Other Expenditure	2046	0.30	0.25	0.55	0.10	0.25	0.35	...	1.26	1.26
अन्य राजकोषीय सेवाएं	**Other Fiscal Services**										
12. *इंडिया सिक्यूरिटी प्रैस*	12. *India Security Press*										
12.01 राजस्व व्यय	12.01 Revenue Expenditure	2047	...	51.00	51.00	...	48.87	48.87	...	53.04	53.04
12.02 घटाइए- राजस्व प्राप्तियां	12.02 Less - Revenue Receipts	0047	...	-50.00	-50.00	...	-50.00	-50.00	...	-54.00	-54.00
12.03 *निवल*	12.03 *Net*		...	*1.00*	*1.00*	...	*-1.13*	*-1.13*	...	*-0.96*	*-0.96*
12.04 पूंजीगत व्यय	12.04 Capital Expenditure	4047	5.00	0.10	5.10	4.10	0.10	4.20	...	12.03	12.03
13. *सिक्यूरिटी प्रिंटिंग प्रेस*	13. Security Printing Press										
13.01 राजस्व व्यय	13.01 Revenue Expenditure	2047	...	11.44	11.44	...	11.39	11.39	...	13.28	13.28
13.02 घटाइए-राजस्व प्राप्तियां	13.02 Less - Revenue Receipts	0047	...	-15.50	-15.50	...	-15.50	-15.50	...	-19.00	-19.00
13.03 *निवल*	13.03 *Net*		...	*-4.06*	*-4.06*	...	*-4.11*	*-4.11*	...	*-5.72*	*-5.72*
13.04 पूंजी व्यय	13.04 Capital Expenditure	4047	9.00	...	9.00	5.80	...	5.80	...	7.00	7.00
14. अन्य व्यय	14. Other Expenditure	2047	...	2.80	2.80	...	2.65	2.65	...	3.09	3.09
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***60.00***	***38.87***	***98.87***	***30.44***	***33.37***	***63.81***	**...**	***144.80***	***144.80***

ग. आयोजना परिव्यय	C. Plan Outlay	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total
1. करैंसी, सिक्का और टकसाल	1. Currency, Coinage and Mints	32046	46.00	...	46.00	20.54	...	20.54	...	...	...
2. अन्य राजकोषीय सेवाएं	2. Other Fiscal Services	32047	14.00	...	14.00	9.90	...	9.90	...	...	...
जोड़	**Total**		**60.00**	**...**	**60.00**	**30.44**	**...**	**30.44**	**...**	**...**	**...**

1. **करेंसी नोट प्रेस** :- करेंसी नोट प्रेस भारत सरकार के लिए एक रुपए के नोट तथा भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के लिए 2 रुपए, 5 रुपए तथा 10 रुपए के नोटों का मुद्रण करता है तथा उनकी पूर्ति करता है ।

1. The Currency Note Press Nashik prints and supplies one-rupe currency notes for the Government of India and bank notes of th denominations of Rs.2, Rs.5 and Rs.10 for the Reserve Bank of India

सम्पन्न कार्य का विवरण Performance data: (दस लाख सिक्के Million pieces)

1988-89		1989-90	
लक्ष्य Target	उत्पादन Production	लक्ष्य Target	उत्पादन Production (दिसम्बर,1989 तक Upto Dec. 1989)
4800	4820	4600	3335

2. बैंक नोट प्रेस देवास 20 रुपए, 50 रुपए, 100 रुपए तथा 500 रुपए के बैंक नोटों का मुद्रण करता है । प्रेस अपनी आवश्यकता के साथ-साथ भारत प्रतिभूति मुद्रणालय, करेंसी नोट मुद्रणालय, प्रतिभूति मुद्रणालय की आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिए स्याही का निर्माण भी करता है ।

2. The Bank Note Press, Dewas prints bank notes c denominations of Rs.20, Rs.50, Rs.100 and Rs.500. The Press als manufactures and meets the requirement of inks of India Securit Press, Currency Note Press and Security Printing Press, besides it own.

सम्पन्न कार्य का विवरण Performance data: (दस लाख सिक्के Million pieces)

1988-89		1989-90	
लक्ष्य Target	उत्पादन Production	लक्ष्य Target	उत्पादन Production (दिसम्बर,1989 तक Upto Dec. 1989)
1950	1979	2016	1444

3. प्रतिभूति कागज कारखाना करेंसी नोटों के काम आने वाले कागज तथा बैंक नोट प्रेस और करेंसी नोट मुद्रणालय के साथ-साथ भारत प्रतिभूति मुद्रणालय की अन्य प्रतिभूति विषयक कागजों की आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिए प्रतिभूति कागज का निर्माण करता है ।

3. The Security Paper Mill manufactures paper for makin currency notes and other security paper required by Bank Note Pres and Currency Note Press as well as India Security Press.

कारखाने की कागज उत्पादन करने की प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता 6000 मीट्रिक टन वार्षिक है । वर्ष 1988-89 में 3890 मीट्रिक टन कागज का उत्पादन हुआ जबकि 1989-90 में, दिसम्बर 1989 तक उत्पादन की मात्रा 2904 मीट्रिक टन थी । आशा है कि 1989-90 में कुल उत्पादन 4100 मीट्रिक टन तक पहुंच जाएगा ।

The installed capacity of the Mill is 6000 metric tonnes of paper pe annum. The production in 1988-89 was 3890 MT while in 1989-90 it i 2904 MT upto December, 1989. Total production in 1989-90 i expected to touch 4100 MT.

4. **नए नोट प्रेस** : यह व्यवस्था दो नए नोट प्रेस के लिए की गई है, जिनको 844 करोड़ रुपए की अनुमानित लागत से सालवनी (मिदनापुर जिला) पश्चिम बंगाल और मैसूर (कर्नाटक) में स्थापित किया जा रहा है । इन प्रेसों में केवल पांच रुपए और उससे ऊपर के मूल्य के नोटों का मुद्रण होगा और इनकी वार्षिक उत्पादन क्षमता 50000 लाख अदद छापने की होगी । इसमें मुद्रणालयों की स्थापना का दायित्व भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक को सौंपने का प्रस्ताव किया गया है ।

4. **New Note Presses** : The token provision is for two new Not Presses which are being set up at Salboni (Midnapur District) Wes Bengal and Mysore, Karnataka at a total estimated cost of Rs.84 crores. These presses will print bank notes only for the denominatio of Rs.5 and above and each will have a capacity to print 5000 millio pieces per annum. It is proposed to entrust the responsiblity of settin up the Presses to Reserve Bank of India.

5. **टकसालें** : बम्बई, कलकत्ता तथा हैदराबाद की टकसालें भारत सरकार के लिए सिक्कों की ढलाई करती है, चलन से बाहर निकाले गए सिक्कों का परीक्षण करती है तथा इन को समाप्त करती है तथा जाली और संदिग्ध सिक्कों के बारे में अपनी राय देती है । ये सरकार के विभिन्न विभागों तथा अन्य संस्थानों अर्थात विश्वविद्यालयों के लिए मेडलों का भी निर्माण करती है । बम्बई तथा कलकत्ता टकसालों के साथ संलग्न धातु परख विभाग सोने चांदी तथा मिश्रित धातुओं की जिनका प्रयोग सिक्कों तथा मैडल बैजों के निर्माण आदि में किया जाता है, परख करता है । बम्बई की टकसाल स्मारक सिक्कों की ढलाई करती है, तौल, माप और क्षमता आदि के मापकों का भी निर्माण करती है ! यह देश में एकमात्र लाइसेंस युक्त सोना शोधशाला भी है, तथा यह सोने की ढलाई और इसकी सफाई का कार्य भी सम्पन्न करती है ।

5. The Mints at Bombay, Calcutta and Hyderabad mir Government of India coins, examine and dispose of withdrawn coin and tender expert opinion on counterfeit and doubtful coins. They als manufacture medals for various Government Departments and othe Institutions like Universities. The Assay department attached t Bombay and Calcutta Mints assay gold, silver and alloys for coins medals, badges, etc. The Bombay Mint mints commemorative coin and manufactures weights, volume and length measures. It is also th only licensed gold refinery in the country and it undertakes gol melting, refining and casting work.

30 करोड़ रुपए की लागत से एक नई टकसाल नोएडा, उत्तर प्रदेश में स्थापित की गई है । इसकी 20000लाख सिक्के प्रतिवर्ष ढालने की क्षमता है ।

A new Mint has been set up at Noida, UP at a cost of Rs. 30 crores It has a capacity to mint 2000 million pieces per annum.

यह व्यवस्था मौजूदा तीन टकसालों तथा नोएडा में स्थापित की गई टकसाल के लिए है ।

This provision is for the three existing mints and the one set up a NOIDA.

सम्पन्न कार्य का विवरण Performance data: (दस लाख सिक्के Million pieces)

1988-89		1989-90	
लक्ष्य Target	उत्पादन Production	लक्ष्य Target	उत्पादन Production (दिसम्बर,1989 तक Upto Dec. 1989)
3266	3044	2800	2105

6. इसमें सिक्कों के निर्माण के लिए धातु की खरीद के संबंध में निवल आधार पर व्यवस्था की गई है ।

6. This represents net provision on account of purchase of metal for coinage.

7. इसमें सरकार द्वारा हट्टी सोना खानों तथा हिन्दुस्तान कापर लि. से खरीद की गई धातु के मूल्य के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है । भारत गोल्ड माइन्ज लि. को खुले बाजार में सोना बेचने की अनुमति दी गई है।

7. This includes provision for purchase of gold by Governmer from Hutti Gold Mines and Hindustan Copper Ltd. BGML has bee allowed to sell gold in the open market.

8. 1980 के दशक के प्रारम्भ में सिक्कों की कमी का जो संकट था वह अब नहीं रहा है । और अब टकसालें सिक्कों का आयात किए बिना ही

8. The crisis created by the shortage of coins during the earl 1980s has been got over. The Mints are now able to meet the country'

भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने में सक्षम है।

संशोधित अनुमानों में आयातित सिक्कों की शेष बची अदायगी की आवश्यकता को शामिल किया गया है। इन अनुमानों और अगले बजट में निर्गमित किए जाने वाले सिक्कों की खरीद के संबंध में ऋणों का भी अनुमान लगाया गया है।

9. यह शीर्ष चलन से वापस लिए गए और सामप्त किए गए सिक्कों के अंकित मूल्य तथा उनके धातु मूल्य के अंतर का द्योतक है।

10. इसकी व्यवस्था एक रुपए के नोट के फामों के मुद्रण तथा उनकी पूर्ति के लिए करेंसी नोट प्रैस को अदायगी करने के लिए की गई है (जिसे वाणिज्यिक विभाग माना जाता है)।

12. भारत प्रतिभूति मुद्रणालय डाक लेखन सामग्री, डाक तथा डाक-भिन्न टिकटों, न्यायिक तथा गैर-न्यायिक स्टाम्पों, चैकों, बांडों तथा अन्य प्रतिभूति दस्तावेजों अर्थात पासपोर्ट, वचनपत्रों इत्यादि का मुद्रण करता है। इसके अलावा मुद्रणालय केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकारों तथा अर्धसरकारी संगठनों के लिए सिक्यूरिटी की कई एक विविध मदों का मुद्रण भी करता है। इस प्रेस ने भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक और केन्द्रीय सरकार/राज्य सरकारों के विभागों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए एम. आई. सी. आर. चैकों का मुद्रण भी शुरू कर दिया है।

13. **प्रतिभूति मुद्राणालय :-** हैदराबाद स्थित प्रतिभूति मुद्रणालय, भारत प्रतिभूति मुद्रणालय द्वारा किए जाने वाले डाक लेखन सामग्री तथा माचिस उत्पादन शुल्क बेंड रोलों के उत्पादन की कमी को पूरा करता है। यह प्रेस 5 रुपए, 3.50 रुपए, 3 रुपए, 2रुपए और 1 रुपए के मूल्य के गैर-अदालती स्टाम्प भी छाप रहा है।

11 व 14. इसमें मुख्य रूप से चांदी शोधशाला, केन्द्रीय स्टाम्प कार्यालय तथा केन्द्रीय स्टाम्प भंडार के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है।

entire requirement of coins, as projected by the Reserve Bank of India, without resorting to further imports.

The Revised estimates include the requirement for the residuary payments for the coins imported. These estimates and the next Budget also assume credits on account of the purchase price of coins issued and to be issued for circulation.

9. This represents the difference between the face value and metal value of coins withdrawn and destroyed.

10. The provision is for payment to Currency Note Press (which is treated as a commercial department) for printing and supply of one rupee notes.

12. The India Security Press prints postal stationery, postal and non-postal stamps, judicial and non-judicial stamps, cheques, bonds and other security documents such as passports, promissory notes, etc., besides a number of miscellaneous items of security nature required by Central and State Governments and quasi- Government organisations. It has also started printing MICR cheques to meet the needs of Reserve Bank of India and Central/State Governments Departments.

13. The Security Printing Press at Hyderabad supplements the output of the India Security Press for postal stationery as also of match excise banderols and Central excise stamps. The Press is also printing non-judicial stamp papers of the denominations of Rs.5, 3.50, 3,2 and 1.

11 & 14. This includes provision mainly for Silver Refinery, Central Stamp Office and Central Stamp Depot.

वित्त मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF FINANCE

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.26

वित्तीय संस्थानों को अदायगियां Payments to Financial Institutions

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		बजट 1989-90 Budget			संशोधित 1989-90 Revised			बजट 1990-91 Budget		
		आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue	43.66	225.02	268.68	41.05	298.66	339.71	63.60	194.32	257.92
पूंजी	*Capital*	*371.34*	*119.79*	*491.13*	*734.22*	*123.48*	*857.70*	*497.05*	*138.26*	*635.31*
जोड़	**Total**	**415.00**	**344.81**	**759.81**	**775.27**	**422.14**	**1197.41**	**560.65**	**332.58**	**893.23**

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1989-90 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1989-90 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1990-91 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
औद्योगिक वित्तीय संस्थान	**Industrial Financial Institutions**										
1. भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक	1. Industrial Development Bank of India	2885	8.00	...	8.00	8.00	...	8.00	10.00	...	10.00
		4885	60.00	...	60.00	97.00	...	97.00	66.00	...	66.00
		6885	94.00	...	94.00	248.00	...	248.00	74.00	...	74.00
जोड़		*Total*	*162.00*	...	*162.00*	*353.00*	...	*353.00*	*150.00*	...	*150.00*
2. भारतीय औद्योगिक वित्त निगम	2. Industrial Finance Corporation of India	2885	5.77	...	5.77	5.77	...	5.77	7.50	...	7.50
		6885	1.66	...	1.66	1.66	...	1.66	1.75	...	1.75
जोड़		*Total*	*7.43*	...	*7.43*	*7.43*	...	*7.43*	*9.25*	...	*9.25*
3. भारतीय औद्योगिक ऋण और निवेश निगम	3. Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India	2885	19.46	...	19.46	16.85	...	16.85	23.10	...	23.10
		6885	63.68	...	63.68	54.18	...	54.18	46.90	...	46.90
जोड़		*Total*	*83.14*	...	*83.14*	*71.03*	...	*71.03*	*70.00*	...	*70.00*
4. भारतीय आयात-निर्यात बैंक	4. Export-Import Bank of India	2885	4.00	...	4.00	4.00	...	4.00	7.50	...	7.50
		4885	14.00	...	14.00	13.30	...	13.30	23.00	...	23.00
		6885	1.00	...	1.00	1.00	...	1.00	...	...	...
जोड़		*Total*	*19.00*	...	*19.00*	*18.30*	...	*18.30*	*30.50*	...	*30.50*
5. भारतीय औद्योगिक पुनर्निर्माण बैंक	5. Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India	4885	24.00	...	24.00	22.80	...	22.80	20.00	...	20.00
		6885	1.00	10.00	11.00	1.00	10.00	11.00	4.00	10.00	14.00
जोड़		*Total*	*25.00*	*10.00*	*35.00*	*23.80*	*10.00*	*33.80*	*24.00*	*10.00*	*34.00*
जोड़ - औद्योगिक वित्तीय संस्थान	**Total-Industrial Financial Institutions**		**296.57**	**10.00**	**306.57**	**473.56**	**10.00**	**483.56**	**283.75**	**10.00**	**293.75**
कृषि वित्तीय संस्थान	***Agricultural Financial Institutions***										
6. राष्ट्रीय कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंक	6. National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Dev.	2416	6.43	...	6.43	6.43	...	6.43	15.00	...	15.00
		6416	80.00	...	80.00	216.28	...	216.28	235.00	...	235.00
7. क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक	7. Regional Rural Banks	4416	6.00	...	6.00	6.00	...	6.00	5.25	...	5.25
जोड़ - कृषि वित्तीय संस्थान	**Total-Agricultural Financial Institutions**		**92.43**	**...**	**92.43**	**228.71**	**...**	**228.71**	**255.25**	**...**	**255.25**
सामान्य वित्तीय और व्यापारिक संस्थान	***General Financial and Trading Institutions***										
8. राष्ट्रीय बैंकों की शेयर पूंजी	8. Share capital of the nationalised banks	5465	401.00	...	401.00	748.00	...	748.00	719.65	...	719.65
		8012	-400.00	...	-400.00	-700.00	...	-700.00	-700.00	...	-700.00
निवल		*Net*	*1.00*	...	*1.00*	*48.00*	...	*48.00*	*19.65*	...	*19.65*
अन्य	**Others**										
9. अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जन-जाति वित्त और विकास निगम	9. Shipping Credit and Investment Company of India Limited	7052	25.00	...	25.00	25.00	...	25.00	1.00	...	1.00
10. राष्ट्रीय आवास बैंक	10. National Housing Bank	2216	25.00	...	25.00	...	...	...	0.50	...	0.50
		0216	-25.00	...	-25.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
निवल		*Net*	...	...	...	...	...	...	*0.50*	...	*0.50*
		6216	75.00	...	75.00	...	...	...	0.50	...	0.50
		8012	-75.00	...	-75.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
निवल		*Net*	...	...	...	...	...	...	*0.50*	...	*0.50*
11. सरकारी गारंटियों के बदले बैंकों को अदायगियां	11. Payments to Banks in lieu of Government guarantees	5052	...	...	...	...	98.00	98.00	...	...	...
		8012	...	...	...	...	-98.00	-98.00	...	...	...
निवल		*Net*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय संस्थाएं	**International Financial Institutions**										
12. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष	12. International Monetary Fund	5466	...	650.00	650.00	...	802.54	802.54	...	509.40	509.40
		6001	...	-650.00	-650.00	...	-802.54	-802.54	...	-509.40	-509.40
निवल		*Net*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष को देय सेवा प्रभार	13. Service Charges Payable to I.M.F	2047	...	214.53	214.53	...	291.30	291.30	...	182.98	182.98
14. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पुनर्निर्माण और विकास बैंक	14. International Bank for Recon. & Development	5466	...	95.59	95.59	...	97.96	97.96	...	120.27	120.27
15. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ	15. International Development Association	5466	...	0.45	0.45	...	0.45	0.45	...	...	...

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1989-90 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	सशोधित 1989-90 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1990-91 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
16. एशियाई विकास बैंक	16. Asian Development Bank	5466	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.02	0.02	...	0.02	0.02
17. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वित्त निगम	17. International Finance Corporation	5466	...	6.83	6.83	...	8.06	8.06	...	...	...
18. अफ्रीकी विकास निधि / बैंक	18. African Development Fund/Bank	5466	...	6.90	6.90	...	6.98	6.98	...	7.96	7.96
19. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास निधि	19. International Fund for Agricultural Development	2416	...	3.13	3.13	...	0.01	0.01	...	4.49	4.49
जोड़- अन्तरराष्ट्रीय वित्तीय संस्थान	**Total-International Financial Institutions**		**...**	**327.44**	**327.44**	**...**	**404.78**	**404.78**	**...**	**315.72**	**315.72**
20. ब्याज सम्बन्धी आर्थिक सहायता	*20. Interest Subsidy*										
20.01 भारतीय औद्योगिक पुनर्निर्माण बैंक	20.01 Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India	2885	...	2.00	2.00	...	2.00	2.00	...	2.00	2.00
20.02 गोआनी बैंक	20.02 Goan Banks	2885	...	0.11	0.11	...	0.11	0.11	...	0.10	0.10
जोड़		*Total*	...	*2.11*	*2.11*	...	*2.11*	*2.11*	...	*2.10*	*2.10*
21. जहाजों के अधिग्रहण के लिए ब्याज के अन्तर के संबंध में आर्थिक सहायता	21. Subsidy towards interest differential on acquisition of ships	3052	...	5.00	5.00	...	5.00	5.00	...	4.50	4.50
22. अन्य व्यय	22. Other Expenditure	3466	...	0.25	0.25	...	0.24	0.24	...	0.25	0.25
		4885	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01
जोड़		*Total*	...	*0.26*	*0.26*	...	*0.25*	*0.25*	...	*0.26*	*0.26*
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***415.00***	***344.81***	***759.81***	***775.27***	***422.14***	***1197.41***	***560.65***	***332.58***	***893.23***

ख. सरकारी उपक्रमों में निवेश	**B. Investment in Public Enterprises**	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
1. भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक	1. Industrial Development Bank of India	12885	154.00	...	154.00	345.00	...	345.00	140.00	...	140.00
2. भारतीय औद्योगिक वित्त निगम	2. Industrial Finance Corporation of India	12885	1.66	...	1.66	1.66	...	1.66	1.75	...	1.75
3. भारतीय औद्योगिक ऋण और निवेश निगम	3. Industrial Credit & Investment Corporation of India	12885	63.68	...	63.68	54.18	...	54.18	46.90	...	46.90
4. भारतीय निर्यात-आयात बैंक	4. Export-Import Bank of India	12885	15.00	...	15.00	14.30	...	14.30	23.00	...	23.00
5. भारतीय औद्योगिक पुनर्निर्माण बैंक	5. Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India	12885	25.00	...	25.00	23.80	...	23.80	24.00	...	24.00
6. राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक	6. Nationalised banks	13465	1.00	...	1.00	48.00	...	48.00	19.65	...	19.65
7. राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्योग विकास बैंक	7. Small Industries Development Bank of India	12885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50.00	50.00
8. राष्ट्रीय कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंक	8. National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development	12416	80.00	...	80.00	216.28	...	216.28	235.00	...	235.00
9. क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक	9. Regional Rural Banks	12416	6.00	...	6.00	6.00	...	6.00	5.25	...	5.25
10. भारतीय जहाजरानी ऋण और निवेश कम्पनी लिमिटेड	10. Shipping Credit and Investment Company of India Limited	13052	25.00	...	25.00	25.00	...	25.00	1.00	...	1.00
11. राष्ट्रीय आवास बैंक	11. National Housing Bank	22216	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.50	...	0.50
जोड़	**Total**		**371.34**	**...**	**371.34**	**734.22**	**...**	**734.22**	**497.05**	**50.00**	**547.05**

उपर्युक्त वित्तीय संस्थानों के संबंध में केन्द्रीय आयोजना मे केवल बजट सहायता शामिल है ।
In respect of the above financial institutions only the budget support is in the Central Plan.

ग. आयोजना परिव्यय	**C. Plan Outlay**										
1. कृषि वित्तीय संस्थान	1. Agricultural Financial Institutions	12416	92.43	...	92.43	228.71	...	228.71	255.25	...	255.25
2. औद्योगिक वित्तीय संस्थान	2. Industrial Financial Institutions	12885	296.57	...	296.57	473.56	...	473.56	283.75	50.00	333.75
3. सामान्य वित्ती.य और व्यापारिक संस्थान	3. General Financial and Trading Institutions	13465	1.00	...	1.00	48.00	...	48.00	19.65	...	19.65
4. नौवहन	4. Shipping	13052	25.00	...	25.00	25.00	...	25.00	1.00	...	1.00
5. आवास	5. Housing	22216	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.00	...	1.00
जोड़	**Total**		**415.00**	**...**	**415.00**	**775.27**	**...**	**775.27**	**560.65**	**50.00**	**610.65**

1. **भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक :** यह एक शीर्ष संस्था है जो सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी औद्योगिक उद्यमों को दीर्घावधिक वित्त प्रदान करती है तथा अन्य वित्तीय संस्थाओं के पुनः वित्त-पोषण द्वारा और उनके ऋण पत्र-निर्गमों को खरीद कर उनके क्रियाकलापों का समन्वय तथा उनकी अनुपूर्ति करती है ।

2. **भारतीय औद्योगिक वित्त निगम :** यह निगम औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठानों को ऋण तथा अग्रिम देता है तथा उनके द्वारा जारी किए गए ऋण-पत्र खरीदता है । यह औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठानों द्वारा पूंजी बाजार में लिए गए ऋणों की गारन्टी देता है तथा उनके द्वारा जारी किए गए स्टाक, शेयरों, बांडों तथ ऋण-पत्रों की हामीदारी भरता है ।

1. **Industrial Development Bank of India** is an apex institution to provide long term finance to industrial enterprises, both in the public and private sectors, and it coordinates and supplements the activities of other financial institutions by providing refinancing facilities and subscribing to their debenture issues.

2. **Industrial Finance Corporation of India** grants loans and advances to industrial concerns and subscribes to debentures floated by them; also guarantees loans raised by industrial concern in the capital market and under-writes stocks, share, bonds and debentures issued by them.

3. **भारतीय औद्योगिक वित्त निगम :** यह निगम भारतीय रुपयों तथा विदेशी मुद्रा में सावधिक ऋण देने की व्यवस्था करता है, शेयर खरीदता है तथा शेयरों की हामीदारी लेता है और मुख्य रूप से पूंजीगत संपत्तियों के क्रय के लिए अन्य संस्थाओं से लिए गए ऋण की अदायगी की गारन्टी देता है ।

4. **भारतीय निर्यात — आयात बैंक :** इस बैंक की स्थापना भारत के अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार की वित्त व्यवस्था करने तथा इस क्षेत्र में कार्यरत इसी प्रकार की संस्थाओं के कार्य का समन्वय करने के लिए एक मुख्य वित्तीय संस्थान के रूप में की गई है ।

5. **भारतीय औद्योगिक पुनर्निर्माण बैंक :** यह निगम बंद पड़े औद्योगिक एककों को अथवा बंद होने वाले औद्योगिक एककों को चालू करने के लिए उत्तरदायी है ।

6. **राष्ट्रीय कृषि और ग्रामीण बैंक :** यह बैंक ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कृषि के लिए लघु तथा कुटीर उद्योगों और ग्रामोद्योगों तथा सम्बद्ध क्रियाकलापों के लिए ऋण देकर एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास का संवर्धन करता है। यह निगम राजकीय सहकारी बैंकों, केन्द्रीय भूमि बंधक बैंकों, अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों और क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों द्वारा कृषि विकास के लिए दिए गए ऋणों के लिए पुनर्वित की व्यवस्था करता है तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा अनुमोदित कुछ संस्थाओं को सीधे वित्तीय सहायता भी देता है ।

7. **क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक :-** ये बैंक शाखाओ को विस्तार के जरिए ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों से रकमों को जमा के रूप में जुटाते हैं । क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक अल्पावधिक फसल वर्धन ऋण देने की व्यवस्था करते हैं और कृषि से संबद्ध गतिविधियों के लिए, खुदरा व्यापार, लघु व्यवसाय और आत्म नियोजन आदि के कार्यों के लिए अल्पावधिक उधार तथा अग्रिम देने की व्यवस्था भी करते हैं ।

केन्द्रीय सरकार प्रत्येक क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक की शेयर पूंजी के 50 प्रतिशत हिस्से की व्यवस्था करती है । यह व्यवस्था इसी आधार पर की गई है ।

8. यह व्यवस्था **राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों** के पूंजी आधार को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए उनकी शेयर पूंजी में अंशदान देने के लिए की गई है । बैंकों को सरकार द्वारा इस प्रकार दी गई (1989-90 में 700 करोड़ रुपए और बजट अनुमान 1990-91 में इतनी ही राशि) अतिरिक्त शेयर पूंजी के साथ-साथ विशेष अपरक्राम्य सरकारी प्रतिभूतियों में एक साथ निवेश करना होगा । वर्ष 1989-90 के संशोधित अनुमानों और 1990-91 के बजट अनुमानों में, कतिपय बैंकों के लिए उनके द्वारा विश्व बैंक की औद्योगिक निर्यात परियोजनाओं से सम्बद्ध सहायक एककों को बाह्य ऋण दिए जाने की व्यवस्था करने के लिए क्रमशः 48 करोड़ रुपए और 19.65 करोड़ रुपए के अतिरिक्त अंशदान की व्यवस्था शामिल कर दी गई है।

9. **भारतीय नौवहन ऋण तथा निवेश कंपनी लिमिटेड** निजी क्षेत्र के नौवहन उद्योग के विकास से संबंधित है और वह परियोजनाओं की वित्त-व्यवस्था उनकी वाणिज्यिक सक्षमता के आधार पर करती है ।

10. आवास क्षेत्र की पर्याप्त वित्त व्यवस्था करने के लिए संसदीय अधिनियम के अंतर्गत 9 जुलाई, 1988 को **राष्ट्रीय आवास बैंक** एक शीर्षस्थ निकाय के रूप में स्थापित किया गया है ।

11. यह व्यवस्था निजी क्षेत्र की रूग्ण नौवहन कम्पनियों के संबंध में भूतपूर्व नौवहन विकास निधि समिति के गारंटी-दायित्वों के निर्वहन के लिए है । बैंकों को इस मद्दे की जाने वाली अदायगियों का उनके द्वारा भारत सरकार प्रतिभूतियों में पुनः निवेश की कर दिया जाएगा ।

12. इसके अंतर्गत निधि के पुनर्मूल्यांकन के परिणामस्वरूप अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष को की जाने वाली अदायगियों तथा निधि के पक्ष में अपरक्राम्य एवं ब्याजरहित रुपया प्रतिभूतियों के निर्माण के साथ भारतीय मुद्रा को धारित रखने की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

13. यह व्यवस्था मुख्यतः अंतर्राज्यीय मुद्रा कोष की विस्तारित निधि सुविधा के अंतर्गत अप्रैल 1984 तक 390 करोड़ एस. डी. आर. के बराबर की विदेशी मुद्राओं की निकासी के लिए आवधिक सेवा प्रभारों की अदायगी के लिए है । यह प्रभार प्रचलित दरों पर आधारित हैं । विस्तारित निधि सुविधा के अंतर्गत निकासियों की पुनर्खरीद होने से जो 1985-86 में शुरू हुई, प्रभारों में तेजी से कमी हो रही हैं ।

14. यह व्यवस्था अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पुनर्निर्माण और विकास बैंक की पूंजी स्टाक में अभिदान करने और मूल्य संबंधी दावों में अनुरक्षण के लिए है।

3. **Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India** provides term loans in rupees and foreign currencies, subscribes to and underwrites shares and guarantees payment of credit availed of from other institutions primarily for the purpose of capital assets.

4. **Export-Import Bank of India** is designed to function as the principal financial institution for financing India's international trade and coordinating the working of similar institutions engaged in this field.

5. **Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India** has been entrusted with the responsibility to revive closed industrial units and units on the brink of closure.

6. **National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development** promotes integrated rural development by providing credit for agriculture, small, cottage and village industries and allied activities in rural areas; refinances loans granted for agricultural development by state cooperative banks, central land mortgage banks, scheduled commercial banks and regional rural banks; also provides direct financial assistance to certain types of institutions as approved by the Central Government.

7. **Regional Rural Banks** mobilise deposits in the rural areas through a net work of branches. The RRBs provide short term crop loans and advance loans for activities allied to agriculture, retail trade, small business and self employed etc.

Central Government provides 50% of the share capital of each regional rural bank. Provision made is on this account.

8. Provisions are for subscription to the share capital of **nationalised banks** with a view to strengthening their capital base. The banks are to simultaneously invest the additional share capital (amounting to Rs.700 crores in 1989-90 and an equal amount in BE 1990-91) thus provided by the Government in special non-negotiable Government securities. Revised estimates 1989-90 and Budget estimates 1990-91 include Rs.48 crores and Rs.19.65 crores respectively in certain banks for passing on external credits to ancillary units concerned with World Bank industrial export projects.

9. **Shipping Credit and Investment Company of India Ltd.** is concerned with development of private sector shipping industry and it finances projects on the strength of their commercial viability.

10. The **National Housing Bank** has been set up with effect from 9th July, 1988 under an Act of Parliament as the apex body for providing adequate finance to the housing sector.

11. The provision is for discharging the guarantee obligations of the erstwhile Shipping Development Fund Committee in respect of sick private sector shipping companies. The payments to banks on this account will be reinvested by them in Government of India securities.

12. This represents payments to International Monetary Fund arising as a result of revaluation of the Funds holding of Indian currency, by creating non-negotiable, non-interest bearing rupee securities in favour of the Fund.

13. The provision is mainly for payment of periodic charges against drawal of foreign currencies equivalent to SDR 3900 millions upto April, 1984 under the Extended Fund Facility (EFF) of the I.M.F. The charges are based on prevailing rates. With the repurchases of drawals under EFF, which commenced in 1985-86, the charges are getting progressively reduced.

14. The provision is for subscription to the capital stock of IBRD and maintenance of value claims.

15. अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ अंतर्राष्ट्रीय पुनर्निर्माण और विकास बैंक को सुलभ ऋण व्यवस्था करने वाली एक संस्था है । संशोधित अनुमान 1989-90 में आई. डी. ए.- VIII अंशदान की अदायगी करने के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

16. यह व्यवस्था एशियाई विकास बैंक के मूल्य भुगतानों के अनुरक्षण को पूरा करने के लिए है ।

17. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वित्त निगम, वाशिंगटन, 1956 में विश्व बैंक के संबद्ध निगम के रूप में स्थापित किया गया था । भारत इस निगम का संस्थापक सदस्य है । यह निगम अपने सदस्य देशों के उत्पादक निजी/संयुक्त क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों की सहायता करता है ।

18. इसमें अफ्रिकी विकास कोष और अफ्रीकी विकास निधि की शेयर पूंजी की पूर्ति के लिए और अफ्रीकी विकास बैंक की पूंजी के स्टाक में अंशदान के लिए भारत के अंशदान की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

19. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास निधि की स्थापना 1977 में की गई थी । यह निधि संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ का एक विशिष्ट अभिकरण है । विकासशील सदस्य देशों को कृषि के विकास के लिए यह बैंक रियायती दरों पर धनराशियां उपलब्ध कराता है । यह व्यवस्था 1985-87 की अवधि के लिए इस निधि के साधनों की पूर्ति के लिए भारत के अंशदान की दूसरी किस्त की अदायगी के लिए की गई है ।

20. भारतीय औद्योगिक पुनर्निर्माण बैंक और गोआनी बैंकों को दिए गए ऋणों पर ब्याज की दरों में रियायत के बदले आर्थिक सहायता की व्यवस्था है ।

21. नौवहन कंपनियां बैंक ऋणों पर बैंकों द्वारा लिए जाने वाली दर की अपेक्षा कम दर पर ब्याज की अदायगी करते हैं और जो अंतर रहता है उसे सरकार द्वारा प्राप्त आर्थिक सहायता से पूरा किया जाता है ।

22. इस में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष को एस. डी. आर. लेखा के प्रशासन के लिए देय निर्धारित प्रभारों और स्टेट बैंक आफ सिक्किम (शेयरों का अधिग्रहण) तथा प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1982 के अन्तर्गत की देय राशि के लिए व्यवस्था है ।

15. International Development Association is a soft loan affiliate of IBRD. Provision in RE 1989-90 represents payments of IDA-VIII subscription.

16. The provision is for meeting maintenance of value payments to ADB.

17. International Finance Corporation, Washington, was established in 1956 as an affiliate of the World Bank. India is a founder member of this Corporation. IFC assists productive private/joint sector enterprises in its member countries.

18. Provision is towards India's share of the capital replenishments of the African Development Fund and contributions towards the capital stock of the African Development Bank.

19. The International Fund for Agricultural Development which was established in 1977, is a specialised agency of United Nations. It makes available funds on concessional terms for agricultural development in developing member countries. The provision represents India's contribution to the second replenishment of the resources of IFAD for the period 1985-87.

20. Provision is towards subsidy in lieu of concession in the rate of interest on loans to Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India and Goan Banks.

21. The shipping companies pay interest on bank loans at a lower rate than the banks charge; the difference is met by Government by way of subsidy.

22. This includes provision for assessment charges payable to International Monetary Fund in regard to administration of S.D.R. Account and amount payable under State Bank of Sikkim (Acquisition of Shares) and Miscellaneous Provision Act, 1982.

वित्त मंत्रालय *MINISTRY OF FINANCE*

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.27

पेंशनें Pensions

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1989-90 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1989-90 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1990-91 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		...	536.28	536.28	...	460.17	460.17	...	503.49	503.49
पूंजी	*Capital*		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़	**Total**		**...**	**536.28**	**536.28**	**...**	**460.17**	**460.17**	**...**	**503.49**	**503.49**
पेंशनें तथा अन्य सेवा निवृत्ति लाभ	**Pensions and Other Retirement Benefits**										
1. अधिवर्षिता और सेवा निवृत्ति भत्ते	1. Superannuation and Retirement Allowances	2071	...	242.74	242.74	...	246.48	246.48	...	269.74	269.74
2. पेंशनों का राशिकृत मूल्य	2. Commuted Value of Pensions	2071	...	125.19	125.19	...	76.05	76.05	...	83.76	83.76
3. उपदान	3. Gratuities	2071	...	109.31	109.31	...	78.00	78.00	...	82.44	82.44
4. परिवार पेंशनें	4. Family Pensions	2071	...	42.70	42.70	...	44.21	44.21	...	48.24	48.24
5. भविष्य निधियों के लिए अंशदान	5. Contributions to Provident Funds	2071	...	5.61	5.61	...	5.49	5.49	...	5.80	5.80
6. विविध पेंशन संबंधी भुगतान	6. Miscellaneous Pensionary payments	2071	...	1.53	1.53	...	1.99	1.99	...	2.09	2.09
7. अन्य	7. Others	2071	...	2.02	2.02	...	2.23	2.23	...	5.28	5.28
		3601	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़		*Total*	...	*2.02*	*2.02*	...	*2.23*	*2.23*	...	*5.28*	*5.28*
सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण	**Social Security & Welfare**										
8. जमा से संबद्ध बीमा योजना	8. Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme	2235	...	4.01	4.01	...	4.06	4.06	...	4.34	4.34
9. केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारी बीमा योजना	9. Central Government Employees Insurance Scheme	2235	...	3.03	3.03	...	1.58	1.58	...	1.71	1.71
10. अन्य	10. Others	2235	...	0.14	0.14	...	0.08	0.08	...	0.09	0.09
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		**...**	***536.28***	***536.28***	**...**	***460.17***	***460.17***	**...**	***503.49***	***503.49***

इस मांग में पेंशनों और उपदानों के भुगतान के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है तथा इसमें वे भुगतान भी शामिल हैं जो भारत की संचित निधि पर भारित होते हैं और जिन्हें बाद में राज्य सरकारों से वसूल कर लिया जाता है । इस मांग में अंशदायी और अन्य भविष्य निधि, जमा से सम्बद्ध बीमा योजना और केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारी बीमा योजना में अंशदान के लिए शामिल हैं ।

The Demand includes provision for payment of pensions and gratuities including those charged on the Consolidated Fund of India which are later recovered from the State Governments. Provision is also included in this Demand for contributions to Contributory and other Provident Funds, Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme and Central Government Employees' Insurance Scheme.

वित्त मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF FINANCE

संख्या No.28 (विनियोग) (APPROPRIATION)

ब्याज संदाय Interest Payments

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1989-90 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1989-90 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1990-91 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		...	17000.00	17000.00	...	17710.00	17710.00	...	20850.00	20850.00
पूंजी	*Capital*		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़	**Total**		...	**17000.00**	**17000.00**	...	**17710.00**	**17710.00**	...	**20850.00**	**20850.00**
ब्याज संदाय	**Interest Payments -**										
1. आंतरिक ऋण पर ब्याज	1. Interest on Internal Debt										
1.01. बाजार ऋणों पर ब्याज	1.01 Market Loans	2049	...	4999.04	4999.04	...	5161.94	5161.94	...	6168.38	6168.38
1.02. राजकोष हुंडियों पर छूट	1.02 Discount on Treasury Bills	2049	...	1200.00	1200.00	...	1200.00	1200.00	...	1300.00	1300.00
1.03. अन्य	1.03 Others	2049	...	1760.53	1760.53	...	1762.39	1762.39	...	1771.93	1771.93
जोड़		*Total*	...	*7959.57*	*7959.57*	...	*8124.33*	*8124.33*	...	*9240.31*	*9240.31*
2. बाह्य ऋणों पर ब्याज	2. Interest on External Debt	2049	...	1448.13	1448.13	...	1484.13	1484.13	...	1625.57	1625.57
3. अल्प बचतों, भविष्य निधियों आदि पर ब्याज	3. Interest on Small Savings, Provident Funds etc.										
3.01. अल्प बचतें, जमा पत्र आदि	3.01 Small Savings, Deposit Certificates , etc.	2049	...	3038.99	3038.99	...	3145.35	3145.35	...	4059.68	4059.68
3.02. भविष्य निधियाँ आदि	3.02 Provident Funds etc.	2049	...	4230.52	4230.52	...	4522.02	4522.02	...	5558.38	5558.38
जोड़		*Total*	...	*7269.51*	*7269.51*	...	*7667.37*	*7667.37*	...	*9618.06*	*9618.06*
4. प्रारक्षित निधियों पर ब्याज	4. Interest on Reserve Funds	2049	...	72.14	72.14	...	93.46	93.46	...	115.97	115.97
5. अन्य दायित्वों पर ब्याज	5. Interest on other obligations	2049	...	250.65	250.65	...	340.71	340.71	...	250.09	250.09
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		...	***17000.00***	***17000.00***	...	***17710.00***	***17710.00***	...	***20850.00***	***20850.00***

इस विनियोग में केन्द्रीय सरकार की ऋण संबंधी देनदारी (आंतरिक एवं बाह्य) पर ब्याज प्रभारों के भुगतान तथा वाणिज्यिक विभागों की मूल्य ह्रास तथा अन्य प्रारक्षित निधियों से सम्बद्ध ब्याज प्रभारों की व्यवस्था की गई है । भविष्य निधि पर देय ब्याज की व्यवस्था, डाक घर बचत बैंक जमाखातों, अल्प बचत प्रमाण पत्रों इत्यादि पर देय ब्याज को भी इस विनियोग में शामिल किया गया है । सम्पूर्ण व्यय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 112(3)(ग) के अनुसार भारत की समेकित निधि पर "भारित" है ।

1989-90 के संशोधित अनुमानों में वृद्धि मुख्यतः बाजार उधार और अल्प बचतों भविष्य निधि आदि में अधिक धनराशियां जमा होने के फलस्वरूप हुई है ।

1990-91 के बजट अनुमानों में वृद्धि मुख्यतः 1989-90 के बाजार उधारों पर देय पूरे वर्ष के ब्याज के कारण हुई है । यह वृद्धि राजकोषीय हुण्डियों को भुनाने के लिए अधिक रकम की आवश्यकता, तथा आन्तरिक तथा बाह्य ऋणों पर ब्याज में संभावित वृद्धि होने तथा अल्प बजत योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत अतिरिक्त धनराशियों के संभावित संग्रह तथा धनराशियों के राज्य भविष्य निधियों तथा अन्य गैर-सरकारी भविष्य, उपदान तथा अधिवार्षिकी निधियों तथा अन्य जमा खातों आदि में जमा होने के कारण हुई है ।

The Appropriation provides for interest charges on Central Government's debt obligations (internal as well as external) and on depreciation and other reserve funds of Commercial departments. Provision for interest payable on Provident Funds, Post Office Saving Bank Deposits, Small Savings Certificates, etc. is also included in this Appropriation. The entire expenditure is *'Charged'* on the Consolidated Fund of India in terms of Article 112(3) (c) of the Constitution.

The increase in the Revised Estimates, 1989-90 is mainly under Market Loans and Small Savings, Provident Funds, etc. following larger accretions.

The increase in the Budget estimates, 1990-91 is mainly on account of full year's interest due on market borrowings in 1989-90, larger requirements for discount on treasury bills and interest on internal and external loans likely to be raised and the anticipated additional collections and accretions under small saving schemes, State Provident Funds and other Non-Government Provident, Gratuity and super annuation Funds and other Deposit accounts, etc.

वित्त मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF FINANCE

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.29

राज्य सरकारों को अन्तरण Transfers to State Governments

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1989-90 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1989-90 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1990-91 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		3452.13	2174.51	5626.64	3190.91	1756.99	4947.90	4562.40	2576.27	7138.67
पूंजी	*Capital*		*5772.32*	...	*5772.32*	*5453.52*	*5.00*	*5458.52*	*6372.43*	...	*6372.43*
जोड़	**Total**		**9224.45**	**2174.51**	**11398.96**	**8644.43**	**1761.99**	**10406.42**	**10934.83**	**2576.27**	**13511.10**
राज्य सरकारों को सहायता अनुदान	**Grants-in-aid to State Governments :**										
आयोजन-भिन्न अनुदान	*Non-Plan Grants :*										
1. संविधान के अनुच्छेद 275(1) के अंतर्गत अनुदान	1. Grants under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution	3601	...	1877.12	1877.12	...	1558.40	1558.40	991.53	2326.45	3317.98
2. रेलवे यात्री भाड़े पर कर के एवज में अनुदान	2. Grant in lieu of Tax on Railway Passenger Fares	3601	...	95.00	95.00	...	95.00	95.00	...	150.00	150.00
3. रेलवे सुरक्षा निर्माण कार्यों के लिए अनुदान	3. Grants for Railway Safety Works	3601	...	6.11	6.11	...	1.00	1.00	...	1.00	1.00
4. दैवी विपत्तियों के कारण सामान्य राहत	4. General relief on account of natural calamities	3601	...	200.00	200.00	...	100.00	100.00	...	...	...
5. अन्य	5. Others	3601	...	0.19	0.19	...	0.38	0.38	...	0.38	0.38
राज्य सरकारों को ऋण और अग्रिम	**Loans and Advances to State Governments**										
आयोजना भिन्न उधार	*Non-plan loans :*										
6. अल्प बचतों के लिए उधार	6. Loans for Small Savings										
6.01. अदायगियां	6.01 Payments	7601	...	4100.00	4100.00	...	5900.00	5900.00	...	4500.00	4500.00
6.02. घटाइए-प्राप्तियों में से घटाई गई राशि	6.02 Less-Amount Netted against Receipts	7601	...	-4100.00	-4100.00	...	-5900.00	-5900.00	...	-4500.00	-4500.00
निवल		*Net*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. अर्थोपाय अग्रिम	7 Ways and Means Advances										
7.01 अदायगियां	7.01 Payments	7601	...	700.00	700.00	...	200.00	200.00	...	700.00	700.00
7.02 घटाइए-वर्ष के दौरान वसूलियां	7.02 Less-Recoveries during the year	7601	...	-700.00	-700.00	...	-200.00	-200.00	...	-700.00	-700.00
निवल		*Net*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. संसाधनों की कमी को पूरा करने के लिए उधार	8. Loans to cover gaps in resources	7601	...	...	...	...	5.00	5.00	...	...	...
राज्यों की आयोजनागत योजनाओं के लिए अनुदान / ऋण	**Grants/loans for state plan schemes :**										
9. ब्लाक अनुदान/अग्रिम आयोजना सहायता	9. Block Grants/Advance Plan Assistance	3601	3452.13	...	3452.13	3190.91	...	3190.91	3570.87	...	3570.87
10. ब्लाक ऋण/अग्रिम आयोजना सहायता	10. Block Loans/Advance Plan Assistance	7601	5667.32	...	5667.32	5348.52	...	5348.52	6257.43	...	6257.43
11. ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण निगम को ऋण	11. Loans to Rural Electrification Corporation	6801	105.00	...	105.00	105.00	...	105.00	115.00	...	115.00
12. संघीय उत्पाद शुल्कों में राज्यों का हिस्सा	12. State's Share of Union Excise Duties!										
12.01. अदायगियां	12.01 Payments	3603	...	8925.50	8925.50	...	9310.11	9310.11	...	10188.37	10188.37
12.02. घटाइए-प्राप्तियों में से घटाई गई राशि	12.02 Less Amount netted against Receipts	3603	...	-8925.50	-8925.50	...	-9310.11	-9310.11	...	-10188.37	-10188.37
निवल		Net	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
रेलवे सुरक्षा निर्माण कार्य	**Railway safety works:**										
13. रेलवे सुरक्षा निर्माण कार्य निधि में/ से अन्तरण	13. Transfer to / from Railway Safety Works Fund	3054	...	2.20	2.20	...	3.21	3.21	...	3.21	3.21
		3601	...	-6.11	-6.11	...	-1.00	-1.00	...	-1.00	-1.00
विविध सामान्य सेवाएं	**Miscellaneous General Services :**										
14. नौवें वित्त आयोग की सिफारिशों के सन्दर्भ में ऋणों को बट्टे खाते डालना	14. Write off of loans in terms of the recommendations of 9th Finance Commission	2075	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96.23	96.23
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		*9224.45*	*2174.51*	*11398.96*	*8644.43*	*1761.99*	*10406.42*	*10934.83*	*2576.27*	*13511.10*

ग. आयोजना परिव्यय	**C. Plan Outlay**	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
1. सामान्य केन्द्रीय सहायता	1. Normal Central Assistance	43601	8564.45	...	8564.45	8271.43	...	8271.43	9656.30	...	9656.30
2. विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता -पर्वतीय क्षेत्र	2. Special Central Assistance-Hill Areas	43601	260	...	260.00	273.00	...	273.00	287.00	...	287.00
3. दैवी विपत्तियों के लिए अग्रिम आयोजना सहायता	3. Advance Plan Assistance for natural calamities	43601	400	...	400.00	100.00	...	100.00	...	...	...

(करोड़ रुपए) *(In crores of rupees)*

	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट 1989-90 Budget			संशोधित 1989-90 Revised			बजट 1990-91 Budget		
		बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
4. संविधान के अनुच्छेद 275(1) के अंतर्गत अनुदान 4. Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution	43601	...	...	...	...	...	...	991.53	...	991.53
जोड़ **Total**		**9224.45**	...	**9224.45**	**8644.43**	...	**8644.43**	**10934.83**	...	**10934.83**

इस मांग में नौवें वित्त आयोग की सिफारिशों के आधार पर संविधान के अनुच्छेद 275 (1) के अंतर्गत राज्यों को देय अनुदानों, रेल यात्री किराया कर के बदले अनुदानों, राज्य आयोजनागत योजनाओं के लिए ब्लाक अनुदानों तथा ऋणों, बुनियादी और अतिरिक्त संघ उत्पाद शुल्कों में राज्यों के अंश, अल्प बचतों के संग्रह के आधार पर राज्यों को दिए जाने वाले ऋणों, साधनों की कमी को पूरा करने के लिए राज्यों को दिए जाने वाले ऋणों, नौवें वित्त आयोग की सिफारिशों के अनुसार उधारों को बट्टे खाते डालने, राज्य आयोजनागत योजनाओं के लिए ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण निगम को उधार दिए जाने , (न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम) और अल्पावधिक अर्थोपाय अग्रिमों आदि की व्यवस्था की गई है।

This Demand includes provision for grants payable to States under Article 275(1) of the Constitution on the basis of the recommendations of the Ninth Finance Commission; Grant-in-lieu of Tax on Railway passenger Fares; Block grants and loans for State Plan Schemes; States' share of Basic and Additional Union Excise Duties; Loans to States against Small Savings Collections; Loans to States to cover gap in resources; write off of loans in terms of the recommendations of the 9th Finance Commission; Loans to Rural Electrification Corporation for State Plan Schemes, (Minimum Needs Programme) and short term Ways and Means Advances, etc.

वित्त मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF FINANCE

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.30

सरकारी कर्मचारियों आदि को उधार Loans to Government Servants etc.

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1989-90 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1989-90 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1990-91 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
पूंजी	*Capital*		...	*95.65*	*95.65*	...	*102.00*	*102.00*	...	*112.00*	*112.00*
जोड़	**Total**		...	**95.65**	**95.65**	...	**102.00**	**102.00**	...	**112.00**	**112.00**
1. सरकारी कर्मचारियों को उधार आदि	1. Loans to Government Servants, etc.										
1.1 गृह निर्माण अग्रिम	1.1 House building advances	7610	...	125.00	125.00	...	135.00	135.00	...	150.00	150.00
1.2. वाहन खरीदने के लिए अग्रिम	1.2 Advances for purchase of conveyances										
1.2.1 मोटर कारों की खरीद के लिए अग्रिम	1.2.1 Advance for the purchase of motor cars	7610	...	19.00	19.00	...	21.00	21.00	...	23.00	23.00
1.2.2 अन्य मोटर वाहनों की खरीद के लिए अग्रिम	1.2.2 Advance for purchase of other motor conveyances	7610	...	18.00	18.00	...	21.00	21.00	...	23.00	23.00
1.2.3 अन्य वाहनों की खरीद के लिए अग्रिम	1.2.3 Advance for purchase of other conveyances	7610	...	9.00	9.00	...	9.50	9.50	...	10.00	10.00
जोड़—वाहनों की खरीद के लिए अग्रिम	**Total - Advances for purchase of conveyances**		...	**46.00**	**46.00**	...	**51.50**	**51.50**	...	**56.00**	**56.00**
1.3. अन्य अग्रिम	1.3 Other advances	7610	...	8.50	8.50	...	4.20	4.20	...	3.80	3.80
जोड़		*Total*	...	*179.50*	*179.50*	...	*190.70*	*190.70*	...	*209.80*	*•209.80*
2. सहकारी समितियों को ऋण	2. Loans to cooperatives	7475	...	0.20	0.20	...	0.15	0.15	...	0.20	0.20
3. विभागीय कैंटीनों के लिए ऋण	3. Loans to Departmental canteens	7615	...	1.30	1.30	...	1.15	1.15	...	1.00	1.00
4. घटाइए:—व्यय कम करने हेतु लिए गए ऋणों की वसूलियां	4. Less-Recoveries of loans taken in reduction of expenditure										
4.1 गृह निर्माण अग्रिम	4.1 House building advances	7610	...	-49.00	-49.00	...	-53.00	-53.00	...	-59.00	-59.00
4.2 वाहन अग्रिम	4.2 Conveyance advances	7610	...	-30.35	-30.35	...	-32.83	-32.83	...	-36.54	-36.54
4.3. विविध उधार	4.3 Other advances	7610	...	-5.36	-5.36	...	-3.50	-3.50	...	-2.75	-2.75
4.4 सहकारिता के लिए ऋण	4.4 Loans to cooperatives	7475	...	-0.08	-0.08	...	-0.07	-0.07	...	-0.09	-0.09
4.5 विभागीय कैंटीनों के लिए ऋण	4.5 Loans to Departmental canteens	7615	...	-0.56	-0.56	...	-0.60	-0.60	...	-0.62	-0.62
जोड़		*Total*	...	*-85.35*	*-85.35*	...	*-90.00*	*-90.00*	...	*-99.00*	*-99.00*
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		...	***95.65***	***95.65***	...	***102.00***	***102.00***	...	***112.00***	***112.00***

यह एक मिश्रित मांग है जिसमें सभी केन्द्रीय मंत्रालयों/विभागों और उनके अधीनस्थ संगठनों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के प्रशासनों (दिल्ली चंडीगढ़ आदि) की आवश्यकताओं के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ताकि वे अपने कर्मचारियों, विभागीय सहकारी समितियों और कैंटीनों को ऋण और अग्रिम दे सकें । इसमें संसद सदस्यों को मोटरगाड़ी की खरीद के लिए अग्रिम दिए जाने की भी व्यवस्था की गई है ।

जिन प्रयोजनों के लिए सब्याज उधार दिए जाते हैं उनमें गृह निर्माण, वाहन की खरीद, कम्प्यूटर की खरीद पंखों तथा गर्म कपड़ों की खरीद के लिए दिए जाने वाले अग्रिम शामिल हैं । इस मांग में जिन केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों की सम्पत्तियों को बाढ़ तथा तूफान इत्यादि में भारी नुकसान हुआ है अथवा जिनकी सम्पत्तियां नष्ट हो गई हैं उनके लिए ब्याज रहित ऋण देने की व्यवस्था भी शामिल है ।

चालू वर्ष के संशोधित अनुमानों और बजट अनुमान 1990-91 में वृद्धि मुख्यतः मकान बनाने के लिए धनराशियों की पहले से अधिक मांग हो जाने के कारण गृह-निर्माण अग्रिम तथा वाहन खरीदने के लिए अग्रिम संबंधी व्यवस्था के अन्तर्गत हुई है, क्योंकि अग्रिमों की अदायगी से संबद्ध नियमों को उदार बना दिया गया हैं ।

चालू वर्ष और अगले वर्ष में गृह निर्माण अग्रिमों, के लिए वृद्धि केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारी समूह बीमा योजना के अधीन उच्च प्राप्तियों के अनुसार होंगे ।

This is a composite Demand which provides for the requirements of all the Central Ministries/Departments and their subordinate organisations and Union Territory administrations (like Delhi, Chandigarh, etc.) for payment of loans and advances to their employees, Departmental Cooperative Societies and Canteens. It also includes provision for advances to Members of Parliament for purchase of motor-conveyances.

The purposes for which the interest-bearing loans are advanced include house-building, purchase of conveyances, purchase of computors, fans and warm clothings. This Demand also includes provision for interest-free advances to Central Government employees whose properties are substantially affected or damaged due to floods, cyclone etc.

Increase in the current year's Revised estimates and Budget estimates 1990-91 is on account of larger demand for funds under House building advances and advances for purchase of conveyances following liberalisation of the rules for grant of the advance.

The increase for house building advances in the current year and in the next will be matched by higher receipts under Central Government Employees Group Insurance Scheme.

वित्त मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF FINANCE

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.31

उधार की वापसी अदायगी Repayment of Debt

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1989-90 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1989-90 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1990-91 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व Revenue		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
पूंजी Capital		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़ Total		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1. केन्द्रीय सरकार का आंतरिक ऋण 1. Internal Debt of Central Goverment										
1.01. बाजार ऋण 1.01 Market Loans	6001	...	638.72	638.72	...	638.72	638.72	...	987.72	987.72
1.02. 91 दिनों की राजकोष हुण्डियां 1.02 91 Days Treasury Bills	6001	...	130000.00	130000.00	...	110000.00	110000.00	...	115000.00	115000.00
1.03 182 दिनों की राजकोष हुण्डियां 1.03 182 Days Treasury Bills	6001	...	1430.00	1430.00	...	1532.35	1532.35	...	1585.00	1585.00
1.04. अन्य 1.04 Others	6001	...	257.45	257.45	...	936.53	936.53	...	246.93	246.93
जोड़ - आंतरिक उधार Total-Internal Debt		...	**132326.17**	**132326.17**	...	**113107.60**	**113107.60**	...	**117819.65**	**117819.65**
2. बाह्य उधार 2. External Debt	6002	...	1787.44	1787.44	...	1846.20	1846.20	...	2050.94	2050.94
जोड़ **Total**		...	**134113.61**	**134113.61**	...	**114953.80**	**114953.80**	...	**119870.59**	**119870.59**
3. घटाइए-प्राप्तियों के आधार पर घटाई गई राशि 3. Less-Amount netted against Receipts	6001	...	-132326.17	-132326.17	...	-113107.60	-113107.60	...	-117819.65	-117819.65
	6002	...	-1787.44	-1787.44	...	-1846.20	-1846.20	...	-2050.94	-2050.94
निवल *Net*		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

इस विनियोग में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा देश तथा विदेशों से लिए गए कर्ज की वापसी तथा राजकोषीय हुंडियों के भुगतान के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है।

This Appropriation includes provision for repayment of debt raised by Central Government, both internally and externally, as well as for discharge of treasury bills, etc.

वित्त मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF FINANCE
मांग संख्या DEMAND No.32
व्यय विभाग Department of Expenditure

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1989-90 Budget			संशोधित 1989-90 Revised			बजट 1990-91 Budget		
			आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		300.48	1005.30	1305.78	0.30	6.30	6.60	0.74	106.34	107.08
पूंजी	*Capital*		*202.52*	...	*202.52*	*2.40*	...	*2.40*	*2.26*	...	*2.26*
जोड़	**Total**		**503.00**	**1005.30**	**1508.30**	**2.70**	**6.30**	**9.00**	**3.00**	**106.34**	**109.34**
1. सचिवालय - सामान्य सेवाएं	1. Secretariat - General Services	2052	...	5.30	5.30	...	6.29	6.29	...	6.33	6.33
अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	**Other Fiscal Services**										
2. राष्ट्रीय वित्त प्रबंध संस्थान को अनुदान	2. Grants in aid to Institute for Financial Management and Research	2047	...	...	...	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01
अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	**Other Administrative Services**										
3. राष्ट्रीय वित्त प्रबंध संस्थान	3.National Institute of Financial Management	2070	0.48	...	0.48	0.30	...	0.30	0.74	...	0.74
		4070	2.52	...	2.52	2.40	...	2.40	2.26	...	2.26
जोड़		*Total*	*3.00*	...	*3.00*	*2.70*	...	*2.70*	*3.00*	...	*3.00*
4. मंहगाई भत्ते आदि के लिए एकमुश्त व्यवस्था	4. Lumpsum provision for Dearness Allowance ,etc.	2070	...	1000.00	1000.00	...	...	...	...	100.00	100.00
सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	**General Economic Services**										
5. नवीन आर्थिक कार्यक्रम	5.New Economic Programmes	3601	300.00	...	300.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
		7601	200.00	...	200.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़		*Total*	*500.00*	...	*500.00*	...	...	...	...	...	...
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***503.00***	***1005.30***	***1508.30***	***2.70***	***6.30***	***9.00***	***3.00***	***106.34***	***109.34***

ग. आयोजना परिव्यय	C. Plan Outlay	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
1. राष्ट्रीय वित्त प्रबंध संस्थान	1. National Institute of Financial Management	32070	3.00	...	3.00	2.70	...	2.70	3.00	...	3.00
2.अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	2.Other General Economic Services	13475	500.00	...	500.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़	**Total**		**503.00**	**...**	**503.00**	**2.70**	**...**	**2.70**	**3.00**	**...**	**3.00**

1. इस मांग में लेखा महानियन्त्रक के कार्यालय सहित व्यय विभाग के सचिवालय के व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

2. इसमें वित्त प्रबन्ध संस्थान को अनुदान सहायता के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

3. प्रथम श्रेणी की संगठित केन्द्रीय लेखा सेवा के अधिकारियों को विशिष्ट क्षेत्रों में प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय वित्त प्रबन्ध संस्थान के नाम से एक नए संस्थान की स्थापना की गई है । यह व्यवस्था स्थापना भूमि की लागत, संस्थान के लिए भवन के निर्माण तथा इसके विकास के लिए की गई है ।

5. 1989-90 के लिए व्यवस्था अनुदानों की मांगे संख्या-4-ग्रामीण विकास विभाग को अन्तरित कर दी गई है ।

1. The provision is for secretariat expenditure of the Department of Expenditure including office of the Controller General of Accounts.

2. The provision is for grant assistance to Institute of Financial Management.

3. The National Institute of Financial Management is being set up to train officers of organised Central Class I Accounts Services in specialised areas. The provision is for establishment and cost of land, its development and construction of building for the Institute.

5. the provision has been transferred to Demand for Grant No. '4-Department of Rural Development' for 1989-90.

वित्त मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF FINANCE

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.33

लेखा परीक्षा Audit

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1989-90 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1989-90 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1990-91 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		...	212.00	212.00	...	229.84	229.84	...	242.97	242.97
पूंजी	*Capital*		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़	**Total**		...	**212.00**	**212.00**	...	**229.84**	**229.84**	...	**242.97**	**242.97**
लेखा परीक्षा	**Audit**										
1. भारत के नियंत्रक महालेखा परीक्षक	1. Comptroller and Auditor General of India	2016	...	4.42	4.42	...	4.42	4.42	...	4.78	4.78
2. सिविल लेखा-परीक्षा तथ लेखा कार्यालय	**2. Civil Audit and Accounts Offices**										
2.01. सिविल लेखा परीक्षा कार्यालय	2.01 Civil Audit Offices	2016	...	116.95	116.95	...	126.83	126.83	...	133.30	133.30
2.02. सिविल लेखा कार्यालय	2.02 Civil Accounts Offices	2016	...	75.85	75.85	...	82.68	82.68	...	88.09	88.09
निवल		*Net*	...	*192.80*	*192.80*	...	*209.51*	*209.51*	...	*221.39*	*221.39*
3. डाक व तार लेखा परीक्षा कार्यालय	3. P&T Audit Offices	2016	...	6.88	6.88	...	7.14	7.14	...	7.54	7.54
4. रेलवे लेखा परीक्षा कार्यालय	4. Railway Audit Offices	2016	...	10.40	10.40	...	11.02	11.02	...	11.68	11.68
5. रक्षा लेखा परीक्षा कार्यालय	5. Defence Audit Offices	2016	...	4.75	4.75	...	4.98	4.98	...	5.24	5.24
6. वाणिज्यिक लेखा परीक्षा कार्यालय	6. Commercial Audit Offices	2016	...	8.70	8.70	...	9.48	9.48	...	10.02	10.02
7. समुद्रपारीय लेखा परीक्षा कार्यालय	7. Overseas Audit Offices	2016	...	0.98	0.98	...	1.07	1.07	...	1.13	1.13
8. अन्य व्यय	8. Other Expenditure	2016	...	0.35	0.35	...	0.38	0.38	...	0.41	0.41
9. घटाइए-वसूलियां, जिनको व्यय में से घटाकर समायोजित कर दिया गया है	*9. Less Recoveries adjusted in reduction Of Expenditure*										
9.01. भारत के नियंत्रक महालेखा परीक्षक	9.01 C.A.G of India	2016	...	-0.08	-0.08	...	-0.08	-0.08	...	-0.08	-0.08
9.02. लेखा परीक्षा और लेखा कार्यालय	9.02 Audit & Accounts Offices	2016	...	-17.20	-17.20	...	-18.08	-18.08	...	-19.14	-19.14
जोड़		*Total*	...	*-17.28*	*-17.28*	...	*-18.16*	*-18.16*	...	*-19.22*	*-19.22*
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		...	***212.00***	***212.00***	...	***229.84***	***229.84***	...	***242.97***	***242.97***

इस मांग में भारत के नियंत्रक और महालेखा परीक्षक और उसके नियंत्रक के अधीन उन कार्यालयों के व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था है जो केन्द्रीय सरकार के हिसाब-किताब के लेखा-परीक्षा संबंधी कार्य करने और राज्यों तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों के लेखा परीक्षा और लेखा संकलन संबंधी कार्य सम्पन्न करते हैं । इस वर्ष स्वीकृत मंहगाई-भत्ते की अतिरिक्त किस्तों और नगर क्षतिपूर्ति भत्ता और आवास किराया भत्ता आदि की अदायगी के कारण मुख्य रूप से संशोधित अनुमानों में वृद्धि हुई है। बजट अनुमान, 1990-91 में बजट विषयक सामान्य वृद्धि शामिल की गई है।

This Demand includes provision for expenditure relating to the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India and the offices under his control dealing with audit of the accounts of Union Government and compilation and audit of the accounts of the State and Union Territory Governments. Effect of additional instalments of dearness allowance sanctioned this year and payment of arrears of CCA/HRA, etc. mainly account for the increase in the revised estimates. Budget 1990-91 takes into account normal growth.

वित्त मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF FINANCE

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.34

राजस्व भाग Department of Revenue

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार हैः
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1989-90 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1989-90 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1990-91 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		...	36.18	36.18	...	33.88	33.88	...	38.52	38.52
पूंजी	*Capital*		*2.00*	*1.05*	*3.05*	*0.41*	*0.79*	*1.20*	...	*1.60*	*1.60*
जोड़	**Total**		**2.00**	**37.23**	**39.23**	**0.41**	**34.67**	**35.08**	**...**	**40.12**	**40.12**
1. सचिवालय- सामान्य सेवाएं *	1.Secretariat-General Services	2052	...	14.79	14.79	...	15.28	15.28	...	18.41	18.41
आय और व्यय पर करों का संग्रह	**Collection of Taxes on Income & Expenditure**										
2. आयकर आदि के लिए निपटान आयोग	2. Settlement Commission for Income Tax etc.	2020	...	1.16	1.16	...	1.10	1.10	...	1.14	1.14
अन्य राजकोषीय सेवाएं	**Other Fiscal Services**										
3. प्रवर्तन निदेशालय	3. Enforcement Directorate	2047	...	4.00	4.00	...	4.50	4.50	...	4.50	4.50
4. अन्य व्यय	4. Other Expenditure	2047	...	3.29	3.29	...	3.39	3.39	...	3.79	3.79
अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	**Other Administrative Services**										
5. मादक पदार्थ नियंत्रण	5. Narcotics Control	2070	...	0.87	0.87	...	1.66	1.66	...	1.72	1.72
6. अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग, आदि	6. International Cooperation etc.	2070	...	0.11	0.11	...	0.11	0.11	...	0.12	0.12
अन्य उद्योग	**Other Industries**										
7. अफीम और एल्कालायड कारखाने	*7. Opium and Alkaloid Factories*										
7.01. राजस्व व्यय	7.01 Revenue Expenditure	2875	...	41.00	41.00	...	35.35	35.35	...	37.85	37.85
7.02. घटाइए-राजस्व प्राप्तियां	7.02 Less - Revenue Receipts	0875	...	-30.00	-30.00	...	-28.50	-28.50	...	-30.00	-30.00
7.03. निवल	7.03 Net		...	11.00	11.00	...	6.85	6.85	...	7.85	7.85
7.04. पूंजी व्यय	7.04 Capital Expenditure	4875	2.00	1.05	3.05	0.41	0.79	1.20	...	1.60	1.60
8. मुख्य नियंत्रक, सरकारी अफीम तथा एल्कालायड कारखाने	8. Chief Controller, Government Opium & Alkaloid Factories	2875	...	0.11	0.11	...	0.13	0.13	...	0.14	0.14
वस्तुओं तथा सेवाओं पर अन्य कर तथा शुल्क	**Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities & Services**										
9. विदेश यात्रा कर संग्रह	9. Collection of Foreign Travel Tax	2045	...	0.29	0.29	...	0.30	0.30	...	0.29	0.29
विविध सामान्य सेवाएं	**Miscellaneous General Services**										
न वसूले जा सकने वाले ऋणों को बट्टे खाता डालना	*Irrecoverable Loans written off*										
10. स्वर्णकारों का पुनर्वास	10 Write-Off of loans to Gold smiths	2075	...	0.50	0.50	...	0.50	0.50	...	0.50	0.50
11. अन्य सामान्य सेवाएं	11. Other General Services	3475	...	0.06	0.06	...	0.06	0.06	...	0.06	0.06
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***2.00***	***37.23***	***39.23***	***0.41***	***34.67***	***35.08***	***...***	***40.12***	***40.12***

ग. आयोजना परिव्यय	C. Plan Outlay	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
1. अन्य उद्योग	1. Other Industries	12875	2.00	...	2.00	0.41	...	0.41	...	...	...

1. इसके अन्तर्गत राजस्व विभाग के सचिवालय के व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है जिसमें नार्कोटिक नियंत्रण ब्यूरो भी शामिल है।

2. इसमें आयकर, धनकर इत्यादि मामलों के लिए निपटान आयोग के स्थापना व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

3. इसमें प्रवर्तन निदेशालय के व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है जो विदेशी निनिमय विनियमन अधिनियम केअधीन व्यवस्था के प्रवर्तन से संबंधित है ।

4. इसमें तस्कर और विदेशी मुद्रा छल साधक (सम्पत्ति की जब्ती) अधिनियम, 1976 के अन्तर्गत सक्षम प्रधिकारी के कार्यालय और अपीलीय न्यायाधिकरण, स्वर्ण नियंत्रण प्रशासन - क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय, सीमाशुल्क, केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क और स्वर्ण नियंत्रण अपीलीय न्यायाधिकरण तथा राष्ट्रीय लोक वित्त और नीति संस्थान को अनुदान के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल हैं ।

5 इसमें केन्द्रीय नार्कोटिक ब्यूरो के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

6 इसमें मादक पदार्थ दुरुपयोग नियंत्रण के लिए संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ निधि तथा कर प्रशासन और सीमाशुल्क परिषद राष्ट्रमण्डलीय एसोसिएशन में अंशदान के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

7 यह अफीम फैक्टरियों और अफीम उत्पादन की खरीद सहित गाजीपुर तथा नीमच स्थित एल्केलायड कारखानों के निवल व्यय को दर्शाता है । केन्द्रीय सरकार अफीम की खेती पर सम्पूर्ण नियंत्रण रखती है तथा इसको संसाधित करने तथा चिकित्सीय और वैज्ञानिकी जरूरतों के लिए बिक्री के लिए सारा उत्पादन खरीदती है।

1988-89 के फसल वर्ष के दौरान अफीम पोस्त की खेती के लिए लगभग 15019 हैक्टेयर जमीन में खेती की गई जबकि 1989-90 में 15000 हैक्टेयर में खेती की जाने की संभावना है ।

8 मुख्य नियंत्रक, सरकारी अफीम और अल्कालायड कारखानों के व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

9. यह शीर्ष विदेशी यात्रा कर की वसूली पर व्यय का द्योतक है।

10. इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत स्वर्णकारों के पुनर्वास के लिए राज्य सरकारों के उधारों को बट्टे खाते के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

11. इस शीर्ष में कर जमा पत्रों के प्रति भुगतान शामिल है ।

1. Provision is for secretariat expenditure of the Department of Revenue including the Narcotics Control Bureau.

2. The provision is for establishment expenditure of the Settlement Commission for Income-tax, Wealth tax, etc., cases.

3. The provision is for expenditure of the Enforcement Directorate, which is concerned with the enforcement of the provisions under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act.

4. This includes provision for office of Competent Authority and Appellate Tribunal under Smugglers and Foreign Exchange Manipulators (Forfeiture of Property) Act, 1976; Gold Control Administration - Regional Offices; Customs, Central Excise and Gold Control Appellate Tribunal and Grants to National Institute of Public Finance and Policy.

5. This includes provision for Central Bureau of Narcotics.

6. The provision is for contributions to United Nations Fund for Control of Drug Abuse, Commonwealth Association of Tax Administration and Customs Council.

7. This represents the net expenditure of the Opium factories and Alkaloid Works at Ghazipur and Neemuch including purchase of Opium produce. Central Government exercises exclusive control over the cultivation of opium and purchases the entire produce for processing and sale for medicinal and scientific needs.

During the crop year 1988-89, the land under opium poppy cultivation was about 15019 hectares while in 1989-90 it is expected to be about 15000 hectares.

8. Provision is for expenditure of Chief Controller, Government Opium and Alkaloid Factories.

9. This represents expenditure on collection of foreign travel tax.

10. Provision is for write off of loans to State Governments for rehabilitation of goldsmiths.

11. This Includes payment against Tax Credit Certificates.

वित्त मंत्रालय *MINISTRY OF FINANCE*
मांग संख्या DEMAND No.35
प्रत्यक्ष कर Direct Taxes

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1989-90 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1989-90 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1990-91 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		...	191.84	191.84	...	208.61	208.61	...	220.56	220.56
पूंजी	*Capital*		...	*30.00*	*30.00*	...	*30.00*	*30.00*	...	*30.00*	*30.00*
जोड़	**Total**		...	**221.84**	**221.84**	...	**238.61**	**238.61**	...	**250.56**	**250.56**
आय तथा व्यय पर करों का संग्रह	**Collection of Taxes on Income & Expenditure**										
1. आय कर का संग्रह	1.Collection of Income-tax	2020	...	151.08	151.08	...	164.28	164.28	...	173.69	173.69
2. निगम कर का संग्रह	2.Collection of Corporation tax	2020	...	21.58	21.58	...	23.47	23.47	...	24.81	24.81
सम्पदा शुल्क, धन कर तथा दान कर का संग्रह	**Collection of Estate Duty, Taxes on Wealth and Gift tax**										
3. धन कर का संग्रह	3.Collection of Wealth Tax	2031	...	13.43	13.43	...	14.60	14.60	...	15.44	15.44
4. अन्य करों का संग्रह	4.Collection of Other Taxes	2031	...	5.75	5.75	...	6.26	6.26	...	6.62	6.62
5. आयकर अधिनियम के अंतर्गत अचल सम्पत्ति का अधिग्रहण	5. Acquisition of Immovable property under the Income-tax Act	4075	...	30.00	30.00	...	30.00	30.00	...	30.00	30.00
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		...	***221.84***	***221.84***	...	***238.61***	***238.61***	...	***250.56***	***250.56***

इस मांग में आयकर विभाग की आवश्यकता के लिए व्यवस्था है जो केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा लगाए गए, तथा इकट्ठे किए गए सभी प्रत्यक्ष करों अर्थात् आय पर कर (निगम क्षेत्र की आय शामिल है) सम्पदा शुल्क, धन कर और दानकर सम्बन्धी प्रशासन कार्य करता है । शुल्कों के संग्रह के लिए देश को कार्यक्षेत्रों में विभाजित किया गया है । प्रत्येक क्षेत्र एक आयकर आयुक्त के अधिकार में है । इस विभाग में बड़े पैमाने पर अपवंचन निरीक्षण, अनुसंधान, सांख्यिकी और प्रकाशनों के मामलों की छानबीन करने के मामलों के लिए अलग से निदेशालय भी हैं । संशोधित अनुमानों में मद संख्या 1 से 4 में जो वृद्धियां हुई हैं वे मुख्य रूप से मंहगाई भत्ते की अतिरिक्त किस्त मंजूर किए जाने, बोनस की व्यवस्था करने, तथा कार्यालय के लिए अतिरिक्त स्थान किराए पर लिए जाने तथा बड़े पैमाने पर राजस्व संग्रह अभियान आदि को तेजी से चलाने के लिए अतिरिक्त पदों का सृजन करने आदि के कारण हुई हैं। बजट 1990-91 में सामान्य वृद्धि के लिए व्यवस्था कर दी गई है ।

The Demand provides for the requirement of the Income-tax department, which administers all direct taxes levied and collected by the Central Government, namely, Taxes on Income (including income of the corporate sector), Estate Duty, Wealth Tax and Gift Tax. For purpose of collection, the country has been divided into charges. The Department has also got separate Directorates for scrutiny of cases involving large scale evasion, inspection, research, statistics and publications. The increases in Revised estimates at items 1-4 are mainly due to the effect of grant of additional instalments of D.A., bonus, upward revision in the rates of daily wages, hiring of additional office accommodation, creation of additional posts as a part of intensified revenue collection drive, etc. Budget Estimates 1990-91 take into account normal growth.

मद संख्या 5 के समक्ष जो व्यवस्था है वह वित्त अधिनियम, 1986 (यथासंशोधित) द्वारा यथारोपित आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 के अध्याय XXC में परिकल्पित प्रबंध के अनुसार केन्द्रीय सरकार के द्वारा अचल सम्पत्तियों को पूर्वक्रयाधिकार के अनुसार खरीद कर लिए जाने के संबंध में है। इस प्रयोजन के लिए जो व्यवस्था की गई है उसमें से ऐसी अधिग्रहीत सम्पत्तियों की बिक्री से प्राप्त 90 करोड़ रुपए की रकम को घटा दिया गया है, जिनका विक्रय केन्द्रीय सरकार ने किया है ।

The provision at item 5 relates to pre-emptive purchase of immovable properties by Central Government as envisaged in Chapter XXC of the Income- tax Act, 1961 as amended by the Finance Act, 1986. The provision for this purpose is net of estimated sale proceeds amounting to Rs.90 crores in respect of the acquired properties disposed off by the Government.

वित्त मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF FINANCE

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.36

अप्रत्यक्ष कर Indirect Taxes

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:

A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)

(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1989-90 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1989-90 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1990-91 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		....	308.44	308.44	...	308.76	308.76	...	348.28	348.28
पूंजी	*Capital*		...	*127.36*	*127.36*	...	*118.97*	*118.97*	...	*146.75*	*146.75*
जोड़	**Total**		...	**435.80**	**435.80**	...	**427.73**	**427.73**	...	**495.03**	**495.03**
सीमा शुल्क	**Customs**										
1. सीमा शुल्क संग्रह	1. Collection of customs	2037	...	113.51	113.51	...	116.42	116.42	...	126.12	126.12
2. तट सुरक्षा संगठन	2. Coast Guard organisation	2037	...	32.02	32.02	...	33.54	33.54	...	36.98	36.98
		4047	...	127.06	127.06	...	118.82	118.82	...	146.55	146.55
जोड़		*Total*	...	*159.08*	*159.08*	...	*152.36*	*152.36*	...	*183.53*	*183.53*
3. सीमा शुल्क पर अन्य व्यय	3. Other expenditure on customs	2037	...	7.53	7.53	...	7.19	7.19	...	7.53	7.53
		4047	...	0.30	0.30	...	0.15	0.15	...	0.20	0.20
जोड़		*Total*	...	*7.83*	*7.83*	...	*7.34*	*7.34*	...	*7.73*	*7.73*
संघ उत्पाद शुल्क	**Union Excise Duties**										
4. संघ उत्पाद शुल्कों का संग्रह	4. Collection of Union Excise Duties	2038	...	142.00	142.00	...	139.21	139.21	...	164.21	164.21
5. बेंडरोल तथा संघ उत्पाद शुल्क टिकटों तथा लेबलों का मुद्रण आदि	5. Printing etc. of Banderols and Union Excise Stamps and labels	2038	...	4.68	4.68	...	4.18	4.18	...	4.38	4.38
6. अन्य व्यय	6. Other Expenditure	2038	...	8.70	8.70	...	8.22	8.22	...	9.06	9.06
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		...	***435.80***	***435.80***	...	***427.73***	***427.73***	...	***495.03***	***495.03***

1. इस मांग में सीमा शुल्क स्कंध के स्थापना व्यय और अन्य व्यय के लिए और छोटे पत्तनों और भू-सीमा शुल्क चौकियों पर केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क स्कंध द्वारा किए गए सीमा शुल्क संग्रह के कार्य के संबंध में उसको आनुपातिक व्यय की अदायगी करने के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

1. This includes provision for the establishment and other expenditure of the Customs wing and for payment of proportionate charges to the Central Excise wing for customs work done by it at minor ports and land customs border posts.

2. इस मांग में तट सुरक्षा संगठन के व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल की गई है जो भारत के समुद्री क्षेत्रों की सुरक्षा की सुनिश्चित व्यवस्था करता है।

2. Provision is for expenditure of the Coast Guard Organisation, which ensures the security of the maritime zones of India.

3. इस मांग में सीमा-शुल्क कल्याण निधि के लिए 7.50 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था के अलावा भू-सीमा शुल्क से संबंधित बृहत्तर निर्माण कार्यों के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

3. This includes provision for major works relating to Land Customs besides Rs.7.50 crores for Customs welfare fund.

4. यह व्यवस्था संघीय उत्पाद शुल्क संगठन के स्थापना व्ययों और उत्पाद शुल्क संग्रह के संबंध में किए जाने वाले अन्य व्ययों के लिए है । केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क स्कंध कुछ स्थानों पर, जैसे छोटे पत्तनों और भू-सीमा शुल्क केन्द्रों में सीमा शुल्क संग्रह संबंधी कार्य भी करता है, जिसके लिए सीमा शुल्क स्कंध से आनुपातिक आधार पर खर्च वसूल कर लिया जाता है ।

4. The provision is for establishment expenses of the Central Excise Organisation including other expenses on collection of Union Excise Duties. The Central Excise wing also performs customs work at certain places like minor ports and land customs stations for which proportionate charges are recovered from the Customs wing.

5. इस मांग में माचिस उत्पाद शुल्क बैंड रोल और संघीय उत्पाद शुल्क स्टाम्पों और लेबलों की छपाई की लागत की व्यवस्था है ।

5. Provision represents cost of printing of match excise banderols and union excise stamps and labels.

6. इस मांग में मुख्यतः स्थापना संबंधी व्यवस्था और निरीक्षण कार्य पर होने वाले अन्य व्यय, सांख्यिकी और आसूचना , प्रशिक्षण, सतर्कता, प्रकाशन निदेशालय और अपवंचन निरोधी निदेशालय पर होने वाले अन्य व्यय की व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

6. This includes provision mainly for the establishment and other expenditure on Inspection, Statistics and Intelligence, Training, Vigilance, Directorate of Publications and Directorate of Anti-evasion.

खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.37

खाद्य विभाग DEPARTMENT OF FOOD

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:

A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1989-90 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1989-90 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1990-91 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		4.45	2362.01	2366.46	4.45	2636.53	2640.98	6.30	2361.84	2368.14
पूंजी	*Capital*		*26.55*	...	*26.55*	*25.10*	...	*25.10*	*26.31*	...	*26.31*
जोड़	**Total**		**31.00**	**2362.01**	**2393.01**	**29.55**	**2636.53**	**2666.08**	**32.61**	**2361.84**	**2394.45**
1. सचिवालय - आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat - Economic Services	3451	...	3.64	3.64	...	3.61	3.61	...	3.97	3.97
खाद्य, भण्डारण और भाण्डागार	**Food , Storage and Warehousing**										
2. खाद्य संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता	2. Food Subsidy	2408	...	2200.00	2200.00	...	2476.00	2476.00	...	2200.00	2200.00
3. चीनी के संकट निरोधक भण्डारों के अनुरक्षण के लिए आर्थिक सहायता	3.Subsidy on maintenance of buffer stock of Sugar	2408	...	0.50	0.50	...	0.50	0.50	...	0.50	0.50
4. चीनी उद्योग के विकास के लिए अन्य व्यय	4.Other Expenditure for development of sugar industry	2408	...	8.15	8.15	...	8.15	8.15	...	8.15	8.15
5. चीनी विकास निधि से/को अन्तरण	5. Transfers to/from Sugar Development Fund										
		2408	...	141.35	141.35	...	141.35	141.35	...	141.35	141.35
		6860	...	-150.00	-150.00	...	-125.00	-125.00	...	-140.00	-140.00
निवल		Net	...	-8.65	-8.65	...	16.35	16.35	...	1.35	1.35
6. अनधिसूचित चीनी उपक्रमों को ब्याज संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता	6. Interest subsidy to denotified sugar undertakings	2408	...	1.50	1.50	...	0.10	0.10	...	0.10	0.10
7. खाद्य,भण्डारण और भाण्डागारों के अन्य कार्यक्रम	7. Other programmes of Food, Storage and Warehousing	2408	2.26	5.04	7.30	2.24	4.94	7.18	3.77	5.77	9.54
		3601	0.05	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.05
		4408	1.51	...	1.51	1.31	...	1.31	1.08	...	1.08
		7601	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.20	...	0.20
जोड़		*Total*	*3.82*	*5.04*	*8.86*	*3.60*	*4.94*	*8.54*	*5.10*	*5.77*	*10.87*
जोड़-खाद्य,भण्डारण और भाण्डागार	**Total -Food, Storage and Warehousing**		**3.82**	**2206.54**	**2210.36**	**3.60**	**2506.04**	**2509.64**	**5.10**	**2215.87**	**2220.97**
पोषाहार	**Nutrition**										
8. अन्य योजनाएं	8. Other Schemes	2236	1.06	1.83	2.89	1.07	1.88	2.95	1.51	2.00	3.51
		3601	1.08	...	1.08	1.09	...	1.09	0.93	...	0.93
		3602	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.04	...	0.04
		7601	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.02	...	0.02
जोड़		*Total*	*2.14*	*1.83*	*3.97*	*2.16*	*1.88*	*4.04*	*2.50*	*2.00*	*4.50*
उद्योग	**Industries**										
उपभोक्ता उद्योग	**Consumer Industries**										
9. चीनी मिलों का आधुनिकीकरण/पुनःस्थापना	9. Rehabilitation/Modernisation of Sugar Mills	6860	...	75.00	75.00	...	53.00	53.00	...	70.00	70.00
10. गन्ना विकास के लिए चीनी मिलों को ऋण	10. Loans to Sugar Mills for Cane Development	6860	...	75.00	75.00	...	72.00	72.00	...	70.00	70.00
जोड़-उपभोक्ता उद्योग	**Total - Consumer Industries**		**...**	**150.00**	**150.00**	**...**	**125.00**	**125.00**	**...**	**140.00**	**140.00**
11. सरकारी उपक्रमों को आयोजना-भिन्न ऋण	11. Investments in Public Enterprises	4408	25.00	...	25.00	23.75	...	23.75	25.00	...	25.00
		6860	0.04	...	0.04	0.04	...	0.04	0.01	...	0.01
जोड़		*Total*	*25.04*	...	*25.04*	*23.79*	...	*23.79*	*25.01*	...	*25.01*
12. सकल सहायता सामग्री और उपस्कर	12.Aid Material and Equipment -Gross	3606	...	0.02	0.02	...	0.02	0.02	...	...	...
घटाइये-प्रचलनात्मक मुख्य शीर्ष में अन्तरण	*Deduct- Transfer to Functional Major Head*	*3606*	...	*-0.02*	*-0.02*	...	*-0.02*	*-0.02*	...	...	...
निवल		*Net*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***31.00***	***2362.01***	***2393.01***	***29.55***	***2636.53***	***2666.08***	***32.61***	***2361.84***	***2394.45***

		विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
ख. सरकारी उपक्रमों में निवेश	**B. Investment in Public Enterprises**										
11.01 भारतीय खाद्य निगम	11.01 Food Corporation of India	12408	25.00	...	25.00	23.75	...	23.75	25.00	...	25.00
11.02 केन्द्रीय भाण्डागार निगम	11.02 Central Warehousing Corporation	12408	...	32.00	32.00	...	30.25	30.25	...	28.50	28.50
11.03 हिन्दुस्तान साल्ट लि.	11.03 Hindustan Salt Limited	12852	0.04	...	0.04	0.04	...	0.04	0.01	...	0.01
जोड़	**Total**		**25.04**	**32.00**	**57.04**	**23.79**	**30.25**	**54.04**	**25.01**	**28.50**	**53.51**
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय•	**C. Plan Outlay***										
1. खाद्य,भण्डारण और भाण्डागार	1. Food, Storage & Warehousing	12408	28.82	32.00	60.82	27.35	30.25	57.60	30.10	28.50	58.60
2. उपभोक्ता उद्योग	2. Consumer Industries	12852	0.04	...	0.04	0.04	...	0.04	0.01	...	0.01
3. पोषाहार	3. Nutrition	22236	2.14	...	2.14	2.16	...	2.16	2.50	...	2.50
जोड़	**Total**		**31.00**	**32.00**	**63.00**	**29.55**	**30.25**	**59.80**	**32.61**	**28.50**	**61.11**

• इस में शहरी विकास मंत्रालय में प्रदान किए गए निर्माण कार्य परिव्यय शामिल है ।

* inclusive of Works Outlay as provided in the Demand of Ministry of Urban Development

1. **सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं** :- इसमें खाद्य विभाग और वेतन तथा लेखा कार्यालयों के सचिवालय व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था है ।

2. **खाद्य संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता** :- भारतीय खाद्य निगम को खाद्य संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता निम्नलिखित की प्रतिपूर्ति के लिए की जाती है । (i) खाद्यान्नों कीआर्थिक लागत और उनके निर्गम मूल्यों के बीच का अन्तर, और (ii) संकट निरोधक भण्डारों को रखने की लागत । आर्थिक लागत में खरीद मूल्य और देश के भीतर खरीदे गए खाद्यान्नों के लिए खरीद संबंधी आनुषंगिक व्यय और वितरण संबंधी आनुषंगिक व्यय आते हैं, जिसमें, लाने-ले जाने, भण्डारण के रख-रखाव, ब्याज प्रभार आदि शामिल हैं।

3. **चीनी के संकट निरोधक भण्डार बनाये रखने के लिए आर्थिक सहायता** :- इसके अन्तर्गत चीनी के संकट निरोधक भण्डार बनाये रखने के लिए चीनी के कारखानों के बकाया दावों के निपटान करने के लिए प्रावधान है जिसे चीनी विकास निधि से पूरा किया जाना है ।

4. **चीनी उद्योग के विकास के लिए अन्य व्यय** :- यह व्यय चीनी विकास निधि से पूरा किया जाता है और इस में चीनी मिलों को दी जाने वाली अनुदान सहायता शामिल है ।

5. **चीनी विकास निधि को अन्तरण** :- चीनी उपकर अधिनियम 1982 के अन्तर्गत भारत की समेकित निधि में जमा करने के लिए चीनी के उत्पादन पर पहली जून, 1982 से 5 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल तथा पहली नवम्बर, 1982 से 14 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल उपकर लगाने की व्यवस्था है । चीनी विकास निधि अधिनियम, 1982 के अन्तर्गत, चीनी उद्योग के विकास के लिए ऋण और अनुदान देने के लिए प्रयोग में लाने के वास्ते चीनी विकास निधि को, संग्रह की लागत के अनुसार कम करके संग्रहित उपकर के बराबर की राशि को अन्तरित करने की व्यवस्था है । पब्लिक एकाउंट आफ इण्डिया के अन्तर्गत चीनी विकास निधि को भारत समेकित निधि से उपर्युक्त संबंध में दी गयी राशि अन्तरित करने की व्यवस्था है । अगले वर्ष के लिए अधिक प्रावधान उत्पादन की प्रवृत्तियों पर आधारित है।

6. **अनधिसूचित चीनी उपक्रमों को ब्याज संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता** :- जिन कारखानों को पहले से ही अनधिसूचित किया जा चुका है उनके मालिकों/राज्य सरकारों के साथ हुए करारों के अनुसार बकाया ऋणों पर 5 वर्षों की विलम्बन अवधि के दौरान संचित ब्याज कारखानों को आर्थिक सहायता के रूप में दिया जाएगा इस के बाद ऋण पर बकाया ब्याज कारखानों द्वारा दिया जाएगा । इस आर्थिक सहायता की अदायगी की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

7. **खाद्य, भण्डारण और भाण्डागार के अन्य कार्यक्रम** :-इसमें 'निदेशन और प्रशासन" "खाद्यान्नों की खरीद पर अवशिष्ट व्यय", "फल और सब्जियों का संसाधन", "अनुसंधान, प्रशिक्षण और मूल्यांकन", "अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग" और "अन्य योजनाओं" को शामिल किया गया है ।

8. **अन्य योजनाएं** :- इन योजनाओं का संबंध लवण और दुग्ध को संपुष्ट करने के लिए पुष्टि तत्वों के प्रयोग, पुष्टि तत्वों संबंधी शिक्षण तथा विस्तार तथा मिलटोन और पौष्टिक एवं तुरत प्रयोज्य शक्ति वर्धक खाद्य पदार्थों के उत्पादन के कार्यक्रम से है ।

9. **चीनी मिलों की पुनर्स्थापना/आधुनिकीकरण** :- यह व्यय चीनी विकास निधि से किया जाता है ताकि इससे अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ चीनी की किसी भी फैक्टरी की पुर्नस्थापना और आधुनिकीकरण के लिए ऋण दिया जा सके ।

10. **चीनी मिलों को गन्ना विकास के लिए ऋण** :- यह व्यवस्था गन्ना विकास के लिए चीनी मिलों को ऋण देने के लिए है और इसकी पूर्ति चीनी विकास निधि से की जाती है । है ।

11. **सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश** :- इन उद्यमों द्वारा जारी किये जाने वाले इक्विटी और ऋणों तथा आन्तरिक और बजट बाह्य संसाधनों का ब्योरा व्यय बजट खण्ड I में दिया गया है ।

11.01. **भारतीय खाद्य निगम** :- अगले वर्ष के प्रावधान में मुख्यतः भण्डारण क्षमता को पूरा करने के लिए अपेक्षित परिव्यय शामिल है, यह कार्य चल रहा है ।

11.02. **केन्द्रीय भांडागार निगम** :- यह कृषि उत्पादों तथा सहायक सामग्रियों एवं अन्य अनधिसूचित वस्तुओं के भण्डारण के लिए भंडारों तथा भाण्डागारों का निर्माण और अधिग्रहण करता है । यह उपर्युक्त उद्देश्यों के लिए राज्य भाण्डागार निगमों की शेयर पूंजी भी जुटाता है । कोई बजट प्रावधान नहीं किया गया है और व्यय की पूर्ति इसके आंतरिक और अतिरिक्त बजटीय संसाधनों से की जाएगी ।

11.03. **हिन्दुस्तान साल्ट लि. को ऋण** : इस के अन्तर्गत सांभरझील में नमक के प्रबलन के लिए संयंत्र स्थापित करना शामिल है ।

1. **Secretariat - Economic Services**:- This provides for Secretariat expenditure of the Department of Food and the Pay and Accounts Offices.

2. **Food Subsidy**:- Food subsidy is paid to the Food Corporation of India for reimbursement of (i) the difference between the economic cost of food grains and their issue price and (ii) carrying cost of buffer stocks. The economic cost comprises procurement price and procurement incidentals for indigeneously procured food grains as well as distribution incidentals comprising movement, storage, handling, interest charges etc.

3. **Subsidy on maintenance of buffer Stock of Sugar**:- This represents provision for meeting outstanding claims of Sugar Mills for maintenance of buffer stock of Sugar to be met out of Sugar Development Fund.

4. **Other expenditure for development of Sugar Industry**:- The expenditure is met out of the Sugar Development Fund, and includes grants in aid to sugar mills.

5. **Transfers to Sugar Development Fund**:- The Sugar Cess Act 1982 provides for levy of cess of Rs.5 per quintal from 1st June, 1982 and Rs.14 per quintal from 1st November, 1982 on production of Sugar for credit to the Consolidated Fund of India. The Sugar Development Fund Act, 1982 provides for transfer of an amount equivalent to the cess collected, reduced by the cost of collection, to the Sugar Development Fund to be used for making loans and grants for development of sugar industry. The provision is for transfer of the amount computed in the above manner from the Consolidated Fund of India to Sugar Development Fund under the Public Account of India. The higher provision for next year is based on trends of production.

6. **Interest Subsidy to denotified sugar undertakings**:- In accordance with the agreements made with the owners/State Governments for the mills already denotified, interest accruing during the period of moratorium of 5 years on the outstanding loans will be given as subsidy to the mills after the interest due on the loan is paid by the mills. Provision has been made for payment of this subsidy.

7. **Other Programmes of Food, Storage and Warehousing**:- This includes provision for 'Direction and Administration', 'Residual Expenditure on Purchase of food grains', 'Research, Training and Evaluation', 'International Cooperation' and 'Other Schemes'.

8. **Other Schemes**:- These schemes relate to Nutrition for fortification of Salt and Milk, Nutrition Education and extension, Production of Miltone and nutritious ready to eat energy foods.

9. **Rehabilitation/Modernisation of Sugar Mills**:- The expenditure is met out of Sugar Development Fund for making loans inter-alia for rehabilitation and modernisation of any sugar factory.

10. **Loans to Sugar Mills for Cane Development**:- The provision is for making loans to sugar mills for cane development and is met out of Sugar Development Fund.

11. **Investments in Public Enterprises** - The break up of equity and loans and the IEBR to be raised by these enterprises is given in Expenditure Budget Vol. I

11.01. **Food Corporation of India**.- The provision for next year mainly represents the outlays required for completion of storage capacity which is in progress.

11.02. **Central Warehousing Corporation**:- Constructs and acquires godowns and warehouses for the storage of agricultural produce and implements and other notified commodities. It also subscribes to the share capital of State Warehousing Corporations for the objectives mentioned above. No budget provision has been made and the expenditure will be met from its internal and extra budgetary resources.

11.03. **Loans to Hindustan Salt Ltd.** : This is for setting up a Plant at Sambhar lake for fortification of salt.

खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय *MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES*

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.38

नागरिक पूर्ति विभाग DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SUPPLIES

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है: (करोड़ रुपए)

A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below: *(In crores of Rupees)*

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1989-90 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1989-90 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1990-91 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		6.16	23.76	29.92	5.44	9.76	15.20	5.14	3.44	8.58
पूंजी	*Capital*		*7.84*	*0.13*	*7.97*	*7.06*	*0.13*	*7.19*	*7.01*	*0.20*	*7.21*
जोड़	**Total**		**14.00**	**23.89**	**37.89**	**12.50**	**9.89**	**22.39**	**12.15**	**3.64**	**15.79**
1. सचिवालय- आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-Economic Services	3451	0.02	1.28	1.30	0.02	1.55	1.57	0.04	1.64	1.68
नागरिक पूर्ति	**Civil Supplies**										
2. राज्य व्यापार निगम की हानियों की प्रतिपूर्ति	2. Reimbursement of losses to S.T.C.	3456	...	20.00	20.00	...	6.00	6.00	...	...	...
3. राज्य और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र की सरकारों के माध्यम से कार्यान्वित की गई उपभोक्ता सहकारी योजनाएं	3. Consumer cooperative Schemes implemented through State and Union Territory Governments.										
3.01 शहरी	3.01 Urban	3601	0.38	...	0.38	0.38	...	0.38	0.36	...	0.36
		7601	1.35	...	1.35	1.35	...	1.35	1.38	...	1.38
जोड़		*Total*	*1.73*	...	*1.73*	*1.73*	...	*1.73*	*1.74*	...	*1.74*
3.02 ग्रामीण	3.02 Rural	7602	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.02	...	0.02
जोड़	**Total**		**1.73**	**...**	**1.73**	**1.73**	**...**	**1.73**	**1.76**	**...**	**1.76**
4. अन्य उपभोक्ता सहकारी योजनाएं	4. Other Consumer Cooperative Schemes										
4.01 शहरी	4.01 Urban	3456	0.38	...	0.38	0.38	...	0.38	0.08	...	0.08
		5475	1.08	...	1.08	1.08	...	1.08	0.58	...	0.58
		7475	0.24	...	0.24	0.24	...	0.24	0.24	...	0.24
जोड़		*Total*	*1.70*	...	*1.70*	*1.70*	...	*1.70*	*0.90*	...	*0.90*
5. नागरिक पूर्ति की अन्य योजनाएं	5. Other Schemes of Civil Supplies	3456	0.65	0.05	0.70	0.50	0.05	0.55	0.65	0.25	0.90
		3475	0.42	0.84	1.26	0.42	0.85	1.27	0.18	0.94	1.12
		3601	1.12	...	1.12	0.82	...	0.82	0.63	...	0.63
		3602	0.02	...	0.02	...	...	...	...	...	...
		5475	0.41	...	0.41	0.31	...	0.31	0.52	...	0.52
		7601	2.78	...	2.78	2.18	...	2.18	1.77	...	1.77
		7602	0.08	...	0.08	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़		*Total*	*5.48*	*0.89*	*6.37*	*4.23*	*0.90*	*5.13*	*3.75*	*1.19*	*4.94*
जोड़-नागरिक पूर्ति	**Total-Civil Supplies**		**8.91**	**20.89**	**29.80**	**7.66**	**6.90**	**14.56**	**6.41**	**1.19**	**7.60**
6. खाद्य,भण्डारण और भाण्डागार	6. Food, Storage and Warehousing	2408	0.17	0.40	0.57	0.17	0.42	0.59	0.45	0.48	0.93
उद्योग	**Industries**										
7. उपभोक्ता उद्योग	7. Consumer Industries	2852	3.00	1.19	4.19	2.75	0.89	3.64	2.75	0.13	2.88
8. अन्य उद्योगों और खनिजों के लिए ऋण	8. Loans for other Industries and Minerals	6885	...	0.13	0.13	...	0.13	0.13	...	0.20	0.20
9. सरकारी उद्योगों में निवेश	9. Investments in Public Enterprises	7475	1.90	...	1.90	1.90	...	1.90	2.50	...	2.50
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***14.00***	***23.89***	***37.89***	***12.50***	***9.89***	***22.39***	***12.15***	***3.64***	***15.79***
ख. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	**B-Investments in Public Enterprises**	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
1. राष्ट्रीय सहकारिता विकास निगम	1. National Cooperative Dev. Corporation	13475	1.90	...	1.90	1.90	...	1.90	2.50	...	2.50
2. अन्य निकाय / संस्थान	2. Other Bodies / Institutions	12860	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.00	7.00
जोड़	**Total**		**1.90**	**...**	**1.90**	**1.90**	**...**	**1.90**	**2.50**	**7.00**	**9.50**
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय•	**C-Plan Outlay:-***										
1. खाद्य,भण्डार और भाण्डागार	1. Food, Storage and Warehousing	12408	0.17	...	0.17	0.17	...	0.17	0.45	...	0.45
2. उपभोक्ता उद्योग	2. Consumer Industries	12860	3.00	...	3.00	2.75	...	2.75	2.75	7.00	9.75
3. नागरिक पूर्ति	3. Civil Supplies	13456	8.93	...	8.93	7.68	...	7.68	6.45	...	6.45
4. सामान्य वित्तीय और व्यापारिक संस्थाएं	4. General Financial & Trading Instts.	13475	1.90	...	1.90	1.90	...	1.90	2.50	...	2.50
जोड़	**Total**		**14.00**	**...**	**14.00**	**12.50**	**...**	**12.50**	**12.15**	**7.00**	**19.15**

1. **सचिवालय -आर्थिक सेवाएं** :- इसमें नागरिक पूर्ति विभाग के सचिवालय व्यय की व्यवस्था है ।

2. **राज्य व्यापार निगम को होने वाली हानियों की प्रतिपूर्ति** :- इसमें चीनी के बारे में सरकार की ओर से व्यापारिक कारोबार पर राज्य व्यापार निगम

1. **Secretariat-Economic Services**:- Provides for secretariat expenditure of the Department of Civil Supplies.

2. **Reimbursement of losses to STC** - This provides for reimbursement of losses to State Trading Corporation on its trading operations on

को होने वाली हानियों की प्रतिपूर्ति की व्यवस्था है । तथापि वर्ष 1990-91 में इस तरह की अन्तरिम अदायगी की व्यवस्था नहीं रखी गई।

3. **राज्य और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र की सरकारों के माध्यम से कार्यान्वित उपभोक्ता सहकारी योजनाएं** :- इसमें ग्रामीण और शहरी दोनों क्षेत्रों में उपभोक्ता सहकारी संस्थाओं को सहायता देने की व्यवस्था है । कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित कार्यों के लिए राज्य सरकारों के माध्यम से सहकारी समितियों को सहायता देने की व्यवस्था है : (i) शहरी क्षेत्रों में छोटी छोटी दुकानें खोलना, बड़े आकार की फुटकर दुकानें और विभागीय भण्डार खोलना, (ii) आर्थिक स्थिति से रुग्ण/कमजोर थोक बिक्री भण्डारों की पुनर्स्थापना, और (iii) ग्रमीण क्षेत्रों में सहकारी समितियों के संचालन और व्यापारिक कार्यकुशलता में सुधार लाना और उनकी क्षमता का विकास करना तथा उनके लिए मार्जिन राशि की व्यवस्था करना ।

4. **अन्य उपभोक्ता सहकारी योजनाएं** :- इसमें राष्ट्रीय सहकारी उपभोक्ता संघ, सुपर बाजारों और शहरी क्षेत्रों में अन्य उपभोक्ता सहकारी समितियों में निवेश और ऋणों के लिए व्यवस्था है ।

5 **नागरिक पूर्ति की अन्य योजनाएं** :- इसमें उपभोक्ता संरक्षण के उपाय, सरकारी वितरण प्रणाली के लिए आसूचना, प्रवर्तन और जनशक्ति के प्रशिक्षण से संबंधित योजना, माप-तोल का विनियमन, वायदा बाजारों का विनियमन, वृक्ष और वन-मूलक तेलों और तेलहनों के विकास के लिए अनुदान, वैधानिक माप-पद्धति में अनुसंधान और राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों तथा राज्य नागरिक पूर्ति निगमों को सहायता के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है । सरकारी वितरण प्रणाली और राज्य नागरिक पूर्ति निगमों के लिए मोबाइल वैन खरीदने हेतु राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को 75% ऋण और 25% अनुदान के रूप में सहायता दी जाती है ।

6. **खाद्य, भण्डारण और भाण्डागार** :- इसमें वनास्पति, वनास्पति तेल और वसा निदेशालय तथा 'तेलहन और तेलों में अनुसंधान एवं विकास कार्यक्रम' के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

7. **उपभोक्ता उद्योग** :- इसमें भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

8. **अन्य उद्योगों और खनिजों के लिए ऋण** :- इसमें भारतीय मानक संस्थान के ब्यूरो को ऋण के लिए व्यवस्था है ।

9. **सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश** : सरकारी उद्यमों द्वारा जारी किये जाने वाले इक्विटी और ऋणों तथा आन्तरिक और बजट बाह्‌य संसाधनों का ब्योरा व्यय बजट खण्ड I में दिया गया है ।

9.01 **राष्ट्रीय सहकारी विकास निगम** :- यह निगम सहकारी समितियों को ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं के वितरण के लिए उपान्त (मार्जिन) राशि उपलब्ध कराने के लिए ऋण देने की व्यवस्था करता है ।

Government Account in respect of Sugar. However, no provision has been made on this account for the year 1990-91.

3. **Consumer Cooperative Schemes implemented through State and Union Territory Governments** - This includes provision for assistance to consumer cooperative institutions, both in Urban and Rural areas. The programme envisages assistance to cooperative societies through State Governments for (i) setting up small outlets, large sized retail outlets and departmental stores in urban areas (ii) rehabilitation of sick/weak whole sale stores and (iii) improving the operational and trading efficiency and developing the viability of cooperatives and provision of margin money to cooperatives in rural areas.

4. **Other Consumer Cooperative Schemes** - This provides for investment in and loans to National Cooperative Consumers Federation, Super Bazars, and other Consumer Cooperatives in urban areas.

5. **Other Schemes of Civil Supplies** - This includes provision for Measures for Consumer Protection, scheme relating to Intelligence, enforcement and Man Power training for Public Distribution System, Regulation of Weights and Measures, Regulation of Forward Markets, Grants for Development of Oilseeds and oils of tree and forest origin, research in legal metrology and assistance to States/U.Ts and State Civil Supplies Corporation. Assistance is provided to the States/UTs for purchase of mobile vans for the P.D.S. and for the State Civil Supplies Corporation in the form of 75% loans and 25% grant.

6. **Food, Storage and Warehousing** - This includes provision for Directorate of Vanaspati, Vegetable Oils and fats and 'Research and Development Programme in Oil Seeds and Oils'.

7. **Consumer Industries** - This includes provision for the Bureau of Indian Standards.

8. **Loans for Other Industries and Minerals** - This includes provision for loans to Bureau of Indian Standards Institution.

9. **Investments in Public Enterprises:** The break up of equity and loans and the IEBR to be raised by these enterprises is given in Expenditure Budget Vol. I

9.01 **National Cooperative Development Corporation:-** Loans are provided to N.C.D.C. for providing margin money to cooperative societies for distribution of consumer articles in rural areas.

खाद्य संसाधन उद्योग मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.39

खाद्य संसाधन उद्योग मंत्रालय Ministry of Food Processing Industries

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1989-90 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1989-90 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1990-91 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		11.88	4.16	16.04	8.87	4.02	12.89	18.38	4.42	22.80
पूंजी	*Capital*		*10.12*	...	*10.12*	*9.38*	...	*9.38*	*11.62*	*0.01*	*11.63*
जोड़	**Total**		**22.00**	**4.16**	**26.16**	**18.25**	**4.02**	**22.27**	**30.00**	**4.43**	**34.43**
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-Economic Services	3451	0.32	1.27	1.59	0.28	1.26	1.54	0.70	1.81	2.51
मत्स्य उद्योग	**Fisheries**										
2. सामुद्रिक मत्स्य उद्योग	2. Marine Fisheries	2405	8.00	1.41	9.41	7.87	1.38	9.25	11.00	1.56	12.56
		4405	0.85	...	0.85	0.80	...	0.80	0.50	0.01	0.51
जोड़		*Total*	*8.85*	*1.41*	*10.26*	*8.67*	*1.38*	*10.05*	*11.50*	*1.57*	*13.07*
3. अन्य व्यय	3. Other Expenditure	2405	...	1.00	1.00	...	0.91	0.91	...	0.50	0.50
4. पोतों के विकास के लिए मछली पकड़ने वाली पोत कम्पनियों को ऋण	4. Loans to fishing trawler companies for trawler development	6405	6.00	...	6.00	5.70	...	5.70	...	...	...
जोड़ - मत्स्य उद्योग	**Total - Fisheries**		**14.85**	**2.41**	**17.26**	**14.37**	**2.29**	**16.66**	**11.50**	**2.07**	**13.57**
खाद्य, भण्डारण और भांडागार	**Food, Storage and warehousing**										
5. खाद्य भण्डारण और भाण्डागारों के अन्य कार्यक्रम	5. Other programmes of food, storage and warehousing	2408	1.89	0.48	2.37	0.68	0.47	1.15	4.63	0.55	5.18
		3601	1.67	...	1.67	0.04	...	0.04	1.72	...	1.72
		3602	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.03	...	0.03
		4408	0.20	...	0.20	...	...	...	6.65	...	6.65
		6860	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.95	...	0.95
		7601	0.07	...	0.07	0.04	...	0.04	0.02	...	0.02
जोड़		*Total*	*3.83*	*0.48*	*4.31*	*0.76*	*0.47*	*1.23*	*14.00*	*0.55*	*14.55*
जोड़-खाद्य, भण्डारण और भांडागार	**Total - Food, Storage and Warehousing**		3.83	0.48	4.31	0.76	0.47	1.23	14.00	0.55	14.55
उपभोक्ता उद्योग	**Consumer Industries**										
6. अन्य कार्यक्रम	6. Other Programmes	2408	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.30	...	0.30
7. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	7. Investments in Public Enterprises	4860	1.50	...	1.50	1.42	...	1.42	1.75	...	1.75
		6860	1.50	...	1.50	1.42	...	1.42	1.75	...	1.75
जोड़		*Total*	*3.00*	...	*3.00*	*2.84*	...	*2.84*	*3.50*	...	*3.50*
जोड़ - उपभोक्ता उद्योग	**Total - Consumer Industries**		**3.00**	**...**	**3.00**	**2.84**	**...**	**2.84**	**3.80**	**...**	**3.80**
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***22.00***	***4.16***	***26.16***	***18.25***	***4.02***	***22.27***	***30.00***	***4.43***	***34.43***
ख. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	**B. Investment in Public Enterprises**	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
6.01. माडर्न फूड इंडस्ट्री (इं)लि.	6.01 Modern Food Industries(I) Ltd.	12860	3.00	3.70	6.70	2.84	1.50	4.34	3.50	2.00	5.50
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय*	**C. Plan Outlay***										
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat Economic Services	13451	0.32	...	0.32	0.28	...	0.28	0.70	...	0.70
2. मत्स्य उद्योग	2. Fisheries	12405	14.85	...	14.85	14.37	...	14.37	11.50	...	11.50
3. खाद्य, भण्डारण और भाण्डागार	3. Food, Storage and Warehousing	12408	3.83	...	3.83	0.76	...	0.76	14.00	...	14.00
4. उपभोक्ता उद्योग	4. Consumer Industries	12860	3.00	3.70	6.70	2.84	1.50	4.34	3.80	2.00	5.80
	Total		**22.00**	**3.70**	**25.70**	**18.25**	**1.50**	**19.75**	**30.00**	**2.00**	**32.00**

1. **सचिवालय : आर्थिक सेवाएं:** इस में मंत्रालय के सचिवालय पर होने वाले व्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

2. **सामुद्रिक मत्स्य उद्योग :** इस में मुख्यतः गहरे समुद्र में मछली पकड़ने के संसाधनों के वाणिज्यिक उपयोग की दृष्टि से सामुद्रिक संसाधनों के अनवेषणालय सर्वेक्षणों के लिए उपयुक्त सर्वेक्षण पोत और उपस्कर प्राप्त करने के लिए अनवेषणालय मीन उद्योग परियोजना के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

3. **अन्य व्यय :** इसमें मछली पकड़ने वाले पोतों के अवरूद्ध हो जाने पर बिलों की अदायगी के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

4. **खाद्य, भंडारण और भांडागार :** *खाद्य भंडारण और भांडागार के अन्य कार्यक्रमः* इसमें फल और सब्जी संरक्षण निदेशालय को सुदृढ करने, धान प्रक्रमण अनुसंधान केन्द्र तंजावुर, शस्योत्तर प्रौद्योगिकी केन्द्र, भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान, खड़गपुर, आदि को चावल मिलों के आधुनिकीकरण के संवर्द्धन के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है । इसमें मांस और मांस से बने उत्पादों के निर्यात को बढाने की व्यवस्था भी शामिल है ।

5. **उपभोक्ता उद्योगः** सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेशः इसमें ऊर्जा खाद्य संयंत्रों की स्थापना करने और डबल रोटी बनाने वाली घिसी पिटी मशीनों की पुनःस्थापना करने संबंधी वित्त व्यवस्था के लिए माडर्न फूड इंडस्ट्रीज (इंडिया) लि. में ऋणों और इक्विटी निवेश की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

1. **Secretriat- Economic Services :** This provision is made for the expenditure on the Secretariat of the Ministry.

2. **Marine Fisheries :** The provision is mainly for exploratory fisheries project for acquiring suitable survey vessels and equipment for exploratory surveys of marine resources with a view to commercial exploitation of deep sea fishing resources.

3. **Other Expenditure-** The provision is for payment of bills for apprehended fishing vessels.

4. **Food, Storage & Warehousing** -*Other programmes of food, storage and Warehousing :* The provision is meant for strengthening of Directorate of Fruit and Vegetables Preservation, grants to Paddy Processing Research Centres, Thanjavur, Post Harvest Technology Centres, IIT, Kharagpur etc. to promote modernisation of rice milling. The provision also includes for promoting export of Meat and Meat Products.

5. **Consumer Industries:** Investment in Public Enterprises: The provision made is for loan and equity investment in Modern Food Industries(India)Ltd. to finance the setting up of Energy Food Plants, replacement of depreciated bread lines.

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF HEALTH &FAMILY WELFARE

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.40

स्वास्थ्य विभाग Department of Health

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1989-90 Budget			संशोधित 1989-90 Revised			बजट 1990-91 Budget		
			आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		237.42	181.10	418.52	232.42	199.10	431.52	264.08	235.50	499.58
पूंजी	*Capital*		*0.58*	*-1.10*	*-0.52*	*0.58*	*-1.10*	*-0.52*	*0.45*	*-1.10*	*-0.65*
जोड़	**Total**		**238.00**	**180.00**	**418.00**	**233.00**	**198.00**	**431.00**	**264.53**	**234.40**	**498.93**
1. सचिवालय - सामाजिक	1. Secretariat - Social Services	2251	...	2.58	2.58	...	2.69	2.69	...	2.88	2.88
सेवाएं विवेकाधीन अनुदान	Discretionary Grant	2013	...	0.15	0.15	...	0.15	0.15	...	0.15	0.15
चिकित्सा और जन स्वास्थ्य	**Medical and Public Health**										
2, स्वास्थ्य सेवा महानिदेशालय	2. Directorate General of Health Services	2210	0.31	4.67	4.98	0.22	4.87	5.09	0.23	5.34	5.57
3.केन्द्र सरकार की स्वास्थ्य योजना	3. Central Government Health Scheme	2210	2.80	41.25	44.05	2.81	47.45	50.26	3.00	62.13	65.13
अस्पताल और औषधालय- एलोपैथी	**Hospitals & Dispensaries-Allopathy**										
4.सफदरजंग अस्पताल,नई दिल्ली	4. Safdarjang Hospital, New Delhi.	2210	2.00	13.50	15.50	1.53	14.90	16.43	2.10	19.07	21.17
5. राम मनोहर लोहिया अस्पताल, नई दिल्ली	5. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi	2210	1.25	8.64	9.89	1.63	9.35	10.98	1.65	10.62	12.27
6 .कलावती शरण बाल अस्पताल, नई दिल्ली	6. Kalawati Saran Children's Hospital, New Delhi.	2210	0.55	2.05	2.60	0.57	1.90	2.47	0.20	2.40	2.60
7. केन्द्रीय मनोरोगविज्ञान संस्थान, रांची	7. Central Institute of Psychiatry, Ranchi	2210	0.15	1.60	1.75	0.15	1.69	1.84	0.10	1.99	2.09
8. अन्य अस्पताल और औषधालय	8. Other Hospitals & Dispensaries	2210	1.40	0.79	2.19	1.30	0.76	2.06	1.00	0.82	1.82
		4210	0.02	...	0.02	0.02	...	0.02	...	...	...
जोड़		*Total*	*1.42*	*0.79*	*2.21*	*1.32*	*0.76*	*2.08*	*1.00*	*0.82*	*1.82*
जोड़ - अस्पताल और औषधालय-ऐलोपैथी	**Total Hospitals and Dispensaries-Allopathy**		**5.37**	**26.58**	**31.95**	**5.20**	**28.60**	**33.80**	**5.05**	**34.90**	**39.95**
चिकित्सा शिक्षा, प्रशिक्षण और अनुसंधान	**Medical Education Training & Research**										
9. अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान नई दिल्ली	9. All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi	2210	12.50	25.28	37.78	11.90	27.78	39.68	12.91	34.00	46.91
10. लेडी हार्डिंग मैडिकल कालेज और सुचेता कृपलानी अस्पताल, नई दिल्ली	10. Lady Hardinge Medical College & Sucheta Kripalani Hospital, New Delhi.	2210	0.65	7.55	8.20	0.66	8.62	9.28	1.06	8.75	9.81
11. राष्ट्रीय मानसिक स्वास्थ्य और स्नायु-विज्ञान संस्थान, बंगलौर	11. National Institute of Mental Health & Neuro-Sciences, Bangalore	2210	1.75	2.25	4.00	1.75	2.64	4.39	3.00	2.85	5.85
12. स्नातकोत्तर चिकित्सा शिक्षा और अनुसंधान संस्थान, चण्डीगढ़	12. Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education & Research, Chandigarh	2210	6.46	16.41	22.87	6.46	18.01	24.47	7.50	20.50	28.00
13 जवाहर लाल स्नातकोत्तर चिकित्सा शिक्षा और अनुसंधान संस्थान, पांडिचेरी	13. Jawaharlal Institute of Post Graduate Medical Education & Research, Pondicherry	2210	1.75	9.00	10.75	1.50	8.85	10.35	1.00	10.85	11.85
14. क्षेत्रीय चिकित्सा शिक्षा संस्थान	14. Regional Institutes of Medical Education	2210	1.00	...	1.00	1.00	...	1.00	1.50	...	1.50
15. भारतीय चिकित्सा अनुसंधान परिषद	15. Indian Council of Medical Research	2210	22.00	12.60	34.60	20.00	13.70	33.70	25.00	14.62	39.62
16. कैंसर अनुसंधान	16. Cancer Research	2210	4.17	1.03	5.20	6.94	1.10	8.04	5.00	1.20	6.20
		3601	11.83	...	11.83	9.06	...	9.06	15.00	...	15.00
जोड़		*Total*	*16.00*	*1.03*	*17.03*	*16.00*	*1.10*	*17.10*	*20.00*	*1.20*	*21.20*
17. अन्य कार्यक्रम	17. Other Programmes	2210	2.57	4.10	6.67	2.88	4.24	7.12	3.71	4.50	8.21
		3601	0.10	...	0.10	0.05	...	0.05	...	...	...
		7601	...	0.02	0.02	...	0.02	0.02	...	0.02	0.02
जोड़		*Total*	*2.67*	*4.12*	*6.79*	*2.93*	*4.26*	*7.19*	*3.71*	*4.52*	*8.23*
जोड़ - चिकित्सा शिक्षा, प्रशिक्षण और अनुसंधान	**Total Medical Education Training & Research**		**64.78**	**78.24**	**143.02**	**62.20**	**84.96**	**147.16**	**75.68**	**97.29**	**172.97**
अन्य चिकित्सा प्रणालियां	**Other Systems of Medicine**										
18.आयुर्वेद	18. Ayurveda	2210	3.35	5.85	9.20	3.06	7.09	10.15	4.12	7.68	11.80
19. होम्योपैथी	19. Homoeopathy	2210	1.62	1.41	3.03	1.54	1.48	3.02	3.00	1.65	4.65
20. यूनानी	20. Unani	2210	1.35	1.34	2.69	0.88	1.65	2.53	1.75	1.70	3.45
21.योग और प्राकृतिक चिकित्सा	21. Yoga & Naturopathy	2210	0.31	0.29	0.60	0.21	0.32	0.53	0.50	0.33	0.83
22. केन्द्रीय परिषदों के लिए संयुक्त भवन	22. Combined Building for Central Councils	2210	0.25	...	0.25	0.25	...	0.25	1.00	...	1.00
23. अन्य	23. Others	2210	0.77	0.35	1.12	0.56	0.35	0.91	1.61	0.41	2.02
		3601	0.52	...	0.52	1.02	...	1.02	1.00	...	1.00
जोड़		*Total*	*1.29*	*0.35*	*1.64*	*1.58*	*0.35*	*1.93*	*2.61*	*0.41*	*3.02*
जोड़ - अन्य चिकित्सा प्रणालियां	**Total Other Systems of Medicine**		**8.17**	**9.24**	**17.41**	**7.52**	**10.89**	**18.41**	**12.98**	**11.77**	**24.75**
जन स्वास्थ्य	**Public Health**										
24. मलेरिया उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम	24.Malaria Eradication Programme	2210	5.03	1.30	6.33	4.88	1.35	6.23	4.00	1.50	5.50

(करोड़ रुपए) *(In crores of Rupees)*

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1989-90 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1989-90 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1990-91 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
		3601	83.93	...	83.93	83.78	...	83.78	77.98	...	77.98
		3602	0.04	...	0.04	0.02	...	0.02	0.02	...	0.02
जोड़		*Total*	*89.00*	*1.30*	*90.30*	*88.68*	*1.35*	*90.03*	*82.00*	*1.50*	*83.50*
25. फीलपांव नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम	25. Filaria Control Programme	2210	0.02	0.06	0.08	0.02	0.06	0.08	0.05	0.07	0.12
		3601	1.90	...	1.90	1.90	...	1.90	2.35	...	2.35
		3602	0.08	...	0.08	0.08	...	0.08	0.10	...	0.10
जोड़		*Total*	*2.00*	*0.06*	*2.06*	*2.00*	*0.06*	*2.06*	*2.50*	*0.07*	*2.57*
26. क्षयरोग नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम	26. T.B. Control Programme	2210	1.35	...	1.35	1.46	...	1.46	2.00	...	2.00
		3601	10.09	...	10.09	10.49	...	10.49	12.94	...	12.94
		3602	0.06	...	0.06	0.05	...	0.05	0.06	...	0.06
जोड़		*Total*	*11.50*	...	*11.50*	*12.00*	...	*12.00*	*15.00*	...	*15.00*
27. कोढ़ नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम	27. Leprosy Control Programme	2210	4.87	...	4.87	4.87	...	4.87	6.00	...	6.00
		3601	15.12	...	15.12	14.62	...	14.62	17.95	...	17.95
		3602	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.05	...	0.05
जोड़		*Total*	*20.00*	...	*20.00*	*19.50*	...	*19.50*	*24.00*	...	*24.00*
28. रोहा और अंधता नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम	28. Trachoma & Blindness Control Programme	2210	0.37	...	0.37	0.32	...	0.32	0.40	...	0.40
		3601	5.70	...	5.70	5.76	...	5.76	5.77	...	5.77
		3602	0.03	...	0.03	0.02	...	0.02	0.03	...	0.03
जोड़		*Total*	*6.10*	...	*6.10*	*6.10*	...	*6.10*	*6.20*	...	*6.20*
29. गलगंड नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम	29. Goitre Control Programme	2210	3.40	...	3.40	3.69	...	3.69	3.88	...	3.88
		3601	0.60	...	0.60	0.30	...	0.30	0.60	...	0.60
		3602	...	...	...	0.01	...	0.01	0.02	...	0.02
जोड़		*Total*	*4.00*	...	*4.00*	*4.00*	...	*4.00*	*4.50*	...	*4.50*
30. राष्ट्रीय संचारी रोग संस्थान, नई दिल्ली	30. National Institute of Communicable Diseases, New Delhi.	2210	4.00	2.40	6.40	4.00	2.48	6.48	0.65	2.62	3.27
31. केन्द्रीय अनुसंधान संस्थान, कसौली	31. C.R.I. Kasauli	2210	0.29	3.15	3.44	0.30	3.25	3.55	0.30	3.66	3.96
32. अन्य जन स्वास्थ्य संस्थान	32. Other Public Health Institutes	2210	2.23	6.01	8.24	1.63	6.26	7.89	2.05	6.79	8.84
33. अन्य योजनाएं	33. Other Schemes	2210	5.65	2.51	8.16	5.58	2.90	8.48	6.75	3.05	9.80
		3601	4.14	...	4.14	4.14	...	4.14	16.01	...	16.01
जोड़		*Total*	*9.79*	*2.51*	*12.30*	*9.72*	*2.90*	*12.62*	*22.76*	*3.05*	*25.81*
जोड़ - जन स्वास्थ्य	**Total Public Health**		**148.91**	**15.43**	**164.34**	**147.93**	**16.30**	**164.23**	**159.96**	**17.69**	**177.65**
अन्य कार्यक्रम	**Other Programmes**										
34. खाद्य पदार्थों में मिलावट की रोकथाम	34. Prevention of Food Adulteration	2210	0.49	0.48	0.97	0.19	0.50	0.69	0.70	0.51	1.21
35 प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम	35. Training Programmes	2210	0.32	1.08	1.40	0.25	1.19	1.44	0.38	1.23	1.61
		3601	0.66	...	0.66	0.57	...	0.57	...	...	...
		3602	0.05	...	0.05	0.04	...	0.04	...	...	...
जोड़		*Total*	*1.03*	*1.08*	*2.11*	*0.86*	*1.19*	*2.05*	*0.38*	*1.23*	*1.61*
36. अन्य कार्यक्रम	36. Other Schemes	2210	5.57	1.42	6.99	5.50	1.52	7.02	6.08	1.63	7.71
		3602	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.02	...	0.02
		4210	0.50	-1.12	-0.62	0.50	-1.12	-0.62	0.15	-1.12	-0.97
जोड़		*Total*	*6.08*	*0.30*	*6.38*	*6.01*	*0.40*	*6.41*	*6.25*	*0.51*	*6.76*
जोड़ - अन्य कार्यक्रम	**Total Other Programmes**		**7.60**	**1.86**	**9.46**	**7.06**	**2.09**	**9.15**	**7.33**	**2.25**	**9.58**
37. *सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश*	37.Investment in Public Enterprises	4210	0.06	...	0.06	0.06	...	0.06	0.30	...	0.30
38. सहायता सामग्री और उपस्कर - सकल	38. Aid Material & Equipments - Gross	3606	...	4.02	4.02	...	4.52	4.52	...	8.09	8.09
घटाइये - कार्यात्मक मुख्य शीर्षों को अंतरण	*Deduct*- Transfers to functional Major Head(s)	3606	...	-4.02	-4.02	...	-4.52	-4.52	...	-8.09	-8.09
सहायता सामग्री और उपस्कर - निवल	*Net* - Aid Material & Equipments		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
कुल जोड़	**Grand Total**		**238.00**	**180.00**	**418.00**	**233.00**	**198.00**	**431.00**	**264.53**	**234.40**	**498.93**

ख. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	**B. Investment in Public Enterprises**	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
37.01 अस्पताल सेवाएं परामर्शदात्री निगम	37.01 Hospitals Services Consultancy Corporation	22210	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.20	...	0.20
37.02 इंडियन मेडीसन फार्मास्युटिकल कारपोरेशन	37.02 Indian Medicines Pharmaceutical Corporation	22210	0.05	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.05	0.10	...	0.10
जोड़	**Total**		**0.06**	**...**	**0.06**	**0.06**	**...**	**0.06**	**0.30**	**...**	**0.30**
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय •	**C. Plan Outlay***										
1. चिकित्सा और जन स्वास्थ्य	1. Medical and Public Health	22210	240.00	...	240.00	234.90	...	234.90	275.00	...	275.00

* इसमें निम्नलिखित मांगों में सम्मिलित निर्माण-कार्य परिव्यय शामिल है ।
*inclusive of Works Outlay included in:-

मांग संख्या 75	Demand No. 75	22210	0.40	...	0.40	0.38	...	0.38	3.81	...	3.81
मांग संख्या 76	Demand No. 76	22210	1.60	...	1.60	1.52	...	1.52	6.66	...	6.66
जोड़	**Total**		**2.00**	**...**	**2.00**	**1.90**	**...**	**1.90**	**10.47**	**...**	**10.47**

1. **सचिवालय-सामाजिक सेवाएं:** इसमें स्वास्थ्य विभाग के सचिवालय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

1क. **विवेकाधीन अनुदान:** ये अनुदान सुपात्र व्यक्तियों के लिए स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री द्वारा स्वीकृत **किये** जाते हैं ।

2. **स्वास्थ्य सेवा महानिदेशालय:** इसके अन्तर्गत मेडिकल तथा लोक स्वास्थ्य संबंधी विषयों में तकनीकी विशेषज्ञों की व्यवस्था का व्यय शामिल है और यह महानिदेशालय स्वास्थ्य संबंधी विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों के कार्यान्वयन के लिए उत्तरदायी है । यह देश में और देश से बाहर जैव-चिकित्सा संबंधी जानकारी इकट्ठी करने, संसाधित करने तथा उसकी पूर्ति करने के लिये एक केन्द्रीय कार्यालय के रूप में कार्य करता है

3. **केन्द्रीय सरकारी स्वास्थ्य योजना:** इस योजना के अधीन दिल्ली के आस पास के तीन नगरों के अतिरिक्त दिल्ली तथा 18 अन्य नगरों में बसने वाले केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को व्यापक चिकित्सा सुविधाएं प्रदान की जाती है । इस योजना के अन्तर्गत जनसंख्या के अन्य कुछ विनिर्दिष्ट वर्गों को भी, जैसे कि स्वायत्त संगठनों के कर्मचारियों, केन्द्रीय सरकार के सेवा-निवृत कर्मचारियों, केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों की विधवा स्त्रियों, संसद सदस्यों, भूतपूर्व संसद सदस्यों, भूतपूर्व राज्यपालों, उच्चतम न्यायालय तथा उच्च न्यायालयों के सेवानिवृत न्यायाधीशों, स्वतंत्रता सैनानियों तथा उनके परिवार के सदस्यों व अन्य लोगों को भी दिल्ली के 14 विनिर्दिष्ट क्षेत्रों में सुविधा प्रदान की जाती है । इस योजना के अन्तर्गत जो सुविधाएं दी जा रही है उनमें पर्याप्त संख्या पर एलोपैथिक, आयुर्वेदिक, होम्योपैथिक, यूनानी/सिद्ध औषधालयों, औषधि चिकित्सालयों की व्यवस्था के माध्यम से रोगियों की देखभाल तथा औषधियों की पूर्ति की सुविधाएं प्रदान करना शामिल है । लाभप्राप्तकर्त्ताओं से 1989-90 के दौरान 7.00 करोड़ रुपए का अंशदान प्राप्त होने का अनुमान है ।

4. **सफदरजंग अस्पताल, नई दिल्ली:** केन्द्रीय सरकार के इस अस्पताल में 1207 रोगियों के लिए बिस्तरों की व्यवस्था है । अन्य सुविधाओं के अलावा, अस्पताल में विशिष्ट रेस्पिरेटरी और नैफरोलोजी यूनिट भी हैं । इस अस्पताल में डायलासिस और लेप्रोस्कोपिक स्टरीलाइजेशन सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था भी है । इस अस्पताल द्वारा विकलांग व्यक्तियों के लिए भी पुर्नवास संबंधी सेवाओं की व्यवस्था की जाती है ।

5. **राममनोहर लोहिया अस्पताल, नई दिल्ली:** यह भी केन्द्रीय सरकार का एक चिकित्सा संस्थान है और इसमें केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा अपने कर्मचारियों तथा संसद सदस्यों आदि के लिए संचालित एक नर्सिंग होम (शुश्रषा गृह) भी शामिल है । इस अस्पताल में 929 रोगी शैयाएं है और यह लेडी हार्डिंग मेडिकल कालेज के स्नातकोत्तर विद्यार्थियों के निमित्त दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय से सम्बद्ध है । हृदय रोगों, रक्तचाप, स्नायु शल्य चिकित्सा तथा मधुमेह आदि की चिकित्सा के लिए विशिष्टता सम्पन्न उपचार भी इस अस्पताल में है ।

6. **कलावती सरन बाल चिकित्सालय, नई दिल्ली :** इस अस्पताल में 259 रोगी शैयाएं हैं और यह केवल बच्चों के रोगों के इलाज के लिए पूर्ण रूप से सुसज्जित एक अस्पताल है । इसका प्रबंध लेडी हार्डिंग मेडीकल कालेज द्वारा किया जाता है । इस अस्पताल में बाल रोग चिकित्सा, शल्य चिकित्सा, हड्डियों उपचार की व्यवस्था है और बच्चों के लिए गहन सुश्रूषा की भी व्यवस्था है ।

7. **केन्द्रीय मनोरोग संस्थान, रांची:** देश में मनोरोग उपचार के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार का यह एक प्रमुख संस्थान है । यह हमारे दो पड़ोसी देशों, अर्थात् नेपाल और भूटान के रोगियों के उपचार की व्यवस्था भी करता है । रोग निदान तथा उपचार की सुविधाओं के अतिरिक्त, इस संस्थान में मनोरोग संबंधी स्नातकोत्तर पाठ्य-क्रमों का आयोजन भी किया जाता है ।

8. **अन्य अस्पताल और चिकित्सालय:** इसके अन्तर्गत अखिल भारतीय शारीरिक औषधि तथा पुनर्वास संस्थान, बम्बई और क्षयरोग, कुष्ठरोग तथा अन्य चिकित्सा संस्थानों के लिए व्यवस्था सम्मिलित है । इसके अतिरिक्त राज्यों की सरकारों के सहयोग से अस्पतालों और चिकित्सालयों की स्थापना करने के लिए स्वैच्छिक संगठनों को दिए जाने वाले सहायता अनुदानों की व्यवस्था भी इसमें शामिल है ।

9. **अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान, नई दिल्ली:** इस संस्थान को संसद द्वारा पारित अधिनियम के द्वारा राष्ट्रीय महत्व के एक मूर्धन्य संस्थान के रूप में स्थापित किया गया है । इस संस्थान के उद्देश्य इस प्रकार है, अर्थात (क) अवर स्नातक तथा स्नातकोत्तर अध्यापन की प्रणाली का विकास करना और (ख) चिकिसा विज्ञान के विभिन्न विषयों में प्रयोग तथा अनुसंधान

1. **Secretariat-Social Services** : provides for the secretariat of the Department of Health.

1A. **Discretionary Grant:** Discretionary Grants are sanctioned by the Minister of Health and Family Welfare to deserving persons.

2. **Directorate General of Health Services:** provides technical expertise in medical and public health matters; is responsible for implementation of various health programmes and functions as a focal point for collection, processing and supply of biomedical information within the country and abroad.

3. **Central Government Health Scheme:** provides comprehensive medical care to Central Govt. employees based at Delhi, and 18 other cities, in addition to three peripheral towns of Delhi. The scheme also covers certain other specified sectors of population like employees of autonomous organisations, retired Central Govt. employees, widows of Central Govt. employees, Members of Parliament, ex-M.Ps, ex-Governors, retired Judges of Supreme Court and High Courts, Freedeom Fighters and members of their family and members of Public in l4 specified areas in Delhi. The facilities under the Scheme include outpatient care through a network of allopathic, ayurvedic, homoeopathic, unani/siddha dispensaries/units, and supply of drugs, etc. The contributions from the beneficiaries during 1989-90 are estimated at Rs. 7.00 crores.

4. **Safdarjang Hospital, New Delhi:** is a Central Govt. hospital with a bed strength of l207. Besides other facilities, the hospital has special respiratory and nephrology units. It is also equipped for provision of dialysis and laproscopic sterilization facilities. It also caters rehabilitation service to handicapped persons.

5. **Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi:** is also a Central Govt. Institution and includes Nursing Home for Central Government employees, Members of Parliament, etc. The hospital with 929 beds is affiliated to Delhi University for post-graduate students of Lady Hardinge Medical College. It has specialised clinics for coronary diseases, hypertension, neuro-surgery, diabetes etc.

6. **Kalawati Saran Children's Hospital, New Delhi:** with 259 beds is an exclusive hospital for children's diseases and is managed by Lady Hardinge Medical College. It provides facilities in paediatrics, surgery, orthopaedics and intensive care facilities for children.

7. **Central Institute of Psychiatry, Ranchi:** is a premier Central Govt. Institute for mental health in the country. It also caters to the needs of our two neighbouring countries, viz. Nepal and Bhutan. Besides diagnostic and treatment facilities, it conducts post graduate courses in psychiatry.

8. **Other Hospitals and Dispensaries:** includes provision for All India Institute of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, Bombay, TB, Leprosy and other Medical Institutes and grants-in-aid to Voluntary Organizations for establishment of Hospitals and Dispensaries in association with State Governments.

9. **All India Institute of Medical Sciences,New Delhi:** has been set up by an Act of Parliament, as a premier institution of national importance. The objectives of the Institute are: (a) to develop a pattern of under-graduate and post-graduate teaching and (b) to conduct experiments and research of various disciplines of medical

आयोजित करना । इस संस्थान में 1243 रोगी शैयाओं की व्यवस्था है और राजेन्द्र प्रसाद आप्थेलमिक विज्ञान केन्द्र भी इससे सम्बद्ध है । केन्द्रीय सरकार, संस्थान को शत-प्रतिशत वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करती है । संस्थान में अनुसंधान की कुछ एक योजनाओं की वित्त-व्यवस्था विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन और भारतीय मेडिकल अनुसंधान परिषद द्वारा की जाती है।

10. **लेडी हार्डिंग मेडिकल कालेज और सुचेता कृपलानी अस्पताल, नई दिल्ली:** यह कालेज सरकार द्वारा संचालित किया जा रहा है । इसका संचालन स्त्रियों को अवर स्नातक तथा स्नातकोत्तर चिकित्सा शिक्षा प्रदान करने के लिए किया जा रहा है और इसमें स्त्रियों और बच्चों की डाक्टरी सुश्रूषा भी की जाती है । विद्यार्थियों को व्यावहारिक प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने के लिए इस कालेज के साथ कतिपय अस्पताल भी सम्बद्ध है, जैसे कि सुचेता कृपलानी अस्पताल तथा कलावती सरण बाल अस्पताल आदि । यह नर्सिंग स्कूल का भी संचालन करता है, जिसमें नर्सिंग तथा धात्री-विद्या पाठ्यक्रमों का प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है ।

11. **राष्ट्रीय मानसिक स्वास्थ्य तथा स्नायु विज्ञान संस्थान, बंगलौर:** यह संस्थान एक स्वायत्त संस्थान है और इसे भारत सरकार से अनुरक्षण अनुदान प्राप्त होता है । इस संस्थान में मानसिक तथा स्नायुविज्ञान के क्षेत्र में सेवाओं, प्रशिक्षण तथा अनुसंधान कार्यों की व्यवस्था की जाती है । इस संस्थान, में मेडिकल तथा पैरामेडिकल विषयों में डिग्री व डिप्लोमा पाठ्यक्रमों की भी व्यवस्था है ।

12. **स्नातकोत्तर आयुर्विज्ञान शिक्षा तथा अनुसंधान संस्थान, चंडीगढ़:** इस संस्थान की स्थापना संसद द्वारा पारित एक अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत राष्ट्रीय महत्व के संस्थान के रूप में की गई है और इसके कृत्य भी वही है जो कि अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान, नई दिल्ली के हैं लेकिन इसके कार्य स्नातकोत्तर चिकित्सा शिक्षा क्षेत्र से संबंधित है । इस संस्थान की संपूर्ण वित्त-व्यवस्था केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा की जाती है और यह संस्थान चिकित्सा, शिक्षा, अनुसंधान तथा विशिष्ट अस्पताली सेवाओं की व्यवस्था करने वाला केन्द्र भी है । इस संस्थान से सम्बद्ध नेहरू अस्पताल में 802 रोगी-शैयाओं की व्यवस्था है ।

13. **जवाहरलाल स्नातकोत्तर आयुर्विज्ञान शिक्षा तथा अनुसंधान संस्थान, पांडिचेरी:** इस संस्थान का वित्तपोषण और संचालन भारत सरकार द्वारा किया जाता है । इस संस्थान में अवर स्नातक तथा स्नातकोत्तर पाठ्यक्रमों का संचालन किया जाता है । इसके अस्पताल में, जिसमें 850 रोगी शैयाएं हैं, पांडिचेरी और पड़ोसी राज्यों के लोगों को चिकित्सा सुविधाएं प्रदान की जाती है । यह संस्थान, मेडिकल अध्यापकों के प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र का संचालन भी करता है, जिसमें अध्यापन पाठ्य चर्चा में होने वाले अद्यतन विकासों का प्रदर्शन किया जाता है ।

14. **प्रादेशिक आयुर्विज्ञान शिक्षा संस्थान:** शिलांग में स्थापित इस संस्थान का शतप्रतिशत वित्तपोषण केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा किया जाता है।

15. **भारतीय मेडिकल अनुसंधान परिषद :** देश में जैव-चिकित्सा और स्वास्थ्य अनुसंधान के समन्वयन और सूत्रीकरण के संवर्धन के लिये एक मुख्य निकाय है । केन्द्रीय सरकार परिषद को, संक्रामक रोगों, गर्भनिरोधकों, प्रसूति तथा बाल स्वास्थ्य, पोषाहार, संक्रामक रोगों से भिन्न रोगों और आधारभूत अनुसंधान के कार्य के लिए शत-प्रतिशत अनुरक्षण अनुदान देती है । यह परिषद, भोपाल गैस त्रासदी, जनजातीय स्वास्थ्य तथा परम्परागत औषधि के क्षेत्र में अनुसंधान कार्य करने तथा उक्त जानकारी के प्रकाशन और प्रसारण के कार्य में भी लगी हुई है ।

16. **कर्कटरोग (कैंसर) अनुसंधान:** इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत, अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, कलकत्ता, दिल्ली, कटक, ग्वालियर, गोहाटी, मद्रास तथा त्रिवेंद्रम स्थित 9 प्रादेशिक कर्कटरोग केन्द्रों को सहायता प्रदान की जाती है । भारतीय मेडिकल अनुसंधान परिषद् के तत्वावधान में बम्बई, मद्रास, बंगलौर, चंडीगढ़, गोआ और डिबरूगढ़ में भी कर्कटरोग पंजीयन कार्यालय कार्य कर रहे हैं । कोबाल्ट चिकित्सा एककों तथा कर्कटरोग का शीघ्र पता लगाने वाले केन्द्रों की स्थापना करने के लिए राज्यों की सरकारों तथा स्वैच्छिक संगठनों को भी केन्द्रीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है

17. **अन्य कार्यक्रम :** इसमें राजकुमारी अमृतकौर नर्सिंग महाविद्यालय दिल्ली, सेवाग्राम स्थित मेडिकल महाविद्यालय को अनुदान, नेशनल एकेडेमी आफ मेडिकल सांईस, नेशनल बोर्ड आफ एक्जामिनेशंसज, बल्लभ भाई पटेल चेस्ट संस्थान के लिए दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय को सहायता अनुदान, स्नातकोत्तर विद्यार्थियों को वृत्तिकाएं आदि के लिएल है ।

services. It has a bed strength of 1243. Dr. Rajendra Prasad Centre for Ophthalmic Sciences is attached to it. The Central Govt. provides 100% financial support to the Institute. A few research schemes at the Institute are financed by WHO and ICMR.

10. **Lady Hardinge Medical College and Sucheta Kripalani Hospital, New Delhi:** is run by Government to provide undergraduate and post graduate medical education for women, and medical care for women and children. The College has associated hospitals, viz. Sucheta Kripalani Hospital and Kalawati Saran Children's Hospital for comprehensive practical training to students. It also runs the School of Nursing offering nursing and midwifery courses.

11. **National Institute of Mental Health & Neuro-Sciences, Bangalore:** is an autonomous Institute receiving maintenance grants-in-aid from Govt. of India and providing services, training and research functions in the field of mental health and neuro-sciences. The institute offers degrees and diploma courses in this field in medical and para-medical disciplines.

12. **Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education & Research, Chandigarh:** set up by an Act of Parliament as an Institute of national importance having the same functions as AIIMS, New Delhi but in the field of post-graduate medical education. The Institute is wholly financed by Central Govt. and is a centre for medical education, research and specialised hospital services. Nehru Hospital attached to the Institute has a bed strengh of 802.

13. **Jawaharlal Institute of P.G. Medical Education and Research, Pondicherry:** Financed and administered by Govt. of India, the Institute offers undergraduate and post-graduate courses. Its Hospital, with a bed strength of 850 provides medical services to the people of Pondicherry and neighbouring States. It also runs the Medical Teachers' Training Centre, demonstrating latest developments in teaching curricula.

14. **Regional Institute of Medical Education**: Set up at Shillong is also financed 100% by Central Government.

15. **Indian Council of Medical Research:** is the apex body in the country to promote, coordinate anc formulate bio-medical and health research. Central Government gives 100% maintenance grants to the Council for research in communicable diseases, contraception, maternity and child health, nutrition, non-communicable diseases and basic research. The Council is also engaged in research on Bhopal gas tragedy, tribal health, traditional medicine and publication and dissemination of information.

16. **Cancer Research:** Under this programme, assistance is provided to 9 regional cancer centres at Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Calcutta, Delhi, Cuttack, Gwalior, Guwahati, Madras and Trivandrum. Cancer Registries are also functioning under the auspices of ICMR at Bombay, Madras, Bangalore, Chandigarh, Goa and Dibrugarh. Central assistance is provided to State Govts. and voluntary organisations for installation of Cobalt therapy units and setting up of early cancer detection centres.

17. **Other Programmes:** include Raj Kumari Amrit Kaur College of Nursing, New Delhi, grants for Medical College at Sewagram, National Academy of Medical Sciences, National Board of Examinations, grants to Delhi University for Vallabhbhai Patel Chest Institute, stipends to P.G. students etc.

18. **आयुर्वेद के अंतर्गत** (i) राष्ट्रीय आयुर्वेद संस्थान, जयपुर, जो शिक्षण, प्रशिक्षण, अनुसंधान और रोगी उपचार के लिए एक आदर्श संस्थान के रूप में कार्यरत है, (ii) आयुर्वेद और सिद्धा में अनुसंधान के लिए केन्द्रीय परिषद और (iii) स्नातकोत्तर प्रशिक्षण और अनुसंधान संस्थान, जामनगर, जो गुजरात आयुर्वेदिक विश्वविद्यालय का एक घटक है, को अनुरक्षण तथा विकास सहायता अनुदान आदि की व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

19. **होम्योपैथी :** इसके अन्तर्गत होम्योपैथी में अनुसंधान के लिए केन्द्रीय परिषद्, राष्ट्रीय होम्योपैथी संस्थान, कलकत्ता जो सरकार द्वारा पूर्णतः वित्तपोषित एक स्वायत्त संगठन है, को अनुदान तथा होम्योपैथी के लिए अन्य अनुदानों के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

20. **यूनानी :** इसके अन्तर्गत यूनानी दवाओं में अनुसंधान के लिए केन्द्रीय परिषद् और अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय के ए.के. तिब्बिया कालेज तथा राष्ट्रीय यूनानी औषध संस्थान, बंगलौर को अनुदानों के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

21. **योग तथा प्राकृतिक चिकित्सा :** इसके अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय योग तथा प्राकृतिक चिकित्सा अनुसंधान परिषद् के लिए तथा केन्द्रीय योग अनुसंधान संस्थान, नई दिल्ली और विश्वायतन योगाश्रम के लिए अनुदानों के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

22. **केन्द्रीय परिषदों के लिए संयुक्त भवन :** भारतीय चिकित्सा प्रणालियों की विभिन्न परिषदों के कार्य में बेहतर समन्वय स्थापित करने और सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था के उद्देश्य से इस भवन की योजना तैयार की गई है ।

23. **अन्य :** व्यय के अन्तर्गत 100 प्रतिशत अनुदानों के आधार पर वित्तपोषित दो केन्द्र-प्रायोजित योजनाएं सम्मिलत है, अर्थात् (i) भारतीय औषध चिकित्सा प्रणालियों में स्नातकोत्तर प्रशिक्षण और अनुसंधान के विभागों का स्तरोन्नयन, और (ii) भारतीय औषधि प्रणाली फारमेसियों तथा औषधिक जड़ी बूटियों के फार्मों का विकास । इसमें संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में भारतीय औषधि प्रणाली तथा होम्योपैथिक चिकित्सालयों की स्थापना करने, तिब्बती औषधियों और सूचिका-शल्य चिकित्सा के विकास की केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की योजनाएं सम्मिलित है ।

24-29. **रोगों का निवारण और नियंत्रण :** केन्द्रीय सरकार विभिन्न केन्द्र-प्रायोजित स्वास्थ्य कार्यक्रमों का वित्तपोषण 100 प्रतिशत आधार पर तथा 50 प्रतिशत आधार पर करती है, जिसका ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है

राष्ट्रीय मलेरिया उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम (ग्रामीण तथा नगरीय)	50 प्रतिशत
राष्ट्रीय फीलपांव नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम	50 प्रतिशत
राष्ट्रीय क्षयरोग नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम	50 प्रतिशत
राष्ट्रीय कुष्ठरोग नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम	100 प्रतिशत
राष्ट्रीय दृष्टिदोष तथा अन्धता निवारण योजना, जिसमें रोहा रोग निवारण कार्य भी शामिल है ।	100 प्रतिशत
गलगण्ड नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम	100 प्रतिशत

देश में होने वाली कुल मृत्यु-संख्या का दो-तिहाई भाग संक्रामक रोगों के कारण होता है । केन्द्रीय सहायता इन रोगों के रोकथाम, नियंत्रण तथा उन्मूलन संबंधी कार्यक्रमों के लिये दी जाएगी ।

मलेरिया उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम : 1954 में 7.5 करोड़ व्यक्ति मलेरिया से पीड़ित थे तथा छठी योजना के अंत में मलेरिया के रोगियों की संख्या 20 लाख से भी कम रह गई । मलेरिया के प्रत्यक्ष अथवा अप्रत्यक्ष कारणों से होने वाली मृत्यु संख्या भी 15 लाख से कम होकर मात्र कुछ सौ की ही रह गई । तथापि, मलेरिया संबंधी मामलों की घटती हुई प्रवृत्ति में 1982 से कोई परिवर्तन नहीं आया है । इस स्थिति को संभालने के लिए एक नई नीति तैयार की गई है तथा राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों का, मलेरिया के मामलों की कम/अधिक संख्या के अनुसार, वर्गीकरण कर दिया गया है ।

क्षय रोग नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम : क्षयरोग अभी भी स्वास्थ्य की एक प्रमुख समस्या बना हुआ है । इस कार्यक्रम का मुख्य उद्देश्य अधिक से अधिक क्षय-रोगियों का पता लगाकर उनका सही इलाज करना है जिससे संक्रामक रोगियों के संक्रमण को दूर किया जा सके तथा पीड़ित व्यक्तियों की इस रोग की आरम्भिक अवस्था में ही देखभाल करके उन्हें संक्रामक होने से रोका जा सके ।

कुष्ठ रोग नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम : राष्ट्रीय कुष्ठ निवारण कार्यक्रम के

18. **Ayurveda:** includes provision for (i) National Institute of Ayurveda, Jaipur which serves as a model institute for teaching, training, research and patient care, (ii) Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha and (iii) maintenance and development grants-in-aid to Institute of P.G. Training and Research, Jamnagar, a constituent of Gujarat Ayurvedic University.

19. **Homoeopathy**: includes provision for Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy, grants to National Institute of Homoeopathy, Calcutta which is an autonomous organisation fully financed by Govt. and other grants for Homoeopathy.

20. **Unani**: includes provision for Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine and grants to A.K. Tibbiya College of Aligarh Muslim University and to National Institute of Unani Medicine, Bangalore.

21. **Yoga and Naturopathy:** Includes provision for Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy and grants to Central Research Institute of Yoga, New Delhi and Vishwayatan Yogashram.

22. **Combined Building for Central Councils**: has been planned to facilitate better coordination among various Councils of Indian Systems of Medicine and provision of common facilities.

23. **Others:** includes two centrally sponsored schemes financed on 100% grant basis, viz. (i) Upgradation of Deptts. of P.G. Training and Research in Indian Systems of Medicine and (ii) Development of ISM pharmacies and herbal farms. It also includes Central Sector schemes for opening of ISM and Homoeopathic dispensaries in tribal areas in Union Territories and development of accupuncture and Tibetan medicines.

24-29. **Prevention and Control of Diseases**: Various Centrally sponsored Health programmes are financed by Central Government on 100% or 50% basis as shown below:-

National Malaria Eradication Programme (Rural and Urban)	50%
National Filaria Control Programme	50%
National T.B. Control Programme	50%
National Leprosy Control Programme	100%
National Scheme for Prevention of Visual Impairment and Blindness including Trachoma.	100%
Goitre Control Programme	100%

Communicable diseases account for more than two-thirds of the total morbidity and mortality in the country. Central assistance is for programmes aimed at prevention, control and eradiction of these diseases.

Malaria Eradication Programme: The incidence of malaria which stood at 75 million cases in 1954 came down to less than 2 million cases by the end of Sixth Plan. The number of deaths due to direct and indirect causes of malaria also came down from 1.5 million to a few hundred. However, the declining trend has become static since 1982. New strategy has been evolved to tackle this situation and States/UTs have been stratified according to decrease/increase in malaria cases.

Tuberculosis Control Programme: Tuberculosis continues to be a major health problem. The main objective of the programme is to detect as large a number of T.B. patients as possible and to treat them effectively so that the infectious patients are rendered non-infectious and the active and new infectious cases do not become infectious.

Leprosy Control Programme : The National Leprosy

अंतर्गत देश के उन भागों में, जहां यह रोग सबसे अधिक होता है, रहने वाले 43 करोड़ व्यक्तियों की देखभाल की जाएगी । देश के लगभग 40 लाख कुष्ठ रोगियों में से 30 लाख रोगियों का सक्रिय रूप से इलाज चल रहा है । कुष्ठ के मामलों में बहु-औषधि उपचार (मल्टी ड्रग ट्रीटमेंट) को बहुत ही प्रभावकारी पाया गया है । इस कार्यक्रम पर और अधिक बल दिया जायेगा तथा इस उपचार को उन अन्य जिलों में भी प्रचलित किया जायेगा जहां कुष्ठ रोग अधिक होता है ।

रोहा और अन्धता नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम : अन्धता नियंत्रण संबंधी राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम को 1976 में सारे देश में लागू किया गया था । इस कार्यक्रम का मूल लक्ष्य देश में अन्धता के मौजूदा प्रतिशत को 1.4 से कम करके वर्ष 2000 तक 0.3 तक लाना है । इस उद्देश्य की प्राप्ति के लिए, इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कैम्प लगा कर जरूरतमंद रोगियों को तत्काल सहायता दी जाती है तथा आंखों की देखभाल के लिये स्थायी सुविधाएं प्रदान की जाती है और स्वास्थ्य शिक्षा संबंधी उपाय भी किये जाते हैं ।

गलगण्ड नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम : एक अनुमान के अनुसार देश में लगभग 1.45 करोड़ व्यक्ति गलगण्ड से पीड़ित हैं । इस कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत समस्त खाने के नमक का चरणबद्ध तरीके से आयोडीकरण किया जायेगा ।

30. **राष्ट्रीय संक्रामक रोग संस्थान, नई दिल्ली :** यह संस्थान संक्रामक रोग विज्ञान तथा संक्रामक रोग नियंत्रण से संबंधित विभिन्न विषयों में अध्यापन तथा अनुसंधान कार्य करता है और केन्द्रीय सरकार/राज्यों की सरकारों को तथा अन्य अभिकरणों को संक्रामक रोगों के नियंत्रण के लिए तथा उनमें अनुसंधान करने के लिए सेवा प्रदान करने/परामर्श देने की व्यवस्था करता है । इसके कार्य, अलवर, बंगलौर, कालीकट, कुन्नूर, पटना, राजामुन्द्री तथा वाराणसी स्थित क्षेत्रीय स्टेशनों और विशिष्ट डिवीजनों के माध्यम से पूरे किए जाते हैं ।

31. **केन्द्रीय अनुसंधान संस्थान, कसौली:** चिकित्सा और स्वास्थ्य संबंधी समस्याएं, संक्रामक रोगों की औषधियों के उत्पादन और किस्म नियत्रण के क्षेत्र में अनुसंधान के लिये इस संस्थान की स्थापना 1905 में की गई थी । संक्रामक रोगों की औषधियों जैसे डिपथेरिया, पिटूसिस, टेटनस, हैजा के टीके, एण्टी-स्नेक वेनम, एण्टी रेबिज सीरम आदि का सबसे अधिक और विस्तृत उत्पादन इसी संस्थान द्वारा किया जाता है । इस संस्थान द्वारा हिमाचल प्रदेश विश्वविद्यालय में बी.एस.सी.,एम.एस.सी. और एम.फिल.(माइक्रोबायलोजी) की नियमित कक्षाएं चलाई जाती हैं । इसके अतिरिक्त, इस संस्थान के एम.डी. पैथोलोजी और बैक्ट्रालोजी, पी.एच.डी. बायोकेमिस्ट्री तथा माइक्रोबायालोजी के पाठ्यक्रमों को देश के विभिन्न विश्वविद्यालयों द्वारा मान्यता प्रदान की गई है ।

32. **अन्य लोक स्वास्थ्य संस्थान:** इनके अन्तर्गत, बी.सी.जी.वेक्सीन प्रयोगशाला, गिंडी, अखिल भारतीय स्वच्छता तथा लोक स्वास्थ्य संस्थान, कलकत्ता, केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य शिक्षा ब्यूरो, भारतीय पाश्चर संस्थान, कुन्नूर, पत्तन स्वास्थ्य संस्थान तथा सेरोलोजिस्ट और रासायनिक परीक्षक कलकत्ता आते हैं ।

33. **अन्य लोक स्वास्थ्य योजनाएं :** इनके अन्तर्गत अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग के लिए और विविध योजनाओं के लिए व्यवस्था सम्मिलित है ।

34. **खाद्य अपमिश्रण की रोकथाम:** इसके उद्देश्य इस प्रकार है, अर्थात् (i) राष्ट्रीय तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संस्थाओं के परामर्श से राष्ट्रीय मानकों का प्रतिष्ठापन (ii) खाद्य अपमिश्रण अधिनियम और तत्संबंधी नियमों का प्रशासन तथा इस अधिनियम के उपबंधों को प्रवृत्त करने के लिए राज्यों की सरकारों से समन्वय और सम्पर्क, (iii) प्रशासनिक समर्थन की व्यवस्था, जैसे कि प्रशिक्षण, उपस्कर और प्रयोगशाला सुविधाओं आदि की व्यवस्था, और (iv) उपभोक्ता शिक्षण का संवर्धन ।

35. **प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम:** इसके अन्तर्गत राष्ट्रीय क्षयरोग प्रशिक्षण संस्थान, बंगलौर, ग्रामीण प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र, नजफगढ़, सामुदायिक स्वास्थ्य कार्मिकों का प्रशिक्षण, बहु-प्रयोजनीय कार्मिक, विशेषज्ञ, पेरामेडिकल कार्मिक आदि सम्मिलित है ।

36. **अन्य योजनाएं :** इनके अन्तर्गत औषधि नियंत्रण, मेडिकल स्टोर्स संगठन तथा अन्य विविध योजनाओं के लिए व्यवस्था सम्मिलित है ।

37. **सरकारी उपक्रमों में निवेश:**

37.01. **अस्पताल सेवा परामर्शदात्री निगम:** यह निगम विभिन्न अभिकरणों, जैसे कि विकासशील देशों की सरकारों, वित्तपोषक संगठनों जैसे कि विश्व बैंक, एशियाई विकास बैंक आदि को परामर्शदात्री सेवाएं प्रदान करता है और भारत द्वारा निष्पन्न द्विपक्षीय करारों को कार्यान्वित करता है जिनके अन्तर्गत पड़ोसी देशों में अस्पतालों की स्थापना की जाती है ।

37.02. **भारतीय मेडिसन फार्मास्यूटिकल्स निगम, रानीखेत, कुमाऊ मंडल विकास निगम (उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार का उपक्रम) के साथ एक संयुक्त उपक्रम है जो कि भारतीय प्रणाली की उच्चकोटि की औषधियों की सप्लाई सरकारी संस्थानों को करता है । यह खुले बाजार में भी इनकी विक्रय की व्यवस्था करता है ।**

Eradication Programme covers 430 million people living in areas of the country where the disease is endemic. Against an estimated four million leprosy affected patients, three million are under active treatment. Multi Drug Treatment (MDT) of leprosy cases has been found efficacious. The Programme will be given a push and more endemic districts will be covered under the MDT.

Trachoma and Blindness Control Programme : The national programme for control of blindness was launched throughout the country in 1976. The ultimate aim of this programme is to reduce the blindness in the country from 1.4 per cent to 0.3 per cent by the year 2000 A.D. To achieve this aim, the programme is providing immediate relief to the needy by camp approach and by establishing permanent eye care facilities coupled with health education measures.

Goitre Control Programme : Nearly 145 million persons are estimated to be suffering from Goitre in the country. The primary thrust of this programme would be iodization of the entire edible salt in a phased manner.

30. **National Institute of Communicable Diseases, New Delhi.:** is devoted to teaching and research in various disciplines connected with the epidem iology and control of communicable diseases and to provide service/advice in investigation and control of communicable diseases to Central/State Governments and other agencies. Its activities are carried out through specialised divisions and field stations in Alwar, Bangalore, Calicut,Coonoor, Patna, Rajamundry and Varanasi.

31. **Central Research Institute, Kasauli:** was established in 1905 for research in the field of medical health problems and production and quality control of immunobiologicals. The Institute is the biggest and most comprehensive producer of immunobiologicals viz. Diphtheria, Petussis and Tetanus, Cholera Vaccines, Anti Snake Venom, Anti Rabis Serum etc. The Institute is also running regular classes of B.Sc, M.Sc and M. Phil (Microbiology) of the Himachal Pradesh University. In addition, the Institute is recognised for M.D. Pathology and Bacteriology, Ph.D. Biochemistry and Microbiology by the various universities in the country.

32. **Other Public Health Institutes**: include B.C.G. Vaccine Laboratory, Guindy, All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta, Central Health Education Bureau, Pasteur Institute of India, Coonoor, Port Health establishments and Serologist and Chemical Examiner, Calcutta.

33. **Other Public Health Schemes**: includes provision for International Cooperation and miscellaneous schemes.

34. **Prevention of Food Adulteration**: aims at (i) prescription of national standards in consultation with national and international institutions (ii) administration of PFA Act and Rules and coordination and liaison with States in enforcement of its provisions (iii) providing administrative support like training, equipment and laboratory facilities and (iv) promoting consumer education.

35. **Training Programmes**: includes National TB Training Institute, Bangalore, Rural Training Centre, Najafgarh, training of community health workers, multipurpose workers, specialists, paramedical workers etc.

36. **Other schemes:** includes provision for drug control, Medical Stores Organisation and other miscellaneous schemes.

37. **INVESTMENT IN PUBLIC ENTERPRISES**

37.01 **Hospital Services Consultancy Corporation**: offers consultancy services to various agencies such as Governments of developing countries, funding Organisations like World Bank, A.D.B. and implements India's bilateral agreements involving setting up of hospitals in neighbouring countries.

37.02 **Indian Medicines Pharmaceutical Corporation, Ranikhet:** is a joint venture with Kumaon Mandal Vikas Nigam (A U.P. Government Undertaking) for making available good quality medicines of Indian systems for supply to Government Institutions etc. and sale in open market.

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय *MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE*

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.41

परिवार कल्याण विभाग Department of Family Welfare

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1989-90 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1989-90 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1990-91 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		651.37	7.09	658.46	634.92	7.09	642.01	674.90	10.31	685.21
पूंजी	*Capital*		*1.58*	...	*1.58*	*3.03*	...	*3.03*	*0.05*	...	*0.05*
जोड़	**Total**		**652.95**	**7.09**	**660.04**	**637.95**	**7.09**	**645.04**	**674.95**	**10.31**	**685.26**
1. सचिवालय - सामाजिक सेवाएं	1.Secretariat - Social Services	2251	0.04	0.81	0.85	0.04	0.81	0.85	...	0.90	0.90
परिवार कल्याण	**Family Welfare**										
2. निदेशन और प्रशासन	2. Direction and Administration	2211	3.97	...	3.97	3.97	...	3.97	3.14	1.36	4.50
		3601	27.55	...	27.55	27.55	...	27.55	28.31	...	28.31
		3602	0.04	...	0.04	0.04	...	0.04	0.05	...	0.05
जोड़-निदेशन और प्रशासन	**Total- Direction & Administration**		**31.56**	**...**	**31.56**	**31.56**	**...**	**31.56**	**31.50**	**1.36**	**32.86**
परिवार कल्याण सेवाएं	**Family Welfare Services**										
3. ग्रामीण परिवार कल्याण सेवाएं	3. Rural Family Welfare Services	2211	0.18	...	0.18	0.18	...	0.18	0.18	...	0.18
		3601	208.64	...	208.64	208.64	...	208.64	213.52	...	213.52
		3602	0.18	...	0.18	0.18	...	0.18	0.22	...	0.22
जोड़		*Total*	*209.00*	...	*209.00*	*209.00*	...	*209.00*	*213.92*	...	*213.92*
4. शहरी परिवार कल्याण सेवाएं	4. Urban Family Welfare Services	2211	1.06	...	1.06	1.06	...	1.06	1.16	...	1.16
		3601	15.69	...	15.69	15.69	...	15.69	20.84	...	20.84
		3602	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़		*Total*	*16.75*	...	*16.75*	*16.75*	...	*16.75*	*22.00*	...	*22.00*
5. मातृ और शिशु स्वास्थ्य	5. Maternity and Child Health	2211	2.39	...	2.39	2.39	...	2.39	3.22	...	3.22
		3601	72.03	...	72.03	70.03	...	70.03	74.60	...	74.60
		3602	0.03	...	0.03	0.03	...	0.03	0.03	...	0.03
जोड़		*Total*	*74.45*	...	*74.45*	*72.45*	...	*72.45*	*77.85*	...	*77.85*
जोड़-परिवार कल्याण सेवाएं	**Total Family Welfare Services**		**300.20**	**...**	**300.20**	**298.20**	**...**	**298.20**	**313.77**	**...**	**313.77**
6 .परिवहन	6. Transport	2211	0.14	...	0.14	0.14	...	0.14	0.06	0.08	0.14
		3601	11.44	...	11.44	12.94	...	12.94	9.93	...	9.93
		3602	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.01	...	0.01
जोड़-परिवहन	**Total Transport**		**11.58**	**...**	**11.58**	**13.08**	**...**	**13.08**	**10.00**	**0.08**	**10.08**
7. मुआवजा	7. Compensation	2211	1.63	...	1.63	1.63	...	1.63	1.92	...	1.92
		3601	98.25	...	98.25	88.25	...	88.25	97.94	...	97.94
		3602	0.12	...	0.12	0.12	...	0.12	0.14	...	0.14
जोड़-मुआवजा	**Total Compensation**		**100.00**	**...**	**100.00**	**90.00**	**...**	**90.00**	**100.00**	**...**	**100.00**
शिक्षा प्रशिक्षण और अनुसंधान	**Education Training & Research**										
8 .जन शिक्षा	8. Mass Education	2211	9.65	...	9.65	7.85	...	7.85	7.91	0.74	8.65
		3601	8.81	...	8.81	5.11	...	5.11	8.55	...	8.55
		3602	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01
		4211	0.03	...	0.03	0.03	...	0.03	0.03	...	0.03
जोड़		*Total*	*18.50*	...	*18.50*	*13.00*	...	*13.00*	*16.50*	*0.74*	*17.24*
9 .अनुसंधान और सांख्यिकीय प्रशिक्षण	9. Training Research & Statistics	2211	20.54	2.53	23.07	17.79	2.53	20.32	11.85	3.73	15.58
		3601	19.72	...	19.72	19.32	...	19.32	19.30	...	19.30
		3602	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़		*Total*	*40.26*	*2.53*	*42.79*	*37.11*	*2.53*	*39.64*	*31.15*	*3.73*	*34.88*
10. स्वास्थ्य गाईड योजना	10. Health Guide Scheme	2211	0.10	...	0.10	0.10	...	0.10	0.07	...	0.07
		3601	24.87	...	24.87	17.87	...	17.87	49.91	...	49.91
		3602	0.03	...	0.03	0.03	...	0.03	0.02	...	0.02
जोड़		*Total*	*25.00*	...	*25.00*	*18.00*	...	*18.00*	*50.00*	...	*50.00*
जोड़-शिक्षा प्रशिक्षण और अनुसंधान	**Total Education Training & Research**		**83.76**	**2.53**	**86.29**	**68.11**	**2.53**	**70.64**	**97.65**	**4.47**	**102.12**
अन्य सेवाएं और आपूर्ति	**Other Services and Supplies**										
11.01 प्रसवोत्तर कार्यक्रम	11.01 Post Partum Programme	2211	1.08	...	1.08	1.08	...	1.08	1.15	...	1.15
		3601	20.86	...	20.86	20.86	...	20.86	21.96	...	21.96
		3602	0.06	...	0.06	0.06	...	0.06	0.10	...	0.10
जोड़		*Total*	*22.00*	...	*22.00*	*22.00*	...	*22.00*	*23.21*	...	*23.21*
11.02 परम्परागत गर्भ-निरोधकों का निःशुल्क वितरण	11.02 Free Distribution of Conventional Contraceptives	2211	1.75	...	1.75	1.75	...	1.75	1.97	...	1.97
		3601	24.57	...	24.57	33.87	...	33.87	15.35	...	15.35
		3602	0.08	...	0.08	0.08	...	0.08	0.08	...	0.08
जोड़		*Total*	*26.40*	...	*26.40*	*35.70*	...	*35.70*	*17.40*	...	*17.40*
11.03 वाणिज्यिक वितरण	11.03 Commercial Distribution	2211	17.00	...	17.00	17.00	...	17.00	17.00	...	17.00
		3606	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़		*Total*	*17.00*	...	*17.00*	*17.00*	...	*17.00*	*17.00*	...	*17.00*
11.04 लोकप्रिय समितियां	11.04 Popular Committees	3601	0.28	...	0.28	0.44	...	0.44	...	...	...
		3602	0.02	...	0.02	0.02	...	0.02	...	...	...
जोड़		*Total*	*0.30*	...	*0.30*	*0.46*	...	*0.46*	...	...	...
11.05 क्षेत्र परियोजनाएं	11.05 Area Projects	2211	0.38	...	0.38	0.38	...	0.38	0.38	...	0.38
		3601	49.58	...	49.58	49.58	...	49.58	54.62	...	54.62
जोड़		*Total*	*49.96*	...	*49.96*	*49.96*	...	*49.96*	*55.00*	...	*55.00*

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1989-90 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1989-90 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1990-91 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
11.06 अन्य विभागों और स्वैच्छिक संगठनों आदि का सहयोग	11.06 Involvement of Other Deptts & Voluntary Organisations etc.	2211	5.00	...	5.00	5.44	...	5.44	5.34	...	5.34
11.07 बंध्यीकरण बिस्तरे	11.07 Sterlization Beds	2211	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.02	...	0.02
		3601	0.99	...	0.99	0.99	...	0.99	0.98	...	0.98
जोड़		*Total*	*1.00*	...	*1.00*	*1.00*	...	*1.00*	*1.00*	...	*1.00*
11.08 अन्य योजनाएं	11.08 Other Schemes	2211	0.07	3.75	3.82	0.07	3.75	3.82	0.12	3.50	3.62
		3601	2.50	...	2.50	2.30	...	2.30	2.94	...	2.94
		3602	0.03	...	0.03	0.03	...	0.03	...	...	...
जोड़		*Total*	*2.60*	*3.75*	*6.35*	*2.40*	*3.75*	*6.15*	*3.06*	*3.50*	*6.56*
जोड़-अन्य सेवाएं और आपूर्तियां	**Total Other Services & Supplies**		**124.26**	**3.75**	**128.01**	**133.96**	**3.75**	**137.71**	**122.01**	**3.50**	**125.51**
12.सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	12. Investment in Public Enterprises	4211	...	...	...	1.45	...	1.45	...	...	...
		6211	1.55	...	1.55	1.55	...	1.55	0.02	...	0.02
जोड़		*Total*	*1.55*	...	*1.55*	*3.00*	...	*3.00*	*0.02*	...	*0.02*
13. सहायता सामग्री और उपस्कर - सकल	13. Aid Material & Equipmetns - Gross	3606	...	28.95	28.95	...	28.95	28.95	...	23.80	23.80
घटाइए - कार्यात्मक मुख्य शीर्ष में अन्तरण	*Deduct* - Transfer to Functional Major Heads	3606	...	-28.95	-28.95	...	-28.95	-28.95	...	-23.80	-23.80
सहायता सामग्री और उपस्कर - निवल	Aid Material & Equipments - Net		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***652.95***	***7.09***	***660.04***	***637.95***	***7.09***	***645.04***	***674.95***	***10.31***	***685.26***
ख. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	**B. Investment in Public Enterprises**	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
12.01 हिन्दुस्तान लैटेक्स लि०	12.01 Hindustan Latex Ltd.	22211	1.55	...	1.55	3.00	...	3.00	0.02	...	0.02
जोड़	**Total**		**1.55**	**...**	**1.55**	**3.00**	**...**	**3.00**	**0.02**	**...**	**0.02**
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय*	**C. Plan Outlay***										
1. परिवार कल्याण	1. Family Welfare	22211	652.96	...	652.96	638.01	...	638.01	675.00	...	675.00
2. सचिवालय - सामाजिक सेवाएं	2. Secretariat - Social Services	22251	0.04	...	0.04	0.04	...	0.04	...	...	...
जोड़	**Total**		**653.00**	**...**	**653.00**	**638.05**	**...**	**638.05**	**675.00**	**...**	**675.00**
मांग संख्या 76	*इसमें सम्मिलित निर्माण कार्य परिव्यय मांग संख्या 76 में शामिल है । *inclusive of Works Outlay included in Demand No. 76		0.05	...	0.05	0.10	...	0.10	0.05	...	0.05

राष्ट्रीय परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रमः व्यापक प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य देख-रेख सेवाओं की सार्वजनिक व्यवस्था के माध्यम से इस शताब्दी के अन्त तक भारत प्रति इकाई "निवल प्रजनन दर" के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए कटिबद्धहै।इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत दीर्घावधिक लक्ष्य निम्नानुसारहैं।

(क) सामान्य जन्म दर ... 21 प्रति हजार

(ख) सामान्य मृत्यु दर ... 9 प्रति हजार

(ग) शिशु मृत्यु दर ... 60 प्रति हजार से कम

(घ) प्रभावकारी युगल दर ... 60 प्रतिशत

इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत लक्ष्यों को पूरा करने के लिए निम्नलिखित महत्वपूर्ण कार्यकलाप शुरू किए गए हैं:-

(i) मैदानी क्षेत्र में 5000 जनसंख्या पर और पहाड़ी एवं जनजातीय क्षेत्र में 3000 जनसंख्या पर एक उपकेन्द्र की स्थापना करना

(ii) उप-जिला स्तर के अस्पतालों में प्रसवोत्तर कार्यक्रम का विस्तार।

(iii) नये स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों और शहरी परिवार कल्याण ब्यूरो खोलना।

(iv) 30 चुने हुए जिलों में सार्वजनिक प्रतिरक्षण कार्यक्रम ।

इस कार्यक्रम को उच्च-प्राथमिकता दी जा रही है और उच्च स्तर पर इसका अनुश्रवण किया जा रहा है ।

National Family Welfare Programme: India is committed to attain the goal of "Net Reproduction Rate" of unity by the turn of century through universal provision of comprehensive primary health care services. The long term goals under the programme are:-

(a) Crude Birth Rate ... 21 per thousand

(b) Crude Death Rate ... 9 per thousand

(c) Infant Mortality Rate ... Below 60 per thousand

(d) Effective Couple Rate ... 60 per cent.

To accomplish goals under the programme, some of the important activities undertaken are:-

(i) To have one sub-centre for 5000 population in plain area and for 3000 population in hilly and tribal area.

(ii) Extension of Post Partum Programme to Sub-district level Hospital.

(iii) Opening of new Health Posts and city Famil Welfare Bureax.

(iv) The Universal Immunisation Prgramme in 30 selected districts.

The Programme is being given high priority and is being monitored at the highest level.

1. **सचिवालय-सामाजिक सेवाएं :** इसमें परिवार कल्याण विभाग के लिए की गई व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

2. **निदेशन और प्रशासन:** इसके अन्तर्गत मुख्यालय, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों, राज्य परिवार कल्याण ब्यूरो के तकनीकी स्कंध तथा जिला परिवार कल्याण ब्यूरो आदि शामिल है ।

3. **ग्रामीण परिवार कल्याण सेवाएं :** ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में परिवार नियोजन और प्रसूति एंव शिशु स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं प्रदान करने के संबंध में 1.4.1980 तक सभी ब्लाक स्तरों पर ग्रामीण परिवार कल्याण केन्द्र और प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों की स्थापना संबंधी मंजूरी दे दी गई है । 1.4.1989 तक की स्थिति के अनुसार, देश में ऐसे 5435 केन्द्र कार्य कर रहे हैं । 1.4.1980 तक स्वीकृत ब्लाक स्तर के सभी प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र इसमें सम्मिलित हैं। इन 5435 ग्रामीण परिवार कल्याण केन्द्रों को जारी रखने और उनके रखरखाव के लिए वर्ष 1990-91 के बजट अनुमानों में 123.92 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

(ii) **ग्रामीण उप-केन्द्र:** सामान्य स्तर पर व्यापक प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य देख रेख सेवाएं करने के लिए प्रति 5000 ग्रामीण जनसंख्या (जनजातीय और पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में 3000 जनसंख्या) के लिए उप-केन्द्रों की स्थापना की गई है । ये उप-केन्द्र ग्रामीण लोगों को प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण सेवाएं प्रदान करते हैं । 1.4.1989 की स्थिति के अनुसार 120767 उप-केन्द्र काम कर रहे हैं । जबकि 1.4.1985 को इनकी संख्या 82946 थी । इसके अलावा 1988-89 के दौरान राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा 17000 उप-केन्द्र स्थापित करने के बारे में मंजूरियां जारी की गई हैं । पहले से स्थापित/चालू वर्ष के दौरान स्थापित किए जाने के लिए प्रस्तावित उप-केन्द्रों को जारी रखने के लिए बजट अनुमान 1990-91 में 100.00 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव किया गया है ।

4. **शहरी परिवार कल्याण सेवाए :** शहरी क्षेत्रों में परिवार कल्याण तथा प्रसूति और शिशु स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं प्रदान करने के लिए देश में 1592 शहरी परिवार कल्याण केन्द्र मंजूर किए गए हैं । शहरों की गन्दी बस्तियों में सेवा वितरण पद्धति में सुधार करने की दृष्टि से शहरी नवीकरण योजनाएं शुरु की गई हैं। शहरी परिवार कल्याण सेवाओं के नवीकरण की योजना में राज्यों के उन शहरों में जहां पर 100000 से अधिक जनसंख्या है और उसकी कम से कम 40 प्रतिशत जनसंख्या गन्दी बस्तियों में रहती है वहां पर मौजूदा शहरी परिवार कल्याण केन्द्रों के पुनर्गठन/विभिन्न श्रेणी की स्वास्थ्य लघु केन्द्रों की स्थापना पर विचार किया गया है । अब तक भारत सरकार द्वारा इस योजना के अन्तर्गत 936 स्वास्थ्य लघु केन्द्र मंजूर किये गयें हैं । शहरी परिवार कल्याण केन्द्रों के रख-रखाव ओर शहरी परिवार कल्याण सेवाओं के नवीकरण के लिए 1990-91 के बजट अनुमानों में 22.00 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है ।

5. **प्रसूति और शिशु स्वास्थ्य :** प्रसूति और शिशु स्वास्थ्य के अन्तर्गत 1990 तक सभी पात्र शिशुओं और गर्भवती महिलाओं के रोगों के लिए प्रतिरक्षण की व्यवस्था करने हेतु 1985-86 से एक सार्वजनिक प्रतिरक्षण गहन कार्यक्रम चलाया गया है । सम्पूर्ण देश को वर्ष 1990 तक क्रमबद्ध ढंग के इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत लाया जा रहा है । वर्ष 1990-91 के लिए 77.85 करोड़ रूपये की राशि की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

6. **परिवहन:** चिकित्सा और पैरा-मेडिकल स्टाफ की गतिशीलता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न स्थानों पर वाहनों की व्यवस्था की जाती है । पुराने काम न आने वाले वाहनों को भी बदल दिया जाता है । वर्ष 1990-901 के लिए 10.08 करोड़ रुपए के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है । राज्यों को कोई नया वाहन नहीं दिया जाएगा ।

7. **क्षतिपूर्ति :** लूप लगवाने और बंध्यकरण के लिए निम्नलिखित दरों पर क्षतिपूर्ति दी जाती है :-

पुरूष नसबन्दी	180/- रूपए
स्त्री नसबन्दी	200/- रूपए
लूप लगवाना	12/- रूपए

वर्ष 1990-91 के लिए 100 करोड़ रुपए के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

8. **जन शिक्षा:** अब तक किए गए जन शिक्षा और संचार कार्यकलापों के फलस्वरूप, परिवार नियोजन के बारे में अधिकांश सार्वजनिक

1. **Secretariat-Social Services:** Includes provision for the Department of Family Welfare.

2. **Direction and Administration:** includes Technical Wing at Headquarters, Regional Offices, State Family Welfare Bureau and District Family Welfare Bureaux.

3.. **Rural Family Welfare Services:** The Rural Family Welfare Centres have been sanctioned at all block level PHCs sanctioned upto 1.4.1980 to provide Family Planning and MCH services in rural areas. There are 5435 such centres functioning in the country as on 1.4.1989. All block level PHCs sanctioned upto 1.4.1980 have been covered. A provision of Rs.123.92 crores is proposed in BE 1990-91 for continuation/maintenance of these 5435 Rural Family Welfare Centres.

(ii) **Rural Sub- Centres:** In order to provide comprehensive Primary Health Care Services at the grass-root level, sub-centres for every 5000 rural population (3000 population in the tribal and hilly areas) are established. These sub-centres provide basic health and family welfare services to the rural population. 120767 sub-centres are functioning as on 1.4.1989 as against 82946 as on 1.4.1985. Besides, sanctions have been issued for setting up by State Governments and Union Territories 17000 sub-centres during 1989-90. A provision of Rs.100.00 crores is proposed in BE 1990-91 for continuation of sub-centres already established/proposed to be established during the current year.

4. **Urban Family Welfare Services :** With a view to provide Family Welfare and MCH services in urban areas, 1592 urban family welfare centres have been sanctioned in the country. With a view to improve out-reach service delivery system in urban slums, Urban Revamping Schmes has been introduced. The scheme of revamping of urban family welfare service envisaged re-organisation of existing Urban Family Welfare Centres/establishment of various categories of health posts in the States with more than 100000 population and having atleast 40 per cent of population residing in the slum areas. So far 936 health posts under the scheme have been sanctioned by Government of India. A provision of Rs.22.00 crores is proposed in BE 1990-91 for maintenance of urban family welfare centres and revamping of Urban Family Welfare Services.

5. **Maternity and Child Health:** Under MCH an intensive programme of Universal Immunisation has been launched from 1985-86 to provided immunisation against diseases to all eligible infants and pregnant women by 1990. The entire country is being covered in a phased manner by the year 1990. A sum of Rs.77.85 crores has been provide for the year 1990-91.

6. **Transport:** To ensure mobility for medical and para-medical staff posted at various places, vehicles are provided under the programme. Old unserviceable vehicles are also replaced. An outlay of Rs.10.08 crores has been provided for the year 1990-91. No new vehicle will be provided to the States.

7. **Compensation:** Compensation for sterilisation and IUD insertions is admissible at the following rates:-

Vasectomy	Rs.180/-
Tubectomy	Rs.200/-
I.U.D.	Rs.12/-

An outlay of Rs.100 crores has been provided for the year 1990-91.

8. **Mass Education :** As a result of Mass Education and Media activities carried so far, it has been possible to achieve near universal

जागरूकता पैदा करना संभव हुआ है । इस बारे में लगभग 60 प्रतिशत जनता का अनुकूल रूख रहा है, परन्तु 40 प्रतिशत से कुछ कम दम्पत्ति इस समय परिवार नियोजन का कोई न कोई तरीका अपना रहे हैं । इस कार्य में आने वाली कठिनाई पर गम्भीर विचार करना है और ऐसी विशिष्ट सूचना देने की व्यवस्था करना है, जिससे परिवार नियोजन के तरीकों की सुरक्षा और क्षमता के बारे में जनता के दिमाग में शंकाओं और भ्रान्तियों को दूर किया जा सके; वर्ष 1990-91 के दौरान 17.24 करोड़ रूपये की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

9. **प्रशिक्षण अनुसंधान और सांख्यिकी:** गर्भ निरोध की नई तकनीकों को उपलब्ध करने तथा परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम के कार्यचालन और इसके प्रभाव का वास्तविक मूल्यांकन करने के उद्देश्य से गर्भ निरोधकों और जनसांख्यिकी के क्षेत्र में निरंतर अनुसंधान किया जा रहा है । राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण संस्थान, नई दिल्ली देश भर में अनुसंधान के परिणामों का समन्वय करने और उनको इकट्ठा करने का एक प्रमुख संगठन है । अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जनसंख्या विज्ञान, बम्बई जनसांख्यिकी और जनसंख्या अध्ययनों में अनुसंधान करता है और व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण देता है । इसी प्रकार परिवार कल्याण और अनुसंधान केन्द्र, बम्बई भी यही कार्य करता है । आई.सी.एम.आर., नई दिल्ली और सी.डी.आर.आई., लखनऊ गर्भनिरोधकों के क्षेत्र में अनुसंधान कार्य कर रहे हैं । इन प्रयोजनों के लिए वर्ष 1990-91 के लिए 34.88 करोड़ रूपए की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

10. **स्वास्थ्य गाईड स्कीम :** सामुदायिक स्वास्थ्य स्वैच्छिक योजना, जिसे देश में 2 अक्टूबर 1977 को लागू किया गया था, का नाम अब ग्राम स्वास्थ्य गाईड योजना रख दिया गया है । इस योजना को अब केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजना के रूप में मान लिया गया है और 1.12.1981 से इसके लिए शत-प्रतिशत केन्द्रीय सहायता दी जा रही है तथा 1.4.82 से इसे परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम के अधीन लाया गया है । इस योजना के अन्तर्गत स्थानीय व्यक्तियों, विशेष रूप से महिलाओं को प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य शिक्षा में 1000 जनसंख्या वाले गांवों के औसतन एक प्रतिशत व्यक्तियों को प्रशिक्षण देने का लक्ष्य रखा गया है ताकि आम बीमारियों की हालत में सहायता प्रदान करने का प्रबंध किया जा सके । इन गाईडों को तीन महीने तक का प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है और इनको हिदायतों की एक सूची तथा एक चिकित्सा किट बाक्स दिया जाता है । प्रशिक्षण के दौरान उन्हें 200 रूपए प्रति माह और उसके बाद 50 रूपए प्रति माह का मानदेय दिया जाता है । वर्ष 1990-91 के दौरान इस योजना के लिए 50 करोड़ रूपए की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

11.01. **प्रसवोत्तर कार्यक्रम :** प्रसवोत्तर कार्यक्रम 1969-70 में प्रारम्भ किया गया था और इसे जिला स्तर के 554 अस्पतालों और 950 उप-डिवीजनल स्तर के अस्पतालों में शुरू कर दिया गया है । वर्ष 1990-91 के लिए कुल 23.21 करोड़ रूपए की राशि की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

11.02 और 11.03 **परम्परागत गर्भनिरोधकों का निशुल्क एवं वाणिज्यिक वितरण :** इस तथ्य को मानते हुए कि और अधिक युवा युगल प्रजनन आयु समूह में प्रवेश कर रहे हैं, उनके लिए परिवार नियोजन का अंतिम उपाय अर्थात् नसबन्दी का प्रस्ताव नहीं किया जा सकता । युवा युगलों की आवश्यकता पूरी करने के लिए इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत परिवार नियोजन की अन्तराल पद्धतियों जैसे कि खाने वाली गोलियां, निरोध, सीयू-टी आति गर्भ निरोधक दिए जाते हैं। इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत निःशुल्क और सामाजिक विपणन, दोनों तरीको से गर्भ-निरोधक दिए जाने के लिए वर्तमान में 34.40 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था है ।

11.04. **लोकप्रिय समितियां:** इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत जिला स्तर पर परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम में गैर-सरकारी और लोकप्रिय नेताओं को सम्मिलित करने के लिये राज्य सरकारों को अनुदान राशियां प्रदान की जाती हैं ।

11.05 **क्षेत्रीय परियोजनाएं :** भारत एक विशाल और विविधता-पूर्ण देश है । यहां राज्यों के बीच सामाजिक-आर्थिक, सांस्कृतिक एंव मूल्य पद्धतियों की दृष्टि से भिन्नता पाई जाती है और इसलिए सभी राज्यों के लिए एकसमान आधारभूत संरचना का सुझाव नहीं दिया जा सकता । क्षेत्र परियोजनाओं की यह स्कीम छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के आरम्भ में लागू की गई थी जिसका उद्देश्य देश के कुछ चुनींदा पिछड़े जिलों में स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण सेवा प्रणाली में सुधार करना था ताकि राष्ट्रीय औसत के समतुल्य इसका शीघ्र विकास किया जा सके । यह स्कीम पांच दाता अभिकमणों से आंशिक वित्तिय सहायता प्राप्त कर शुरु की गई थी, ये

awareness on Family Planning. About 60 per cent of the public have favourable attitude but little less than 40 per cent of the couples are currently protected by one or the other methods of Family Planning. The task faced is to cut deeper and provide specific information aimed at removing the doubts and misconceptions in the minds of the people about the safety and efficacy of the Family Planning methods. A provision of Rs.17.24 crores has been made during the year 1990-91.

9. **Training, Research and Statistics :** Research in the field of contraception, demography is beng carried out on a continuing basis to provide new techniques of contraceptions and objective assessment of the working of the Family Welfare Programme and its impact. The NIHFW, New Delhi, is an apex organisation for coordination and collection of the result of research through out the country. The International Institute on Population Study, Bombay, undertakes research and professional training in Demography and Population Studies and so also Family Welfare Training and Research Centre, Bombay. The ICMR, New Delhi and CDRI, Lucknow are conducting research in the field of contraception. A sum of Rs34.88 crores has been provided for the year 1990-91 for these purposes.

10. **Health Guide Scheme:** The Community Health Voluntary Scheme, introduced in the country on 2nd October, 1977, has been re-designated as Village Health Guide Scheme. This scheme has been made as a Centrally Sponsored scheme with 100 per cent assistance with effect from 1.12.1981 and was brought under the Family Welfare Programme with effect from 1.4.1982. The scheme envisages training of local persons, preferably, women in Primary Health Care and providing relief in some common ailments conditions on an average of 1 per cent per village and for approx.1000 population. The guides are trained for three months and are equipped with a manual of instructions and a medicine kit box. A stipend of Rs.200/- per month is payable during the training period and thereafter a honourarium of Rs.50 per month. During the year 1990-91, a sum of Rs.50 crores has been provided under this scheme.

11.01 **Post Partum Programme:** Post Partum Programme was initiated in 1969-70 and it has been extended to 554 district level hospitals and 950 Sub-divisional level hospitals. A total of Rs.23.21 crores has been provided during 1990-91.

11.02 &11.03 **Free and Commercial Distribution of Conventional Contraceptives**: Recognising the fact that more younger couples are entering the re-productive age group, terminal methods of Family Planning namely sterlisation cannot be advocated for them. To respond to the needs of younger couples, various contraceptives under spacing methods of Family Planning such as oral pills, condoms, Cu-Ts etc. are offered under the programme. A provision of Rs.34.40 crores exists under the programme for supply of contraceptives - both free and under social marketing.

11.04 **Popular Committees**: Under this Scheme, grants are being released to State Governments for involving non-official and local leaders in Family Welfare programme at the District level.

11.05 **Area Projects**: India is a vast and diversified country. The States do vary in terms of socio-economic, cultural and value systems and as such a uniform pattern of infrastructure cannot be advocated for all States. The Area Projects scheme was initiated in the beginning of the 6th Five Year Plan to improve Health and Family Welfare Delivery System in certain identified backward districts of the country so as to hasten its development at par with the National average. The scheme was started with partial financial assistance from five donor agencies viz., World Bank, UNFPA, DDA(UK), USAID & DANIDA. Under the

अभिकरण हैं - विश्व बैंक, यू.एन.एफ.पी.ए., डी.डी.ए. (यू0के0), यू.एस.ए.आई.डी और "डेनिडा" । इस स्कीम के अन्तर्गत भवनों, वाहनों, जनशक्ति आदि के लिए अतिरिक्त निवेश की व्यवस्था की जाती है । एस प्रयोजन के लिए 1990-91 के बजट अनुमानों में 55.00 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था का प्रस्ताव है ।

11.06 **अन्य विभागों और स्वैच्छिक संगठनों की भागीदारी:** रेल मंत्रालय, रक्षा मंत्रालय, और संचार मंत्रालय भी अस्पतालों, स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों, शहरी परिवार कल्याण केन्द्रों और उपकेन्द्रों के माध्यम से राष्ट्रीय परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम में भाग लेते हैं । लोगों को शिक्षित करने, प्रेरणा देने और परिवार नियोजन की सेवाएं उपलब्ध करने संबंधी सरकार के इस प्रयास में, एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाने के लिये स्वैच्छिक संगठनों को अनुदान राशियां देकर प्रोत्साहित किया जाता है ।

11.07. **नसबन्दी बिस्तर:** इस योजना के अन्तर्गत राज्य सरकारों और स्वैच्छिक संगठनों को बिस्तरे उपलब्ध किये जाते हैं तथा कार्य निष्पादन के आधार पर अनुरक्षण राशियां दी जाती है ।

11.08. **अन्य योजनाएं:** इसमें अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग, निजी स्वैच्छिक संगठनों को अनुदान तथा विविध योजनाएं सम्मिलित हैं ।

12. **सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश:** इसके अन्तर्गत सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रम हिन्दुस्तान लेटेक्स लिमिटेड को, जो कि निरोध (रबड़ कन्डोम) का निर्माण करता है, राष्ट्रीय परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत मुफ्त और वाणिज्यिक वितरण के लिए सहायता प्रदान की जाती है ।

scheme, additional inputs in terms of buildings, vehicles, manpower are provided. A provision of Rs.55.00 crores is proposed in BE 1990-91 for the purpose.

11.06 **Involvement of Other Departments and Voluntary Organisations:** Ministries of Railways, Defence and Communications participate in the National Family Welfare Programme through a network of hospitals, health units, urban family welfare centres and sub-centres. Voluntary organisations are also encouraged through grants-in-aid to play a vital role in the Government's endeavour to educate, motivate and provide family planning services to the people.

11.07 **Sterilization Beds**: Under this scheme, beds are sanctioned to voluntary organizations, State Governments and maintenance grants are paid depending upon performance of the organization.

11.08 **Other Schemes:** Include International Cooperation, grants to private voluntary organizations and miscellaneous schemes.

12. **Investment In Public Enterprises:** Assistance is provided to the public sector undertaking, Hindustan Latex Limited, engaged in manufacture of Nirodh (Rubber Condoms), both for free and commercial distribution under National Family Welfare Programme.

गृह मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

मांग संख्या DEMAND No. 42

गृह मंत्रालय Ministry of Home Affairs

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आबंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1989-90 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1989-90 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1990-91 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		9.42	177.00	186.42	7.83	175.86	183.69	9.31	299.71	309.02
पूंजी	*Capital*		...	*8.00*	*8.00*	...	*3.87*	*3.87*	...	*17.00*	*17.00*
जोड़	**Total**		**9.42**	**185.00**	**194.42**	**7.83**	**179.73**	**187.56**	**9.31**	**316.71**	**326.02**
1. सचिवालय - सामान्य सेवाएं	1. Secretariat - General Services	2052	...	13.00	13.00	...	14.06	14.06	...	14.43	14.43
जनगणना, सर्वेक्षण और सांख्यिकी	***Census Surveys & Statistics***										
2. जनगणना	2. Census	3454	7.67	25.18	32.85	6.08	26.77	32.85	6.31	139.86	146.17
अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	***Other Administrative Services***										
3. राजभाषा	3. Official Language	2070	1.25	2.10	3.35	1.25	2.23	3.48	3.00	4.35	7.35
4. आसूचना ब्यूरो	4. Intelligence Bureau	2070	...	101.00	101.00	...	95.47	95.47	...	103.07	103.07
		4216	...	2.87	2.87	...	3.46	3.46	...	10.00	10.00
		4059	...	5.13	5.13	...	0.41	0.41	...	7.00	7.00
जोड़		*Total*	...	*109.00*	*109.00*	...	*99.34*	*99.34*	...	*120.07*	*120.07*
5. केन्द्रीय अधिनियमों और विनियमों के प्रशासन के लिए तथा राज्य सरकारों को अदायगी	5. Payment to State Govts. for Administration of Central Acts & Regulations	3601	...	5.18	5.18	...	5.02	5.02	...	5.20	5.20
6. नागरिक सुरक्षा	6. Civil Defence	2070	...	1.95	1.95	...	1.89	1.89	...	1.46	1.46
		3601	...	4.00	4.00	...	4.07	4.07	...	5.54	5.54
जोड़		*Total*	...	*5.95*	*5.95*	...	*5.96*	*5.96*	...	*7.00*	*7.00*
7. होम गार्ड्स	7. Home Guards	3601	...	21.50	21.50	...	23.13	23.13	...	22.50	22.50
8. अन्य मदें	8. Other Items	2013	...	0.03	0.03	...	0.03	0.03	...	0.03	0.03
		2070	0.50	2.06	2.56	0.50	2.19	2.69	...	2.27	2.27
		3601	...	1.00	1.00	...	1.00	1.00	...	1.00	1.00
जोड़		*Total*	*0.50*	*3.09*	*3.59*	*0.50*	*3.22*	*3.72*	...	*3.30*	*3.30*
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***9.42***	***185.00***	***194.42***	***7.83***	***179.73***	***187.56***	***9.31***	***316.71***	***326.02***
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय*:-	**C. Plan Outlay***	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
1. जनगणना, सर्वेक्षण और सांख्यिकी	1. Census Surveys and Statistics	13454	7.67	...	7.67	6.08	...	6.08	6.31	...	6.31
2. अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	2. Other Administrative Services	32070	2.75	...	2.75	1.75	...	1.75	3.00	...	3.00
जोड़	**Total**		**10.42**	**...**	**10.42**	**7.83**	**...**	**7.83**	**9.31**	**...**	**9.31**
	** इसमें निम्नलिखित निर्माण कार्य परिव्यय के लिए की गई व्यवस्था शामिल है : *inclusive of Works Outlay as below:-*										
मांग संख्या 76	Demand No.76	4059	1.00	...	1.00	...	...	...	...	...	...

1. **सचिवालय :** इसमें सभी चार विभागों अर्थात् आन्तरिक सुरक्षा विभाग, राज्य विभाग, राजभाषा विभाग और गृह विभाग के लिए व्यय शामिल है ।

2. **जनगणना :** इसके अन्तर्गत भारत के रजिस्ट्रार जनरल और जनगणना आयुक्त के कार्यालय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है जो जन्म-मरण के आंकड़े इकट्ठे करने तथा दशवार्षिक जनगणना कराने के लिए जिम्मेदार है । इस संगठन के अन्य कार्यकलाप इनसे संबंधित है, सामाजिक-आर्थिक जनसांख्यिकी, जातीय और भाषा संबंधी सर्वेक्षण और उनका अध्ययन तथा जनगणना संबंधी आंकड़ों का मानचित्रिक चित्रण । आयोजना व्यय के अन्तर्गत 1981 की जनगणना के आंकड़ों का संगणकीकरण, जनगणना संबंधी आंकड़ों का मूल्यांकन, मानचित्रिक विश्लेषण तथा अन्य खर्चों एवं उसके साथ-साथ 1991 की जनगणना के संबंध में नमूना-अध्ययन के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है । बजट अनुमान 1990-91 में वृद्धि मुख्य रूप से 1990-91 से तीन वर्ष के लिए विशेष जनगणना कार्य के कारण है, जिसमें अधिकांश व्यय 1990-91 में किया जाएगा ।

3. **राजभाषा :** इसके अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी पढ़ाने, केन्द्रीय हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण संस्थान, केन्द्रीय अनुवाद ब्यूरो, क्षेत्रीय कार्यान्वयन कार्यालयों आदि के लिए व्यय की व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

1. **Secretariat :** includes expenditure on all the 4 Departments viz. Department of Internal Security, Department of States, Department of Official Language and Department of Home.

2. **Census :** Includes provisions for office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India who is responsible for collection of vital statistics and taking the decennial population census. The other activities of the organisation pertain to socio-economic, demographic, ethnographic and linguistic surveys and studies and cartographic depiction of census statistics. Plan provision is for computerisation of 1981 census data, evaluation of census data, cartographic analysis and other expenditure as well as for sampling study in connection with 1991 census. The increase in BE-1990-91 is mainly due to special census work spread over 3 years from 1990-91, of which the major portion of expenditure would be in 1990-91.

3. **Official Language :** includes expenditure on teaching Hindi to Central Government employees, Central Hindi Training Institute, Central Translation Bureau, Regional Implementation Offices, etc.

4. **आसूचना ब्यूरो :** इसमें अप्रवास ब्यूरो के लिए भी व्यवस्था शामिल है । बजट अनुमान 1990-91 में हुई वृद्धि का मुख्य कारण उपस्करों की खरीद, आव्रजन चैक पोस्ट, रिकार्ड आदि का संगणकीकरण करना है ।

5. **राज्य सरकारों को केन्द्रीय अधिनियमों और विनियमों के कार्यान्वयन के लिए अदायगियां :** इसमें नागरिकता अधिनियम, विदेशियों का पंजीकरण और उन पर निगरानी तथा अन्य अधिनियम, नियम एवं विनियमों के प्रशासन के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

6. **नागरिक सुरक्षा :** भारत सरकार की नीति के अनुसार, नागरिक सुरक्षा कार्यों लिए दी जाने वाली केन्द्रीय सहायता चुने हुए स्थानों और आवश्यक संयंत्रों/प्रतिष्ठानों को उनके सामरिक महत्व को देखते हुए दी जाती है । नागरिक सुरक्षा का गठन, थोड़े से स्थायी न्यूक्लअस कर्मचारियों को छोड़कर, मुख्यतः स्वैच्छिक आधार पर किया गया है । इसके अन्तर्गत राष्ट्रीय नागरिक सुरक्षा कालेज और मोबाइल सिविल एमरजेंसी फोर्स के व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

7. **होम गार्ड :** यह एक स्वैच्छिक बल है जिसका गठन राज्यों और केन्द्र शासित प्रदेशों के प्रशासनों द्वारा गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा निर्धारित एक विस्तृत ढांचे और नीति के अन्तर्गत किया गया था । होमगार्डो का उपयोग राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के प्रशासनों द्वारा कानून और व्यवस्था बनाए रखने, यातायात नियंत्रण तथा सार्वजनिक सम्पत्तियों की सुरक्षा के लिए अपने-अपने पुलिस बलों के पूरक के रूप में किया जाता है । सीमा विंग होम गार्डों को सीमा सुरक्षा बलों के साथ पश्चिमी और पूर्वी दोनों क्षेत्रों में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सीमाओं की चौकसी करने के लिए नियोजित किया जाता है । इसके अन्तर्गत चुनाव कार्यों के लिए राज्य सरकारों द्वारा नियुक्त किए गए होम गार्डों पर व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

8. **अन्य मदें :** इसके अन्तर्गत क्षेत्रीय परिषदों, राष्ट्रीय अग्नि सेवा महाविद्यालय, विशेष जांच आयोगों, आई.सी.पी.ओ. इंटरपोल के लिए अंशदान, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग आदि के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

4. **Intelligence Bureau:** includes also provision for Bureau of Immigration. The increase in BE 1990-91 is mainly due to purchase of capital equipments, computerisation of immigration check posts records etc.

5. **Payments to State-Governments for Administration of Central Acts and Regulations :** includes administration of Citizenship Act,Registration and Surveillance of foreigners and other Acts, Rules and Regulations.

6. **Civil Defence :** As per policy of Government of India, Central assistance for Civil Defence measures is confined to selected places and vital plants/installations depending upon the strategic and tactical importance. Civil Defence is organised primarily on a voluntary basis, except for a small permanent nucleus staff. The provision includes expenditure on National Civil Defence College and Mobile Civil Emergency Force.

7. **Home Guards :** is a voluntary force raised by the State and U.T. Administrations under a broad pattern and policy laid down by Ministry of Home Affairs. Home Guards are utilised by the State Governments and U.T.Administrations to supplement their respective Police forces for maintaining law and order, traffic control and protection of public property. Border Wing Home Guards are deployed to guard international borders along with the B.S.F. both in the western and the eastern sectors. Provision includes expenditure on Home Guards utilised by the State Governments for election duties.

8. **Other items :** include provision for Zonal Councils, National Fire Service College, Special Commissions of Enquiry, Contributions to ICPO Interpol, International Cooperation etc.

गृह मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
मांग संख्या DEMAND No. 43
मंत्रिमंडल Cabinet

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1989-90 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1989-90 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1990-91 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		...	21.00	21.00	...	19.30	19.30	...	13.42	13.42
पूंजी	*Capital*		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़	**Total**		...	**21.00**	**21.00**	...	**19.30**	**19.30**	...	**13.42**	**13.42**
मंत्रि-परिषद	***Council of Ministers***										
1. वेतन	1. Salaries	2013	...	0.12	0.12	...	0.12	0.12	...	0.12	0.12
2. यात्रा व्यय	2. Tour Expenses	2013	...	8.72	8.72	...	6.29	6.29	...	6.97	6.97
3. अन्य मदें	3. Other items	2013	...	0.91	0.91	...	0.97	0.97	...	0.99	0.99
4. मंत्रिमंडल सचिवालय	4. Cabinet Secretariat	2013	...	9.02	9.02	...	9.24	9.24	...	2.86	2.86
		3475	...	0.24	0.24	...	0.23	0.23	...	...	...
5. प्रधान मंत्री का कार्यालय	5. Prime Minister's Office	2013	...	1.99	1.99	...	2.45	2.45	...	2.48	2.48
जोड़-मंत्रि-परिषद	**Total Council of Ministers**		...	**21.00**	**21.00**	...	**19.30**	**19.30**	...	**13.42**	**13.42**
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		...	***21.00***	***21.00***	...	***19.30***	***19.30***	...	***13.42***	***13.42***

1. **वेतन :** इसमें केबिनेट स्तर के मंत्रियों, राज्य मंत्रियों और उप-मंत्रियों के वेतनों पर होने वाले व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

2. **दौरों पर होने वाले खर्च :** इसके अन्तर्गत केबिनेट स्तर के मंत्रियों, राज्य मंत्रियों और उप-मंत्रियों द्वारा की जाने वाली यात्राओं पर होने वाला व्यय भी शामिल है । संशोधित अनुमान 1989-90 में कमी कम दौरों के कारण हुई है ।

3. **अन्य मदें :** इसमें समचुअरी भत्ते तथा अन्य भत्ते और मनोरंजन तथा आतिथ्य सत्कार संबंधी खर्च शामिल है ।

4. **मंत्रिमण्डल सचिवालय :** इसमें वेतन, यात्रा, कार्यालय खर्च आदि शामिल है ।

5. **प्रधानमंत्री का कार्यालय :** इसमें वेतन, यात्रा, कार्यालय खर्च आदि शामिल है।

1. **Salaries :** includes expenditure on salaries of Cabinet Ministers, Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers.

2. **Tour Expenses :** also covers expenditure on travel by Cabinet Ministers, Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers. The decrease in RE 1989-90 is on account of less tours.

3. **Other items :** includes sumptuary and other allowances and entertainment and Hospitality expenses.

4. **Cabinet Secretariat :** includes expenditure on salaries, travel, office expenses etc.

5. **Prime Minister's Office :** includes expenditure on salaries, travel, office expenses etc.

गृह मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

मांग संख्या DEMAND No. 44

पुलिस Police

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है: (करोड़ रुपए)
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below: *(In crores of Rupees)*

		बजट 1989-90 Budget			संशोधित 1989-90 Revised			बजट 1990-91 Budget		
	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue	5.50	1224.77	1230.27	5.24	1272.19	1277.43	...	1389.07	1389.07
पूंजी	*Capital*	*0.50*	*157.23*	*157.73*	*0.47*	*140.72*	*141.19*	...	*163.76*	*163.76*
जोड़	**Total**	**6.00**	**1382.00**	**1388.00**	**5.71**	**1412.91**	**1418.62**	...	**1552.83**	**1552.83**

		Major Head	1989-90 Budget Plan	Non-Plan	Total	1989-90 Revised Plan	Non-Plan	Total	1990-91 Budget Plan	Non-Plan	Total
पुलिस	***Police***										
1. केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस	1. Central Reserve Police	2055	...	338.50	338.50	...	362.64	362.64	...	380.00	380.00
2. सीमा सुरक्षा बल	2. Border Security Force	2055	...	474.58	474.58	...	489.88	489.88	...	542.71	542.71
3. भारत-तिब्बत सीमा पुलिस	3. Indo-Tibetan Border Police	2055	...	78.06	78.06	...	86.90	86.90	...	97.25	97.25
4. केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक सुरक्षा बल	4. Central Industrial Security Force	2055	...	114.00	114.00	...	119.00	119.00	...	134.00	134.00
5. असम राइफल्स	5. Assam Rifles	2055	...	145.00	145.00	...	150.75	150.75	...	158.75	158.75
6. शिक्षा, प्रशिक्षण और अनुसंधान	6. Education, Training and Research	2055	0.30	12.37	12.67	0.30	12.05	12.35	...	13.88	13.88
7. आपराधिक अन्वेषण और सतर्कता	7. Criminal Investigation and Vigilance	2055	3.60	2.17	5.77	3.42	2.06	5.48	...	5.96	5.96
8. अन्तर्राज्यीय पुलिस वायरलेस योजना	8. Inter-State Police Wireless Scheme	2055	1.60	8.00	9.60	1.52	7.60	9.12	...	10.18	10.18
9. अन्य सरकारों/विभागों को अदा किये गये प्रभार	9. Charges paid to other Governments/Departments	2055	...	24.65	24.65	...	22.65	22.65	...	25.90	25.90
10. पुलिस बल का आधुनिकीकरण	10. Modernisation of Police Force	3601	...	12.00	12.00	...	5.00	5.00	...	5.00	5.00
		7601	...	12.00	12.00	...	5.00	5.00	...	5.00	5.00
जोड़		*Total*	...	*24.00*	*24.00*	...	*10.00*	*10.00*	...	*10.00*	*10.00*
11. अन्य योजनाएं	11. Other Schemes	2055	...	7.99	7.99	...	6.70	6.70	...	7.59	7.59
		3601	...	7.40	7.40	...	6.92	6.92	...	7.80	7.80
जोड़		*Total*	...	*15.39*	*15.39*	...	*13.62*	*13.62*	...	*15.39*	*15.39*
जोड़-पुलिस	**Total Police**		**5.50**	**1236.72**	**1242.22**	**5.24**	**1277.15**	**1282.39**	...	**1394.02**	**1394.02**
आवास	***Housing***										
12. पुलिस के लिये रिहायशी आवास का निर्माण	12. Construction of Residential Accommodation for Police	4216	...	14.73	14.73	...	10.00	10.00	...	14.73	14.73
लोक निर्माण कार्य	***Public Works***										
13. पुलिस के लिये भवनों का निर्माण	13. Construction of Buildings for Police	4059	0.50	95.50	96.00	0.47	86.50	86.97	...	96.03	96.03
सड़कें और पुल	***Roads & Bridges***										
भारत-बंगलादेश सीमा निर्माण कार्य	**Indo-Bangladesh Border Works**										
14. कांटेदार तार की बाड़ लगाना	14. Erection of Barbed Wire Fencing	5054	...	5.00	5.00	...	1.16	1.16	...	1.70	1.70
15. सड़कों का निर्माण	15. Construction of Roads	5054	...	21.00	21.00	...	19.06	19.06	...	26.30	26.30
जोड़-भारत-बंगलादेश सीमा निर्माण कार्य	**Total Indo-Bangladesh Border Works**		...	**26.00**	**26.00**	...	**20.22**	**20.22**	...	**28.00**	**28.00**
16. पंजाब कार्रवाई योजना	16. Punjab Action Plan.	5054	...	9.00	9.00	...	19.00	19.00	...	20.00	20.00
17. विविध मदें	17. Misc. Items	3054	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.04	0.04	...	0.05	0.05
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		**6.00**	**1382.00**	**1388.00**	**5.71**	**1412.91**	**1418.62**	...	**1552.83**	**1552.83**

ग. आयोजना परिव्यय•	**C. Plan Outlay***	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
1. पुलिस	1. Police	32055	5.50	...	5.50	5.24	...	5.24	...	...	...
2. लोक निर्माण कार्य	2. Public Works	32059	0.50	...	0.50	0.47	...	0.47	...	...	...
जोड़	**Total**		**6.00**	...	**6.00**	**5.71**	...	**5.71**	...	...	...

• *इसमें निम्नलिखित निर्माण कार्य परिव्यय शामिल है :*
**inclusive of Works Outlay as below:*

1. **केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस :** यह पुलिस और व्यवस्था बनाए रखने के लिए सरकारों की सहायता करती है और उन क्षेत्रों में आन्तरिक सुरक्षा बनाए रखने के लिए सेना अधिकारियों की सहायता करती है, जहां कानून और व्यवस्था बनाए रखने की जिम्मेदारी पुलिस के हाथ में होती है । इस बल का दैवी विपदाओं के समय राहत कार्यों के लिए भी प्रयोग किया जाता है । बल को सुदृढ़ बनाने के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है । वर्ष 1989-90 के संशोधित अनुमानों में वृद्धि आम चुनावों के लिये सहायक बटालियनों के गठन के कारण हुई है ।

2. **सीमा सुरक्षा बल :** जम्मू और कश्मीर में वास्तविक नियंत्रण रेखा पर निगरानी रखने, पंजाब, राजस्थान और गुजरात में भारत पाक सीमा, भारत-बंगलादेश और भारत-बर्मा सीमा पर तैनाती के अपने सामान्य कार्य

1. **Central Reserve Police :** assists the State Governments in the maintenance of law and order and also the army authorities in areas where they are operationally in charge for maintaining internal security. The Force is also used in arranging relief at the time of natural calamities etc. Provision has been made for strengthening of the Force. Increase in RE 1989-90 is due to raising of auxiliary battalions for General Elections.

2. **Border Security Force :** Apart from its normal deployment for keeping vigil along the actual line of control in Jammu and Kashmir, along the Indo-Pak border in Punjab, Rajasthan and Gujarat, Indo-

के अलावा, यह बल कानून और व्यवस्था बनाए रखने में स्थानीय प्रशासन को प्रभावी सहायता प्रदान करता है । सीमा सुरक्षा बल को सुदृढ़ करने और उसका विस्तार करने के लिए एक कार्यक्रम बनाया गया है जिसमें अतिरिक्त लोगों को भर्ती करने, सीमा पर अतिरिक्त चौकसी पोस्टों तथा निगरानी टावरों की स्थापना करने तथा इस बल को आधुनिक हथियारों से लैस करने और सीमा पर गश्त बढ़ाने की परिकल्पना की गई है । वर्ष 1990-91 के बजट अनुमानों में वृद्धि सामान्य बढ़ोतरी के साथ-साथ और अधिक बटालियनों के गठन के कारण हुई है ।

3. **भारत-तिब्बत सीमा पुलिस :** उत्तर प्रदेश, हिमाचल प्रदेश और जम्मू तथा कश्मीर क्षेत्रों से लगी भारत-तिब्बत सीमा की चौकसी करने के लिए है । बैंक सुरक्षा के लिए बल को सुदृढ़ बनाने की व्यवस्था की गई है । वर्ष 1989-90 के संशोधित अनुमानों में वृद्धि आम चुनावों के लिए सहायक बटालियनों के गठन के कारण हुई है ।

4. **केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक सुरक्षा बल :** यह बल सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों और केन्द्र / राज्य सरकार की सम्पत्तियों की सुरक्षा करने में सहायता करता है ।

5. **असम राइफल्स :** देश का सबसे पुराना सशस्त्र अर्ध-सैनिक बल है । इसके अतिरिक्त यह बल सेना के नियंत्रणाधीन उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्रों में सुरक्षा कार्य करता है ।

6. **शिक्षा, प्रशिक्षण और अनुसंधान :** इसके अन्तर्गत सरदार बल्लभ भाई पटेल राष्ट्रीय पुलिस अकादमी, हैदराबाद, केन्द्रीय गुप्तचर प्रशिक्षण विद्यालय, केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस प्रशिक्षण महाविद्यालय, केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस भर्ती प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र, अपराध विज्ञान विधि संस्थान, पुलिस अनुसंधान और विकास ब्यूरो पर होने वाले खर्च को पूरा किया जाता है ।

7. **अपराध संबंधी अन्वेषण और सतर्कता :** इसके अंतर्गत केन्द्रीय विधि-विज्ञान प्रयोगशाला और विवादास्पद कागज-पत्रों के सरकारी परीक्षण आदि के कार्यालय के लिए खर्च की व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

8. **अन्तर-राज्यीय पुलिस वायरलैस स्कीम :** इसका उद्देश्य माइक्रोप्रोसेसर नियंत्रित प्रौद्योगिकी का प्रयोग करते हुए आधुनिक उपस्करों का उपयोग करके इस पद्धति को आधुनिक बनाना है ।

9. **अन्य सरकारों/विभागों को अदा किए गए प्रभार :** इसमें व्यावसायिक और विशेष सेवाओं के संबंध में की जाने वाली अदायगियां शामिल हैं ।

10. **पुलिस बल का आधुनिकीकरण :** इस स्कीम के अन्तर्गत राज्य सरकारों को 50 प्रतिशत अनुदान सहायता के रूप में और 50 प्रतिशत ऋण के रूप में सहायता प्रदान की जाती है जिसे वाहनों, वायरलैस उपस्करों, कम्प्यूटरों और अन्य आधुनिक उपस्करों की खरीद पर किए जाने वाले अनावर्ती स्वरूप के खर्च के लिए प्रयुक्त किया जाना होता है ।

11. **अन्य स्कीमें :** इसमें राष्ट्रीय अपराध अभिलेख कार्यालय, आयुक्त (सीमा) और राज्य सरकारों को दिए जाने वाले अन्य अनुदान शामिल है ।

12. **पुलिस के लिए रिहायशी मकानों का निर्माण :** इसके अंतर्गत असम राइफल्स, केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल, केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक सुरक्षा बल तथा भारत-तिब्बत सीमा पुलिस के लिये रिहायशी आवासों के निर्माण के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

13. **पुलिस के लिए इमारतों का निर्माण :** इसमें सीमा चौकसी पोस्टों, केन्द्रीय आरक्षी पुलिस बल, केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक सुरक्षा बल, भारत-तिब्बत सीमा पुलिस, असम राइफल्स तथा सीमा सुरक्षा बल के लिए इमारतों के निर्माण का खर्च शामिल है ।

14. और 15. कांटेदार तार और बाड़ लगाना, तथा भारत-बंगलादेश सीमाओं पर सड़कों के निर्माण का उद्देश्य अवैध आवर्जन को रोकना है ।

16. **पंजाब कार्रवाई योजना :** इसके अंतर्गत भारत-पाक सीमा पर आने वाले हथियारों को रोकने के लिये व्यवस्था की गई है ।

Bangladesh and Indo-Burma borders, it provides effective assistance to the local Administration in the maintenance of law and order. Programme for strengthening and expanding the BSF envisages raising of additional manpower, setting up of additional border outposts and observation towers, as well as equipping the Force with sophisticated equipment and improved mobility of the border patrols. Increase in BE 1990-91 is due to raising of more battalions besides normal growth.

3. **Indo-Tibetan Border Police :** is for policing the Indo-Tibetan Border in U.P.,Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir Sectors. Provision has been made for strengthening the Force for bank security. Increase in RE 1989-90 is due to raising of auxiliary battalions for General Elections.

4. **Central Industrial Security Force :** assists in the protection of the properties of the Public Sector Undertakings and other Central/State Government agencies.

5. **Assam Rifles :** is the oldest para-military force in the country. Bulk of the force operates in North East under the operational control of Army.

6. **Education, Training and Research :** covers expenditure on Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy, Hyderabad, Central Detective Training Schools, C.R.P. Training College, C.R.P. Recruitment Training Centre, Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science, Bureau of Police Research and Development.

7. **Criminal Investigation and Vigilance :** Covers expenditure on Central Forensic Science Laboratories and Government Examiner of Questioned Documents.

8. **Inter-State Police Wireless Scheme :** aims at modernising the system by introducing sophisticated equipment using microprocessor controlled technology.

9. **Charges paid to other Governments/Departments :** include payments for professional and special services.

10. **Modernisation of Police Force :** Under this scheme assistance is provided to State Governments in the form of 50% grants-in-aid and 50% loan, to be utilised for expenditure of non-recurring nature on purchase of vehicles, wireless equipment, computers, and other sophisticated equipment.

11. **Other Schemes :** includes expenditure on National Crime Records Bureau, Commissioner (Border), and other grants to State Governments.

12. **Construction of Residential Accommodation for Police :** The provision has been made for construction of accommodation for Assam Rifles, CRPF, CISF and ITBP.

13. **Construction of buildings for Police :** covers expenditure on construction of border duty posts, buildings for CRPF, CISF, ITBP, Assam Rifles and BSF.

14 and 15 : Erection of barbed wire fencing and construction of roads on Indo-Bangladesh borders are intended to check illegal immigration.

16. **Punjab Action Plan :** Provision has been made to check inflow of arms and ammunition from across Indo-Pak Border.

गृह मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

मांग संख्या DEMAND No. 45

गृह मंत्रालय का अन्य व्यय Other Expenditure of Ministry of Home Affairs

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1989-90 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1989-90 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1990-91 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		93.91	123.42	217.33	88.66	195.14	283.80	71.45	263.02	334.47
पूंजी	*Capital*		*105.09*	*-0.42*	*104.67*	*98.17*	*0.86*	*99.03*	*127.75*	*1.72*	*129.47*
जोड़	**Total**		**199.00**	**123.00**	**322.00**	**186.83**	**196.00**	**382.83**	**199.20**	**264.74**	**463.94**
सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण	***Social Security And Welfare***										
पुनर्वास	**Rehabilitation**										
1. दंडकारण्य विकास योजना	1. Dandakaranya Development Scheme	2235	...	1.21	1.21	...	1.07	1.07	...	0.73	0.73
		3601	8.92	5.00	13.92	6.14	3.50	9.64	...	14.26	14.26
		4235	0.08	-0.46	-0.38	0.05	-0.46	-0.41	...	0.04	0.04
		6235	...	...	...	0.01	...	0.01	...	...	...
		7601	...	...	...	0.06	...	0.06	...	0.05	0.05
जोड़		*Total*	*9.00*	*5.75*	*14.75*	*6.26*	*4.11*	*10.37*	...	*15.08*	*15.08*
2. श्रीलंका से स्वदेश लौटे व्यक्तियों की सहायता और पुनर्वास	2. Relief and Rehabilitation of Repatriates from Sri Lanka	2235	...	0.12	0.12	...	0.26	0.26	...	0.18	0.18
		3601	0.07	1.42	1.49	0.22	1.54	1.76	...	1.38	1.38
		4235	0.10	...	0.10	0.05	...	0.05	...	0.03	0.03
		6235	0.10	...	0.10	0.03	...	0.03	...	0.03	0.03
		7601	1.11	...	1.11	1.14	...	1.14	...	1.21	1.21
जोड़		*Total*	*1.38*	*1.54*	*2.92*	*1.44*	*1.80*	*3.24*	...	*2.83*	*2.83*
3. अन्य देशों से स्वदेश लौटे व्यक्ति	3. Repatriates from other Countries	2235	...	0.41	0.41	...	0.77	0.77	...	0.28	0.28
		3601	6.96	2.83	9.79	6.67	3.39	10.06	...	11.04	11.04
		6235	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	...	0.02	0.02
		7601	0.49	...	0.49	0.40	...	0.40	...	0.27	0.27
जोड़		*Total*	*7.46*	*3.25*	*10.71*	*7.08*	*4.17*	*11.25*	...	*11.61*	*11.61*
4. राज्य सरकारों को दिये गये पुनर्वास ऋणों को बट्टे खाते डालना	4. Rehabilitation Loans to State Governments written off	2235	...	3.10	3.10	...	0.67	0.67	...	0.02	0.02
5. अन्य पुनर्वास कार्यक्रम	5. Other Rehabilitation Programmes	2235	0.07	0.04	0.11	0.07	0.04	0.11	...	4.67	4.67
		3601	0.06	5.20	5.26	...	21.44	21.44	...	64.47	64.47
		3602	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01
		4235	0.03	0.03	0.06	0.03	0.01	0.04	...	0.06	0.06
		6235	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.01	0.01
		7601	...	...	...	...	1.30	1.30	...	...	...
जोड़		*Total*	*0.16*	*5.28*	*5.44*	*0.10*	*22.80*	*22.90*	...	*69.22*	*69.22*
जोड़-पुनर्वास	**Total Rehabilitation**		**18.00**	**18.92**	**36.92**	**14.88**	**33.55**	**48.43**	**...**	**98.76**	**98.76**
6. स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों को पेंशन तथा अन्य लाभ	6. Pensions & Other Benefits to the Freedom Fighters	2235	...	75.47	75.47	...	150.91	150.91	...	150.19	150.19
उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र	***North Eastern Areas***										
उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र का विकास	**Development of North Eastern Region**										
7. उत्तर पूर्वी परिषद की योजनाएं	7. Schemes of North Eastern Council	2552	9.23	...	9.23	7.81	...	7.81	15.07	...	15.07
		3601	66.80	...	66.80	66.04	...	66.04	54.40	...	54.40
		7601	7.05	...	7.05	6.89	...	6.89	5.86	...	5.86
जोड़		*Total*	*83.08*	...	*83.08*	*80.74*	...	*80.74*	*75.33*	...	*75.33*
8. आर्थिक महत्व वाली सड़कों का निर्माण/सुधार	8. Construction/ Improvement of Roads of Economic Importance	4552	44.75	...	44.75	44.75	...	44.75	41.00	...	41.00
9. उत्तर पूर्वी कृषि विपणन निगम	9. North Eastern Agricultural Marketing Corporation	4552	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.25	...	0.25
		6552	0.25	...	0.25	0.25	...	0.25	0.25	...	0.25
जोड़		*Total*	*0.25*	...	*0.25*	*0.25*	...	*0.25*	*0.50*	...	*0.50*
10. उत्तर पूर्वी विद्युत शक्ति निगम लिमिटेड	10. North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Ltd.	4552	15.75	...	15.75	20.43	...	20.43	51.80	...	51.80
		6552	1.47	...	1.47	0.70	...	0.70	2.54	...	2.54
जोड़		*Total*	*17.22*	...	*17.22*	*21.13*	...	*21.13*	*54.34*	...	*54.34*
11. अन्य कार्यक्रम	11. Other Programmes	4552	33.70	...	33.70	23.18	...	23.18	25.83	...	25.83
जोड़-उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र का विकास	**Total Development of North Eastern Region**		**179.00**	**...**	**179.00**	**170.05**	**...**	**170.05**	**197.00**	**...**	**197.00**
12. सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों का विकास	12. Development of Border Areas	3601	1.80	...	1.80	1.71	...	1.71	1.98	...	1.98
		7601	0.20	...	0.20	0.19	...	0.19	0.22	...	0.22
जोड़		*Total*	*2.00*	...	*2.00*	*1.90*	...	*1.90*	*2.20*	...	*2.20*
13. जेल प्रशासन का आधुनिकीकरण	13. Modernisation of Prison Administration	3601	...	28.00	28.00	...	8.00	8.00	...	10.00	10.00
		3602	...	...	...	...	3.00	3.00	...	5.00	5.00
जोड़		*Total*	...	*28.00*	*28.00*	...	*11.00*	*11.00*	...	*15.00*	*15.00*
14. अन्य मदें	14. Other Items	2075	...	0.51	0.51	...	0.40	0.40	...	0.59	0.59
		2252	...	0.10	0.10	...	0.14	0.14	...	0.20	0.20
जोड़		*Total*	...	*0.61*	*0.61*	...	*0.54*	*0.54*	...	*0.79*	*0.79*
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***199.00***	***123.00***	***322.00***	***186.83***	***196.00***	***382.83***	***199.20***	***264.74***	***463.94***

(करोड़ रुपए) *(In crores of Rupees)*

ग. आयोजना परिव्यय•	C. Plan Outlay *:-	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र आयोजना	**Central Sector Plan**										
1. विस्थापित व्यक्तियों का पुनर्वास	1. Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons	22235	18.00	...	18.00	14.88	...	14.88	...	...	...
राज्य योजनाएं	**State Plans**										
1. उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र	1. North Eastern Areas	43601	179.00	...	179.00	170.05	...	170.05	197.00	...	197.00
2. अन्य विशेष क्षेत्रीय कार्यक्रम-सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र	2. Other Special Area Programmes-Border Areas	43601	2.00	...	2.00	1.90	...	1.90	2.20	...	2.20
जोड़	**Total**		**199.00**	**...**	**199.00**	**186.83**	**...**	**186.83**	**199.20**	**...**	**199.20**

• *इसमें निम्नलिखित निर्माण कार्य परिव्यय शामिल है :*
**inclusive of Works Outlay as below:-*

पुनर्वास :

1. **दण्डकारण्य विकास योजना :** दण्डकारण्य परियोजना की स्थापना भूतपूर्व पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से आए विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को दण्डकारण्य क्षेत्र में बसाने और क्षेत्र के एकीकृत विकास के लिए की गई थी । इन उद्देश्यों को पूरा करने के लिए चार जोनों, अर्थात् कोरापुट जिला (उड़ीसा) में उमेरकोट तथा मल्कानगिरी और बस्तर जिला (मध्य प्रदेश) में परालकोट तथा कोंडागांव, में विभिन्न परिसम्पदाओं का सृजन किया गया और कई संस्थाएं गठित की गई । कुल मिलाकर, परियोजना के अन्तर्गत 25,231 परिवार बसाए गए । राज्य सरकारों द्वारा क्षेत्र में बसाए जा रहे आदिवासी परिवारों के लिए वित्तीय सहायता भारत सरकार द्वारा दी गई है ।

चूंकि भूतपूर्व पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से आए विस्थापित व्यक्तियों के पुनर्वास का काम पूरा हो गया है, इसलिए इन परिसम्पदाओं व संस्थाओं को मध्यप्रदेश और उड़ीसा की सरकारों को अन्तरित कर दिया गया है । अब भारत सरकार का दायित्व राज्य सरकारों को अन्तरित की गई इन परिसम्पतियों के 'अनुरक्षण' व 'अभाव' की व्यवस्था करना है ।

पोट्टरू सिंचाई परियोजना नामक एक बड़ी सिंचाई परियोजना का कार्यान्वयन उड़ीसा सरकार द्वारा और वित्तपोषण भारत सरकार द्वारा किया जा रहा है और जिसका प्रयोजन विस्थापित व्यक्तियों और स्थानीय आदिवासियों को सिंचाई की सुविधाएं प्रदान करना है । इस परियोजना के अनुमानों में किए जाने वाले संशोधन अभी विचाराधीन हैं ।

2. **श्रीलंका से स्वदेश लौटे व्यक्तियों को सहायता और पुनर्वास :** भारतीय मूल के व्यक्तियों को फिर से बसाने का कार्य, भारत-श्रीलंका करार, 1964 और उसके बाद 1974 तथा 1986 में किए गए करारों के अनुसार किया जाता है । अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, इनके पुनर्वास में कार्यरत रिपेट्रिएट कोआपरेटिव फाइनेंस एण्ड डवलप्मेंट बैंक को सहायता और ऋण तथा राज्य सरकारों व संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को ऋण और अग्रिम की रकम भी इस व्यवस्था में शामिल है । चूंकि वापस आने वाले व्यक्ति ज्यादातर बागान कामगार हैं इसलिए इन्हें आवास सहायता देने के अलावा काफी, रबड़ आदि जैसी विभिन्न बागान योजनाओं और उद्योग, छोटे कारोबार तथा व्यवसाय, स्व-रोजगार की योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत फिर से बसाने के प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं । श्रीलंका से आकर शिविरों में रहने वाले शरणार्थियों के राहत कार्य पर होने वाला व्यय और उसके साथ-साथ स्टाफ संबंधी व्यय भी इसमें शामिल है ।

3. **अन्य देशों से वापस आने वाले व्यक्ति :** इसके अन्तर्गत बर्मा, तिब्बत, पश्चिम पाकिस्तान आदि से आए शरणार्थियों के संबंध में व्यय की व्यवस्था शामिल है । भूतपूर्व पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से आए विस्थापित व्यक्तियों के लिए पश्चिमी बंगाल में 607 आबादकार कालोनियों में भूमि अधिग्रहण की योजना पर फरवरी, 1987 से काम हो रहा है ।

5. **अन्य पुनर्वास कार्यक्रम :** इसमें 1971 के भारत-पाक युद्ध से प्रभावित व्यक्तियों को सहायता देने तथा उनके पुनर्वास और अन्य सामाजिक सुरक्षा तथा कल्याण कार्यों के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

6. **स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को पेंशन तथा अन्य लाभ :** वर्ष 1972 में शुरू की गई स्वतंत्रता सैनिक सम्मान पेंशन योजना को समय-समय पर और उदार बनाया गया है । स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों (सामान्य) के लिए पेंशन की दर 500/- रुपए से बढ़ाकर 750/- रुपए प्रतिमाह और भूतपूर्व-अण्डमान राजनैतिक कैदियों के लिए 800/- रुपए से बढ़ाकर 1000/- रुपए

Rehabilitation:

1. **Dandakaranya Development Scheme :** The Dandakaranya project was set up in 1958 for resettlement of displaced persons from former East Pakistan in the Dandakaranya region and for integrated development of the area. To fulfil the objectives, various assets and institutions were created in the four zones namely Umerkote and Malkangiri in Koraput District (Orissa) and Paralkote and Kondagaon in Bastar District (Madhya Pradesh). In all 25,231 families were settled in the Project. For the tribal families being settled in the area by the State Govts., financial assistance has been provided by Government of India.

Since the work of rehabilitation of displaced persons from former East Pakistan has been completed, the assets and institutions have been transferred to the Governments of Madhya Pradesh and Orissa. The Government of India's liability is now to provide 'maintenance' and 'deficiency' for the assets transferred to the State Governments.

There is one Major Irrigation Project namely Potteru Irrigation Project being executed by the Government of Orissa and funded by Government of India to provide irrigation facilities to the displaced persons as well as local tribals, Revision of the estimates of this Project is under consideration.

2. **Relief and Rehabilitation of Repatriates from Sri Lanka :** The resettlement of persons of Indian origin is covered by Indo-Sri Lanka Agreement of 1964 and subsequent Agreements of 1974 and 1986. The provision includes, *inter-alia*, assistance and loans to Repatriates Cooperative Finance and Development Bank and loans and advances to State Governments and Union Territories involved for their resettlement. The repatriates mainly being plantation workers, efforts have been made to settle them in various plantation schemes like coffee, rubber etc. and also in industries, small trade and business, self employment schemes besides providing housing assistance. The expenditure on relief to refugees from Sri Lanka, who are staying in camps, as also for staff expenditure, is included in this.

3. **Repatriates from other Countries :** It covers expenditure on refugees from Burma, Tibet, former West Pakistan and East Pakistan etc. A scheme for acquisition of land for Displaced Persons from former East Pakistan in 607 Squatters Colonies in West Bengal is under implementation since February, 1987.

5. **Other Rehabilitation programmes :** It includes provision for relief and rehabilitation of persons affected by Indo-Pak conflict, 1971 and other social security and welfare measures.

6. **Pensions and other benefits to Freedom Fighters :** The Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, which was introduced in 1972, has been liberalised from time to time. The rate of pension has been raised from Rs.500/- to Rs.750/- per month to freedom fighters (General) and from Rs.800/- to Rs.1000/- per month to Ex- Andaman

प्रतिमाह कर दी गई है । पेंशन में वृद्धि करने और मृत स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों की विधवाओं को रेलवे के आजीवन कार्ड पास जारी करने के कारण 1989-90 के संशोधित अनुमानों में और अधिक व्यवस्था की गई है ।

उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र का विकास

7. **उत्तर-पूर्वी परिषद की योजनाएं :** उत्तर-पूर्वी परिषद की स्थापना उत्तर-पूर्वी परिषद अधिनियम, 1971 के अन्तर्गत की गई थी जिसका उद्देश्य उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र के सात राज्यों का समेकित आर्थिक विकास सुनिश्चित करना है । यह परिषद संघटक एककों द्वारा अपने क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए किए जाने वाले प्रयत्नों में सहायता करती है और क्षेत्रीय आयोजना के दायरे में आने वाली समन्वित योजनाओं और परियोजनाओं को बढ़ावा देती है । राज्य क्षेत्र में उत्तर-पूर्वी परिषद के लिए 7वीं आयोजना का परिव्यय 675 करोड़ रुपए था एवं वर्ष 1990-91 का परिव्यय 197 करोड़ रुपए है जिनमें कृषि और उससे संबंधित क्षेत्र, जल, बिजली विकास, उद्योग और खनन, परिवहन और संचार, जनशक्ति विकास और सामाजिक एवं सामुदायिक सेवाएं तथा सामान्य सेवाओं को शामिल किया गया है । इसके समग्र कार्यान्वियन का समन्वय मंत्रियों की एक समिति द्वारा किया जाता है जिसके अध्यक्ष गृह मंत्री होते हैं ।

8. **क्षेत्र में आर्थिक महत्व की सड़कों का निर्माण/सुधार कार्य :** सीमा सड़क विकास बोर्ड और राज्य सरकारों के माध्यम से किया जाता है ।

9. **उत्तर-पूर्वी कृषि विपणन निगम :** इसकी स्थापना क्षेत्र में विपणन संबंधी बुनियादी ढांचा तैयार करने तथा आवश्यक प्रक्रिया संबंधी सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के लिए की गई है । थोड़े शब्दों में यह कह सकते है कि इसका उद्देश्य उत्पादनकर्ताओं की कठिनाइयों को कम करने के लिए कृषि एवं बागान उत्पादों के बाजार में प्रविष्ट करना और उनका दिन-प्रतिदिन की जरूरतों के लिए वित्तीय सहायता देने के लिए साधन जुटाना है ।

10. **उत्तर-पूर्वी विद्युत शक्ति निगम :** इसकी स्थापना क्षेत्र में विद्युत शक्ति की सभी संभावनाओं के समेकित विकास की आयोजना करने, उसे बढ़ावा देने एवं व्यवस्थित करने के उद्देश्य से की गई है ।

11. **अन्य कार्यक्रम :** इनमें क्षेत्रीय पुलिस प्रशिक्षण महाविद्यालय, सीमेंट के छोटे संयंत्र, चूने के संयंत्र, नमक को आयोडीन युक्त बनाने के संयंत्र स्थापित करने और सामान को मशीनों द्वारा उठाने-धरने पर होने वाले व्यय शामिल हैं ।

12. **सीमा क्षेत्रों का विकास :** विशेष क्षेत्रों के विकास कार्यक्रम (राज्य आयोजनाएं) के अन्तर्गत किए जाने वाले सीमा क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम के लिए सातवीं आयोजना में 200 करोड़ रुपए की राशि रखी गई थी । इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत सीमा क्षेत्रों के संतुलित विकास की योजनाओं को न केवल आर्थिक दृष्टि से बल्कि सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से भी क्रियान्वित किया जाएगा । इस कार्यक्रम का वित्तपोषण केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा 90 प्रतिशत अनुदान और 10 प्रतिशत ऋण देकर किया गया है । यह कार्यक्रम विभिन्न मंत्रालयों अर्थात् मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय, जल संसाधन मंत्रालय, गृह मंत्रालय और योजना आयोग के नियंत्रणाधीन है ।

13. **जेल प्रशासन का आधुनिकीकरण :** जेल प्रशासन के आधुनिकीकरण की एक योजना को स्वीकृति दी गई है जिसका कुल परिव्यय 1987-88 से प्रारंभ होकर तीन वर्षों के लिए 50 करोड़ रुपए का है । इस योजना के अनुसार राज्यों/संघ शासित प्रदेशों को सहायता अनुदान, उनके द्वारा किए जाने वाले समनुरूप अंशदान के आधार पर दिया जाएगा । वर्ष 1990-91 के लिए इस योजना के संबंध में 15 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

14. **अन्य मदें :** इनमें जागीर आदि के एवज में पेंशन के लिये व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

political prisoners. More provision has been made in RE 1989-90 because of enhancement of pension and issue of life time card passes of Railways to the widows of the deceased freedom fighters.

Development of North Eastern Region :

7. **Schemes of North Eastern Council :** The North Eastern Council was set up under the North Eastern Council Act, 1971 to ensure integrated economic development of the North Eastern Region in the seven States of the Region. It supplements the efforts of the constituent units in the development of their areas and promotes coordinated schemes and projects within the parameters of the regional Plan. The 7th Plan outlay for North Eastern Council in State Sector was Rs.675 crores and the outlay for 1990-91 is Rs.197 crores covering agriculture and allied sectors, water, power development, industries and mining transport and communications, manpower development and social and community services and General Services. The overall implementation is coordinated by the Committee of Ministers with Home Minister as the Chairman.

8. **Construction/Improvement of Roads of Economic Importance** : in the area is carried out through the Border Roads Development Board and the State Governments.

9. **North Eastern Agricultural Marketing Corporation :** has been set up to build marketing infrastructures and providing necessary processing facilities in the Region. In the short term, the objective is to enter into marketing of agro-horticultural products to mitigate the difficulties of the growers and also to generate resources to finance the day to day working needs.

10. **North Eastern Electric Power Corporation** : has been set up with the objective to plan, promote and organize an integrated development of electrical power in all its aspects in the Region.

11. **Other programmes :** covers expenditure on Regional Police Training College, setting up of Mini Cement Plants, Lime Plants, Salt Iodisation Plants, mechanical cargo handling etc.

12. **Development of Border Areas :** An amount of Rs.200 crores had been earmarked in the 7th Plan for Border Area Development Programme undertaken under the Special Areas Development Programme (State Plans). Schemes for the balanced development of Border areas not only from the economic point of view but also from the security angle will be undertaken under this programme. The programme is financed by the Central Government by giving 90% as grant and 10% as loan. The programme is under the control of different Ministries, e.g. Ministries of Human Resource Development, Water Resources and Home Affairs and Planning Commission.

13. **Modernisation of Prison Administration :** A Scheme for the Modernisation of Prison Administration with a total outlay of Rs.50 crores for three years starting from 1987-88 has been approved. According to this Scheme grants-in-aid to States/UTs, will be given on the basis of matching contributions by them. For the year 1990-91 a provision of Rs.15 crores has been made for this Scheme.

14. **Other items** : includes provision for pensions in lieu of Jagirs etc.

गृह मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

मांग संख्या DEMAND No. 46

संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों को अन्तरण Transfers to Union Territory Governments

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1989-90 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1989-90 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1990-91 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		36.95	25.26	62.21	35.38	28.41	63.79	38.76	49.53	88.29
पूंजी	*Capital*		*26.05*	*6.98*	*33.03*	*24.47*	*6.98*	*31.45*	*31.24*	*7.33*	*38.57*
जोड़	**Total**		**63.00**	**32.24**	**95.24**	**59.85**	**35.39**	**95.24**	**70.00**	**56.86**	**126.86**
1. पांडिचेरी	1. Pondicherry										
संसाधनों में आयोजना भिन्न अन्तर को पूरा करने के लिये अनुदान और ऋण	Grants and Loans to meet Non-Plan gaps in resources	3602	...	25.26	25.26	...	28.41	28.41	...	49.53	49.53
		7602	...	6.98	6.98	...	6.98	6.98	...	7.33	7.33
जोड़		*Total*	...	*32.24*	*32.24*	...	*35.39*	*35.39*	...	*56.86*	*56.86*
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की योजनाओं के लिये सहायता	Assistance for U.T. Plans	3602	36.95	...	36.95	35.38	...	35.38	38.76	...	38.76
		7602	26.05	...	26.05	24.47	...	24.47	31.24	...	31.24
जोड़		*Total*	*63.00*	...	*63.00*	*59.85*	...	*59.85*	*70.00*	...	*70.00*
जोड़-पांडिचेरी	**Total Pondicherry**		**63.00**	**32.24**	**95.24**	**59.85**	**35.39**	**95.24**	**70.00**	**56.86**	**126.86**
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***63.00***	***32.24***	***95.24***	***59.85***	***35.39***	***95.24***	***70.00***	***56.86***	***126.86***

ग. आयोजना परिव्यय*	**C. Plan Outlay***	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
संघ राज्य क्षेत्र योजनाएं	**Union Territory Plans**										
विधान सभा वाले संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	**Union Territories with Legislature:**										
पांडिचेरी	Pondicherry	43602	63.00	...	63.00	59.85	...	59.85	70.00	...	70.00
जोड़-संघ राज्य क्षेत्र योजनाएं	**Total-Union Territory Plans**		**63.00**	**...**	**63.00**	**59.85**	**...**	**59.85**	**70.00**	**...**	**70.00**
जोड़	**Total**		**63.00**	**...**	**63.00**	**59.85**	**...**	**59.85**	**70.00**	**...**	**70.00**

इस मांग के अंतर्गत विधान मंडल वाले संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को अनुदान और ऋण के रूप में सहायता प्रदान की जाती है । इस समय विधान मंडल वाला केवल एक ही संघ राज्य क्षेत्र यथा, पांडिचेरी है । आयोजना-भिन्न अन्तरों को पूरा करने के लिए अनुदान और ऋण दोनों ही दिए जाते है और साथ ही आयोजनागत खर्चों को पूरा करने के लिए अनुदान और ऋण भी दिए जाते हैं ।

This Demand covers assistance provided to Union Territories with legislature in the form of grants and loans. At present, there is only one UT with legislature, viz. Pondicherry. Provision has been made both for grants and loans to meet the non-Plan gaps and also grants and loans towards the Plan expenditure.

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.47

शिक्षा विभाग Department of Education

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1989-90 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1989-90 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1990-91 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		880.90	696.74	1577.64	833.67	684.77	1518.44	918.30	791.17	1709.47
पूंजी	*Capital*		0.50	3.26	3.76	0.73	2.89	3.62	1.00	2.85	3.85
जोड़	**Total**		**881.40**	**700.00**	**1581.40**	**834.40**	**687.66**	**1522.06**	**919.30**	**794.02**	**1713.32**
1. सचिवालय -सामाजिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-Social Services	2251	0.20	5.53	5.73	0.12	5.53	5.65	0.10	6.20	6.30
2. विवेकाधीन अनुदान	2. Discretionary Grant	2013	...	0.03	0.03	...	0.03	0.03	...	0.03	0.03
सामान्य शिक्षा	***General Education***										
प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा	**Elementary Education**										
3. आपरेशन ब्लैक बोर्ड	3. Operation Black Board	2202	12.90	...	12.90	0.50	...	0.50	13.00	...	13.00
		3601	104.00	...	104.00	119.00	...	119.00	123.80	...	123.80
		3602	12.90	...	12.90	0.30	...	0.30	3.00	...	3.00
जोड़		*Total*	*130.00*	...	*130.00*	*120.00*	...	*120.00*	*140.00*	...	*140.00*
4. अध्यापक प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम	4. Teachers Training Programme	2202	5.70	...	5.70	14.70	...	14.70	12.00	...	12.00
		3601	44.00	...	44.00	25.00	...	25.00	47.50	...	47.50
		3602	0.30	...	0.30	0.30	...	0.30	0.30	...	0.30
जोड़		*Total*	*50.00*	...	*50.00*	*40.00*	...	*40.00*	*59.80*	...	*59.80*
5. अनौपचारिक शिक्षा	5. Non-Formal Education	2202	7.00	0.15	7.15	6.65	0.14	6.79	10.00	0.15	10.15
		3601	41.05	...	41.05	29.00	...	29.00	40.00	...	40.00
जोड़		*Total*	*48.05*	*0.15*	*48.20*	*35.65*	*0.14*	*35.79*	*50.00*	*0.15*	*50.15*
6. राजस्थान में शिक्षा कर्मी परियोजना	6. Shiksha Karmi Project in Rajasthan	2202	2.35	...	2.35	2.23	...	2.23	2.50	...	2.50
7. महिला समानता के लिए शिक्षा	7. Mahila Samakhya	2202	4.00	...	4.00	3.00	...	3.00	5.00	...	5.00
जोड़		*Total*	*4.00*	...	*4.00*	*3.00*	...	*3.00*	*5.00*	...	*5.00*
8 .राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक प्रशिक्षण परिषद	8. National Council of Teacher Education	2202	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.00	...	1.00
9. बिहार शिक्षा परियोजना	9. Bihar Education Project	2202	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.00	...	4.00
10. प्रांभिक शिक्षा में नए प्रोत्साहन	10. New Initiative in Elementary Education	2202	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.00	...	1.00
		3601	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.00	...	2.00
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	*3.00*	...	*3.00*
जोड़ प्रारंभिक शिक्षा	**Total Elementary Education**		**234.40**	**0.15**	**234.55**	**200.88**	**0.14**	**201.02**	**265.30**	**0.15**	**265.45**
माध्यमिक शिक्षा	Secondary Education										
11. राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान तथा प्रशिक्षण परिषद	11. National Council of Educational Research & Training	2202	3.00	14.50	17.50	2.85	18.78	21.63	3.50	22.77	26.27
12. केन्द्रीय विद्यालय	12. Kendriya Vidyalayas	2202	...	140.43	140.43	...	120.23	120.23	...	157.00	157.00
13. नवोदय विद्यालय	13. Navodaya Vidyalayas	2202	79.30	...	79.30	79.30	...	79.30	35.00	42.38	77.38
14. 9 से 12 कक्षा तक की लड़कियों के लिए निःशुल्क शिक्षा	14. Free Education for Girls in IX-XII Classes	2202	0.50	...	0.50	0.50	...	0.50	...	...	...
		3601	6.00	...	6.00	6.00	...	6.00	...	...	...
		3602	0.50	...	0.50	0.50	...	0.50	...	...	...
जोड़		*Total*	*7.00*	..	*7.00*	*7.00*	...	*7.00*	...	...	...
15. शिक्षा का व्यवसायीकरण	15. Vocationalisation of Education	2202	1.30	...	1.30	0.31	...	0.31	2.33	...	2.33
		2251	0.05	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.05	0.09	...	0.09
		3601	45.40	...	45.40	46.64	...	46.64	81.33	...	81.33
		3602	0.25	...	0.25	...	...	...	0.45	...	0.45
जोड़		*Total*	*47.00*	...	*47.00*	*47.00*	...	*47.00*	*84.20*	...	*84.20*
16. विद्यालयों में कम्प्यूटर शिक्षा	16.Computer Education in Schools	2202	4.70	...	4.70	4.70	...	4.70	4.70	...	4.70
		3601	1.00	...	1.00	1.00	...	1.00	1.00	...	1.00
		3602	0.30	...	0.30	0.30	...	0.30	0.30	...	0.30
जोड़		*Total*	*6.00*	...	*6.00*	*6.00*	...	*6.00*	*6.00*	...	*6.00*
17. अपंग बच्चों के लिए एकीकृत शिक्षा	17. Integrated Education for Disabled Children	2202	0.59	...	0.59	0.46	...	0.46	0.89	...	0.89
		3601	1.40	...	1.40	1.54	...	1.54	2.10	...	2.10
		3602	0.01	...	0.01	...	...	...	0.01	...	0.01
जोड़		*Total*	*2.00*	...	*2.00*	*2.00*	...	*2.00*	*3.00*	...	*3.00*
18. शिक्षा प्रौद्योगिकी कार्यक्रम (इनसेट सैल)	18. Education Technology Programmes (INSAT CELL)	2202	4.00	...	4.00	4.00	...	4.00	4.70	...	4.70
		3601	10.30	...	10.30	10.30	...	10.30	12.20	1.42	13.62
		3602	0.50	...	0.50	0.50	...	0.50	0.60	...	0.60
जोड़		*Total*	*14.80*	...	*14.80*	*14.80*	...	*14.80*	*17.50*	*1.42*	*18.92*
19.. विज्ञान प्रयोगशालाओं का संवर्धन	19. Promotion of Science Laboratories	2202	1.35	...	1.35	1.35	...	1.35	1.39	...	1.39
		3601	18.40	...	18.40	18.40	...	18.40	18.95	...	18.95
		3602	0.25	...	0.25	0.25	...	0.25	0.26	...	0.26
जोड़		*Total*	*20.00*	...	*20.00*	*20.00*	...	*20.00*	*20.60*	...	*20.60*
20. विद्याल्यी शिक्षा में पर्यावरणीय शिक्षा	20. Environmental Orientation in School Education	2202	0.74	...	0.74	0.74	...	0.74	0.87	...	0.87
		3601	0.95	...	0.95	0.95	...	0.95	1.12	...	1.12
		3602	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01
जोड़		*Total*	*1.70*	...	*1.70*	*1.70*	...	*1.70*	*2.00*	...	*2.00*
21. अन्य कार्यक्रम	21. Other Programmes	2202	2.55	4.06	6.61	3.26	4.33	7.59	3.10	5.08	8.18
जोड़ माध्यमिक शिक्षा	**Total-Secondary Education**		**183.35**	**158.99**	**342.34**	**183.91**	**143.34**	**327.25**	**174.90**	**228.65**	**403.55**

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1989-90 Budget			संशोधित 1989-90 Revised			बजट 1990-91 Budget		
			आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
विश्वविद्यालय और उच्च शिक्षा	***University and Higher Education***										
22. विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग	22. University Grants Commission	2202	120.00	202.24	322.24	120.00	207.24	327.24	125.50	224.00	349.50
23. राष्ट्रीय विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना	23. Establishment of a National University(IGNOU)	2202	11.00	...	11.00	18.39	...	18.39	8.00	9.00	17.00
24. वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान को सुदृढ़ बनाने के कार्यक्रम	24. Programmes to strengthen Scientific Research	2202	8.00	...	8.00	8.00	...	8.00	8.50	...	8.50
25 विश्वविद्यालय और महाविद्यालयों के प्राध्यापकों के वेतन मानों में सुधार	25. Improvement in Salary Scale of University & College Teachers	3601	...	127.09	127.09	...	122.55	122.55	...	104.54	104.54
26. अन्य कार्यक्रम	26. Other Programmes	2202	6.50	6.10	12.60	7.38	6.14	13.52	7.50	7.66	15.16
		6202	0.50	...	0.50	0.48	...	0.48	0.50	...	0.50
जोड़		*Total*	*7.00*	*6.10*	*13.10*	*7.86*	*6.14*	*14.00*	*8.00*	*7.66*	*15.66*
जोड़-विश्वविद्यालय और उच्च शिक्षा	**Total-University & Higher Education**		**146.00**	**335.43**	**481.43**	**154.25**	**335.93**	**490.18**	**150.00**	**345.20**	**495.20**
प्रौढ़ शिक्षा	***Adult Education***										
27. स्वैच्छिक संगठन	27. Voluntary Organisations	2202	10.40	...	10.40	20.40	...	20.40	15.00	...	15.00
28. प्रौढ़ शिक्षा के लिए व्यापक अभियान	28. Mass Movement for Adult Education	2202	2.26	...	2.26	2.76	...	2.76	5.71	...	5.71
		3601	0.23	...	0.23	0.23	...	0.23	0.28	...	0.28
		3602	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01
जोड़		*Total*	*2.50*	...	*2.50*	*3.00*	...	*3.00*	*6.00*	...	*6.00*
29. कार्यात्मक तथा साक्षरता परियोजना	29. Post Literacy and Continuing Project	2202	0.29	...	0.29	0.29	...	0.29	0.38	0.29	0.67
		3601	11.70	...	11.70	10.70	...	10.70	13.10	...	13.10
		3602	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.02	...	0.02
जोड़		*Total*	*12.00*	...	*12.00*	*11.00*	...	*11.00*	*13.50*	*0.29*	*13.79*
30. ग्रामीण कार्यात्मक साक्षरता परियोजना	30. Rural Functional Literacy Project	2202	3.40	...	3.40	3.37	...	3.37	3.90	0.40	4.30
		3601	37.00	2.30	39.30	37.44	2.30	39.74	39.00	2.30	41.30
		3602	0.60	...	0.60	0.19	...	0.19	0.60	...	0.60
जोड़		*Total*	*41.00*	*2.30*	*43.30*	*41.00*	*2.30*	*43.30*	*43.50*	*2.70*	*46.20*
31. प्रशासनिक ढांचे को सुदृढ़ बनाना	31. Strengthening of Administrative Structure	2202	0.15	...	0.15	0.15	...		0.15	...	0.15
		3601	3.30	...	3.30	5.33	...	5.33	5.80	...	5.80
		3602	0.05	...	0.05	0.02	...	0.02	0.05	...	0.05
जोड़		*Total*	*3.50*	...	*3.50*	*5.50*	...	*5.50*	*6.00*	...	*6.00*
32. प्रौद्योगिकी प्रदर्शन	32. Technology Demonstration	2202	0.25	...	0.25	3.52	...	3.52	1.99	...	1.99
		3601	0.25	...	0.25	0.15	...	0.15	0.01	...	0.01
		Total	*0.50*	...	*0.50*	*3.67*	...	*3.67*	*2.00*	...	*2.00*
33. राष्ट्रीय साक्षरता मिशन प्राधिकरण	33. National Literacy Mission Authority	2202	0.25	...	0.25	0.25	...	0.25	0.23	...	0.23
		3601	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.75	...	0.75
		3602	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.02	...	0.02
जोड़		*Total*	*0.25*	...	*0.25*	*0.25*	...	*0.25*	*1.00*	...	*1.00*
34. निरक्षरता उन्मूलन के लिए विशेष परियोजना	34. Special Project for eradication of Illiteracy	2202	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.55	...	0.55
		3601	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.00	...	3.00
		3602	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.45	...	0.45
जोड़		*Total*	...	...	...	...	...	...	*4.00*	...	*4.00*
35. अन्य कार्यक्रम	35. Other Programmes	2202	5.78	1.26	7.04	3.35	1.26	4.61	4.61	2.27	6.88
		3601	0.24	0.30	0.54	0.24	0.30	0.54	0.39	0.32	0.71
जोड़		*Total*	*6.02*	*1.56*	*7.58*	*3.59*	*1.56*	*5.15*	*5.00*	*2.59*	*7.59*
जोड़-प्रौढ़ शिक्षा भाषाओं का विकास	**Total-Adult Education Development of Languages**		**76.17**	**3.86**	**80.03**	**88.41**	**3.86**	**92.27**	**96.00**	**5.58**	**101.58**
36. आधुनिक भारतीय भाषाएं और साहित्य	36. Modern Indian Languages and Literature	2202	5.85	5.97	11.82	5.06	5.89	10.95	6.07	6.88	12.95
		3601	2.41	0.10	2.51	2.07	0.10	2.17	2.41	0.10	2.51
जोड़		3602	0.25	...	0.25	0.03	...	0.03	0.25	...	0.25
		Total	*8.51*	*6.07*	*14.58*	*7.16*	*5.99*	*13.15*	*8.73*	*6.98*	*15.71*
37. संस्कृत	37. Sanskrit	2202	2.66	3.42	6.08	2.66	3.83	6.49	2.68	5.62	8.30
		3601	0.55	...	0.55	0.55	...	0.55	0.53	...	0.53
		3602	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01
जोड़		*Total*	*3.22*	*3.42*	*6.64*	*3.22*	*3.83*	*7.05*	*3.22*	*5.62*	*8.84*
जोड़- भाषाओं का विकास	**Total-Development of Languages**		**11.73**	**9.49**	**21.22**	**10.38**	**9.82**	**20.20**	**11.95**	**12.60**	**24.55**
सामान्य	***General***										
38. जवाहरलाल नेहरू शती फेलोशिप	38. Jawaharlal Nehru Centenary Fellowship	2202	5.00	...	5.00	5.00	...	5.00	...	...	...
39. राष्ट्रीय छात्रवृत्ति योजना	39 National Scholarship Scheme	2202	0.02	4.72	4.74	0.02	4.76	4.78	0.02	4.44	4.46
		3601	2.40	0.49	2.89	2.40	0.44	2.84	2.40	0.49	2.89
		3602	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.04
		6202	...	0.26	0.26	...	0.04	0.04	...	...	...
		7601	...	3.00	3.00	...	2.85	2.85	...	2.85	2.85
जोड़		*Total*	*2.45*	*8.48*	*10.93*	*2.45*	*8.10*	*10.55*	*2.45*	*7.79*	*10.24*
40. शिक्षा क्षेत्र को छपाई के सफेद कागज के लिए आर्थिक सहायता	40. Subsidy for White Printing Paper to Education Sector	2202	...	24.00	24.00	...	24.00	24.00	...	20.00	20.00
41. अन्य	41. Others	2202	3.21	6.90	10.11	2.91	7.06	9.97	3.80	8.13	11.93
		3601	0.10	...	0.10	0.03	...	0.03	...	...	...
जोड़		*Total*	*3.31*	*6.90*	*10.21*	*2.94*	*7.06*	*10.00*	*3.80*	*8.13*	*11.93*

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1989-90 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1989-90 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1990-91 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
जोड़-सामान्य	**Total-General**		**10.76**	**39.38**	**50.14**	**10.39**	**39.16**	**49.55**	**6.25**	**35.92**	**42.17**
जोड़-सामान्य शिक्षा	***Total-General Education***		***662.41***	***547.30***	***1209.71***	***648.22***	***532.25***	***1180.47***	***704.40***	***628.10***	***1332.50***
तकनीकी शिक्षा	**Technical Education**										
42. तकनीकी अध्यापक प्रशिक्षण संस्थाएं	42. Technical Teachers Training Institutes	2203	4.00	3.37	7.37	3.18	3.08	6.26	5.00	4.39	9.39
43. विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग	43. University Grants Commission	2203	12.00	...	12.00	12.00	...	12.00	15.00	...	15.00
44. गुणवत्ता सुधार कार्यक्रम	44. Quality Improvement Programmes	2203	1.50	1.60	3.10	1.50	2.30	3.80	2.00	3.45	5.45
45. भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान	45. Indian Institutes of Technology	2203	25.60	77.26	102.86	26.25	78.60	104.85	17.60	88.59	106.19
46. क्षेत्रीय इंजीनियरी कालेज	46. Regional Engineering Colleges	2203	11.50	17.70	29.20	10.93	18.80	29.73	19.00	20.82	39.82
47. छात्रवृत्तियां	47. Scholarships	2203	1.50	2.85	4.35	1.50	2.85	4.35	2.25	4.35	6.60
48. भारतीय प्रबंध संस्थान,	"48. Indian Institutes of Management Ahmedabad," Calcutta, Bangalore.Lucknow"	2203	8.50	6.55	15.05	8.57	7.11	15.68	11.50	9.06	20.56
49. आधुनिक तकनीकों के लिए शिक्षा और प्रशिक्षण	49. Expansion of Education and Training facilities for Modern Techniques	2203	5.00	...	5.00	5.00	...	5.00	7.00	...	7.00
50. उभरती हुई प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्रों में आधारभूत ढांचे का निर्माण	50. Creation of Infrastructure in Areas of Emerging Technologies	2203	8.00	3.00	11.00	7.00	2.00	9.00	10.00	3.00	13.00
51. इंजीनियरी प्रयोगशालाओं और कार्यशालाओं का आधुनिकीकरण	51. Modernisation of Engineering Laboratories and Workshops	2203	41.00	...	41.00	37.00	...	37.00	37.00	...	37.00
52. तकनीकी संस्थानों के अध्यापकों के वेतनमानों में संशोधन	52. Revision of Salary Scales of Teachers of Technical Institutions	2203	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		3601	...	20.00	20.00	...	20.00	20.00	...	8.50	8.50
जोड़		*Total*	...	*20.00*	*20.00*	...	*20.00*	*20.00*	...	*8.50*	*8.50*
53. इंडियन इन्स्टीच्यूट आफ साइंस, कलकत्ता को अनुदान	"53. Grants to Indian Institute of Science,Bangalore	2203	27.00	...	27.00	...	...	...	1.00	...	1.00
54. एजूकेशनल कंसटल्स इंडया लि.	54. Educational Consultants India Ltd.	4202	...	...	...	0.25	...	0.25	0.50	...	0.50
55. अन्य कार्यक्रम	55. Other Programmes of Technical Education	2203	21.45	7.16	28.61	19.64	7.39	27.03	30.50	9.23	39.73
		3601	0.95	0.85	1.80	2.45	0.81	3.26	0.65	1.40	2.05
		Total	*22.40*	*8.01*	*30.41*	*22.09*	*8.20*	*30.29*	*31.15*	*10.63*	*41.78*
जोड़ तकनीकी शिक्षा	**Total-Technical Education**		**168.00**	**140.34**	**308.34**	**135.27**	**142.94**	**278.21**	**159.00**	**152.79**	**311.79**
खेल और युवा सेवाएं	*Sports & Youth Services*										
56. शारीरिक शिक्षा	56. Physical Education	2204	0.79	0.20	0.99	0.79	0.31	1.10	0.80	0.30	1.10
जोड़-युवा सेवाएं		3601	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
57. राज्य आयोजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता	**Total-Sports & Youth Services**		**0.79**	**0.20**	**0.99**	**0.79**	**0.31**	**1.10**	**0.80**	**0.30**	**1.10**
	57. Central Assistance for State Plans:										
57.01 विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता सीमा क्षेत्र	57.01 Special Central Assistance-Border Areas	2202	1.00	...	1.00	1.00	...	1.00	...	...	...
		3601	49.00	...	49.00	49.00	...	49.00	55.00	...	55.00
		Total	50.00	...	50.00	50.00	...	50.00	55.00	...	55.00
58. सकल सहायता सामग्री और उपस्कर	58. Aid Material and Equipment - Gross	3606	...	6.62	6.62	...	6.62	6.62	...	6.62	6.62
घटाइये - प्रचलनात्मक मुख्य शीर्ष में अन्तरण	Deduct - Transfers to functional major head(s)	3606	...	-0.02	-0.02	...	-0.02	-0.02	...	-0.02	-0.02
निवल सहायता सामग्री और उपस्कर	Net - Aid Materials & Equipments		...	6.60	6.60	...	6.60	6.60	...	6.60	6.60
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***881.40***	***700.00***	***1581.40***	***834.40***	***687.66***	***1522.06***	***919.30***	***794.02***	***1713.32***

ग. आयोजना परिव्यय	C. Plan Outlay	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
1. सामान्य शिक्षा	1. General Education	22202	663.01	...	663.01	648.46	...	648.46	705.10	...	705.10
2. तकनीकी शिक्षा	2. Technical Education	22203	168.00	...	168.00	135.27	...	135.27	159.00	...	159.00
3. खेल और युवा सेवाएं	3. Sports & Youth Services	22204	0.79	...	0.79	0.79	...	0.79	0.80	...	0.80
4. सचिवालय-सामाजिक सेवाएं	4. Secretariat-Social Services	22251	0.20	...	0.20	0.12	...	0.12	0.10	...	0.10
जोड़	**Total**		**832.00**	**...**	**832.00**	**784.64**	**...**	**784.64**	**865.00**	**...**	**865.00**
राज्य योजनाएं	**State Plans**										
विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता-सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र	Special Central Assistance-Border Areas	43601	50.00	...	50.00	50.00	...	50.00	55.00	...	55.00
जोड़	**Total**		**882.00**	**...**	**882.00**	**834.64**	**...**	**834.64**	**920.00**	**...**	**920.00**

शहरी विकास मंत्रालय में निर्माण कार्यों के लिए प्रदान किया गया परिव्यय शामिल है ।
*Inclusive of works outlay in the Ministry of Urban Development

मांग संख्या 75	Demand No. 75		0.10	...	0.10	...	...	...	...	...	...
मांग संख्या 76	Demand No. 76		0.50	...	0.50	0.24	...	0.24	0.70	...	0.70
जोड़		**Total**	**0.60**	**...**	**0.60**	**0.24**	**...**	**0.24**	**0.70**	**...**	**0.70**

1. **सचिवालय-सामाजिक सेवाएं :** इसमें सचिवालय व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है।

2. **विवेकाधीन अनुदान :** पात्र मामलों में अनुदान मंजूर करने के लिए यह राशि मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री को सौंप दी जाती है ।

3. **आपरेशन ब्लैक बोर्ड :** यह योजना सम्पूर्ण देश में प्राथमिक स्कूलों को न्यूनतम आधार-भूत तथा आवश्यक सुविधाएं प्रदान करने तथा प्राथमिक शिक्षा के स्तर को सुधारने के लिए लिए आरंभ की गई है । इस योजना को 1987-88 में आरंभ किया गया था और आठवीं योजना अवधि में भी जारी रहेगी ।

4. **शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम :** यह कार्यक्रम जिला स्तर पर शैक्षिक और प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों की स्थापना करने/उन्हें जारी रखने के लिए है जो प्राथमिक शिक्षा (अनौपचारिक शिक्षा सहित) और जिलास्तर पर व्यस्क सिक्षा प्रणाली को प्रशिक्षण और शिक्षा संबंधी समर्थन प्रदान करता है । (ii) उच्चतर माध्यमिक शिक्षा संस्थानों को सुदृढ़ बनाता है ताकि वे उच्चतर माध्यमिक विद्यालयों को प्रभावी प्रशिक्षण और शैक्षिक समर्थन दे सकें । (iii) राज्य शित्रा अनुसंधान की राज्य परिषदों को सुदृढ़ बनाता है और (iv) सेवारत विद्यालयों के अध्यापकों के लिए प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम आयोजित करता है ।

5. **गैर-औपचारिक शिक्षा :** वैधानिक उद्देश्यों के पालन में प्राथमिक शिक्षा के साधारणीकरण के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए औपचारिक स्कूल शिक्षा की वैकल्पिक सहायक पद्धति के तौर पर प्रारम्भिक आयु-वर्ग के बच्चों के लिए अनौपचारिक शिक्षा का विकास किया जा रहा है । मुख्य रूप से तथा अधिकतम बल शैक्षिक रूप से पिछड़े दस राज्यों यथा आन्ध्र प्रदेश, असम, बिहार, जम्मू व कश्मीर, मध्य प्रदेश, उड़ीसा, राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश, पश्चिम बंगाल और अरूणाचल प्रदेश में दिया जा रहा है । इसके अतिरिक्त, शहरी गंदी बस्तियों, पर्वतीय, रेगिस्तानों और जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में काम करने वाले बच्चों की शिक्षा के लिए परियोजनाओं के लिए गैर-औपचारिक शिक्षा कार्यक्रमों के तहत शैक्षिक रूप से पिछड़े राज्यों के अलावा अन्य राज्यों को भी सहायता दी जा रही है ।

6. **राजस्थान में शिक्षा कर्मी परियोजना :** इस परियोजना का उद्देश्य 6 वर्ष की अवधि में 22 करोड़ रूपए की कुल लागत से राजस्थान के 140 खंडो में लगभग 2000 गांवों में प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा के पुनरूज्जीवन और विस्तार के लक्ष्य सहित पहले वर्ष में इसे 10 खंडों में प्रारंभ करना है । केन्द्र और राज्य सरकारों के खर्चे के क्रमशः 90 प्रतिशत और 10 प्रतिशत हिस्से के आधार पर यह परियोजना केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजना के रूप में कार्यान्वित की जा रही है । केन्द्रीय सरकार के खर्च के हिस्से की स्वीडन सरकार द्वारा पूर्ण रूप से प्रतिपूर्ति की जाती है ।

7. **महिला समाख्या :** यह परियोजना उत्तर प्रदेश, गुजरात और कर्नाटक में आरंभ की गई है । अनिवार्यतः यह कार्यक्रम गावों में महिलाओं के कार्यकलापों संबंधी केन्द्रों (महिला संगठनों) की स्थापना के लिए है । एकमात्र कार्यान्वियन ढ़ंचे के माध्यम से इस कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत गावों में व्यस्क शिक्षा केन्द्रों, अनौपचारिक शिक्षा केन्द्रों और जन शिक्षा निलयमों और सभी शिक्षक कर्मचारियों को गहन प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों का समन्वयन करता है । महिला संगठन, महिलाओं को शिक्षा संबंधी प्रक्रियाओं में भागीदार बनाने को प्रेरित करता है । इसके अतिरिक्त, ग्रामीण महिलाओं के लिए व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण, ग्रामीण महिलाओं के शैक्षिक स्तर के उन्नयन के लिए आवासीय संघनित पाठ्यक्रम और चुने हुए माध्यमिक विद्यालयों में गैर-पारम्परिक क्षेत्रों में व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत आरंभ किए जाएंगे ।

8 से 10. राष्ट्रीय शिक्षण परिषद, शिक्षकों की शिक्षा के लिए परिषद् विहार शिक्षा परियोजना में प्रारंभिक शिक्षा के लिए प्रोत्साहन की व्यवस्था की गई है।

11. **रा.शे.अ.प्र.प :** राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान तथा प्रशिक्षण परिषद, शिक्षा विभाग को उसकी शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में, विशेष रूप स्कूल शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में नीतियों व प्रमुख कार्यक्रमों के कार्यान्वियन में सलाह तथा सहायता प्रदान करती है । यह अनुसंधान, शिक्षकों का प्रशिक्षण, विद्यालय पूर्व और स्कूली शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में विशिष्ट समयबद्ध परियोजनाओं तथा शिक्षा विभाग द्वारा उसको सौंपे गए कतिपय विशेष क्षेत्रों के कार्यकलापों को भी संचालित करती है।

12. **केन्द्रीय विद्यालय :** केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों की स्थापना, उनका नियत्रंण व प्रबंध करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा पूर्णतः वित्त पोषित एक पंजीकृत निकाय के रूप में केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन की स्थापना 1965 में स्थानान्तरणीय कर्मचारियों के बच्चों की शैक्षिक आवश्यकताएं पूरी करने तथा इनका विकास माडल स्कूलों के रूप में करने के लिए की गई थी । यह संगठन विदेशों में स्थित 3 विद्यालयों सहित देश के विभिन्न हिस्सों में स्थित 744 केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों का प्रशासन करता है ।

13. **नवोदय विद्यालय :** प्रतिभाशाली बच्चों को आधुनिक शिक्षा प्रदान करने के उद्देश्य से, अच्छी और विशेष रूप से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के बच्चों को सातवीं आयोजना के दौरान देश के प्रत्येक जिले में एक आवासीय विद्यालय अर्थात् नवोदय विद्यालय स्थापित करने के लिए 1987-88 में यह निर्णय लिया गया था । इन विद्यालयों को स्थापित करने और इनका प्रबंध करने के लिए एक स्वायतः संगठन अर्थात् नवोदय विद्यालय समिति की स्थापना की गई है । इस समय, जयपुर, लखनऊ, हैदराबाद, पूना, शिलांग, भोपाल और चंडीगढ़ में नवादय विद्यालय संगठन के 7 क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय हैं । अब -

1. **Secretariat: Social Services:** Provides for secretariat expenditure.

2. **Discretionary Grant:** is placed at the disposal of the Minister for Human Resource Development for sanctioning grants in deserving cases.

3. **Operation Black Board :** This scheme has been launched to ensure provision of minimum basic and essential facilities to primary schools and improve the quality of primary education throughout the country. The scheme was launched during 1987-88 and continues in the 8th Plan period.

4. **Teachers Training Programme:** For (i) Establishment/continuation of District Institutes of Education and Training (DIETS) for providing training and academic support to Elementary education (including Non-Formal Education) and Adult Education system of the District level. (ii) Strengthening of Secondary Teacher Education Institutions so that they may provide effective training and academic support for Secondary Schools. (iii) Strengthening of state Councils of Educational Research & Training (SCERT) & (iv) In-service training programmes for School Teachers.

5. **Non Formal Education:** To achieve the goal of universalisation of elementary education in fulfilment of constitutional objectives, non-formal education for the elementary age-group children is being developed as an alternative supportive system of formal schooling. The main thrust and maximum extent of coverage is in the ten educationally backward states viz. Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Predesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh West Bengal and Arunachal Pradesh. In addition, assistance is also being given to states other than educationally backward states for NFE programme in urban slums, hilly, desert and tribal areas and projects for education of working children.

6. **Shiksha Karmi Project in Rajasthan :** This project aims at revitalising and expanding elementary education in about 2000 villages in 140 blocks of Rajasthan at a total cost of Rs.22 crores in a period of six years, starting with 10 blocks in the first year. The Project is being implemented as Centrally Sponsored Scheme with Central and State Govt. sharing the expenditure on 90% and 10% basis. the Central share is fully reimbursable by Government of Sweden.

7. **Mahila Samakhya :** The project has been launched in Uttar Predesh, Gujarat and Karnataka. Essentially, the progremme contemplates setting up of women's activity centres (Mahila Sanghas) in the villages. Adult education centres, non-formal education centres and Jana Shiksha Nilayam and intensive training of all education workers in the villages is coordinated in this programme through single implementation structure. The Mahila Sanghams motivate women to participate in the education process. In addition, vocational training for rural women; residential condensed courses for rural women to upgrade their education skills and vocational training in unconventional fields in selected high schools will be taken up under the programme.

8—10. Provision is made for National Council of Teachers Education, Bihar Education Project and New Initiative in Elementary Education.

11. **National Council of Educational Research and Training :** NCERT advises and aids the Department of Education in implementation of its policies and major programmes in the field of education, particularly school education. It also undertakes activities like research and training of teacher and specific time-bound projects in the field of Pre-school and School education and certain special areas entrusted to it by the Department of Education.

12. **Kendriya Vidyalayas:** Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan was set up in 1965 as a registered body wholly financed by Government to establish, control and manage Kendriya Vidyalayas, the main objectives of which are to meet the educational needs of the children of transfeable Centreal Government employees and to develop the Vidyalayas as model schools. the Sangathan administers 744 Kendriya Vidyalayas located in different parts of the country including 3 abroad.

13. **Navodaya Vidyalayas :** With a view to providing good quality and modern education to the talented Children, particularly from the rural areas, it was decided in 1987-88 to set up residential schools namely Navodaya Vidyalayas, one in each district of the country during the VII Plan. An autonomous organisation namely, Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti (NVS) has been set up to establish and manage these Vidyalayas. At present, the NVS has 7 regional offices at Jaipur,

तक 261 नवोदय विद्यालय स्थापित किए जा चुके हैं । इस योजना के अंतर्गत, विद्यालयों को आवास, खानपान, स्कूल की वर्दी, पाठ्य पुस्तकें, लेखन सामग्री आदि की सुविधा मुफ्त दी जाती है ।

14. **लड़कियों के लिए निःशुल्क शिक्षा :** महिलाओं की सामाजिक, आर्थिक और सांस्कृतिक स्थिति को सुधारने के उद्देश्य से, उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्तर तक लड़कियों की मुफ्त शिक्षा के वास्ते सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। आठवीं योजना के दौरान इस योजना को बंद कर दिया गया ।

15. **शिक्षा का व्यावसायीकरण :** इस योजना के अन्तर्गत उच्चतर माध्यमिक विद्यालयों में व्यावसायिक पाठ्यक्रम आरंभ करने के लिए राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है । अन्य बातों के अतिरिक्त इस योजना के अन्तर्गत राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर व्यावसायिक शिक्षा के लिए और इसके सहभागी संगठनों को राज्य और जिला स्तरों पर नीति, आयोजन, और समन्वयन उद्देश्यों के लिए संयुक्त परिषदों की स्थापना की गई है । यह योजना केन्द्र/राज्य/जिला स्तरों पर कुशल कार्यान्वियन और परिवीक्षण के लिए प्रबंधकीय ढांचे को सुदृढ़ और सृजित करता है । इस योजना में राज्य/संघ क्षेत्रों को जिला व्यावसायिक सर्वेक्षण, पाठ्येत्तर और संसाधन सामग्रियों का विकास, उपस्करों, कार्य-स्थलों का निर्माण, अध्यापकों को प्रशिक्षण, पाठ्य पुस्तकों और सरकारी सहायता आदि के रूप में 100 प्रतिशत सहायता दी जाती है । अंत में, इस योजना में स्वैच्छिक संगठनों को व्यावसायिक शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में प्रयोगात्मक और परिवर्तन संबंधी कार्यक्रम के लिए सहायता दी जाती है ।

16. **विद्यालयों में कम्प्यूटर शिक्षा :** 1984-85 में 248 चुने हुए माध्यमिक/उच्चतर माध्यमिक विद्यालयों में विद्यार्थियों और अध्यापकों को शिक्षा के माध्यम के रूप में कम्प्यूटर के प्रयोग की सीमाओं से परिचित होने के लिए शिक्षा विभाग और इलैक्ट्रोनिक्स विभाग की संयुक्त भागीदारी से विद्यालयों में कम्प्यूटर साक्षरता और अध्ययन पर एक प्रायोगिक परियोजना आरम्भ की गई थी । यह परियोजना वर्ष दर वर्ष के आधार पर जारी है । अब तक 2530 विद्यालयों को इसके अंतर्गत शामिल किया गया है और स्कूलों के अध्यापकों को प्रशिक्षित करने का इसमें भाग लेने वाले विद्यालयों को तर्कात्मिक समर्थन देने के लिए 60 संसाधन केन्द्रों को चुना गया है ।

17. **विकलांग बच्चों के लिए समेकित शिक्षा :** इस केन्द्र प्रायोजित स्कीम का उद्देश्य विकलांग बच्चों को सेवाएं उपलब्ध कराना है ।

18. **शैक्षिक प्रौद्योगिकी कार्यक्रम :** देश में प्राथमिक विद्यालयो से ऊपर के विद्यालयों में 1987-88 में एक संशोधित योजना आरंभ की गई जिसमें इनसेट उपयोग कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत किए गए प्रयासों को समाविष्ट करना, शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में अधिक कार्यक्रमों संबंधी योग्यताओं को पैदा करना तथा रेडियो/टी.वी. के महत्व को बढ़ाना शामिल है । इस योजना में रंगीन टी.वी. सेटों की पूर्ति करने के लिए त्र इनसेट राज्यों को 75 प्रतिशत सहायता और ऐसी राज्य सरकारों द्वारा पता लगाए गए चुने हुए प्राथमिक विद्यालयों को रेडियो एवं कैसेट प्लेयर्स देने के लिए 100 प्रतिशत सहायता प्रदानकी जाती है ।

19. **विज्ञान प्रयोगशालाओं का विकास :** . इस स्कीम के अंतर्गत राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य सरकारों को प्रथमिक स्कूलों, माध्यमिक/उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूलों में विज्ञान प्रयोगशालाओं/पुस्तकालयों के स्तर को ऊंचा उठाने के लिए विज्ञान से संबंधी सामान की पूर्ति तथा वित्तीय सहायता की व्यवस्था उपलब्ध कराना और विज्ञान और गणित के अध्यापकों के लिए प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र की जिला स्तर पर स्थापना करना ।

20. **स्कूली शिक्षा को पर्यावरण अभिमुक्तिकरण :** इस स्कीम के अंतर्गत राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य सरकारों को स्कूलों में पर्यावरण से संबंधित विभिन्न कार्यक्रम आरंभ करने तथा उन्हें स्थानीय पर्यावरण के अनुकूल बनाने के लिए पाठ्यक्रमों, शिक्षण सामग्री और पाठ्यपुस्तकों आदि, की समीक्षा के लिए सहायता उपलब्ध कराई जाती है । स्वैच्छिक एजेन्सियों को भी पर्यावरणीय शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में नई परियोजनाएं आरंभ करने के लिए आर्थिक सहायता उपलब्ध कराई जाती है ।

21. **अन्य कार्यक्रम :** इस में सशस्त्र सेना के जवानों/युद्ध के दौरान अपंग हुए जवानों के बच्चों के लिए शिक्षा में रियायत देने के लिए योजना भिन्न स्कीमें और स्कूली शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रम के केन्द्र की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

22. **विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग :** इसकी स्थापना विश्वविद्यालय के स्तरों के सम्न्वय और निर्धारण के प्रयोजन से सन् 1956 में संसद के अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत की गयी थी । इसके कार्यों के निष्पादन के लिए अधिनियम के अंतर्गत आयोग को अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ विश्वविद्यालयों के विकास और रखरखाव के लिए अनुदान वितरित व आबंटित करने का अधिकार प्राप्त है ।

23. **एक राष्ट्रीय विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना :** एक विश्वविद्यालय जिसे इन्दिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय खुला विश्वविद्यालय नाम दिया गया है, सितम्बर, 1985 में स्थापित किया गया जिसका उद्देश्य देश में खुले/दूरवर्ती शिक्षा

Lucknow, Hyderabad, Pune, Shillong, Bhopal and Chandigarh. 261 Navodaya Vidyalayas have so far come into being. Under this scheme, borading, lodging, school uniforms, textbooks, stationery etc are provided free of cost to the student.

14. **Free Education for Girls:** In order to promote social, economic and cultural status of women, assistance is provided for free education to girls up to higher secondary stage. The scheme has been discontinued during VIIIth Plan.

15. **Vocationalisation of Education** : Under this Scheme, financial assistance is provided to STate/UTs for introduction of Vocational Courses in Higher Secondary Schools. The Scheme envisages, among other things, establishment of Joint Council for Vocational Education at national level and its counterpart organisation at State and District level for policy, planning and coordination purposes. The Scheme provides for creation and strengthening of Management structure at the Central/Stae/District levels for effectives implementation and monitoring. The scheme also provides 100% assistance to States/UTs for conducting District Vocational surveys, development of curriculum and resource materials, equipments, construction of worksheds, training of teachers, text book subsidy etc. Lastly, the scheme provides for assistance to Voluntary Organisations for taking up experimental and innovative programme in the area of Vocational education.

16. **Computer Education in Schools :** A pilot project on Computer Literacy and Studies in Schools (CLASS) was initiated jointly by the Department of Ecucation and Department of Electronics in 1984-85 in 248 selected Secondary/Higher Secondary Schools to acquaint the students and teachers with project is continuing on a year to year basis. So far 2530 schools have been covered and 60 resource centres have been selected to train school teachers and provide logistic support to the participating schools.

17. **Integrated Education for Disabled Children :** This is a Centrally-sponsored scheme aimed at providing services to disabled children.

18. **Education Technology Programme :** In order to consolidate the efforts under the INSAT utilisation programme, achieve larger programme production capabilities within the education sector and extend Radio/TV coverage to upper primary schools in the country, a revised scheme was started in 1987-88. the scheme provides 75% assistance to 6 INSAT States for supply of Colour TV sets and 100% assistance towards Radio-cum-Cassettee players to selected elementary schools identified by such State Governments.

19. **Promotion of Science Laboratories:** Under this Scheme, financial assistance is provided to State/UTs for supplying science kits to upper primary schools to upgrade science laboratories/Libraries/in Secondary/Higher Secondary Schools and to set up District Resource Centres and training of teachers of Science and Mathematics.

20. **Environmental Orientation in School Education :** Under the scheme assistance is provided to State Governments/UTs for taking up various environment related programmes in Schools and for review of curriculum, instructional materials and textbooks, etc. to make them relevant to the local environment. Assistance is also provided to voluntary agencies for taking up innovative projects in the area of environment education.

21. **Other Programmes:** These include non-Plan Scheme like 'educational' concessions to children of Armed Forces Personnal Killed/disabled during hostilities and Cultural Exchange Programme in the field of school education.

22. **University Grants Commission** : was established under an Act of Parliament in 1956 for the purpose of coordination and determination of standards in universities. In the discharge of its functions, the Act empowers the Commission among other things to allocate and disburse grants to Universities for their maintenance and development.

23. **Establishment of a National University:** The University, which is called the Indira Gandhi National Open University was established in September 1985 to initiate and promote open/distance education

कार्यक्रमों को आरम्भ करना तथा उन्हें प्रोत्साहित करना है और जनसंख्या के बड़े हिस्से की उच्च शिक्षा की व्यवस्था करना है ।

24. **वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान को सुदृढ़ बनाने का कार्यक्रम :** विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के माध्यम से कार्यन्वित किया जाने वाला यह कार्यक्रम मूलतः कुछ तय किए गए क्षेत्रों में अवस्थापना को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए है जिससे अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर के अनुसंधान कार्यकलापों का विकास हो सके ।

25. **विश्वविद्यालय तथा कालेज वेतनमानों में सुधार :** 1990-91 विश्वविद्यालय और कालेज शिक्षकों के वेतनमानों में संशोधन करने की स्कीम की कार्यान्वियन केन्द्रीय सहायता के लिए राज्य सरकार के बकाया दाबों की पूर्ति करने के लिए 1990-91 के लिए प्रावधान किया गया।

26. **अन्य कार्यक्रम :** इसके अन्तर्गत, उच्च शिक्षा की अन्य संस्थाओं, जैसे कि इंडियन इस्टीटयूट ऑफ एडवासं स्टडी, शिमला, शास्त्री भारत-कनाडा संस्थान, डा. जाकिर हुसैन स्मारक कालेज, दिल्ली, भारतीय विश्वविद्यालय एसोसिएशन नई दिल्ली, को सहायता-अनुदानों और भारत में उच्च शिक्षा को महत्वपूर्ण बनाने के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है।

27. **प्रौढ़ शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में कार्यरत स्वैच्छिक संगठन :** इस योजना के अन्तर्गत, पंजीकृत सोसाइटियों, सरकारी ट्रस्टों, कोई लाभ न कमाने वाली कम्पनियों आदि को वित्तीय साक्षरता परियोजनाओं और उत्तर साक्षरता कार्यक्रमों तथा अनुवर्ती प्रकाशनों, सेमिनारों, कार्यशालाओं को आयोजित करने आदि के लिए वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है।

28. **प्रौढ़ शिक्षा के लिए वृहत कार्यक्रम :** यह कार्यक्रम राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजना और राष्ट्र सेवा योजनेत्तर छात्रों, राष्ट्रीय कैडटकों के छात्रों, शिक्षकों, युवकों, जैल प्रबंध मण्डल, अनुशासित बनों के सदस्यों, नियोक्ताओं ट्रेड यूनिनाओं के सदस्यों, पंचायत राज्य समितियों के सदस्यों, जेसीस, लाइन क्लब और अन्य गैर सरकारी संगठनों और व्यक्तियों को सम्बद्ध कर के चलाया जाता है ।

29. **साक्षोत्तर और जारी परियोजना :** योजना का उद्देश्य साक्षर व्यक्तियों की साक्षरोत्तर शैक्षणिक और जारी शैक्षिक आवश्यकताओं के लिए जन शिक्षण निलायम के जरिए पर्याप्त आधारभूत संस्थागत सुविधाएं प्रदान करना है । जन शिक्षण निलायम 5000 व्यक्तियों के लिए 4-5 गांवों के समूह में स्थापित किए जाएंगे ।

30. **ग्रामीण साक्षरता परियोजना :** ग्रामीण कार्यात्मिक साक्षरता परियोजना एक केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित स्कीम है जिस विभिन्न राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है यह केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा शत प्रतिशत इस में निर्धारित वित्तीय पद्धति के अनुसार चालू परियोजना के लिए आवर्ती परियोजना लागत शामिल होती है । क्योंकि धन राशियों की कमी रही है इसलिए प्रौढ़ निरक्षरों को साक्षर बनाने में राज्य के संसाधन एवं निष्पादन मापदंड पर निर्भर करते हुए अब तक इस स्कीम की परियोजना लागत की आंशिक रूप में पूर्ति की जाती है ।

31. **प्रशासनिक ढांचे को सुदृढ़ बनाना :** राष्ट्रीय साक्षरता मिशन के उद्देश्यों को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए राज्य तथा जिला स्तर पर आवश्यक प्रशासनिक ढांचा सृजित करने के लिए राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को शत प्रतिशत अनुदान दिया जाता है । इसमें स्टाफ की परिलब्धियाँ, कार्यालय, चिकित्सा व यात्रा व्यय, आदि शामिल हैं ।

32. **प्रौद्योगिकी प्रदर्शन :** प्रौद्योगिकी प्रदर्शन जिलों के रूप में हमने 40 चुने हुए जिलों में प्रौद्योगिक-अध्यापन निवेशों के विकास आदि प्रयोग के लिए अनेक सहयोगी अभिकरणों का निर्धारण किया गया है । इस निवेशों में से कुछ, सोलर पावर पैक, प्लास्टिक ब्लैक बोर्ड, कागज की स्लेटें, डस्टर, वीडियोरमा, (पी.टीवी.) संघमित्र प्रणाली (सी.टी.पी. और वी.सी.पी को मिलाकर) आदि है ।

33. **राष्ट्रीय साक्षरता मिशन प्राधिकरण :** राष्ट्रीय साक्षरता मिशन में 15-35 आयु वर्ग के 800 लाख व्यक्तियों, जिसमें 1990 तक 300 लाख व्यक्तियों तथा 1995 तक 500 लाख अतिरिक्त व्यक्तियों को कार्यात्मक रूप से शिक्षित करने की परिकल्पना की गई है । राष्ट्रीय साक्षरता मिशन परियोजना में दी गई कार्यनीतियों के कार्यान्वियन के लिए राष्ट्रीय साक्षरता मिशन प्राधिकरण स्थापित की गई है ।

34. इसमें विशेष साक्षरता शिक्षा परियोजना के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

35. **अन्य प्रौढ़ शिक्षा कार्यक्रम :** इसके अन्तर्गत प्रौढ़ शिक्षा निदेशालय के लिए व्यवस्था, श्रमिक विद्यापीठों को और राज्य संसाधन केन्द्रों अनुदान, प्रौढ़ शिक्षा कार्यक्रमों में जनसंख्या शिक्षा तथा प्रौढ़ शिक्षा कार्यक्रम शुरू करने के लिए प्रारम्भिक परियोजना कार्यकलाप के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है।

36. **आधुनिक भारतीय भाषा तथा साहित्य :** 1969 में प्रारंभ की गई एक योजना के अन्तर्गत उच्च शिक्षा के लिए माध्यम के रूप में भारतीय भाषाओं को धीरे धीरे अपनाने दी दृष्टि से, भारतीय भाषाओं में विश्वविद्यालय के स्तर की पुस्तकों के निर्माण के लिए चार विश्वविद्यालयों (दिल्ली, बनारस हिन्दु विश्वविद्यालय, गोविन्द बल्लभ पंत कृषि

programme in the country and provide access to higher education to larger segments of the population.

24. **Programmes to strengthen Scientific Research :** The programme being implemented through UGC is basically meant to strengthen the infrastructure of some of the identified centres which could generate research activities of international standard.

25. **Improvement in Salary Scales of University and College Teachers:** Provision has been made for 1990-91 for meeting the residual claims of the State Government for Central assistance for implementation of the Scheme of revision of pay scales for University and college teachers.

26. **Other Programmes** : Include provisions for grants-in -aid to other institutes of higher learning such as Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Shimla, Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute, Dr. Zakir Hussain Memorial College, Delhi, Association of Indian Universities New Delhi and institutions of higher learning of all India importance.

27. **Voluntary organisations in the field of Adult Education :** Under this scheme, financial assistance is given to registered societies, public trusts, non-profit making companies etc. for undertaking functional literacy projects and programmes of post-literacy and follow up as well as for publications, holding seminars, workshops etc.

28. **Mass Movement for Adult Education:** Undertaken by involving NSS and non-NSS students, NCC students, teachers, Youth, prison management, members of disciplined forces, employers and trade unions, workers of Panchayat Raj, Samities, JAYCEES, Lion's Clubs and other non-governmental organisations and individuals in the programme.

29. **Post Literacy and Continuing Project :** The scheme aims at providing adequate institutional infrastructure through Jana Shikshan Nilayams for the post-literacy and continuing education requirements of the neo-literates. The JSNs will be set up in a cluster of 4-5 villages to serve a population of 5000 persons.

30. **Rural Functional Literacy Project:** Rural Functional Literacy Project is a centrally sponsored scheme, implemented in various States and Union Territories. It is cent per cent funded by the Central Government. This covers recurring project cost for on going projects as per prescribed financial pattern. Since there have been paucity of funds, project cost of the scheme is hitherto been only partly met depending on the criterion of resource-cum-performance of the State in making the adult learners literate.

31. **Strengthening of Administrative Structure :** 100% grant is given to States/UTs for creating necessary administrative structure at the State and District levels for the implementation of the aims of National Literacy Mission.

32. **Technology Demonstration :** A number of collaborating agencies have been identified for developing and application of technopedagogic inputs in 42 selected districts known as Technology Demonstration Districts (TDD). Some of these inputs are : Solar power packs, plastic blackboards, paper slates, dusters, videoramas(PTV) Sanghamitra systems (CTP and VCP Coombination) etc.

33. **National Literacy Mission Authority :** The National Literacy Mission envisages imparting functional literacy to 80 million persons in the 15-35 age group, 30 million by 1990 and additional 50 million by 1995. A National Literacy Mission Authority has been set up to operationalise the strategies contained in the National Literacy Mission project.

34. Provision has been made for Special Project for Eradication of Illiterary.

35. **Other Adult Education Programmes :** These include provision for Directorate of Adult Education, grants to Shramik Vidyapeeths and State Resource Centres, population education in adult education programmes and preparatory project activity for launching adult education programmes.

36. **Modern Indian Languages and Literature :** Under a scheme introduced in 1969 grants were provided to 15 participating States and 4 Universities (Delhi, BHU, GB Pant Agricultural University and Haryana Agricultural University) for production of university level books in Indian languages to facilitate the gradual adoption of Indian

विश्वविद्यालय और हरियाणा कृषि विश्वविद्यालय) तथा 15 सहयोगी राज्यों को अनुदान दिया जाता हैं । सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त एक समिति द्वारा योजना के विभिन्न पहलुओं की समीक्षा की गई है । समिति की रिपोर्ट विचाराधीन है ।

37. **संस्कृत :** सम्पूर्ण भारत में 700 स्वैच्छिक संगठनों/संस्थाओं और पाठशालाओं को वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है जो संस्कृत के विकास के प्रचार-क्षेत्र में संलग्न है । ऐसे ही 12 स्नाकोत्तर अध्यापन संस्थाओं और दो स्नाकोत्तर अनुसंधान संस्थाओं को भी वित्तीय सहायता उपलब्ध कराई जाती है, और विकास तथा स्नाकोत्तर अध्यापन के लिए विकास-क्षम है । राष्ट्रीय संस्कृत संस्थान एक स्वतंत्र संगठन, संस्कृत अध्ययनों को बढ़ावा देने में सहायता देता है । भारत सरकार दो विद्यापीठों - श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री राष्ट्रीय संस्कृत विद्यापीठ, नई दिल्ली और राष्ट्रीय विद्यापीठ तिरुपति जिन्हें विश्वविद्यालय, माना गया है को भी धन राशि उपलब्ध कराती है । संस्कृत अध्यापन की सुविधा प्रदान करने के लिए और महत्वपूर्ण संस्कृत ग्रन्थों के पुनःमुद्रण के लिए भी सहायता दी जाती है।

38. **जवाहर लाल नेहरू शताब्दी अध्येतावृति :** इस योजना का आशय मानविकी और विज्ञान के विशिष्ट क्षेत्रों, जैसे विज्ञान नीति, दर्शनशास्त्र और विज्ञान के इतिहास, संस्कृति में तुलनात्मक अध्ययन, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सम्बन्ध आदि में स्नातकोत्तर अध्ययन के लिए सुयोग्य विद्यार्थियों को आर्थिक सहायता उपलब्ध कराना है । प्रत्येक वर्ष 20 छात्रवृतियां दी जाएगी - इनमें से 10 भारतीय विद्यार्थियों को भारत में अध्ययन के लिए और 5 भारतीय विद्यार्थियों को विदेश में अध्ययन के लिए और 5 विदेशी विद्यार्थियों को भारत में अध्ययन के लिए होंगी । अध्येतावृतियां 2 वर्ष के लिए मान्य होंगी । अध्येतावृतियों के प्रयोजन के लिए 5 करोड़ रुपए की राशि से एक पूर्त निधि सृजित की जाएगी ।

39. **राष्ट्रीय छात्रवृति योजना :** योग्यता के आधार पर निर्धन लेकिन मेधावी छात्रों को मैट्रिकोत्तर स्तर पर अपना अध्ययन जारी रखने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता और राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों के माध्यम से मैट्रिकोत्तर और स्नातकोत्तर स्तर पर जरूरतमंद और प्रतिभाशाली छात्रों को ब्याज मुक्त ऋण प्रदान किए जाते हैं ।

40. **शैक्षणिक क्षेत्र के लिए छपाई के लिए सफेद कागज के लिए आर्थिक सहायता :** शैक्षणिक प्रयोजनों के लिए छपाई के लिए सफेद कागज की खरीद के लिए राज्य सरकारों को आर्थिक सहायता की अदायगी के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है।

41. **अन्य :** इसके अन्तर्गत, भारतीय इतिहास अनुसंधान परिषद, भारतीय समाज विज्ञान अनुसंधान परिषद् राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक आयोजना और प्रशासन संस्थान, भारतीय दार्शनिक अनुसंधान परिषद, भारत में अध्ययन के लिए विदेशियों को छात्रवृत्तियां, विदेश में अध्ययन के लिए राष्ट्रीय छात्रवृत्तियां, यूनेस्को तथा विदेश स्थित शिक्षा संस्थाओं को अंशदान आदि के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

42. **तकनीकी शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण संस्थान :** पालिटेक्निक के डिप्लोमा तथा डिग्रीधारी अध्यापकों के लिए दीर्घावधिक प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों की व्यवस्था करने के लिए चार तकनीकी शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण संस्थान स्थापित किए गए हैं । ये संस्थान, अध्ययन की प्रगति और ज्ञान के प्रसार के लिए इंजीनियरी व प्रौद्योगिकी की विभिन्न शाखाओं में नवीनीकरणों तथा अनुकूल वातावरण बनाने के लिए अनुसंधान भी आयोजित करते हैं ।

43. **विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग :** विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग को इसके शैक्षिक कार्यक्रमों के लिए सहायता प्रदान की जाती है ।

44. **कोटि सुधार कार्यक्रम :** भारत में तकनीकी शिक्षा के स्तरों में सुधार करने के लिए सेवारत अध्यापकों के लिए अनेक कार्यक्रम चलाए जाते है जैसे कि एम. टेक. और पी.एच.डी. कार्यक्रम उद्योग में सेवाकालीन प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम तथा ग्रीष्मकालीन/ शीतकालीन कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम चलाए जा रहे हैं।

45. **भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान :** बम्बई, खड़गपुर, दिल्ली, कानपुर तथा मद्रास स्थित पांच भा.प्रौ. संस्थानों की स्थापना अवर-स्नातक स्तर पर इंजीनियरी तथा प्रयुक्त विज्ञानों में शिक्षा व प्रशिक्षण के अग्रणी केन्द्रों के रूप में की गई है; इन संस्थानों में स्नातकोत्तर अध्ययनों और अनुसंधान के लिए भी पर्याप्त सुविधाएं हैं ।

आसाम समझोते के तहत आसाम में भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान की, नागांव जिले में पास मीसा के निकट विस्तार केन्द्र की स्थापना की जा रही है । मीसा में प्रांगण के विकास, आवश्यक भवनों के निर्माण , स्टाफ और कार्यालय पर होने वाले भर्ती व्यय के अतिरिक्त उपस्कर व फर्नीचर की खरीद के लिए व्यवस्था है ।

46. **क्षेत्रीय इंजीनियरी कालेज :** प्रशिक्षित तकनीकी जनशक्ति के लिए बढ़ती हुई मांग को पूरा करने के लिए केन्द्र तथा संबंधित राज्य सरकारों के बीच संयुक्त उपक्रमों के रूप में इन 17 कालेजों की स्थापना की गई थी ।

languages as the media of higher education.

37. **Sanskrit:** Financial assistance is given to about 700 Voluntary Sanskrit Organisations, Institutions and Pathashalas all over India, which are engaged in the promotion of research in Sanskrit. Financial assisstance is also provided to 12 post-graduate teaching institutions and two post-graduate research institutions having potential for further development and offering post graduate studies. The Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, an autonomous organisation assists in the promotion of Sanskrit studies. Government of India is also funding two Vidyapeethas, viz., Sh. Lal Bahadur Shaastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, New Delhi and Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, Tirupati, declared as 'deemed to be universities'. Assistance is also given to institutions for providing facilities for teaching Sanskrit in secondary schools and reprint of important Sanskrit classics.

38. **Jawaharlal Nehru Centenary Fellowship :** The scheme is intended to provide financial assistance to meritorious students for post graduate study in Humanities and Science in specified areas like Science Policy, Philosophy and History of Science, Comparative Study in Culture, International Relations, etc. 20 scholarships will be given every year – 10 for Indian students for studying in India; 5 for Indian students studying abroad and 5 for students from foreign countries studying in India. Fellowships will be tenable for 2 years. An endowment fund will be created with the amount of Rs.5 crores for the purpose of the fellowships.

39. **National Scholarship Scheme:** Financial assistance to brilliant but poor students on merit basis to pursue their academic career at post-matric level, and interest free loans to needy and meritorious students at post matric and post-graduate stages through State Governments and Union Territories are provided.

40. **Subsidy for White Printing Paper to Educational Sector :** Provision has been made for the payment of subsidy to State Governments for the purchase of white printing paper for educational purposes.

41. **Others :** Include provision for grants to Indian Council of Historical Research, Indian Council of Social Science Research, National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration, Indian Council of Philosophical Research, scholarships to foreigners for studies in India, national scholarships for studies abroad, contributions etc. to UNESCO and educational institutions abroad.

42. **Technical Teachers Training Institutes:** Four Technical Teachers Training Institutes have been set up to provide long term training programmes for diploma and degree holding teachers of the polytechnic. They also undertake research for innovations and optimisation in various branches of engineering and technology for the advancement of learning and dissemination of knowledge.

43. **University Grants Commission :** Assistance is given to UGC for its technical educational programmes.

44. **Quality Improvement Programmes :** To improve the quality and standards of technical education in India, a number of programmes are undertaken for the serving teachers such as M.Tech. and Ph.D. programmes, in-service training programmes in industry and training through summer/winter Institute programmes.

45. **Indian Institutes of Technology :** The five I.I.Ts at Bombay, Kharagpur, Delhi, Kanpur and Madras have been established as premier centres of education and training in engineering and applied sciences at the undergraduate level; they provide adequate facilities for post graduate studies and research.

Under the Assam Accord an Indian Institute of Technology is being set up near Misa in the Nagaon District of Assam with an Extension Centre near Guwahati. The Institute will also have an S&T Park at Misa. The provision made is for the development of the campus, construction of essential buildings, purchase of equipment and furniture besides some recurring expenditure on staff and office.

46. **Regional Engineering Colleges :** These colleges, which are seventeen in number, were established as joint ventures between the Centre and the State governments concerned to meet the growing

इनमें से अधिकांश क्षेत्रीय कालेजों में स्नातकोत्तर शिक्षा तथा डाक्टोरल कार्यक्रमों की भी व्यवस्था है।

47. **छात्रवृत्तियां :** शिक्षुता अधिनियम 1961 के तहत, नए इंजीनियरी स्नातकों और डिप्लोमा धारियों और 10 + 2 व्यावसायिक विद्यार्थियों को प्रशिक्षुता प्रशिक्षण की सुविधाएं प्रदान की जा रही हैं ताकि उन्हें लाभप्रद रोजगार के लिए उपयुक्त बनाया जा सके । विभिन्न प्रकार के प्रशिक्षुओं के लिए न्यूनतम मासिक वृत्तिकाएं 380 रुपए से लेकर 700 रुपए तक हैं । वृत्तिका की लागत, प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों और केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा बराबर-बराबर वहन किया जाता है । यह कार्यक्रम कानपुर, बम्बई, मद्रास और कलकत्ता स्थित चार प्रशिक्षता प्रशिक्षण बोर्डों द्वारा कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है।

48. **भारतीय प्रबंध संस्थान, अहमदाबाद, कलकत्ता, बंगलौर और लखनऊ :** इन चार संस्थानों की स्थापना छात्रों को प्रबंध आजीविका में प्रशिक्षण देने, प्रबंध तकनीकों में अनुसंधान आयोजित करने तथा परामर्श कार्य के अलावा स्नातकोत्तर और छात्रवृत्ति कार्यक्रमों के संचालन के लिए की गई है।

49. **आधुनिक तकनीकों के लिए शिक्षा तथा प्रशिक्षण सुविधाओं का विस्तार :** इसका उद्देश्य प्रशिक्षण के लिए उन क्षेत्रों में सुविधाओं का विस्तार करना है जहां प्रगति नहीं हो पाई है जैसे कि संगणक विज्ञान इलैक्ट्रानिकी, इंजीनियरी डिजाइनों को बनाए रखना, पंजीकरण का विनिर्माण और अनुरक्षण, उत्पाद विकास, जैव-विज्ञान तथा प्रबन्ध विज्ञान और वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी संस्थाओं का प्रबन्ध ।

50. **उदीयमान प्रौद्योगिकियों के क्षेत्रों में अवस्थापना का निर्माण :** इसका उद्देश्य इंजीनियरी कालेजों को उन नवीनतम प्रगतियों से बराबर सज्जित करते रहना है जो उदीयमान प्रौद्योगिकियों के क्षेत्रों में राष्ट्रीय विकास के लिए महत्वपूर्ण हैं जैसे कि माइक्रो-प्रोसेसर शिक्षा, दूरवर्ती संवेदनशील माइक्रो-इलेक्ट्रानिक्स, लेसर प्रौद्योगिकियां, फाइबर आप्टिक्स और फाइबर संचार माइक्रो-प्रोसेसर, संगणक समर्थित डिजाइन आदि । अन्य उद्देश्य है : जनशक्ति का विकास करना, अनुसंधान और डिजाइन का विकास तथा आवश्यक आधार भूत ढांचे का सृजन।

51. **इंजीनियरिंग प्रयोगशालाओं/कार्यशालाओं का आधुनिकीकरण :** इस योजना का उद्देश्य मा.प्रौ.संस्थानों, क्षेत्रीय इंजीनियरी कालेजों आदि को आधुनिक उपकरण तथा उपस्कर प्रदान करना है ताकि इन संस्थाओं की प्रयोगशालाओं/ कार्यशालाओं में अप्रचलन को दूर किया जा सके और इन्हे परिवर्तित पाठ्यक्रम के अनुसार सज्जित किया जा सके ।

52. **तकनीकी संस्थाओं के अध्यापकों के वेतनमानों में संशोधन :** उन अध्यापकों को जिनके वेतनमानो में संशोधन किया गया है बढ़ी हुई परिलब्धियां देने का प्रावधान किया गया है ।

53. **भारतीय विज्ञान संस्थान, बंगलौर को अनुदान :** 46 करोड़ रूपए की लागत और 5.50 करोड़ रुपए के वार्षिक आवर्ती व्यय से एक सुपर कम्प्यूटर उपलब्ध कराने के लिए भारतीय विज्ञान संस्थान को विशेष अनुदान दिया जा रहा है, जिसमें वातावरणीय विज्ञान, बायो-इंजीनियरी आदि जैसे विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में अनुसंधान की क्षमताओं में वृद्धि होगी ।

55. **तकनीकी शिक्षा के अन्य कार्यक्रम :** इसके अन्तर्गत आयोजना तथा वस्तुकला स्कूल, नई दिल्ली, स्नातकोत्तर पाठ्यक्रम तथा अनुसंधान कार्य, राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक इंजीनियरी प्रशिक्षण संस्थान, बम्बई, राष्ट्रीय ढलाई तथा गढ़ाई प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान, रांची प्रशिक्षु प्रशिक्षण बोर्ड, राष्ट्रीय जनशक्ति सूचना प्रणाली, उपयुक्त प्रौद्योगिकी के लिए विशेष संस्थाएं/केन्द्र, विज्ञान तथा प्रौद्योगिकी शिक्षा के प्रयोगात्मक केन्द्र आदि के लिए अनुदान शामिल है।

56. **शारीरिक शिक्षा :** राष्ट्रीय कैवल्यधाम श्रीमन माधव योग मंदिर समिति, लोनवला, अखिल भारतीय स्तर की एक योग संस्था है, जिसके अनुरक्षण और विकास व्यय के 80 प्रतिशत तक को पूरा करने में सहयोग दिया जाता है । वर्ष 1989-90 से एक नई केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित स्कीम, स्कूलों में योग शुरु करने के लिए प्रारंभ की गई है, जिसके अन्तर्गत अध्यापकों को प्रशिक्षण देने और आधारभूत सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के लिए योग संस्थाओं को सहयोग दिया जाएगा ।

57. **विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता-सीमा क्षेत्र :** सीमा क्षेत्रों में विकास योजनाओं के लिए पंजाब, राजस्थान, गुजरात और जम्मू व काश्मीर राज्य सरकारों को सहायता देने हेतु व्यवस्था की गई है ।

58. सहायता सामग्री और उपस्कर : इस स्कीम के अन्तर्गत विभाग के अधीन एक स्वायत्त निकाय राष्ट्रीय शिक्षण अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण परिषद द्वारा केवल स्कूल पुस्तकों के उत्पादन के लिए वर्ष प्रतिवर्ष के आधार पर वस्तु सहायता के रूप में, नार्वे से मुद्रण कागज का आयात किया जा रहा है।

needs for trained technical manpower. Most of these regional colleges have facilities for post graduate and doctoral programmes.

47. **Scholarships** : Under the Apprenticeship Act, 1961, apprenticeship training facilities are being provided to fresh engineering graduates and diploma holders and 10+2 vocational students to condition them for gainful employment. The minimum monthly stipends for different categories of apprentices range from Rs.380 to Rs.700. The cost of the stipend is shared equally by the training establishments and the Central Government. The programme is being implemented through the 4 Boards of Apprenticeship Training located at Kanpur, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta.

48. **Indian Institutes of Management, Ahmedabad, Calcutta, Bangalore and Lucknow :** The four Institutes were set up with the objective of training students for management careers, conducting research in management techniques and conducting post graduate and fellowship programmes besides consultancy work.

49. **Expansion of Education and Training Facilities for Modern Techniques** : is to develop facilities for education and training in areas where weakness exists such as computer sciences, electronics, maintenance of engineering designs, manufacture and maintenance of instrumentation, product development, bio-sciences, management sciences and management of scientific and technical institutions.

50. **Creation of Infrastructure in Areas of emerging Technologies :** aims at equipping the engineering colleges to keep them abreast of the latest technical advancement which is vital for the national development in areas of emerging technologies such as micro-processor education, remote sensing, micro-electronics, laser technologies, fibre optics and fibre communication micro- processor, computer aided design etc. The other objective is to generate manpower, develop R&D and create necessary infrastructure.

51. **Modernisation of Engineering Laboratories and Workshops:** is for providing modern equipments and instruments to the IITs., Regional Engineering Colleges, etc. and thereby removing obsolescence in laboratories/workshops in these institutions and equip them according to the changed curricula.

52. **Revision of Salary Scales of Teachers of Technical Institutions** : Provision has been made for meeting the increased emoluments of Teachers whose salary scales have been revised.

53. **Grants to Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore :** A special grant is being given to the Indian Institute of Science, for procuring a Super Computer at a capital cost of Rs.46 crores and 5.50 crores per annum towards the recurring expenditure, which will enhance the research capabilities in various front line fields such as atmospheric sciences, bio-engineering, etc.

55. **Other Programmes of Technical Education :** Include grants to School of Planning & Architecture, New Delhi, Post Graduate courses and research work, National Institute of Training in Industrial Engineering, Bombay, National Institute of Foundry and Forge Technology, Ranchi, Boards of Apprenticeship Training, National Manpower Information System, Special Institutions/Centres for Appropriate Technology, Experimental Centre for Science and Technology Education etc.

56. **Physical Education** : Kaivalyadhama Shreeman Madhava Yoga Mandir Samiti, Lonavla, a yoga institution of all India Character, is being assisted to the extent of 80% of its maintenance and development expenditure. With effect from 1989-90, new Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Introduction of Yoga in schools has been taken up under which yoga institutions will be assisted for training of teachers and building up infractural facilities.

57. **Special Central Assistance - Border Areas:** Provision has been made for assistance to the State Governments of Punjab, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Jammu & Kashmir for their developmental schemes in border areas.

58. **Aid Material and Equipment** : Under the scheme, printing paper is being imported from Norway in terms of commodity assistance on year to year basis exclusively for production of school text-books by the NCERT, an autonomous body under this Department.

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.48

युवा कार्य और खेल विभाग Department of Youth Affairs and Sports

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1989-90 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1989-90 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1990-91 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		62.10	33.43	95.53	72.09	32.13	104.22	66.33	38.75	105.08
पूंजी	Capital		1.90	0.02	1.92	1.90	0.02	1.92	2.23	0.05	2.28
जोड़	Total		64.00	33.45	97.45	73.99	32.15	106.14	68.56	38.80	107.36
1. सचिवालय-सामाजिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-Social Services	2251	0.16	1.36	1.52	0.14	1.44	1.58	...	1.51	1.51
खेल और युवा सेवाएं	*Sports & Youth Services*										
युवा कल्याण योजनाएं	**Youth Welfare Schemes**										
2. नेहरू युवक केन्द्र संगठन	2. Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan	2204	4.50	2.18	6.68	7.65	2.18	9.83	3.40	6.94	10.34
3. राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजना	3. National Service Scheme	2204	0.98	0.69	1.67	0.67	0.69	1.36	1.10	1.11	2.21
		3601	4.71	4.30	9.01	4.71	3.55	8.26	5.54	3.74	9.28
		3602	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02
जोड़		*Total*	*5.70*	*5.00*	*10.70*	*5.39*	*4.25*	*9.64*	*6.65*	*4.86*	*11.51*
4. राष्ट्रीय अनुशासन योजना	4. National Discipline Scheme	3601	...	8.75	8.75	...	8.75	8.75	...	9.19	9.19
5. अन्य युवा कल्याण कार्य-कलाप	5. Other Youth Welfare Activities	2204	5.35	1.04	6.39	4.64	1.04	5.68	7.72	1.07	8.79
		3601	0.09	...	0.09	0.04	...	0.04	...	...	...
		4202	1.90	...	1.90	1.90	...	1.90	2.23	...	2.23
जोड़		*Total*	*7.34*	*1.04*	*8.38*	*6.58*	*1.04*	*7.62*	*9.95*	*1.07*	*11.02*
जोड़-युवा कल्याण योजनाएं	**Total -Youth Welfare Schemes**		**17.54**	**16.97**	**34.51**	**19.62**	**16.22**	**35.84**	**20.00**	**22.06**	**42.06**
खेल एवं खेल-कूद	***Sports & Games***										
6. भारतीय खेल प्राधिकरण	6. Sports Authority of India	2204	20.50	11.30	31.80	36.36	11.30	47.66	21.96	12.78	34.74
7. खेल संघों को अनुदान	7. Grants to Sports Federations	2204	2.42	0.85	3.27	2.00	0.85	2.85	2.50	0.89	3.39
8. राष्ट्रीय खेल संगठनों को अनुदान	8. Grants to National Sports Organisations	2204	4.00	...	4.00	0.97	...	0.97	4.00	...	4.00
9. खेल गतिविधियों के संवर्धन के लिए प्रोत्साहन	9. Incentives for Promotion of Sports Activities	2204	2.48	...	2.48	2.48	...	2.48	3.30	...	3.30
10. राज्य खेल परिषदों के माध्यम से खेलों का विकास	10. Development of Sports through State Sports Councils	2204	3.40	0.10	3.50	1.23	...	1.23	2.50	...	2.50
		3601	7.70	0.50	8.20	5.56	0.10	5.66	7.00	...	7.00
		3602	0.10	0.10	0.20	...	...	...	0.50	...	0.50
जोड़		*Total*	*11.20*	*0.70*	*11.90*	*6.79*	*0.10*	*6.89*	*10.00*	...	*10.00*
11. क्षेत्रीय आधार पर सिन्थेटिक/ एस्टो टर्फ बिछाना	11. Laying of Synthetic/Astro turf on Regional Basis	2204	3.00	...	3.00	2.85	...	2.85	4.00	...	4.00
12. अन्य योजनाएं	12. Other Schemes	2204	2.65	2.20	4.85	2.76	2.17	4.93	2.80	1.46	4.26
		3601	0.05	...	0.05	0.02	...	0.02	...	...	...
		4202	...	0.02	0.02	...	0.02	0.02	...	0.05	0.05
जोड़		*Total*	*2.70*	*2.22*	*4.92*	*2.78*	*2.19*	*4.97*	*2.80*	*1.51*	*4.31*
जोड़-खेल-कूद	**Total Sports & Games**		**46.30**	**15.07**	**61.37**	**54.23**	**14.44**	**68.67**	**48.56**	**15.18**	**63.74**
13. अन्य कार्यक्रम	13. Other Programmes	2204	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.05	0.05
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***64.00***	***33.45***	***97.45***	***73.99***	***32.15***	***106.14***	***68.56***	***38.80***	***107.36***

ग. आयोजना परिव्यय	C. Plan Outlay	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
1. खेल और युवा कार्य	1. Sports & Youth Affairs	22204	63.84	...	63.84	73.85	...	73.85	68.56	...	68.56
2. सचिवालय-सामाजिक सेवाएं	2. Secretariat-Social Services	22251	0.16	...	0.16	0.14	...	0.14	...	...	...
जोड़	Total		64.00	...	64.00	73.99	...	73.99	68.56	...	68.56

1. **सचिवालय - सामाजिक सेवाएं :** इसमें सचिवालय के व्यय के, लिए व्यवस्था की गई है।

2. **नेहरू युवक केन्द्र संगठन :** नेहरू युवक संगठन के नाम से एक केन्द्रीय स्वायत्त संगठन का पंजीकरण किया गया है जिससे सभी नेहरू युवक केन्द्रों को सम्बद्ध कर दिया गया है ताकि गैर-छात्र ग्रामीण युवाओं के कार्यकलापों को युवा नेतृत्व, प्रशिक्षण, सामुदायिक सेवा कार्यक्रमों, व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण, खेल-कूद तथा मनोरंजन, सांस्कृतिक कार्यकलापों, अनौपचारिक शिक्षा आदि कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से उनकी गतिविधियों को तेज किया जा सके ।

3. **राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजना :** यह योजना 1969-70 में शुरू की गई थी । इसे विश्वविद्यालयों, कालेजों तथा उच्चतर-शिक्षा देने वाले अन्य संस्थानों के माध्यम से क्रियान्वित किया जा रहा है । इस योजना का अधिकांश व्यय राज्यों तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को अनुदान देकर पूरा किया जाता है। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित कार्यकलाप सम्पन्न किए जाते है, अर्थात् (क) विश्वविद्यालय क्षेत्र से बाहर चुने हुए कल्याणकारी अभिकरणों के रूप में करने के लिए भेजे गए विद्यार्थियों द्वारा सम्पन्न संस्थात्मक कार्य, (ख) विश्वविद्यालय क्षेत्र में सुधार की परियोजनाएं, खेलकूद के मैदानों का निर्माण कार्य और विश्वविद्यालय क्षेत्र में वृक्षारोपण और (ग) निरक्षरता उन्मूलन के लिए ग्राम्य परियोजनाएं, लघु सिंचाई निर्माण कार्य, कृषि कार्य,

1. **Secretariat - Social Services :** Provides for secretariat expenditure.

2. **Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan:** A central autonomous organisation named Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan has been registered to which all the Nehru Yuva Kendras have got affiliated with a view to giving more thrust to the activities of non-student rural youth through programmes such as youth leadership, training, community service programmes, vocational training, sports and recreation, cultural activities, non-formal education, etc.

3. **National Service Scheme:** The scheme started in 1969-70 is implemented through universities, colleges and other institutions of higher learning. Bulk of the expenditure on the scheme is incurred through grants to the State Governments and Union Territories. The scheme includes (a) institutional work by students sent to selected welfare agencies outside the campus to work as volunteers, (b) institutional projects for the improvement of the campus, construction of play-fields, plantation of trees in the campus and (c) rural projects for eradication of illiteracy, minor irrigation works, agricultural operations,

पर्यावरण संरक्षण, स्वास्थ्य, परिवार कल्याण तथा पोषाहार कार्यक्रम और ग्रामीण सहकारी संस्थाएं तथा ग्रामीण सड़कें इत्यादि ।

4. **राष्ट्रीय अनुशासन योजना (एन.डी.एस.) :** इस योजना के अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय सरकार, भूतपूर्व राष्ट्रीय फिटनेस योजना के अधीन नियोजित राष्ट्रीय अनुशासन योजना के प्रशिक्षकों के वेतनों तथा भत्तों के व्यय और अन्य प्रासंगिक व्ययों की पूर्ति की व्यवस्था करती है ।

5. **अन्य युवा कल्याण कार्यकलाप :** इनमें, राष्ट्रीय सेवा स्वयं सेवक योजना, सांस्कृतिक विनिमय कार्यक्रमों के अधीन युवकों के प्रतिनिधि मंडलों के द्वारा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर सम्पन्न की जाने वाली यात्राओं, युवा कल्याण कार्यों में संलग्न ऐच्छिक संगठनों को वित्तीय सहायता दिए जाने, युवकों के पोस्टलों, राष्ट्रीय युवा पुरस्कार योजना, पर्वतारोही संस्थानों और उनके विकास तथा स्काउटिंग तथा गाइडिंग और राष्ट्रमंडलीय युवक कार्यक्रमों और राष्ट्रीय एकता के संवर्धन, युवकों के प्रशिक्षण, युवा क्लबों, और संयुक्त राष्ट्र स्वयं सेवक कार्यक्रम को योगदान के लिए व्यवस्था की जाती है । युवकों के लिए और संयुक्त राष्ट्र स्वयं सेवक - डी डी एस के भारत में तैनात स्वयं सेवकों के लिए प्रर्दशनी ।

6. **भारतीय खेल कूद प्राधिकरण:** यह एक स्वायत्त शासी निकाय है जिसमें खेल कूद की प्रतिभाओं का पता लगाने और उन्हें विकसित करने, 'सभी के लिए खेल-कूद' भावना को कार्यान्वित करने, विशेष क्षेत्रों में खेल-कूद को प्रोत्साहन देने, खेल-कूद उपस्करों का एक केन्द्रीय पूल बनाने, महिला खेल-कूद को प्रोत्साहन देने, ग्रामीण खेल-कूद को बढ़ावा देने, खेल-कूद संबंधी छात्रवृत्तियां देने, राष्ट्रीय प्रशिक्षु कैम्पों का संचालन करने तथा स्टेडियमों का प्रबन्ध करने के साथ-साथ खेल-कूद होस्टलों की स्थापना एवं उनके प्रबन्ध विषयक अनेकों आयोजना-गत योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करना शामिल हैं । भारतीय खेल कूद प्राधिकरण के अन्तर्गत 'नेताजी' सुभाष राष्ट्रीय खेल कूद संस्थान पटियाला और लक्ष्मीबाई राष्ट्रीय शारीरिक शिक्षा महाविद्यालय, ग्वालियर और त्रिवेन्द्रम के लिए भी व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

7. **खेलकूद संघों को अनुदान :** ये अनुदान खेलकूद प्रशिक्षण शिविरों के माध्यम से, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर के खेलकूद आयोजनों में भाग लेने के लिए राष्ट्रीय टीमों को तैयार करने, वरिष्ठ, कनिष्ठ तथा उप-कनिष्ठ खिलाड़ियों के लिए राष्ट्रीय चेम्पियनशिप का आयोजन करने तथा अव्ययित प्रकृति के खेलकूद के सामान की खरीद के लिए दिए जाते है।

8. **राष्ट्रीय खेलकूद संगठनों को अनुदान :** ये अनुदान विश्वविद्यालयों में खेलों के संवर्धन के लिए दिए जाते हैं । योजनाओं का कार्यान्वियन, विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग, भारतीय विश्वविद्यालय संघ तथा भारतीय खेल प्राधिकरण के माध्यम से किया जाता है । इसमें प्रतिभाशाली खिलाड़ियों को दी गई छात्रवृत्तियां शामिल हैं ।

9. **खेलकूद के संवर्धन के लिए प्रोत्साहन :** खेलकूद क्षेत्र में सुप्रतिष्ठित खिलाड़ियों को प्रोत्साहन तथा जिला स्तर पर टूर्नामेंट जीतने वाले विद्यालयों को सहायता देने के लिए भी एक सामुच्चयिक प्रोत्साहन योजना बनाई गई है ।

10. **खेलकूद परिषदों के माध्यम से खेलकूद विकास :** यह योजना राष्ट्रीय तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय महत्व के टूर्नामेंटों तथा मैचों का आयोजन करने के लिए आवश्यक सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने, खेल के मैदानों की व्यवस्था करने, जिमनास्टिक के स्टेडियमों तथा तैरने के लिए जलाशयों का निर्माण करने और खेलकूद संबंधी उपस्करों की खरीद करने आदि के लिए तैयार की गई है।

11. **क्षेत्रीय आधार पर कृत्रिम एस्ट्रोटर्फ आच्छादित सतह की व्यवस्था :** हमारी टीमों को कृत्रिम ट्रैकों और एस्ट्रो आच्छादित खेल के मैदानों के उपयोग से अवगत कराने के लिए इस योजना के अन्तर्गत देश के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में कृत्रिम ट्रैक व्यवस्थापन तथा कृत्रिम सतही आच्छादन की व्यवस्था व्यापक स्तर पर की जाएगी ।

12-13. **अन्य योजनाएं/कार्यक्रम :** इनके अन्तर्गत खेलकूद की संभावित क्षमता रखने वाले खिलाड़ियों की खोज से संबंधित छात्रवृत्तियों की व्यवस्था करने, ग्रामीण खेलकूद टूर्नामेंटों की व्यवस्था करने, महिलाओं में खेलकूद को बढ़ावा देने, महिलाओं के लिए राष्ट्रीय खेल-कूद चैम्पियनशिप, अर्जुन एवार्ड, द्रोणाचार्य पुरस्कार की व्यवस्था करने, ऐसे खिलाड़ी, जो अब सक्रिय नहीं हैं और दीन-हीन स्थिति में हैं, के लिए राष्ट्रीय कल्याण निधि की स्थापना खेलकूद वृत्ति छात्रों को यात्रा अनुदान,और शारीरिक शिक्षा के कार्यक्रम आते हैं ।

environmental conservation, health, family welfare and nutrition programmes, rural cooperatives, rural roads etc.

4. **National Discipline Scheme (NDS):** Under the scheme the Central Government meets the expenditure on the pay and allowances of the NDS instructors under the erstwhile National Fitness Corps Scheme and other incidental expenses.

5. **Other Youth Welfare Activities**: These include provision for National Service Volunteer Scheme, International Exchange of Youth Delegation under Cultural Exchange Programmes, financial assistance to voluntary agencies engaged in youth welfare, youth hostels, National Youth Award Scheme, establishment and development of mountaineering institutions, scouting and guiding, Commonwealth Youth Programme, promotion of national integration, training of youth, youth clubs, contributions to United Nation Volunteer Programmes. Exhibition for youth and UNV-DDS volunteers deployed in India.

6. **Sports Authority of India** : is an autonomous body implementing a number of plan schemes including spotting and nurturing of sports talent, realisation of the concept 'Sports for All', promotion of sports in special areas, creation of a central pool of sports equipments, promotion of women sports, rural sports, sports scholarships, conduct of national coaching camps, establishment and management of sports hostels besides managing the stadia. Provision under Sports Authority of India includes provision for Netaji Subhash National Institute of Sports, Patiala and Laxmibai National College of Physical Education, Gwalior and Trivandrum.

7. **Grants to Sports Federations** : are for preparation of national teams for participation in international sports events through coaching camps, organising national championships for seniors, juniors and sub-juniors and purchase of sports equipment of non-expendible nature.

8. **Grants to National Sports Organisations :** are for promotion of games in the university sector. The schemes are implemented through agencies like University Grants Commission, Association of Indian Universities and Sports Authority of India. It includes cost of scholarships given to talented Sports persons.

9. **Incentives for promotion of Sports Activities** : A Package Incentive Scheme has been devised for providing incentives to outstanding sports persons and also giving assistance to the schools winning district level tournaments.

10. **Development of Sports through State Sports Councils :** The scheme is for creating facilities for organising tournaments and matches of national and international importance, developing play fields, constructing stadia, gymnasia, swimming pools etc. and purchasing sports equipments.

11. **Laying of Synthetic Astro turf on Regional Basis :** In order to familiarise our teams with the use of synthetic tracks and astro surface fields, the scheme seeks to have a net work of synthetic tracks and artificial surface in the different regions of the country.

12-13. **Other Schemes/Programmes**: Include Sports Talent Search Scholarship, Rural Sports Tournaments, Promotion of Sport among Women, National Sports Championships for Women, Arjuna Awards, Dronacharya Award, and National Welfare Fund for Sportsmen no longer active and in indigent circumstances, Travel grants to Sports scholars and Physical Education.

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.49

कला और संस्कृति Art and Culture

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1989-90 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1989-90 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1990-91 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		50.95	49.53	100.48	50.93	49.45	100.38	54.90	61.71	116.61
पूंजी	*Capital*		...	20.50	20.50	...	0.50	0.50	...	20.00	20.00
जोड़	**Total**		**50.95**	**70.03**	**120.98**	**50.93**	**49.95**	**100.88**	**54.90**	**81.71**	**136.61**
1. सचिवालय-सामाजिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-Social Services	2251	0.46	2.10	2.56	0.41	2.18	2.59	0.38	2.50	2.88
कला और संस्कृति	**Art & Culture**										
कला और संस्कृति का संवर्धन	***Promotion of Art and Culture***										
2. क्षेत्रीय संस्कृति केन्द्र	2. Zonal Culture Centres	2205	1.00	...	1.00	6.65	...	6.65	4.00	...	4.00
3. संगीत नाटक अकादमी	3. Sangeet Natak Akademi	2205	1.40	0.81	2.21	1.40	0.84	2.24	2.15	1.22	3.37
4. ललित कला अकादमी	4. Lalit Kala Akademi	2205	1.20	0.97	2.17	1.14	0.84	1.98	1.30	1.27	2.57
5. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कला और सांस्कृतिक प्रदर्शनियां	5. International Art & Cultural Exhibitions	2205	...	5.50	5.50	...	2.35	2.35	...	3.74	3.74
6. इन्दिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय कला केन्द्र	6. Indira Gandhi National Centre for Arts	2205	4.00	0.02	4.02	4.00	0.02	4.02	1.00	0.02	1.02
7. साहित्य अकादमी	7. Sahitya Akademi	2205	1.20	0.53	1.73	1.20	0.53	1.73	1.90	0.86	2.76
8. अन्य	8. Others	2205	10.75	5.30	16.05	8.29	4.63	12.92	13.27	6.88	20.15
		3601	0.09	0.08	0.17	0.09	0.08	0.17	0.10	0.09	0.19
		3602	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.02	...	0.02
जोड़		*Total*	*10.85*	*5.38*	*16.23*	*8.39*	*4.71*	*13.10*	*13.39*	*6.97*	*20.36*
जोड़ - कला और संस्कृति का संवर्धन	**Total-Promotion of Art and Culture**		**19.65**	**13.21**	**32.86**	**22.78**	**9.29**	**32.07**	**23.74**	**14.08**	**37.82**
अभिलेखागार और संग्रहालय	***Archives and Museums***										
9. प्राचीन स्मारकों का संरक्षण	9. Conservation of Ancient Monuments.	2205	4.64	15.44	20.08	4.11	17.93	22.04	4.92	20.16	25.08
10. भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण	10. Archaeological Survey of India	2205	1.40	1.58	2.98	0.98	2.56	3.54	0.90	1.66	2.56
11. राष्ट्रीय अभिलेखागार	11. National Archives	2205	1.65	1.75	3.40	0.95	1.87	2.82	1.75	2.02	3.77
12. राष्ट्रीय संग्रहालय	12. National Museums	2205	5.62	2.57	8.19	5.87	2.57	8.44	5.91	4.51	10.42
		4202	...	20.50	20.50	...	0.50	0.50	...	20.00	20.00
जोड़		*Total*	*5.62*	*23.07*	*28.69*	*5.87*	*3.07*	*8.94*	*5.91*	*24.51*	*30.42*
13. राष्ट्रीय विज्ञान संग्रहालय परिषद	13. National Council of Science Museums	2205	6.50	2.17	8.67	6.50	2.17	8.67	8.30	3.38	11.68
14. मानव शास्त्र सर्वेक्षण	14. Anthropological Survey	2205	1.00	2.07	3.07	0.80	2.22	3.02	1.28	2.62	3.90
15. अन्य कार्यक्रम	15. Other Programmes	2205	5.31	3.85	9.16	4.79	4.26	9.05	3.59	5.21	8.80
		3601	...	0.85	0.85	...	0.43	0.43	...	0.44	0.44
		3602	...	0.01	0.01	...	...	...	...	0.01	0.01
जोड़		*Total*	*5.31*	*4.71*	*10.02*	*4.79*	*4.69*	*9.48*	*3.59*	*5.66*	*9.25*
जोड़-अभिलेखागार और संग्रहालय	**Total- Archives and Museums**		**26.12**	**50.79**	**76.91**	**24.00**	**34.51**	**58.51**	**26.65**	**60.01**	**86.66**
पुस्तकालय	**Libraries**										
16. राष्ट्रीय पुस्तकालय, कलकत्ता	16. National Library , Calcutta	2205	1.40	2.32	3.72	0.87	2.33	3.20	1.40	2.46	3.86
17. अन्य पुस्तकालय	17. Other Libraries	2205	3.27	1.47	4.74	2.86	1.49	4.35	2.68	2.50	5.18
		3601	0.05	0.14	0.19	0.01	0.15	0.16	0.05	0.16	0.21
जोड़		*Total*	*3.32*	*1.61*	*4.93*	*2.87*	*1.64*	*4.51*	*2.73*	*2.66*	*5.39*
जोड़-पुस्तकालय	**Total-Libraries**		**4.72**	**3.93**	**8.65**	**3.74**	**3.97**	**7.71**	**4.13**	**5.12**	**9.25**
18. अन्य कार्यक्रम	18. Other Programmes	2205	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़-कला और संस्कृति	**Total-Art &Culture**		**50.49**	**67.93**	**118.42**	**50.52**	**47.77**	**98.29**	**54.52**	**79.21**	**133.73**
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***50.95***	***70.03***	***120.98***	***50.93***	***49.95***	***100.88***	***54.90***	***81.71***	***136.61***

ग. आयोजना परिव्यय*	C. Plan Outlay*	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
1. कला और संस्कृति	1. Art and Culture	22205	57.49	...	57.49	55.48	...	55.48	66.82	...	66.82
2. सचिवालय-सामाजिक सेवाएं	2. Secretariat - Social Services	22251	0.46	...	0.46	0.41	...	0.41	0.38	...	0.38
जोड़		**Total**	**57.95**	**...**	**57.95**	**55.89**	**...**	**55.89**	**67.20**	**...**	**67.20**
मांग संख्या नं. 75	Demand No. 75		0.82	...	0.82	0.10		0.10	...		...
मांग संख्या नं. 76	Demand No. 76		6.18	...	6.18	4.86		4.86	12.30		12.30
जोड़		**Total**	**7.00**	**...**	**7.00**	**4.96**	**...**	**4.96**	**12.30**	**...**	**12.30**

इसमें विकास मंत्रालय की निर्माण कार्य परिव्यय के लिए शामिल की गई व्यवस्था शामिल है ।
* Inclusive of Works Outlay in the Ministry of Urban Development

1. **सचिवालय-सामाजिक सेवाएं :** इसमें सचिवालय से व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था है।

1. **Secretariat-Social Services** : Provides for secretariat expenditure.

2. **क्षेत्रीय सांस्कृतिक केन्द्रः** इस योजना का मुख्य उद्देश्य उन सांस्कृतिक सम्बन्धों पर बल देना है, जो क्षेत्रीय और भाषायी सीमाओं से परे हेते हैं । ये केन्द्र न केवल विभिन्न राज्यों की संस्कृति के स्वरूप और शैलियों को प्रतिबिम्बित करेंगे बल्ति समूचे देश की मिश्रित संस्कृति का संयुक्त रूप से प्रतिनिधित्व करेंगे ।

3. **संगीत नाटक अकादमीः** संगीत नाटक अकादमी की स्थापना सन् 1953 में अभिनय कलाओं के संवर्धन के लिए की गई थी । यह अकादमी भारतीय संगीत, नृत्य तथा नाटकों के संबर्धन एवं विकास के लिए, अभिनय कलाओं में प्रशिक्षण के स्तर को बनाए रखने के लिए, संगीत नृत्य तथा नाटकों के विभिन्न रूपों के संबंध में सामग्रियों के संरक्षण, पूनरूद्धार, प्रलेखन तथा प्रचार के लिए और प्रतिभाशाली कलाकारों को सम्मान प्रदान करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर कार्य करती है ।

4. **ललित कला अकादमीः** यह एक राष्ट्रीय संगठन है जो रचनात्मक दृश्य कला के क्षेत्र में कार्यकलापों के प्रोत्साहित और समन्वित करता है और इस प्रकार देश की सांस्कृतिक एकता को बढ़ावा देता है ।

5. **अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कला और सांस्कृतिक प्रदर्शनियाः-** प्रदर्शनियों, अभिनय कलाओं की प्रस्तुति, फिल्मों, गोष्ठियों आदि के माध्यम से देश की छवि को विदेशों में प्रस्तुत करने के लिए भारत महोत्सवों का आयोजन किया जाता है । जिन देशों में हमारे देश के महोत्सव आयोजित किए जाते हैं, लोगों के आपसी सम्पर्क को बढ़ाने की दृष्टि से उन देशों को भी भारत में महोत्सव आयोजित करने के लिए आमंत्रित किया जाता है । जापान मास और भारत में सोवियत महोत्सव आयोजित किए जाने के बाद, भारत में फ्रांस महोत्सव 3 फरवरी, 1989 से प्रारम्भ हुआ जिसका समापन जनवरी, 1990 में हुआ । एक भारत महोत्सव 1991 में पश्चिमी जर्मनी में आयोजित किया जाएगा । भारत में स्वीडन का महोत्सव, सितम्बर,1990 में आरंभ होंगे ।

6. **इन्दिरा गाधी राष्ट्रीय कला केन्द्रः-** वर्ष 1985 में कला विभाग की संरचना इंदिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय कला केन्द्र (आई.जी.एस.सी.ए) की स्थापना के लिए की गई थी । इंदिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय कला केन्द्र को स्वायत्त ट्रस्ट के रूप में स्थापना होने के बाद, नई दिल्ली में केन्द्रीय संदर्श क्षेत्रों में इंदिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय कला केन्द्र के भवन परिसर के निर्माण के लिए लगभग 23 एकड़ भूमि का आबंटन किया गया । एक भवन समिति के निर्देशों के अंतर्गत इस के भवन परिसर के निर्माण के लिए कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं । संस्थान की अनुयन संकल्पित योजना को मूर्त व ठोस रूप देने के लिए बहुत से तरीकों से कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है । पहले ही, अंतरिक्ष - आंतरिक व वाहृय, तथा 'अकारा' सुलेखन की आधारभूत परिकल्पना पर दो उत्कृष्ट अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सेमिनार व प्रदर्शिनियां आयोजित की जा चुकी हैं । आधारभूत संकल्पनाओं के शब्दकोष तथा कला के मूल पाठ्यक्रमों का प्रकाशन आरंभ हो चुका है तथा साठ हजार खंडों वाले एक पुस्तकालय की स्थापना हो चुकी है तथा सांस्कृतिक परम्पराओं पर आधारित कम्पयूटर डाटा तैयार हो चुका है ।

7. **साहित्य अकादमीः** की स्थापना भारतीय साहित्य के विकास तथा उच्च साहित्यिक मानकों को स्थापित करने, सभी भारतीय भाषाओं में साहित्यिक कार्यकलापों को प्रोत्साहित करने तथा उनमें समन्वय स्थापित करने और उनके माध्यम से देश की सांस्कृतिक एकता को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए की गई है ।

8. **अन्यः** इसमें राष्ट्रीय आधुनिक कला वीथी, केन्द्रीय उच्च तिब्बती अध्ययन संस्थान, वाराणसी, राष्ट्रीय नाट्य विद्यालय, एशियाटिक सोसाइटी, गांधी स्मृति और दर्शन समिति आदि पर व्यय या उनके अनुदानों की व्यवस्था की गई है । इसमें विभिन्न अन्य योजनाओं जैसे उत्कृष्ट कलाकारों को छात्रवृत्तियों/फेलोशिप, पुस्तकों का संवर्धन, प्रतिनिधि मंडल भेजने शताब्दी तथा वर्षगांठ आयोजित करने, भवन अनुदान, नृत्य, नाट्य-कला, रंगशाला आदि के लिए भी व्यवस्था की गई है।

9. **प्राचीन स्मारकों का संरक्षणः** इसके अन्तर्गत केन्द्र द्वारा सुरक्षित ऐतिहासिक स्मारकों के परिरक्षण और संरक्षण के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है।

10. **भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण :** भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण विभाग की स्थापना 1861 में देश में पुरातत्वीय अवशेषों का सर्वेक्षण करने के मूल उद्देश्य से की गई थी । इसके मुख्य कार्य केन्द्र द्वारा सुरक्षित स्मारकों और स्थलों का संरक्षण, स्मारकों और स्थलों में स्थित उद्यानों का अनुरक्षण, मूर्तियों, स्मारकों और अन्य कलाकृतियों का रासायनिक परिरक्षण और पुरातत्वीय संग्रहालयों का अनुरक्षण करना है ।

11. **राष्ट्रीय अभिलेखागारः** भारत का राष्ट्रीय अभिलेखागार भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों और विभागों के स्थायी प्रकृति के पुराने रिकार्ड रखने का केन्द्रीय भंडार है । यह ऐतिहासिक अनुसंधान के लिए भी सुविधाएं

2. **Zonal Culture Centres** : The main objective underlying the scheme is to emphasise the cultural linkages that extend beyond territorial and linguistic boundaries. These centres would reflect not only the forms and styles of different States but would represent jointly the composite culture of the country.

3. **Sangeet Natak Akademi** : The Sangeet Natak Akademi was set up in 1953 for the promotion of performing arts. The Akademi acts at the national level for the promotion and growth of Indian music, dance and drama; for the maintenance of standards of training in the performing arts; for the revival, preservation, documentation and dissemination of materials relating to various forms of music, dance and drama and for the recognition of outstanding artists.

4. **Lalit Kala Akademi** : is a national organisation to foster and coordinate activities in the sphere of creative visual arts and promote thereby the cultural unity of the country.

5. **International Art and Culture Exhibitions** : The Festivals of India are organised to present the image of the country abroad through exhibitions, performing arts, films, seminars etc. Reciprocal festivals of the countries where our festivals are held, are also received and held in India with a view to increasing the people to people contact. After a Japan month and Festival of USSR in India, Festival of France started in India on 3rd February, 1989 and concluded in January, 1990. A Festival of India in West Germany will be held in 1991, while the return festival of Sweden in India is scheduled to start in Sept., 1990.

6. **Indira Gandhi National Centre for Arts** : The Department of Arts was created in 1985 for setting up the Indira Gandhi National Centre for Arts (IGNCA). After the IGNCA was set up as an autonomous Trust, land measuring about 23 acres was allotted in the Central Vista areas in New Delhi for construction of the building complex of the IGNCA. The steps are being taken for construction of its building complex under the directions of a Building Committee. The unique conceptual plan of the institution has been concretized and materialised in many significant ways. Already two outstanding international exhibitions and seminars have been held on fundamental concepts of 'Space-Inner and Outer' and 'Akara' calligraphy. An important programme of publication of lexicon of fundamental concepts and original texts of the Arts has begun and a library of sixty thousands volumes established and computer data base for cultural heritage evolved.

7. **Sahitya Akademi** : has been set up for the development of Indian letters and to set high literary standards; to foster and coordinate literary activities in all the Indian languages and to promote through them the cultural unity of the country.

8. **Others**: Include provision for expenditure on or grants to National Gallery of Modern Art, Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies, Varanasi, National School of Drama, Asiatic Society, Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti etc. Provision is also there for various other schemes viz: scholarship/fellowship to outstanding artists, promotion of books, organising delegations, centenaries and anniversaries, building grants, assistance to Dance, Drama and Theatre etc.

9. **Conservation of Ancient Monuments** : Provision has been made for the preservation and conservation of Centrally protected historical monuments.

10. **Archaeological Survey of India** : The Archaelogical Survey of India was set up in1861 with the primary object of surveying antiquarian remains in the country. Its main functions are: preservation of centrally protected monuments and sites, maintenance of gardens at monuments and sites, chemical preservation of sculptures, monuments and other works of art and maintenance of archaeological museums.

11. **National Archives** : The National Archives of India is the central repository of non-current records of enduring value belonging to the Ministries and Departments of the Government of India. It also

प्रदान करता है । इसका भोपाल में एक क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय और जयपुर तथा पांडिचेरी में अभिलेख केन्द्र है ।

12. **राष्ट्रीय संग्रहालय :** इसमें राष्ट्रीय संग्रहालय, नई दिल्ली, भारतीय संग्रहालय, कलकत्ता, सालार जंग संग्रहालय, हैदराबाद, और राष्ट्रीय मानव संग्रहालय, भोपाल शामिल हैं । संग्रहालय के लिए कला निधियों तथा पुराकालीन वस्तुओं के अधिग्रहण के लिए बजट अनुमान 1990-91 में 20 करोड़ रूपए की व्यवस्था शामिल है।

13. **राष्ट्रीय विज्ञान संग्रहालय परिषद, कलकत्ता :** इसका काम प्रदर्शनियों और विचार-गोष्ठियों के आयोजन द्वारा विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी को लोकप्रिय बनाना, विज्ञान शिक्षकों, विद्यार्थियों, युवा उद्यमियों, तकनीशियनों आदि के लिए प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम आदि बनाना है । अन्य कतिपय स्थानों में लघु केन्द्रों के अतिरिक्त कलकत्ता, बंगलोर और बम्बई में परिषद के संग्रहालय/केन्द्र हैं ।

14. **भारतीय नृतत्वशास्त्रीय सर्वेक्षण :** 1945 में इसकी स्थापना नृतत्वशास्त्र और संबद्ध विषयों के क्षेत्र में वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान को बढ़ावा देने के लिए की गई थी. यह नृतत्व शास्त्र और संबद्ध विषयों के क्षेत्र में अन्य संगठनों के सहयोग से कार्य करता है । यह भारतीय जनसंख्या पर जैव-सांस्कृतिक अन्वेषण का कार्य करता है और वैज्ञानिक रूचि के दस्तावेजों का संग्रह और परिरक्षण करता है ।

15. **अन्य कार्यक्रम :** इसमें विक्टोरिया मेमोरियल हाल, कलकत्ता, सांस्कृतिक संपत्ति के संरक्षण के लिए राष्ट्रीय अनुसंधान प्रयोगशाला, लखनऊ, केन्द्रीय पुरातत्व संग्रहालय और पुरातत्वीय खोज और खुदाई कार्यों, नेहरू स्मारक संग्रहालय एवं पुस्तकालय, नयी दिल्ली और इलाहाबाद संग्रहालय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

16. **राष्ट्रीय पुस्कालय (नेशनल लाइब्रेरी), कलकत्ता:** यह भारत और विदेशों में भारत के संबंध में प्रकाशित सभी पाठ्य और सूचना सामग्री के भंडारण के एक प्रमुख केन्द्र के रूप में कार्य करता है । यहां फारसी, संस्कृत, अरबी और तमिल पांडुलिपियों तथा दुर्लभ पुस्तकों का अमूल्य और विशाल संग्रह है । यह पुस्तक और समाचारपत्र परिदान (सार्वजनिक पुस्तकालयों) अधिनियम, 1954 के अधीन आदाता पुस्तकालय और दक्षिण एशिया में निक्षेप पुस्तकालय है । इस पुस्तकालय ने 50 देशों के 144 संस्थानों से आदान-प्रदान संबंध भी स्थापित कर रखा है ।

17. **अन्य पुस्तकालय :** इनमें केन्द्रीय संदर्भ पुस्तकालय, कलकत्ता, केन्द्रीय पुस्तकालय, बम्बई, इंडियन काउंसिल आफ वर्ल्ड अफेयर्स लाइब्रेरी, नई दिल्ली, दिल्ली पब्लिक लाइब्रेरी, दिल्ली, राजा राम मोहन राय लाइब्रेरी फाउंडेशन, कलकत्ता और केन्द्रीय सचिवालय पुस्तकालय, नई दिल्ली शामिल हैं ।

provides facilities for historical research. It has a Regional Office at Bhopal and Record Centres at Jaipur and Pondicherry.

12. **National Museums:** This includes the National Museum, New Delhi, Indian Museum Calcutta, Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad and Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya Bhopal. B.E. 1990-91 includes Rs.20 crores for the acquisition of art treasures and antique objects for the museums.

13. **National Council of Science Museums, Calcutta** : to popularise science and technology by organising exhibitions and seminars, training programmes for science teachers, students, young entrepreneurs, technicians etc. The Council has museums/centres at Calcutta, Bangalore and Bombay, besides small centres at certain other places.

14. **Anthropological Survey of India** : Established in 1945 for the advancement of scientific research in anthropology and allied disciplines, it collaborates with other organisations in the field of anthropology and allied disciplines. It conducts bio-cultural investigation on Indian population, collects and preserves documents of scientific interest.

15. **Other Programmes** : This provides for Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta,National Research Laboratory for Conservation of Cultural Property, Lucknow, Central Archaeological Museums and Archaeological Explorations and Excavations, Nehru Memorial Museum & Library, New Delhi and Allahabad Museum.

16. **National Library, Calcutta** : serves as a prominent repository of all reading and information materials produced in India as well as abroad concerning India. It has a rich collection of Persian, Sanskrit, Arabic and Tamil manuscripts and also rare books. It is the recipient library under the Delivery of Books and Newspapers (Public Libraries) Act, 1954 and the repository library in South Asia. The National Library is also maintaining exchange relations with 144 institutions in 50 countries.

17. **Other Libraries** : These include Central Reference Library, Calcutta, Central Library, Bombay, Indian Council of World Affairs Library, New Delhi, Delhi Public Library, Delhi, Raja Ram Mohan Roy Library Foundation, Calcutta and Central Secretariat Library, New Delhi.

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.50

महिला और बाल विकास विभाग Department of Women and Child Development

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1989-90 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1989-90 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1990-91 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		259.00	15.18	274.18	258.70	17.18	275.88	328.60	37.99	366.59
पूंजी	*Capital*		2.00	...	2.00	2.00	...	2.00	1.00	...	1.00
जोड़	**Total**		**261.00**	**15.18**	**276.18**	**260.70**	**17.18**	**277.88**	**329.60**	**37.99**	**367.59**
1. सचिवालय-सामाजिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-Social Services	2251	0.50	1.17	1.67	0.30	1.17	1.47	...	1.75	1.75
सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण	***Social Security & Welfare***										
बाल कल्याण और महिला कल्याण	**Child Welfare & Women's Welfare**										
2. एकीकृत बाल विकास सेवाएं	2. Integrated Child Development Services	2235	9.05	...	9.05	9.05	...	9.05	33.73	...	33.73
		3601	180.85	...	180.85	180.80	...	180.80	233.84	...	233.84
		3602	0.68	...	0.68	0.68	...	0.68	0.73	...	0.73
जोड़		*Total*	*190.58*	...	*190.58*	*190.53*	...	*190.53*	*268.30*	...	*268.30*
3. दिवस पोषण केन्द्र	3. Day Care Centre	2235	11.75	3.62	15.37	11.75	3.62	15.37	...	15.55	15.55
4. बालवाड़ी पोषाहार कार्यक्रम	4. Balwadi Nutrition Programme	2235	...	3.67	3.67	...	3.67	3.67	...	3.67	3.67
5. संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाल आपात निधि (युनिसेफ) को अंशदान	5. Contribution to UNICEF	2235	...	2.98	2.98	...	2.98	2.98	...	2.98	2.98
6. प्रारम्भिक बाल-शिक्षा स्वयं सेवी संगठनों को सहायता	6. Early Childhood Education-Assistance to Voluntary Organisations	2235	2.75	0.26	3.01	2.75	0.26	3.01	...	3.02	3.02
7. अन्य योजनाएं	7. Other Schemes	2235	1.61	1.40	3.01	1.56	1.40	2.96	3.15	2.02	5.17
जोड़-बाल कल्याण	**Total-Child Welfare**		**206.69**	**11.93**	**218.62**	**206.59**	**11.93**	**218.52**	**271.45**	**27.24**	**298.69**
8. महिला शिक्षा के लिए संक्षिप्त पाठ्यक्रम	8. Condensed Courses for Women Education	2235	3.00	...	3.00	3.00	...	3.00	6.00	...	6.00
9. कामकाजी महिलाओं के लिए होस्टल	9. Hostels for Working Women	2235	5.00	...	5.00	5.00	...	5.00	6.00	...	6.00
10. रोजगार कार्यक्रम को समर्थन	10. Support to Employment Programme	2235	1.00	...	1.00	1.00	...	1.00	4.30	...	4.30
11. अतिरिक्त लाभ प्राप्तकर्ताओं के लिए पूरक पोषाहार	11. Supplementary Nutrition for Additional Beneficiaries	2235	0.55	...	0.55	0.55	...	0.55	0.45	...	0.45
		3601	27.40	...	27.40	27.40	...	27.40	19.50	...	19.50
		3602	0.05	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.05
जोड़		*Total*	*28.00*	...	*28.00*	*28.00*	...	*28.00*	*20.00*	...	*20.00*
12. सामाजिक-आर्थिक कार्यक्रम	12. Socio-economic Programmes	2235	3.00	...	3.00	3.00	...	3.00	4.00	...	4.00
13. केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण बोर्ड	13. Central Social Welfare Board	2235	8.00	1.75	9.75	8.00	1.75	9.75	8.00	7.96	15.96
14. प्रशिक्षण एवं उत्पादन केन्द्र	14. Training-cum-Production Centres	2235	2.00	...	2.00	2.00	...	2.00	2.00	...	2.00
15. अन्य कार्यक्रम	15. Other Programmes	2235	1.66	0.33	1.99	1.66	2.33	3.99	6.62	1.04	7.66
		3601	0.14	...	0.14	0.14	...	0.14	0.20	...	0.20
		3602	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.03	...	0.03
		4235	2.00	...	2.00	2.00	...	2.00	1.00	...	1.00
जोड़		*Total*	*3.81*	*0.33*	*4.14*	*3.81*	*2.33*	*6.14*	*7.85*	*1.04*	*8.89*
जोड़-महिला कल्याण	**Total-Women's Welfare**		**53.81**	**2.08**	**55.89**	**53.81**	**4.08**	**57.89**	**58.15**	**9.00**	**67.15**
जोड़- सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण	**Total-Social Security & Welfare**		**260.50**	**14.01**	**274.51**	**260.40**	**16.01**	**276.41**	**329.60**	**36.24**	**365.84**
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***261.00***	***15.18***	***276.18***	***260.70***	***17.18***	***277.88***	***329.60***	***37.99***	***367.59***

ग. आयोजना परिव्यय C. Plan Outlay

		विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
1. सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण	1. Social Security and Welfare	22235	260.50	...	260.50	260.40	...	260.40	329.60	...	329.60
2. सचिवालय-सामाजिक सेवाएं	2. Secretariat - Social Services	22251	0.50	...	0.50	0.30	...	0.30	...	...	...
जोड़	**Total**		**261.00**	**...**	**261.00**	**260.70**	**...**	**260.70**	**329.60**	**...**	**329.60**

1. **सचिवालय-सामाजिक सेवाएं :** इस विभाग के अन्तर्गत सचिवालय के व्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है।

2. **एकीकृत बाल विकास सेवाएं :** इस योजना का उद्देश्य छः वर्ष की आयु से कम आयु के शिशुओं, गर्भवती स्त्रियों और बच्चों को दूध पिलाने वाली माताओं के लिए स्वास्थ्य, पोषाहार तथा शैक्षणिक सेवाओं के एकीकृत पैकेज की व्यवस्था करना है। इस पैकेज में पूरक पोषाहार, रोगमुक्ति, स्वास्थ्य संबंधी जांच, विशेषज्ञ चिकित्सकों को रोगी सौंपे जाने की सेवाओं, पोषाहार और स्वास्थ्य संबंधी शिक्षा तथा अनौपचारिक स्कूल पूर्व शिक्षा शामिल है। इस योजना को राज्यों की सरकारों/संघीय राज्य क्षेत्र के प्रशासनों के माध्यम से कार्यान्वित किया जाता है। अब तक 2236 एकीकृत शिशु विकास सेवा केन्द्रों की मंजूरी दी गई है। राज्य क्षेत्र

1. **Secretariat - Social Services** : Provides for the secretariat expenditure of the Department.

2. **Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)** : The scheme aims at providing integrated package of health, nutrition and educational services to children below six years, pregnant women and lactating mothers. The package comprises supplementary nutrition, immunisation, health check-up, referral services, nutrition & health education and non-formal pre-school education. The scheme is implemented through the State Governments/U.T. Administrations. So far, 2236 ICDS projects have been sanctioned. In addition, 200 ICDS projects have been taken up in the State sector.

में इसके अलावा 200 एकीकृत शिशु विकास सेवा परियोजना शुरू की गई है। शिशु विकास परियोजना अधिकारियों और अन्य कार्यकर्ताओं के प्रशिक्षण के लिए एक व्यापक प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम शुरू कर दिया गया है। पिछड़े हुए राज्यों में आन्ध्र प्रदेश, बिहार, मध्य प्रदेश और उड़ीसा में पोषाहार तत्वों की कमी के लिए एकीकृत बाल विकास सेवा परियोजना को विश्व बैंक दो चरणों में सहायता देगा ।

The provision covers a comprehensive training programme for Child Development Project Officers and other functionaries. The world Bank assisted ICDS Project will cover identified nutritionally deficient backward areas in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa in two phases.

3. **दिवस पोषण केन्द्र :** ये केन्द्र श्रमिकों के असंगठित क्षेत्र से संबद्ध निर्धन, कारोबार करने वाली और बीमार स्त्रियों के बच्चों (0-5 वर्ष की आयु तक के) को पोषण की सेवाएं प्रदान करने के कार्य में व्यस्त ऐच्छिक संगठनों की सहायता करने के लिए बनाए गए हैं। इस योजना के अधीन जो बाल सुश्रूषा सदन चलाए जाते हैं, ऐसे बच्चों ,जिनके अभिभावक कार्य स्थलों पर होते हैं अथवा बीमारी के कारण अक्षम होते हैं और उनकी देखभाल करने में असमर्थ होते है, के स्वास्थ्य निरीक्षण, पूरक पोषाहार, डाक्टरी जांच तथा रोगमुक्ति उपचार आदि की व्यवस्था भी करते हैं। केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण बोर्ड से सहायता प्राप्त ऐच्छिक संगठनों के जरिए इस योजना को कार्यान्वित किया जाए ।

3. **Day Care Centre** : The scheme is to assist voluntary organisations engaged in providing services for children (0-5 years) of poor, working and ailing women belonging mainly to the non-organised sector of labourers. The creches run under the scheme also provide health care, supplementary nutrition, medical check-up and immunisation etc. to the children, whose parents are away at work sites or are incapacitated due to sickness and are unable to look after them. The scheme is being implemented through the Central Social Welfare Board with the help of Voluntary Organisations.

4. **बालवाड़ी पोषाहार कार्यक्रम :** केन्द्रीय सरकार से सहायता अनुदान प्राप्त करने वाले ऐच्छिक संगठनों के जरिए कार्यान्वित किया जाने वाला यह कार्यक्रम 2.29 लाख बच्चों के लिए पोषाहार की व्यवस्था करता है, जोकि 3-5 वर्ष की आयु के बीच के आयु वर्ग में हैं और 5 राष्ट्रीय स्तर के संगठनों द्वारा संचालित बालवाड़ियों में जाते हैं।

4. **Balwadi Nutrition Programme** : This programme implemented through voluntary organisations with grants-in-aid from the Central Government covers 2.29 lakh children in the age group of 3 to 5 years attending balwadis run by 5 National level organisations.

5. **संयुक्त राष्ट्रीय अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाल आपात निधि (यूनीसेफ) को अंशदान :** संयुक्त राष्ट्र अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाल आपात निधि में भारत द्वारा दिए जाने वाले अंशदान और नई दिल्ली में इसके कार्यालय के प्रशासनिक व्यय की पूर्ति के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

5. **Contribution to UNICEF :** Provision has been made for meeting expenditure on India's contribution to the UNICEF and administrative expenditure of its office in New Delhi.

6. **प्राम्भिक बाल शिक्षा :** इस योजना का उद्देश्य प्राथमिक शिक्षा के आधार का विस्तार करने और समर्थन देने के लिए ग्रामीण और पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में अलाभान्वित वर्गों के लिए पूर्व स्कूल शिक्षा की व्यवस्था करना है। स्कूल बच्चों की देखभाल के लिए प्रारम्भिक बाल शिक्षा केन्द्रों की स्थापना की गई है।

6. **Early Childhood Education:** The scheme intends to provide pre-school education for the disadvantaged sections in rural and backward areas to broad-base and support elementary education. Early childhood education centres are set up to take care of school children.

7. **अन्य योजनाएं :** इनके अन्तर्गत, मुख्य रूप से, बालसेविका तथा शिशु सदनों के कार्मिकों के प्रशिक्षण संबंधी कार्यक्रमों के लिए आवश्यक राशियों और शिशु पोषाहार के लिए प्राप्त शुल्क मुक्त सहायता को संभालने तथा उसकी निकासी करने विविध गतिविधियों के लिए ऐच्छिक संगठनों को सहायता । राष्ट्रीय सरकारी सहयोग तथा बाल विकास संस्थान एक निकाय हैं जो एकीकृत बाल विकास सेवाओं के क्षेत्र में इस के कार्यकर्ताओं के लिए प्रशिक्षण विचार-गोष्ठी तथा सम्मेलन के आयोजन की व्यवस्थाएं शामिल हैं ।

7. **Other Schemes** : These include, mainly, provision for Balsevika & Creches Workers Training Programme, handling clearance of duty-free aid material for child nutrition and assistance to voluntary organisations for miscellaneous activities. National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development is a body for training of ICDS functionaries and for organising seminars and conferences in the field of ICDS.

8. **स्त्रियों की शिक्षा के लिए संक्षिप्त पाठ्यक्रम :** इन का उद्देश्य यह है कि स्त्रियों को अपनी शिक्षा पूरी करने और प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करके बाद में नौकरियां हासिल करने के योग्य बनाया जाए। इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत ऐच्छिक संगठनों को प्रारंभिक/मिडिल/उच्च स्कूली स्तर की परीक्षाओं के लिए पाठ्यक्रमों का आयोजन करने के प्रयोजन से अनुदान दिए जाते है।

8. **Condensed Courses for Women's Education** : The objective is to enable women to complete their education and acquire training and later employment. Under this programme voluntary organisations are given grants to conduct courses for primary/middle/higher school level examinations.

9. **कामकाजी महिलाओं के लिए होस्टल :** नौकरी करने वाली महिलाओं के लिए स्थायी तथा सस्ते होस्टल भवनों के निर्माण के लिए स्वयं सेवी संगठनों को नौकरी करने वाली महिलाओं के लिए बने बनाए होस्टल भवनों की खरीद के लिए सहायता व्यवस्था दी जाएगी । वे स्त्रियां जिनकी आय 2500 रुपए (संचित निधि) से अधिक नहीं है वे ऐसे होस्टलों में रहने की पात्र हैं ।

9. **Hostels for Working Women** : Assistance is given to Voluntary Organisations for the construction of Working Women's hostels to provide stable and economical accommodation to working women and for the purchase of ready-built hostels for the purpose. Women, whose income does not acceed rupees 2,500 (consolidated) are eligible for hostel accommodation.

10. **रोजगार कार्यक्रम को समर्थन :** यह योजना प्रत्येक क्षेत्रों में महिलाओं की परियोजनाओं को हाथों में लेकर कृषि, पशु-पालन, डेरी, मीन उद्योग, हाथकरघा, दस्तकारी, खादी एवं ग्रामोद्योग और रेशम उद्योग के क्षेत्र में महिलाओं के कार्य तथा रोजगार को सुदृढ़ करने तथा विकास के कार्य करती है।

10. **Support to Employment Programme :** The Scheme intends to strengthen and improve women's work and employment in the areas of agriculture, animal husbandry, dairying, fisheries, handlooms, handicrafts, khadi and village industries and sericulture by taking up Women's Projects in each of these sectors.

11. **अतिरिक्त लाभ भोगियों के लिए पूरक पोषाहार कार्यक्रम :** पहली जनवरी 1986 से एक नई केन्द्र प्रायोजित योजना शुरू की गई है जिसके अन्तर्गत स्कूल प्रवेश पूर्व आयु के शिशुओं और धात्री/गर्भवती स्त्रियों को गेहूं से तैयार पूरक पोषाहार दिए जाने की व्यवस्था की गई है। इस नए कार्यक्रम का अभिप्राय अतिरिक्त लाभ जुटाने वालों, खास तौर पर आदिम

11. **Supplementary Nutrition for Additional Beneficiaries:** A new Centrally sponsored scheme of wheat based supplementary nutrition for pre-school children and nursing/expectant mothers was introduced from 1 January 1986. The new programme is meant to enlarge the scope of the existing nutrition programme by covering additional

सबंधी मौजूदा पोषाहार कार्यक्रमों की व्याप्ति के क्षेत्र को और विस्तृत करना है।

12. **सामाजिक एवं आर्थिक कार्यक्रम :** इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत, ऐच्छिक संगठनों को अनेक प्रकार के आय उत्पन्न करने वाले कार्यों को शुरू करने, जैसे कि लघु उद्योगों, हथकरघा, दस्तकारी, डेयरी, पशुपालन आदि कार्यों को चलाने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता उपलब्ध कराई जाती है, ताकि जरूरतमंद स्त्रियों, निर्धनों, विधवाओं और परित्यक्त स्त्रियों, को पूर्णकालिक अथवा अंशकालिक रोजगार दिलाया जा सके।

13. **केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण बोर्ड :** यह बोर्ड, खास तौर पर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में स्त्रियों और बच्चों के लिए कल्याण संबंधी सेवाओं की व्यवस्था करता है और बच्चों, अपंग व्यक्तियों, वृद्धों तथा कमजोर व्यक्तियों के कल्याण के लिए ऐच्छिक संगठनों को वित्तीय तथा तकनीकी सहायता भी उपलब्ध करांता है।

14. **प्रशिक्षण एवं उत्पादन केन्द्र :** यह केन्द्र समाज के कमजोर वर्गों से संबंध रखने वाली स्त्रियों को अ-परम्परागत व्यवसायों का प्रशिक्षण देने और तदोपरान्त उन सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों, निगमों तथा स्वायत निकायों में अनवरत आधार पर रोजगार दिलाने की व्यवस्था करते हैं। योजना को नार्वेजियन अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विकास एजेन्सी द्वारा धन राशि दी जाएगी।

15. **अन्य कार्यक्रम :** इन कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत, निर्धन स्त्रियों तथा बच्चों के कल्याण, स्त्रियों के आधारिक स्तर के संगठनों को सुद्रढ़ करने, स्त्रियों पर अत्याचार की रोकथाम के लिए शिक्षण कार्यों तथा अल्पावधिक निवासगृहों की स्थापना करने, सहायता देने के कार्यक्रम सम्मलित हैं। निराश्रय महिलाओं तथा बच्चों के कल्याण, महिला विकास निगम, राष्ट्रीय महिला संसाधन केन्द्र, लड़कियों के लिए सार्क वर्ष, सफल कार्यक्रमों के लिए स्वयंसेवी एजेन्सियों तथा महिलाओं के अधिकारों के लिए आयुक्त/अखिल भारतीय महिला आयोग को आर्थिक सहायता देने के कार्यक्रम शामिल हैं। इस में पूंजी को सम्मिलित करके राज्यों तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में महिला विकास निगम की स्थापना भी शामिल है। निगम महिलाओं को उन के उद्यम कौशल का विकास करने में सहायता करेगा।

beneficiaries, primarily in the tribal areas, urban slums and backward rural areas.

12. **Socio-economic Programmes** : Under this programme, financial assistance is extended to voluntary institutions to take up a wide variety of income generating activities like small industry, handloom, handicrafts, dairy, animal husbandry etc. with the object of providing opportunities of full time or part time work to needy women, destitutes, widows and deserted women.

13. **Central Social Welfare Board** : is to provide welfare services for women and children specially in rural areas and financial and technical assistance to voluntary organisations for the welfare of children, handicapped, aged and infirm.

14. **Training-cum-Production Centres** : The scheme is for training of women belonging to weaker sections in the non-traditional trades and then employing them on sustained basis. The scheme is funded by Norweyian Agency for International Development (NORAD).

15. **Other Programmes** : Include provisions for the welfare of destitute women and children, promotion and strengthening of grass root level women's organisations, education work for prevention of atrocities on women and assistance to voluntary organisations for setting up Short Stay Homes, welfare of destitute women and children, Women's Development Corporation, National Resource Centre for Women, the SAARC year of the Girl Child, 1990, Assistance to voluntary agencies for replication of successful programmes and Commissioner for Rights of Women/Statutory All India Commission on Women. It also includes provision for setting up of Women Development Corporation in States and Union Territories by way of capital participation. The Corporation helps women to develop their enterprenurial skill.

उद्योग मंत्रालय *MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY*

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.51

औद्योगिक विकास विभाग Department of Industrial Development

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1989-90 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1989-90 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1990-91 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		222.15	125.73	347.88	289.15	125.73	414.88	254.76	131.96	386.72
पूंजी	*Capital*		*118.15*	*157.37*	*275.52*	*118.15*	*157.37*	*275.52*	*125.72*	*151.40*	*277.12*
जोड़	**Total**		**340.30**	**283.10**	**623.40**	**407.30**	**283.10**	**690.40**	**380.48**	**283.36**	**663.84**
1. सचिवालय - आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-Economic Services	3451	0.15	4.30	4.45	0.10	4.47	4.57	0.15	4.65	4.80
उद्योग	**Industries**										
2. महानिदेशक तकनीकी विकास	2. Director General, Technical Development.	2852	...	3.40	3.40	...	3.68	3.68	...	3.80	3.80
3. औद्योगिक लागत और मूल्य ब्यूरो	3. Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices.	2852	0.60	1.15	1.75	0.30	1.15	1.45	0.75	1.21	1.96
4. नमक आयुक्त	4. Salt Commissioner	2852	0.25	3.19	3.44	0.10	3.19	3.29	0.25	3.42	3.67
5. राष्ट्रीय उत्पादकता परिषद	5. National Productivity Council.	2852	0.44	1.50	1.94	0.44	1.50	1.94	0.80	1.60	2.40
		6885	...	0.03	0.03	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.05	0.05
जोड़		*Total*	*0.44*	*1.53*	*1.97*	*0.44*	*1.55*	*1.99*	*0.80*	*1.65*	*2.45*
6. राष्ट्रीय डिजाइन संस्थान	6. National Institute of Design	2852	2.50	0.65	3.15	2.24	0.56	2.80	2.50	0.65	3.15
		6885	...	0.02	0.02	...	0.02	0.02	...	0.02	0.02
जोड़		*Total*	*2.50*	*0.67*	*3.17*	*2.24*	*0.58*	*2.82*	*2.50*	*0.67*	*3.17*
7. केन्द्रीय मशीन औजार संस्थान	7. Central Machine Tools Institute	2852	2.50	1.15	3.65	2.28	1.17	3.45	2.50	1.23	3.73
8. औद्योगिक शिक्षा अनुसंधान प्रशिक्षण	8. Industrial Education, Research & Training	2852	2.96	1.00	3.96	2.73	1.07	3.80	1.75	1.10	2.85
9. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग	9. International Cooperation										
9.01 संयुक्त राष्ट्र औद्योगिक विकास संगठन	9.01 United Nations Industrial Development Organisation	2852	...	1.80	1.80	...	2.00	2.00	...	2.25	2.25
9.02 अन्य	9.02 Others	2852	...	0.46	0.46	...	0.59	0.59	...	0.65	0.65
जोड़		*Total*	...	*2.26*	*2.26*	...	*2.59*	*2.59*	...	*2.90*	*2.90*
10. स्वचालित वाहन उद्योग का विकास और अनुसंधान	10. Research and Development of Automotive Industry	2852	2.50	6.40	8.90	2.00	3.65	5.65	0.60	6.15	6.75
11. राज्य व्यापार निगम को साबुन उद्योग द्वारा आयातित चरबीयुक्त अम्लों के कारण हुई हानियां पूरी करने के लिए भुगतान	11. Payment to STC. to cover losses due to imported fatty acids to soap industry	2852	...	2.00	2.00	...	2.00	2.00	...	...	...
उद्योगों और खनिजों के लिए अन्य परिव्यय - पिछड़े क्षेत्रों का विकास	**Other Outlays on Industries and Minerals - Development of Backward Areas**										
12. चुने हुए पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में नये औद्योगिक एककों के लिए आर्थिक सहायता	12. Subsidy to new industrial units in selected backward areas	2885	28.00	...	28.00	98.00	...	98.00	35.00	...	35.00
अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	**Other Administrative Services**										
13. विस्फोटक विभाग	13. Department of Explosives	2070	...	2.14	2.14	...	2.14	2.14	...	2.64	2.64
अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	**Other General Economic Services**										
14. महानियंत्रक, पेटेंट डिजाइन और व्यापार चिन्ह	14. Controller General of Patents, Designs & Trade Marks	3475	0.40	2.36	2.76	0.40	2.36	2.76	0.50	2.90	3.40
15. आर्थिक सलाहकार	15. Economic Adviser	3475	...	0.47	0.47	...	0.46	0.46	0.10	0.50	0.60
ग्रामोद्योग और लघु उद्योग	**Village and Small Industries**										
लघु उद्योग	**Small-Scale Industries**										
16. लघु उद्योगों का विकास आयुक्त	16. Development Commissioner for Small-Scale Industries	2851	0.12	1.98	2.10	0.15	2.15	2.30	0.40	2.25	2.65
17. लघु उद्योगों के विकास के लिए राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्योग निगम को अनुदान	17. Grants to National Small Industries Corpn. for development of Small Scale Industries	2851	4.80	4.41	9.21	4.75	4.40	9.15	5.30	4.50	9.80
18. ऋण गारंटी योजना	18. Credit Guarantee Scheme	2851	4.00	...	4.00	5.00	...	5.00	5.00	...	5.00
19. अन्य लघु उद्योग योजनाएं	19. Other Small-Scale Industries Schemes	2851	9.59	14.43	24.02	9.71	15.00	24.71	15.20	16.82	32.02
		3601	5.35	...	5.35	4.72	...	4.72	4.42	...	4.42
		3602	0.32	...	0.32	0.26	...	0.26	0.21	...	0.21
		4851	1.17	...	1.17	1.17	...	1.17	1.24	...	1.24
		6851	0.02	...	0.02	0.02	...	0.02	0.02	...	0.02
		7601	0.46	...	0.46	0.46	...	0.46	0.46	...	0.46
		7602	0.02	...	0.02	0.02	...	0.02	0.02	...	0.02
जोड़		*Total*	*16.93*	*14.43*	*31.36*	*16.36*	*15.00*	*31.36*	*21.57*	*16.82*	*38.39*
20. शिक्षित बेरोजगारों को स्व-रोजगार प्रदान करने की योजना	20. Scheme for providing self-employment for educated unemployed	2851	60.00	...	60.00	60.00	...	60.00	57.00	...	57.00

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1989-90 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1989-90 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1990-91 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग	**Khadi & Village Industries**										
21. खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग	21. Khadi and Village Industries Commission										
21.01 खादी उद्योग	21.01 Khadi Industries	2851	37.30	37.00	74.30	37.30	38.50	75.80	50.30	39.00	89.30
21.02 अन्य ग्रामोद्योग	21.02 Other Village Industries	2851	15.70	...	15.70	15.70	...	15.70	20.70	...	20.70
जोड़		*Total*	*53.00*	*37.00*	*90.00*	*53.00*	*38.50*	*91.50*	*71.00*	*39.00*	*110.00*
22. नारियल जटा उद्योग	22. Coir Industries	2851	4.25	1.05	5.30	4.25	1.05	5.30	5.90	1.15	7.05
		3601	0.26	...	0.26	0.26	...	0.26	0.26	...	0.26
		3602	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01
		6851	...	0.04	0.04	...	0.04	0.04	...	0.05	0.05
		7601	0.55	...	0.55	0.55	...	0.55	0.55	...	0.55
		7602	0.03	...	0.03	0.03	...	0.03	0.03	...	0.03
जोड़		*Total*	*5.10*	*1.09*	*6.19*	*5.10*	*1.09*	*6.19*	*6.75*	*1.20*	*7.95*
23. जिला उद्योग केन्द्र	23. District Industries Centres	2851	0.30	...	0.30	0.30	...	0.30	0.50	...	0.50
		3601	18.00	...	18.00	18.30	...	18.30	18.60	...	18.60
		3602	0.50	...	0.50	0.20	...	0.20	0.20	...	0.20
		6851	0.05	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.05
		7601	2.50	...	2.50	2.50	...	2.50	2.50	...	2.50
		7602	0.15	...	0.15	0.15	...	0.15	0.15	...	0.15
जोड़		*Total*	*21.50*	...	*21.50*	*21.50*	...	*21.50*	*22.00*	...	*22.00*
24. ब्याज संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता	24. Interest Subsidies										
24.01 राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्योग निगम	24.01 National Small Industries Corp.	2851	0.20	...	0.20	0.20	...	0.20	0.20	...	0.20
24.02 खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग (खादी उद्योग)	24.02 Khadi and Village Industries Commission (Khadi Industries)	2851	8.00	23.00	31.00	8.00	23.00	31.00	12.00	23.00	35.00
24.03 खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग (अन्य ग्रामोद्योग)	24.03 Khadi and Village Industries Commission(Other Village Industries)	2851	7.00	11.00	18.00	7.00	11.00	18.00	8.00	11.00	19.00
जोड़		*Total*	*15.00*	*34.00*	*49.00*	*15.00*	*34.00*	*49.00*	*20.00*	*34.00*	*54.00*
जोड़		*Total*	*15.20*	*34.00*	*49.20*	*15.20*	*34.00*	*49.20*	*20.20*	*34.00*	*54.20*
25. सरकारी उद्यमों को आयोजना-भिन्न ऋण	25. Non-Plan Loans to Public Enterprises										
25.01 खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग	25.01 Khadi and Village Industries Commission	6851	...	157.00	157.00	...	157.00	157.00	...	151.00	151.00
25.02 राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्योग निगम	25.02 National Small Industries Corporation	6851	...	0.10	0.10	...	0.09	0.09	...	0.10	0.10
जोड़		Total	...	157.10	157.10	...	157.09	157.09	...	151.10	151.10
26. सरकारी उपक्रमों में निवेश	26. Investment in Public Enterprises	4851	6.00	...	6.00	6.00	...	6.00	6.50	...	6.50
		6851	107.00	...	107.00	107.00	...	107.00	114.00	...	114.00
जोड़		*Total*	*113.00*	...	*113.00*	*113.00*	...	*113.00*	*120.50*	...	*120.50*
27. अन्य योजनाएं	27. Other Schemes	2851	0.45	0.50	0.95	0.35	0.45	0.80	0.56	0.05	0.61
		2852	0.70	0.39	1.09	0.10	0.19	0.29	0.10	1.44	1.54
		3601	4.90	...	4.90	3.90	...	3.90	4.90	...	4.90
		3602	0.10	...	0.10	0.10	...	0.10	0.10	...	0.10
		4851	0.20	...	0.20	0.20	...	0.20	0.20	...	0.20
		6851	...	0.13	0.13	...	0.12	0.12	...	0.13	0.13
		6860	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.05	0.05
जोड़		*Total*	*6.35*	*1.07*	*7.42*	*4.65*	*0.81*	*5.46*	*5.86*	*1.67*	*7.53*
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***340.30***	***283.10***	***623.40***	***407.30***	***283.10***	***690.40***	***380.48***	***283.36***	***663.84***

ख. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश **B. Investment in Public Enterprises**

		विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total
ग्रामोद्योग और लघु उद्योग	**Village & Small Industries**										
26.01 राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्योग निगम	26.01 National Small Industries Corporation	12851	6.00	...	6.00	6.00	...	6.00	6.50	...	6.50
26.02 के.वी.आई.सी.-खादी उद्योग	26.02 KVIC - Khadi Industries	12851	37.00	...	37.00	37.00	...	37.00	40.00	...	40.00
26.03 के.वी.आई.सी.-अन्य ग्राम उद्योग	26.03 KVIC - Other Village Industries.	12851	70.00	...	70.00	70.00	...	70.00	74.00	...	74.00
26.04 अन्य निकाय/संस्थान	26.04 Other Bodies / Institutions	12875	...	0.41	0.41	...	0.41	0.41	...	...	...
जोड़		**Total**	**113.00**	**0.41**	**113.41**	**113.00**	**0.41**	**113.41**	**120.50**	**...**	**120.50**
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय *	**C. Plan Outlay ***										
1. ग्रामोद्योग और लघु उद्योग	1. Village & Small Industries	12851	296.00	...	296.00	296.22	...	296.22	332.23	...	332.23
2. इंजीनियरी उद्योग	2. Engineering Industries	12858	5.00	...	5.00	4.28	...	4.28	3.10	...	3.10
3. अन्य उद्योग	3. Other Industries	12875	12.45	0.41	12.86	9.91	0.41	10.32	11.15	...	11.15
4. उद्योगों और खनिजों पर अन्य परिव्यय	4. Other outlays on Industries & Minerals	12885	28.00	...	28.00	98.00	...	98.00	35.00	...	35.00
5. सचिवालय - आर्थिक सेवाएं	5. Secretariat - Economic Services	13451	0.15	...	0.15	0.10	...	0.10	0.15	...	0.15

(करोड़ रुपए In crores of rupees)

		विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
6. अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	6. Other General Economic Services	13475	0.40	...	0.40	0.40	...	0.40	0.60	...	0.60
जोड़	Total		342.00	0.41	342.41	408.91	0.41	409.32	382.23	...	382.23

* इसमें शहरी विकास मंत्रालय में प्रदान किए गए निर्माण कार्य परिव्यय शामिल है:-।

* *Inclusive of Works Outlay provided in the Demands of Ministry of Urban Development*

मांग संख्या 75	Demand No 75	12851	0.20	...	0.20	0.19	...	0.19	0.25	...	0.25
मांग संख्या 76	Demand No 76	12851	1.50	...	1.50	1.42	...	1.42	1.50	...	1.50
जोड़	Total		1.70	...	1.70	1.61	...	1.61	1.75	...	1.75

1. **सचिवालय** : इसमें औद्योगिक विकास विभाग के सचिवालय के व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

2. **महानिदेशक, तकनीकी विकास** : यह देश में उद्योगों के विनियंत्रित और एकीकृत विकास की सुनिश्चित व्यवस्था करने के लिए, केन्द्रीय सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालयों/विभागों, योजना आयोग और अलग-अलग उद्योगों के लिए, सरकारी तथा निजी दोनों क्षेत्रों के उद्योगों को औद्योगिक योजनाएं और नीतियां तैयार करने के काम में एक प्रमुख तकनीकी परामर्शदाता संगठन के रूप में काम करता है । यह निदेशालय आत्म निर्भरता को वांछित बढ़ावा देने के लिए प्रौद्योगिकीय विकास, औद्योगिक उत्पादकता, आयात नीतियों और आयात प्रतिस्थापन के संबंध में मामलों से संबंधित कामकाज करता है ।

3. **औद्योगिक लागत और कीमत ब्यूरो** : इसकी स्थापना 1970 में हुई थी और यह लागत घटाने, औद्योगिक कार्यकुशलता में सुधार लाने और औद्योगिक वस्तुओं के मूल्य निश्चित करने से संबंधित विभिन्न मुद्दों पर सरकार को सलाह देता है। औद्योगिक लागत और कीमत ब्यूरो को समन्वय अध्ययनों तथा आयोजना स्कीमों के रूप में शामिल ऊर्जा लेखा परीक्षा अध्ययनों का कार्य सौंपा गया है ।

4. **नमक आयुक्त** : यह संगठन केन्द्रीय उत्पाद और नमक अधिनियम, 1944 और नमक उपकर अधिनियम, 1953 और उनके अन्तर्गत बनाए गए नियमों का प्रशासन करने के लिए उत्तरदायी है । यह नमक और आयोडीन युक्त नमक से उत्पादन तथा वितरण और देश में उस के युक्तिसंगत वितरण को भी विनियमित करता है ।

5. **राष्ट्रीय उत्पादकता परिषद** : इसकी स्थापना 1958 में, उत्पादकता के प्रति जागरुकता पैदा करने और प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों, गोष्ठियों, उत्पादकता सर्वेक्षण, प्रयुक्त अनुसंधान आदि के माध्यम से विभिन्न क्षेत्रों और राष्ट्रीय अर्थव्यवस्था के लिए उत्पादकता सेवाएं प्रदान करने के लिए की गई थीं ।

6. **राष्ट्रीय डिजाइन संस्थान** : इसकी स्थापना, उद्योग में डिजाइन के प्रति रुचि पैदा करने और मिट्टी की बनी वस्तुओं के डिजाइन, उत्पादन डिजाइन, वेशभूषा डिजाइन और इर्गोनोमिक्स और दृश्य संचार जैसे औद्योगिक डिजाइनों के प्रशिक्षण, अनुसंधान और सेवाएं प्रदान करने के लिए की गई हैं । बजट में संस्थान के लिए सहायता-अनुदान की व्यवस्था है ।

7. **केन्द्रीय मशीनी औजार संस्थान** : यह एक प्रमुख अनुसंधान और विकास संगठन है जो मशीनी औजार और इंजीनियरी उद्योगों को नए डिजाइन और नियंत्रण प्रणालियों और विकास के क्षेत्र में प्रोटो-टाइप के मूल्यांकन और कला प्रौद्योगिकी की स्थिति के परीक्षण के सम्बन्ध में अनुसंधान करता है । धातु काटने और उत्पादन प्रौद्योगिकी के द्वारा तकनीकी सहायता प्रदान कर रहे है । यह उद्योग को प्रशिक्षण और तकनीकी जानकारी भी देता है।

8. **औद्योगिक शिक्षा, अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण** : इसके अन्तर्गत भारतीय प्लाइवुड उद्योग अनुसंधान संस्थान, भारतीय रबड़ विनिर्माता अनुसंधान संघ और केन्द्रीय लुग्दी और कागज अनुसंधान संस्थान को दिए जाने वाले अनुदान शामिल हैं।

9. **अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग** : इसके अन्तर्गत संयुक्त राष्ट्र औद्योगिक विकास संगठन और एशियाई उत्पादकता संगठन को अंशदान के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है।

10. **स्वचालित (आटोमोटिव) उद्योग का अनुसंधान और विकास** : इसके अन्तर्गत उद्योग के लिए आटोमोटिव इंजीनियरी जिसमें (i) उत्पादन का डिजाइन और विकास (ii) सड़क पर प्रयोग किए जाने की योग्यता, क्षमता और ईंधन कुशलता के लिए स्वचालित उपस्करों और सहायक उत्पादों का मूल्यांकन, और (iii) मानकीकरण तथा तकनीकी सूचना सेवाएं शामिल हैं, के अनुसंधान, विकास और उत्पाद की जांच के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल हैं ।

11. **साबुन उद्योग को आयातित फैटी एसिडों के कारण हुई हानियों की क्षतिपूर्ति के लिए राज्य व्यापार निगम को अदायगी** : इसके अन्तर्गत लघु उद्योग क्षेत्र के लिए आरक्षित लांड्री साबुन उद्योग को आयातित फैटी एसिड की उचित सस्ते दामों पर सप्लाई किए जाने के कारण हुई हानियों की प्रतिपूर्ति के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है।

12. **चुने हुए पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में नए औद्योगिक एककों को आर्थिक सहायता** : इस योजना के अन्तर्गत (i) राज्य सरकारों को सहायता ताकि प्रत्येक "बिना उद्योग

1. **Secretariat**: Provides for secretariat expenditure of the Department of Industrial Development.

2. **Director General, Technical Development:** Acts as the Principal Technical Advisory Organisation to various Ministries/Departments of the Central Government, Planning Commission and individual industries, both in the public and private sectors, in formulating industrial plans and policies to secure regulated and integrated development of industries in the country. It deals with matters pertaining to technological development, industrial productivity, import policies and import substitution to give desired thrust to self-reliance.

3. **Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices**: Set up in 1970, it advises Government on various issues pertaining to cost reduction, improvement in industrial efficiency and pricing of industrial commodities. BICP has also entrusted with Tariff Harmonisation and Energy Audit Studies included as Plan Scheme.

4. **Salt Commissioner**: The organisation is responsible for administration of Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944 and the Salt Cess Act, 1953 and the rules framed thereunder. It regulates the production, distribution of Salt including iodised Salt and rational distribution in the country.

5. **National Productivity Council**: was set up in 1958 for generating productivity consciousness and providing productivity services to various sectors and national economy through training programmes, seminars, productivity survey, applied research etc.

6. **National Institute of Design**: Set up to generate design consciousness in Industry and to provide training, research and service in Industrial designs like ceramic design, product design, apparel design and Ergonomics and Visual Communication. The budget provides for grant-in-aid to the Institute.

7. **Central Machine Tools Institute**: is a premier R & D Organisation for Machine Tool Industry providing technical assistance to engineering industries by way of development of new designs and control systems. It conducts evaluation of proto-types and research in the field of development in respect of State-of-the-Art technology for testing, metal cutting and production technology. It also provides training and technical information to the Industry.

8. **Industrial Education, Research and Training:** This covers grants given to Indian Plywood Industries Research Institute, Indian Rubber Manufacturers Research Association and Central Pulp and Paper Research Institute.

9. **International Cooperation**: Provides for contribution to United Nations Industrial Development Organisation and Asian Productivity Organisation.

10. **Research and Development of Automotive Industry**: Provides for research, development and testing of products in Automotive Engineering Industry; including (i) product design and development (ii) evaluation of automotive equipment and ancillaries for endurance, roadworthiness and fuel efficiency, and (iii) standardisation and technical information services.

11. **Payment to STC to cover losses due to imported fatty acids to soap industry:** Provides for subsidy to cover losses on fatty acids to be imported and supplied at reasonable rates to laundry soap industry reserved for small scale sector.

12. **Subsidy to new industrial units in selected backward areas:** Covers (i) assistance to State Governments to take up infrastructure

वाले जिलों में निर्धारित किए गए एक या अधिक विकास केन्द्रों में आधारभूत ढांचे का विकास किया जा सके और देश के पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में 70 संवर्धन केन्द्र स्थापित करना । (ii) 30.9.1988 तक अनुमोदित परियोजनाओं के लिए चुने हुए पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिए ठेकेदारों को आर्थिक सहायता । (iii) सुदूर और दुर्गम क्षेत्रों में स्थित औद्योगिक इकाइयों से कच्चे माल और तैयार माल दोनो को लाने और ले जाने से संबंधित परिवहन लागतों पर परिवहन सहायता शामिल की गई है।

13. **विस्फोटक पदार्थ विभाग** : यह कार्यालय भारतीय, विस्फोटक पदार्थ अधिनियम 1884, पेट्रोलियम अधिनियम, 1934 तथा ज्वलनशील पदार्थ अधिनियम 1952 और उनके अन्तर्गत बनाए गए नियमों का प्रशासन करता है । यह सभी प्राधिकारियों को इन नियमों के अन्तर्गत आने वाले सभी मामलों पर परामर्श देता है, और पुलिस, हवाई पत्तन सुरक्षा, वरिष्ठ पुलिस अधिकारियों आदि को विस्फोटक पदार्थों तथा छिपाए हुए विस्फोटकों का पता लगाने के विषय में गहन प्रशिक्षण भी देता है । यह सुरक्षात्मक प्रबन्धों में सुधार लाने के लिए विशेष मानक तैयार करने के लिए भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो के साथ समन्वय भी करता है।

14. **पेटेन्ट, डिजाइन और व्यापार चिन्ह महानियंत्रक** : यह कार्यालय, पेटेन्ट अधिनियम, 1970, डिजाइन अधिनियम, 1911, ट्रेड एण्ड मर्चेन्डाइस मार्क अधिनियम, 1958 और पेटेन्ट सूचना सेवा का प्रशासन करता है ।

15. **आर्थिक सलाहकार** : (i) यह आर्थिक नीतियों के सभी मामलों पर परामर्श देता है (ii) औद्योगिक उत्पादन की प्रवृत्ति और क्षमता के उपयोग की जांच करता है और औद्योगिक और आयात नीतियों के निर्माण में सहायता करता है (iii) ऋण नीति, ऋण आयोजना और औद्योगिक क्षेत्र तथा विशिष्ट उद्योगों के सन्दर्भ में इसकी उपलब्धता संबंधी मामलों की जांच करता है । (iv) आर्थिक विकास की योजनाओं/औद्योगिक विकास विभाग के कार्यक्रम और कार्यवाही योजनाओं का भी समन्वय और परिवीक्षण करता है, (v) भारत में थोक कीमतों के सरकारी सूचक अंकों का संकलन और विश्लेषण करता है ।

16. **लघु उद्योग विकास आयुक्त** : यह देश में लघु उद्योगों के विकास के लिए नीतियों और कार्यक्रमों के समन्वय हेतु प्रमुख अभिकरण है । यह, लघु उद्योग सेवा संस्थानों, विस्तार केन्द्रों, क्षेत्रीय जांच केन्द्रों आदि के माध्यम से छोटी इकाइयों को बहुत सी सुविधाएं तथा सेवाएं भी प्रदान करता है जिनमें प्रौद्योगिकीय-आर्थिक-प्रबन्धकीय पहलुओं में सलाह देना, विपणन, निर्यात आदि में प्रशिक्षण और सहायता देना शामिल है।

17. **राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्योग निगम लिमिटेड** : निगम, किराया-खरीद पर मशीनों की पूर्ति, बाजार संवर्धन, स्वदेशी और आयातित दोनों प्रकार की कच्ची सामग्री की व्यवस्था, प्रोटोटाइपों आदि के विकास के माध्यम से लघु उद्योगों के विकास और संवर्धन के लिए उत्तरदायी है । यह प्रोटोटाइप विकास और टर्नकी परियोजनाओं के निर्यात के लिए प्रशिक्षण व सामान्य सुविधाएं भी उपलब्ध कराता है ।

18. **ऋण गारण्टी योजना** : इस योजना के अंतर्गत छोटे पैमाने के उद्योग-धंधों को बैंको तथा ऋण देने वाली अन्य संस्थाओं के द्वारा जो अग्रिम दिये जाते हैं उनकी वापसी की गारण्टी इन उद्देश्यों से की जाती है कि छोटे पैमाने के उद्योग धंधों को हानि के विरुद्ध सुरक्षा प्रदान करके संस्थागत ऋण की उपलब्धि में बराबर वृद्धि होती रहे ।

19. **अन्य लघु उद्योग योजनाएं** : इसके अन्तर्गत मुख्यतः लघु उद्योग विस्तार प्रशिक्षण, हैदराबाद, केन्द्रीय हस्त औजार संस्थान, जालंधर, केन्द्रीय औजार कक्ष, लुधियाना, केन्द्रीय यंत्र डिजाइन संस्थान, हैदराबाद, केन्द्रीय यंत्र कक्ष और प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र, कलकत्ता और विद्युत मापक उपकरण डिजाइन संस्थान आदि के लिए अनुदानों की व्यवस्था है । इसमें 'साख्यिकी के संग्रहण' और 'लघु उद्योगों' की गणना से संबंधित केन्द्रीय आयोजना स्कीमों के लिए धनराशियां भी शामिल हैं।

20. **शिक्षित बेरोजगारों के लिए स्वतः रोजगार उपलब्ध कराने की योजना** : इस योजना का उद्देश्य शिक्षित बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों द्वारा अपनी औद्योगिक इकाइयां/व्यापार आदि शुरू करने के लिए ऋण प्रदान करना है । सरकार द्वारा ऋण की 25 प्रशित राशि पूंजीगत सहायता के रूप में उधार देने वाले बैंकों को दी जाती है जिसे वे अन्ततोगत्वा लाभभोगियों को देते हैं । यह योजना निम्न आय वर्ग के व्यक्तियों के लिए है।

21. **खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग** : आयोग की स्थापना, खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग अधिनियम 1956 के अधीन, ग्रामीण लोगों के लिए और अधिक रोजगार पैदा करने के लिए खादी और ग्रामोद्योगों, के विकास के लिए कार्यक्रमों की योजना तैयार करने, उनके आयोजन तथा कार्यान्वयन के लिए की गई है । खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग को खादी की खुदरा बिक्री पर रियायत देने के लिए अनुदान दिए जाते हैं । जिससे उन्हें मिल के बने कपड़ों और खादी के कपड़ों के बीच कीमत के

development in identified growth centres in each 'No industry district' and setting up of 70 growth centres in the backward area of the country (ii) subsidy to enterpreneurs for setting up industries in selected backward districts for projects approved upto 30.9.1988. (iii) transport subsidy on the transport costs of both raw materials and finished goods to and from industrial units in remote and inaccessible areas.

13. **Department of Explosives**: Administers the Indian Explosive Act, 1884, Petroleum Act, 1934 and the Inflammable Substances Act, 1952 and respective rules framed thereunder. It renders advice to all authorities on matters covered by these acts and imparts extensive training to police, airport security, senior police officials etc. in identifying explosives and deceptive devices. It also coordinates with Bureau of Indian Standards for having specific standards for improving safety.

14. **Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks**: Administers the Patents Act, 1970, the Designs Act, 1911, the Trade and Merchandise Marks Act, 1958 and Patent Information Service.

15. **Economic Adviser**: (i) renders advice on all matters of economic policies (ii) examines trends in industrial production and capacity utilisation, assists in formulation of industrial and import policies (iii) examines matters pertaining to credit policy; credit planning and its availability with reference to Industrial sector and specific industries, (iv) coordinates and monitors the progress of economic development schemes/programmes, and action plans of the Department of Industrial Development (v) provides compilations and analysis of indices of wholesale prices in India etc.

16. **Development Commissioner for Small Scale Industries**: is the nodal agency for coordinating the policies and programmes for the development of small scale Industries in the country. It also provides facility and services including consultancy in techno-economic-managerial aspects, training and assistance in marketing,export etc. to small units through Small Industries Service Institutes, Extension Centres, Regional Testing Centres etc.

17. **Grants to National Small Industries Corporation**: Corporation is responsible for promotion and development of Small Scale Industries through supply of machinery on hire- purchase,market promotion, arrangement of both indigenous and imported raw materials, development of prototypes etc. It also provides for training and common facilities for prototype development and export of turn-key projects.

18. **Credit guarantee Scheme**: is a scheme to guarantee repayment of advances granted by banks and other credit institutions to Small Scale Industries with the object of enlarging the supply of institutional credit to Small Scale Industries by offering protection against losses.

19. **Other Small Scale Industries Schemes**: Provides mainly for grants to National Institute of Small Industry Extension Training, Hyderabad; Central Institute of Hand Tools, Jalandar, Central Tool Room, Ludhiana; Central Institutes of Tool Design,Hyderabad; Central Tool Room and Training Centre, Calcutta and Institute for Design of Electrical Measuring Instruments etc. It also includes funds for Central Plan Schemes for 'collection of Statistics' and 'census of Small Scale Industries'.

20. **Scheme for providing self employment for educated unemployed**: aims at granting loans to educated un-employed for starting their own industrial units/business. 25% of loan is paid as Capital subsidy by the Govt. to the lending bank to be ultimately passed on to the beneficiaries. The scheme is for the lower income group.

21. **Khadi and Village Industries Commission**: Set up under Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956, to plan organise and implement programmes for development of Khadi and Village Industries to generate greater employment for rural population. Grants are given to K.V.I.C. for rebate on retail sales of Khadi which helps in partly meeting competition from Mill Sector by reducing the

अन्तर कम करके मिल क्षेत्र से प्रतियोगिता कर पाने में आंशिक रूप से सहायता मिलती है जिसके फलस्वरूप खादी की बिक्री बढ़ सकती है ।

22. **नारियल जटा उद्योग :** इसके अन्तर्गत कोयर बोर्ड, कोचीन को अनुदान और ऋण देने के लिए व्यवस्था है । इस बोर्ड की स्थापना नारियल जटा उद्योग अधिनियम, 1953 के अधीन नारियल जटा उद्योग के विकास के लिए की गई है जिसमें नारियल जटा से बनी वस्तुओं के निर्यात को बढ़ावा देना भी शामिल है । इसमें नारियल जटा उद्योग के सरकारीकरण छूट, आदर्श नारियल जटा ग्राम तथा स्वाराज्य स्कीमों के लिए केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित योजनाओं के लिए निधियों की व्यवस्था करना भी शामिल है ।

23. **जिला उद्योग केन्द्र :** ग्रामीण तथा लघु उद्योगों के संवर्धन करने के लिए, विशेष रूप से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में, ये केन्द्र एक ही स्थान पर व्यवस्था के माध्यम से छोटे उद्यमियों को सभी सेवाएं और शहरी क्षेत्रों में लघु, छोटे और कारीगर अभिमुख औद्योगिक इकाइयों के विकास पर आधारित का विकास करना है ताकि ऐसे क्षेत्रों में रोजगार के अधिक अवसर उपलब्ध हों । राज्यों/संघ राज्य सरकारों द्वारा कार्यान्वित, केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा प्रायोजित आयोजनागत योजना होने के कारण इस पर होने वाला व्यय केन्द्र सरकार और राज्य/संघ सरकारों द्वारा वहन किया जाता है ।

24. **ब्याज संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता :** इसके अन्तर्गत मुख्य रूप से खादी ग्रामोद्योग आयोग और साथ ही राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्योग निगम को भी ब्याज के एवज में आर्थिक सहायता दी जाती है ।

25. ***सरकारी उपक्रमों को आयोजना-भिन्न ऋण :***

25.01 **खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग :** (i) सरकार के निर्णय के अनुसार खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग को दिए गए पिछले ऋणों का नवीकरण करने (ii) इसके कर्मचारियों को भवन निर्माण के लिए अग्रिम देने के लिए व्यवस्था है ।

25.02 **राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्योग निगम :** राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्योग निगम को ऋण, इसके कर्मचारियों को भवन निर्माण के लिए अग्रिम देने के लिए दिए जाते हैं ।

26. **सरकारी उपक्रमों में निवेश :** इसमें सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों को योजनाओं के अंतर्गत कार्यक्रमों को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए उनकी वित्तीय आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए इक्विटी व ऋण प्रदान करने की व्यवस्था है । इन उद्यमों और आ.ब.बा.सं. के लिए बजट समर्थन का इक्विटी और ऋणवार ब्यौरा व्यय बजट, खण्ड-I में दिया गया है ।

26.01 **राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्योग निगम :** राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्योग निगम की स्थापना और इसका पंजीकरण कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1955 के अन्तर्गत किया गया था । इसके अन्तर्गत अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ लघु उद्योग की ईकाइयों को किराया खरीद आधार पर आयातित और स्वदेशी मशीनों की सप्लाई करना, कच्ची सामग्री और फालतु पुर्जों आदि की पूर्ति और वितरण, प्रौद्योगिकियों का उन्नयन और तकनीकी प्रशिक्षण तथा सामान्य सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करना शामिल है । पिछड़े और पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में इसके क्रियाकलापों और सेवाओं को चलाने के लिए वैकल्पिक वित्त प्राप्त करने के लिए इक्विटी के माध्यम से बजटीय समर्थन प्राप्त है ।

26.02 और 26.03 **खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग :** खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग की स्थापना खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग अधिनियम 1956 के अधीन, खादी और ग्रामोद्योग के विकास संबंधी कार्यक्रमों की योजना तैयार करने, उनके कार्यान्वयन के लिए इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए की गई थी कि सामाजिक रूप से पिछड़े व समाज के कमजोर वर्गों के कारीगरों के लिए खादी और कुटीर तथा ग्रामोद्योगों के माध्यम से ग्रामीण लोगों के लिए और अधिक रोजगार उत्पन्न किया जा सके । इस प्रयोजन के लिए इसमें राज्य खादी और ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड, खादी और ग्रामोद्योग संस्थानों आदि के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

27. **अन्य योजनाएं :** इनके अन्तर्गत मुख्यतः औद्योगिक आकस्मिकताओं, राष्ट्रीय सहकारी प्रशिक्षण परिषद के लिए अनुदान और राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक सहकारी समितियों के संघ में निवेश के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है । इसके अन्तर्गत मुख्यतः राष्ट्रीय सहकारी प्रशिक्षण परिषद्, नेशनल कोआपरेटिव यूनियन आफ इंडिया, राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक सहकारिता संघ के लिए अनुदान और राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक सहकारिता संघ के लिए निवेश संबंधी व्यवस्था शामिल है । इसमे "प्रदूषण नियंत्रण" - चमड़ा उद्योग से संबंधित केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित स्कमों के लिए व्यवस्था भी शामिल है।

price differential between the mill cloth and Khadi cloth and consequently boosting up sales of Khadi.

22. **Coir Industries**: to meet expenses on account of grants and loans to Coir Board, Cochin, set up under Coir Industry Act, 1953, to promote development of Coir Industry in the country including promotion of export of coir products. It also includes funds for the centrally sponsored schemes for cooperativisation of coir industries, Rebate, Model Coir Villages and Medicare Schemes.

23. **District Industries Centres:** For the promotion of village and small industries particularly in rural areas these centres provide all facilities and services to small entrepreneurs under single roof. The main thrust of the programme has been on the development of small, tiny and artisan oriented industrial units in rural and semi-urban areas which could create large employment opportunities in such areas. This being a centrally sponsored plan scheme implemented by State/Union Territory Governments the expenditure is shared by Central and State/Union Territory Governments.

24. **Interest subsidies**: Subsidy in lieu of interest mainly to Khadi and Village Industries Commission and also to National Small Industries Corporation.

25. Non-Plan Loans to Public Enterprises:

25.01. **Khadi and Village Industries Commission:** Provision is (i) for renewal of past loans given to K.V.I.C. as per Government decision and (ii) for granting House Building Advance to its employees.

25.02. **National Small Industries Corporation :** Loan to N.S.I.C. is for giving House Building Advance to its employees.

26. **Investments in Public Enterprises:** Provides for equity and loans to the public sector enterprises to meet their requirement of finances for implementing the programmes under the schemes. The equity and loan-wise break up of the budget support to these enterprises, and the I.E.B.R., are given in the Expenditure Budget Vol.I.

26.01. **National Small Industries Corporation:** N.S.I.C. was formed and registered under the Companies Act in 1955. Its functions, inter-alia, include supply of imported and indigenous machines to Small Scale Units on hire purchase basis, supply and distribution of raw materials, spares etc, internal marketing and external marketing, upgradation of technologies and provision of technical training and common facilities. The budgetary support through equity is for securing alternate finances for carrying out its activities and services in backward and hilly areas.

26.02 and 26.03 - **Khadi & Village Industries Commission :** K.V.I.C. set up under the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956 to plan, organise and implement programmes for development of Khadi and Village Industries, with a view to generate greater employment for the rural population through khadi and cottage and village industries. The provision is for giving loans for this purpose to State Khadi and Village Industries Boards, Khadi and Village Industries Institutions etc.

27. **Other Schemes**: Provides mainly for grants to National Council for Cooperative Training, National Cooperative Union of India, National Federation of Industrial Cooperatives and Investments in National Federation of Industrial Cooperatives. It also includes provision for new centrally sponsored scheme on "Prevention of Pollution" - Leather Industry.

उद्योग मंत्रालय *MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY*
मांग संख्या DEMAND No.52
कम्पनी कार्य विभाग Department of Company Affairs

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार हैः
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1989-90 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1989-90 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1990-91 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		...	7.99	7.99	...	7.99	7.99	...	8.99	8.99
पूंजी	*Capital*		...	*0.01*	*0.01*	...	*0.01*	*0.01*	...	*0.01*	*0.01*
जोड़	**Total**		...	**8.00**	**8.00**	...	**8.00**	**8.00**	...	**9.00**	**9.00**
1. सचिवालय - आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat - Economic Services	3451	...	2.03	2.03	...	1.95	1.95	...	2.35	2.35
अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	**Other General Economic Services**										
2. रजिस्ट्रार ज्वाइंट स्टाक कम्पनीज	2. Registrars Joint Stock Companies	3475	...	2.94	2.94	...	3.00	3.00	...	3.30	3.30
3. कम्पनी अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत सरकारी परिसमापक व क्षेत्रीय निदेशक	3. Official Liquidator under Companies Act and Regional Directors	3475	...	2.26	2.26	...	2.28	2.28	...	2.50	2.50
4. अन्य व्यय	4. Other Expenditure	3475	...	0.76	0.76	...	0.76	0.76	...	0.84	0.84
		5475	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01
जोड़		*Total*	...	*0.77*	*0.77*	...	*0.77*	*0.77*	...	*0.85*	*0.85*
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		...	***8.00***	***8.00***	...	***8.00***	***8.00***	...	***9.00***	***9.00***

1. **सचिवालयः** कम्पनी कार्य विभाग के सचिवालय के व्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है।

2. **कम्पनी पंजीयकः** मुख्य रूप से प्रत्येक राज्य में एक कम्पनी पंजीयक का कार्यालय स्थापित है । कम्पनी पंजीयक के कुल 19 कार्यालय हैं । इन का मुख्य कार्य कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 के प्रावधानों के अंतर्गत अपने सम्बन्धित राज्यों में स्थापित सरकारी तथा निजी कम्पनियों की वार्षिक रिपोटों, तुलन-पत्रों तथा अन्य कागजातों की संवीक्षा करना तथा परिणामस्वरूप ऐसे संवीक्षित मामलों में पायी गई अनियमितता पर आवश्यक कार्यवाही करना है।

3. **कम्पनी अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत अधिकृत परिसमापक** कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 के अनुसार, अधिकृत परिसमापक केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त किए जाते हैं और उन्हें उच्च न्यायालयों से सम्बद्ध किया जाता है और ये अनिवार्य परिसमापन के अर्न्तगत सभी कम्पनियों के प्रभारी हैं । समाप्त होने वाली कम्पनियों की परिसम्पत्तियों को भी यही परिसमापक वसूल करते हैं और कम्पनी के ऋणदाताओं को भी अदायगी करते हैं।

क्षेत्रीय निदेशकः बम्बई, कलकत्ता, मद्रास तथा कानपुर स्थित चार क्षेत्रीय निदेशकों के कार्यालय हैं जो कि अपने-अपने क्षेत्रों की कम्पनियों के रजिस्ट्रारों तथा सरकारी परिसमापकों के कार्यालयों का परिवेक्षण करते हैं।

4. **अन्य व्ययः** एकाधिकार एवं अवरोधक व्यापारिक व्यवहार आयोग तथा महानिदेशक अन्वेषण एवं पंजीकरण पर होने वाले व्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है।

1. **Secretariat:** Provides for Secretariat expenditure of the Department of Company Affairs.

2. **Registrars of Companies:** The Offices of the Registrars of Companies are located broadly one in each State. There are in all 19 offices of the Registrars of Companies. Their main functions are to scrutinise the Annual Returns, Balance Sheets and other documents of the public and private Companies located in their respective States under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 and to take necessary action on the irregularities noticed as a result of such scrutiny.

3. **Official Liquidator under the Companies Act:** As per the Companies Act, 1956, the Official Liquidators are appointed by the Central Government and are attached to High Courts and are incharge of all the Companies under compulsory liquidation. Liquidators realise the assets of the Companies under liquidation and pay off to the creditors of the Company.

Regional Directors: There are four Regional Directors' offices at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Kanpur to supervise the offices of the Registrars of Companies and Official Liquidators in their respective regions.

4. **Other Expenditure:** Provides for expenditure on Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission and Director General of Investigation and Registration.

उद्योग मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.53

सरकारी उद्यम विभाग Department of Public Enterprises

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1989-90 Budget			संशोधित 1989-90 Revised			बजट 1990-91 Budget		
			आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		3.61	32.60	36.21	3.46	377.04	380.50	7.90	42.60	50.50
पूंजी	*Capital*		*260.39*	*159.00*	*419.39*	*243.10*	*152.95*	*396.05*	*173.46*	*125.25*	*298.71*
जोड़	**Total**		**264.00**	**191.60**	**455.60**	**246.56**	**529.99**	**776.55**	**181.36**	**167.85**	**349.21**
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat - Economic Services	3451	...	2.60	2.60	...	2.47	2.47	...	2.75	2.75
उद्योग	**Industries**										
इंजीनियरिंग उद्योग	**Engineering Industries**										
2. हाई वोल्टेज डाइरेक्ट करेंट कार्यक्रम	2. High Voltage Direct Current Programme	2852	0.95	...	0.95	0.95	...	0.95	2.00	...	2.00
3. अन्य व्यय	3. Other Expenditure	2852	2.66	19.40	22.06	2.51	17.30	19.81	5.90	13.67	19.57
4. ब्याज सहायता	4. Interest Subsidy										
4.01 बर्न स्टेंडर्ड क. लि.	4.01 Burn Standard Company Ltd.	2852	...	5.70	5.70	...	5.70	5.70	...	5.70	5.70
4.02 माइनिंग एण्ड एलाइड मशीनरी निगम लि.	4.02 Mining And Allied Machinery Corporation. Ltd.	2852	...	4.42	4.42	...	4.42	4.42	...	...	...
4.03 तुंगभद्रा स्टील प्रोडक्टस लि.	4.03 Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd.	2852	...	0.48	0.48	...	0.48	0.48	...	0.48	0.48
4.04 हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन	4.04 Heavy Engineering Corporation	2852	...	...	...	...	87.50	87.50	...	20.00	20.00
जोड़		*Total*	...	*10.60*	*10.60*	...	*98.10*	*98.10*	...	*26.18*	*26.18*
जोड़-उद्योग	**Total-Industries**		**3.61**	**30.00**	**33.61**	**3.46**	**115.40**	**118.86**	**7.90**	**39.85**	**47.75**
5. सरकारी उद्यमों को आयोजना-भिन्न ऋण	5. Non Plan Loans to Public Enterprises										
सीमेंट उद्योग	**Cement Industries**										
5.01 भारतीय सीमेंट निगम	5.01 Cement Corporation of India	6854	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25.00	25.00
इंजीनियरिंग उद्योग	**Engineering Industries**										
5.02 नेशनल इंस्ट्रूमेंटस लि.	5.02 National Instruments Ltd.	6858	...	2.50	2.50	...	2.35	2.35	...	1.50	1.50
5.03 भारत आपथल्मिक ग्लास लि.	5.03 Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd.	6858	...	2.50	2.50	...	2.00	2.00	...	2.50	2.50
5.04 साईकिल कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि.	5.04 Cycle Corporation of India Ltd.	6858	...	5.00	5.00	...	10.00	10.00	...	14.00	14.00
5.05 नेशनल बाईसिकल कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि.	5.05 National Bicycle Corporation of India Ltd.	6858	...	4.50	4.50	...	6.00	6.00	...	5.00	5.00
5.06 स्कूटर्स इंडिया लि.	5.06 Scooters India Ltd.	6858	...	10.00	10.00	...	13.00	13.00	...	14.00	14.00
5.07 हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन लि.	5.07 Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd.	6858	...	20.00	20.00	...	20.00	20.00	...	...	...
5.08 माईनिंग एंड अलायड मशीनरी कारपोरेशन लि.	5.08 Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Ltd.	6858	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.00	5.00
5.09 इंजीनियरिंग प्रोजेक्ट (इंडिया) लि.	5.09 Engineering Projects (India) Ltd.	6858	...	71.00	71.00	...	66.00	66.00	...	...	...
5.10 पुनर्वास उद्योग निगम	5.10 Rehabilitation Industries Corporation	6858	...	3.00	3.00	...	3.00	3.00	...	3.00	3.00
5.11 भारत यंत्र निगम लि.	5.11 Bharat Yantra Nigam Ltd.	6858	...	7.50	7.50	...	7.10	7.10	...	7.00	7.00
5.12 भारत भारी उद्योग निगम लि.	5.12 Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Ltd.	6858	...	9.00	9.00	...	9.00	9.00	...	9.00	9.00
उपभोक्ता उद्योग	**Consumer Industries**										
5.13 टैनरी एंड फुटवीयर कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि.	5.13 Tannery and Foot Wear Corporation of India Ltd.	6860	...	3.00	3.00	...	3.00	3.00	...	3.50	3.50
5.14 हिन्दुस्तान पेपर कारपोरेशन लि.	5.14 Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd.	6860	...	15.00	15.00	...	5.50	5.50	...	...	...
5.15 टायर कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि.	5.15 Tyre Corporation of India Ltd.	6860	...	5.00	5.00	...	5.00	5.00	...	6.50	6.50
5.16 हिन्दुस्तान साल्ट लि.	5.16 Hindustan Salts Ltd.	6860	...	0.50	0.50	...	0.50	0.50	...	0.50	0.50
5.17 भारत लैदर कारपोरेशन लि.	5.17 Bharat Leather Corporation Ltd.	6860	...	0.50	0.50	...	0.50	0.50	...	0.75	0.75
जोड़		*Total*	...	*159.00*	*159.00*	...	*152.95*	*152.95*	...	*97.25*	*97.25*
6. पीएसयूएस के संबंध में स्वैच्छिक सेवा निवृत्ति स्कीमों का कार्यान्वयन	6. Implementation of Voluntary Retirement Schemes for PSUs										
6.01 इंजीनियरिंग उद्योग	6.01 Engineering Industries	6858	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26.75	26.75
6.02 उपभोक्ता उद्योग	6.02 Consumer Industries	6860	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.25	1.25
जोड़		*Total*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*28.00*	*28.00*
7. सरकारी उद्योगों में निवेश	7. Investments in Public Enterprises	4854	45.00	...	45.00	43.00	...	43.00	32.00	...	32.00
		4858	51.10	...	51.10	47.56	...	47.56	35.00	...	35.00
		4860	82.65	...	82.65	76.77	...	76.77	44.75	...	44.75
		4885	0.28	...	0.28	0.28	...	0.28	0.25	...	0.25

(करोड़ रुपए In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1989-90 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1989-90 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1990-91 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
		6854	17.00	...	17.00	15.00	...	15.00	15.00	...	15.00
		6858	41.21	...	41.21	38.21	...	38.21	30.26	...	30.26
		6860	23.15	...	23.15	22.28	...	22.28	15.95	...	15.95
		6885	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.25	...	0.25
जोड़		*Total*	*260.39*	...	*260.39*	*243.10*	...	*243.10*	*173.46*	...	*173.46*
8. ऋणों को बट्टे खाते डालना	8. Write off of Loans	2852	...	...	...	...	259.17	259.17	...	...	...
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***264.00***	***191.60***	***455.60***	***246.56***	***529.99***	***776.55***	***181.36***	***167.85***	***349.21***
ख. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	**B. Investments in Public Enterprises**										
		विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
इंजीनियरिंग उद्योग	**Engineering Industries**										
7.01 भारत हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लि.	7.01 Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	12858	...	112.00	112.00	...	112.00	112.00	...	111.00	111.00
7.02 हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स लि.	7.02 HMT Ltd.	12858	15.00	15.00	30.00	14.25	15.00	29.25	5.00	45.30	50.30
7.03 हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन लि.	7.03 Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd.	12858	20.00	...	20.00	18.00	...	18.00	20.00	10.00	30.00
7.04 इंजीनियरिंग प्रोजेक्ट्स (इंडिया) लि.	7.04 Engineering Projects (India) Ltd.	12858	5.00	...	5.00	4.75	...	4.75	1.00	...	1.00
7.05 माइनिंग एंड अलायड मशीनरी कारपोरेशन लि.	7.05 Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Ltd.	12858	5.00	2.00	7.00	4.75	...	4.75	3.00	3.50	6.50
7.06 मारुति उद्योग लिमिटेड	7.06 Maruti Udyog Limited	12858	...	85.00	85.00	...	30.00	30.00	...	140.00	140.00
7.07 स्कूटर्स इंडिया लि.	7.07 Scooters India Ltd.	12858	0.10	...	0.10	0.10	...	0.10	0.10	...	0.10
7.08 नेशनल इंस्ट्रूमेंट्स लि.	7.08 National Instruments Ltd.	12858	1.00	...	1.00	1.00	...	1.00	0.50	1.00	1.50
7.09 हिन्दुस्तान केबल्स लि.	7.09 Hindustan Cables Ltd.	12858	...	84.40	84.40	...	84.40	84.40	...	72.00	72.00
7.10 इंस्ट्रूमेंटेशन लिमिटेड	7.10 Instrumentation Ltd.	12858	5.00	1.00	6.00	4.75	1.00	5.75	4.00	4.00	8.00
7.11 भारत आपथैल्मिक ग्लास लि.	7.11 Bharat Opthalmic Glass Ltd.	12858	1.00	...	1.00	0.95	...	0.95	0.10	...	0.10
7.12 साईकिल कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि.	7.12 Cycle Corporation of India Ltd.	12858	0.50	...	0.50	...	...	...	0.10	...	0.10
7.13 नेशनल बाईसिकल कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया	7.13 National Bicycle Corporation of India	12858	0.50	...	0.50	...	...	...	0.10	...	0.10
7.14 एन्ड्रयु यूले एंड कम्पनी लि.	7.14 Andrew Yule and Co. Ltd.	12858	...	5.00	5.00	...	5.98	5.98	...	16.00	16.00
7.15 पुनर्वास उद्योग निगम लि.	7.15 Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Ltd.	12858	0.50	...	0.50	0.47	...	0.47	0.50	...	0.50
7.16 प्रागा टूल्स निगम लि.	7.16 Praga Tools Ltd.	12858	2.00	1.75	3.75	1.90	1.75	3.65	1.00	3.00	4.00
7.17 भारत यंत्र निगम लि.	7.17 Bharat Yantra Nigam Ltd.	12858	12.26	7.00	19.26	11.65	7.00	18.65	13.56	4.94	18.50
7.18 भारत भारी उद्योग निगम लि.	7.18 Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Ltd.	12858	24.45	2.75	27.20	23.20	1.81	25.01	16.30	6.50	22.80
7.19 द्रव्य नियंत्रण अनुसंधान संस्थान	7.19 Fluid Control Research Institute	12858	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.20	0.20
जोड़-इंजीनियरिंग उद्योग	**Total - Engineering Industries**		**92.31**	**315.90**	**408.21**	**85.77**	**258.94**	**344.71**	**65.26**	**417.44**	**482.70**
उपभोक्ता उद्योग	**Consumer Industries**										
7.20 भारत लैदर कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लिमिटेड	7.20 Bharat Leather Corporation of India Ltd.	12860	1.00	...	1.00	0.95	...	0.95	0.10	...	0.10
7.21 टैनरी एंड फुटवियर कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि.	7.21 Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India Ltd.	12860	1.80	...	1.80	1.70	...	1.70	0.10	...	0.10
7.22 हिन्दुस्तान पेपर कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड	7.22 Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd.	12860	28.50	...	28.50	27.00	...	27.00	16.00	6.00	22.00
7.23 एन.ई.पी.ए. लि.	7.23 NEPA Ltd.	12860	13.00	52.00	65.00	13.00	...	13.00	20.00	31.70	51.70
7.24 हिन्दुस्तान साल्टस लि.	7.24 Hindustan Salts Ltd.	12860	2.00	...	2.00	1.90	...	1.90	1.50	0.50	2.00
7.25 हिन्दुस्तान फोटोफिल्म्स मैन्यूफैक्चरिंग कम्पनी लि.	7.25 Hindustan Photofilms Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	12860	38.00	30.00	68.00	36.00	30.00	66.00	4.00	48.00	52.00
7.26 टायर कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि.	7.26 Tyre Corporation of India Ltd.	12860	21.50	...	21.50	18.50	...	18.50	19.00	5.00	24.00
जोड़ - उपभोक्ता उद्योग	**Total - Consumer Industries**		**105.80**	**82.00**	**187.80**	**99.05**	**30.00**	**129.05**	**60.70**	**91.20**	**151.90**
सीमेंट और धातु-भिन्न खनिज उद्योग	**Cement & Non-metallic Mineral Industries**										
7.27 सीमेंट कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि.	7.27 Cement Corporation of India Ltd.	12854	62.00	28.00	90.00	58.00	28.00	86.00	47.00	20.00	67.00
उद्योगों पर अन्य परिव्यय	**Other Outlays on Industries**										
7.28 राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक विकास निगम	7.28 National Industrial Development Corporation	12885	0.28	0.10	0.38	0.28	0.10	0.38	0.50	1.00	1.50
जोड़	**Total**		**260.39**	**426.00**	**686.39**	**243.10**	**317.04**	**560.14**	**173.46**	**529.64**	**703.10**
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय	**C. Plan Outlay**										
1. इंजीनियरिंग उद्योग	1. Engineering Industries	12858	95.92	315.90	411.82	89.23	258.94	348.17	73.16	417.44	490.60
2. उपभोक्ता उद्योग	2. Consumer Industries	12860	105.80	82.00	187.80	99.05	30.00	129.05	60.70	91.20	151.90
3. सीमेंट और धातु-भिन्न खनिज उद्योग	3. Cement and Non-metallic mineral Industries	12854	62.00	28.00	90.00	58.00	28.00	86.00	47.00	20.00	67.00
4. उद्योगों का अन्य परिव्यय	4. Other Outlays on Industries	12885	0.28	0.10	0.38	0.28	0.10	0.38	0.50	1.00	1.50
जोड़	**Total**		**264.00**	**426.00**	**690.00**	**246.56**	**317.04**	**563.60**	**181.36**	**529.64**	**711.00**

1. **सचिवालय** : इसके अंतर्गत सरकारी उद्यम विभाग के सचिवालय व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

2. **हाई वोल्टेज डाइरेक्ट करंट कार्यक्रम** : यह हाई स्पीड एच. वी. डी. सी. पारेषण के लिए देश में प्रौद्योगिकी के विकास की योजना है । यह योजना इलैक्ट्रानिकी विभाग, परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग और सरकारी उद्यम विभाग द्वारा संयुक्त रूप से कार्यान्वित की जा रही है । निचले सिल्लेरू (आन्ध्र प्रदेश) और वसरूर (मध्य प्रदेश) के बीच पारेषण लाइन के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है।

3. **अन्य व्यय** : इसके अन्तर्गत बी.पीएम.ई.एस और एस. आई.एल. को अपने कर्मचारियों को क्षतिपूर्ति का भुगतान करने के लिए अनुदान और बर्न एण्ड कम्पनी लि., इण्डियन स्टैण्डर्ड वेगन कम्पनी लि., ब्रेथवेट एण्ड कम्पनी (इण्डिया) लि. आदि के राष्ट्रीकरण के फलस्वरूप राष्ट्रीकृत बैंकों द्वारा प्राप्तियों में कमी के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

4. **ब्याज संबधी आर्थिक सहायता** : इसके अन्तर्गत बर्न स्टेण्डर्ड कम्पनी लि., तुंगभद्रा स्टील प्रोडक्ट्स लि. और हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन लि. को राज्य सहायता शामिल है ।

5. **सरकारी उद्यमों को आयोजना-भिन्न ऋण** : हानियों को पूरा करने के लिए और कार्यशील पूंजी की आवश्यकताओं की व्यवस्था करने के लिए है । उन्नत निष्पादन की संभावना के कारण, वर्ष 1990-91 के लिए आयोजना-भिन्न ऋणों में कमी की गई है ।

6. **स्वैच्छिक सेवा निवृत्ति योजना** : इसमें सरकारी उद्यम ब्यूरो द्वारा जारी मार्ग निर्देशों पर आधारित स्वैच्छिक सेवा निवृत्ति योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन के लिए सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों को आयोजना-भिन्न-ऋणों द्वारा बजटीय समर्थन दिया जाता है ।

7. **सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश** : सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों के लिए ऋण और इक्विटी के ज्यादातर 50 : 50 के अनुपात में बजटीय सहायता की व्यवस्था है जिससे विकास, विविधीकरण, नवीकरण और प्रतिस्थापन, आधुनिकीकरण, अनुसंधान और विकास उप नगर आदि संबंधी स्कीमों को शुरू किया जा सके या जारी रखा जा सके ताकि उनके कार्य निष्पादन और लाभ में सुधार हो सके । इन उद्यमों और आ.ब.बा.स. के लिए बजट समर्थन का इक्विटी और ऋणवार ब्यौरा व्यय बजट खण्ड I में दिया गया है ।

7.01 **भारत हैवी इलैक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड** : यह कम्पनी विद्युत और अर्थव्यवस्था के अन्य महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्रों जैसे कि इस्पात, उर्वरक, धातुकर्म और खनिज उद्योगों के लिए ऊर्जा उत्पादन उपस्कर, पारेषण और ढुलाई उपस्करों के विनिर्माण, पूर्ति, स्थापना और चालू करने का कार्य कर रही है। कम्पनी ने टर्नकी आधार पर भारत और विदेशों में विद्युत स्टेशन सप्लाई किए हैं ।

7.02 **हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स लि.** : 1953 में स्थापित, धीरे-धीरे देश के 10 विभिन्न राज्यों में फैली हुई 16 इकाईयों और 22उत्पादन प्रभागों के साथ एक प्रमुख बहु इकाई और बहु-उत्पादन कम्पनी बन गई है । यह कम्पनी हाई प्रिसिशन मशीन टूल, मुद्रण मशीनरी, लेंप व लैंप बनाने की मशीनरी, ट्रैक्टर, हाथ की घड़ियों, होरोलोजिकल मशीनों और डेरी मशीनरी के उत्पादन का कार्य कर रही है ।

7.03 **हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड** : 1958 में निगमित की गई थी, इसमें तीन इंजीनियरी इकाइयां शामिल हैं - हैवी मशीन बिल्डिंग प्लांट, दी हैवी मशीन टूल संयंत्र और फाउन्डरी फोर्ज संयंत्र । यह कम्पनी इस्पात संयंत्र उपस्कर, उत्खनन, प्लानिंग मशीन, बोरिंग मशीन और कास्टिंग और फोरजिंग का भी उत्पादन करती है ।

7.04 **इंजीनियरिंग प्रोजेक्टस (इंडिया) लि.** : इसकी स्थापना 1970 में सात सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों के सहायता संघ के रूप में हुई थी । इसका उद्देश्य मुख्य संविदाकारी कम्पनी के रूप में कार्य करते हुए भारत और विदेश में टर्नकी आधार पर औद्योगिक परियोजनाएं प्राप्त करना है । जिनमें विभिन्न परियोजनाएं लौह, अलौह और संबंधित उद्योग, सिविल और संरचनात्मक कार्य, सामग्री संचालन से संबंधित परियोजनाएं आदि शामिल हैं ।

7.05 **माईनिंग एण्ड एलाइड मशीनरी कारपोरेशन लि.** : इसकी स्थापना 1965 में की गई थी । कम्पनी का उद्देश्य भूमिगत कोयला खनन के लिए

1. **Secretariat:** It provides for secretariat expenditure of the Department of Public Enterprises.

2. **High Voltage Direct Current Programme:** The Scheme is for indigenous development of technology of high speed HVDC transmission. It is being implemented jointly by the Department of Electronics, Department of Atomic Energy and the Department of Public Enterprises. Provision has been made for the transmission line between lower Sileru (AP) and Basroor (MP).

3. **Other Expenditure:** Provides mainly for grants to BPMEL & SIL for payment of compensations to staff and shortfall in the realisation by nationalised banks consequent on nationalisation of Burn and Company Ltd., Indian Standard Wagon Company Ltd., Brathwaite and Company (India) Ltd. etc.

4. **Interest Subsidy:** Subsidy to Burn Standard Co. Ltd., Tungbhadra Steel Products Ltd. and Heavy Engineering Corpporation Limited.

5. **Non-Plan Loans to Public Enterprises:** To meet cash losses and to provide working capital requirements. Non-plan loans for 1990-91 have been reduced with the expectation of improved performance.

6. **Voluntary Retirement Schemes** : Provides for budgetary support by way of non-plan loans to the Public Sector Enterprises for implementation of the Voluntary Retirement Schemes based on the guidelines issued by the Bureau of Public Enterprises.

7. **Investment in Public Enterprises:** Provides for budgetary support by way of loans and equity mostly in the ratio of 50 : 50 to the PSEs for taking up continuing schemes for development, diversification, renewal & replacement, modernisation, research & development, township, etc. to improve their performance and profitability. The equity and loan-wise break up of the budget support to these enterprises, and the I.E.B.R., are given in the Expenditure Budget Vol. I.

7.01. **Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.:** It is engaged in the manufacture, supply, erection and commissioning of power generating equipment, transmission and transportation equipment for power boards and other core sectors of the economy like steel, fertilizer metallurgical and mineral industries. The Company has supplied power stations on turnkey basis in India and abroad.

7.02. **Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd.:** Established in 1953 has steadily grown into a major multi-unit and multi-product company with 16 Units and 22 Product divisions, spread over in 10 different States of the Country. The Company is engaged in the production of High Precision Machine Tools, Printing Machinery, Lamp and Lamp making Machinery, Tractors, Wrist Watches, Horological Machines and Dairy Machinery.

7.03. **Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd.:** Incorporated in 1958, it comprises three engineering units - the Heavy Machine Building Plant, the Heavy Machine Tools Plant and the Foundry Forge Plant. It produces steel plant equipment, excavators, planing machines, boring machines and also castings and forgings.

7.04. **Engineering Projects (India) Ltd.:** Was established in 1970 as a consortium of seven Public sector units with the objective of operating as a prime contracting company for securing industrial projects on turnkey basis in India and abroad in various disciplines like ferrous, non-ferrous and allied industries, civil and structural works, material handling projects, etc.

7.05. **Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Ltd.:** Was incorporated in 1965 with the objective of meeting the requirements of

उपस्कर हेतु कोयला खनन उद्योग की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करना है।

7.06 **मारुति उद्योग लिमिटेड :** यह ईंधन के कुशल प्रयोग वाली यात्री कारों तथा नवीनतम प्रौद्योगिकी पर आधारित हल्के वाणिज्यिक वाहनों के निर्माण के लिए भूतपूर्व मारुति लिमिटेड की परिसम्पत्तियों का अधिग्रहण करके फरवरी, 1981 में निगमित की गई थी । इस परियोजना की कुल अनुमोदित लागत 269 करोड़ रुपए थी । जैसाकि मूल परियोजना में दिया गया था, परियोजना ने पूर्व उत्पादन क्षमता का उपयोग किया है । सरकार ने कम्पनी के 1000 सी. सी. की तीन बक्सों वाली कारों के कुल 97.90 करोड़ रुपए के निवेश के प्रस्ताव को अनुमोदित कर दिया है । इस परियोजना की पूरी लागत का वहन आन्तरिक और बजट-बाह्य संसाधनों से किया जाएगा, अतः किसी बजट समर्थन की माँग नहीं की गई है । 3 बक्स वाली कारों का उत्पादन 1990-91 के उत्तरार्ध से शुरू होने की संभावना है ।

7.07 **स्कूटर्स इण्डिया लि.** : लखनऊ में स्थित है । इसका निगमन सितम्बर, 1972 में किया गया था और यह स्कूटर और तिपहिया स्कूटरों का निर्माण कर रही है ।

7.08 **नेशनल इन्स्ट्रूमेन्टस लि.** : यह कम्पनी जून, 1957 में कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 के अंतर्गत निगमित की गई थी । इस कम्पनी ने भूतपूर्व मैथेमैटिकल इन्स्ट्रूमेन्टस आफिस की परिसम्पत्तियों और देनदारियों का अधिग्रहण किया । यह कम्पनी विभिन्न किस्म के सर्वेक्षण और असाप्टिकल उपस्करों का उत्पादन और व्यापार कर रही है।

7.09 **हिन्दुस्तान केवल्स लि.** : यह कम्पनी भारत में आधुनिक दूर-संचार केबल्स के विनिर्माण का कार्य कर रही है । इसके रूपनारायण पुर और हैदराबाद में दो कारखाने है । इन्होंने इलाहाबाद में एक और आप्टीकल फाइबर केबलस फैक्टरी स्थापित की है ।

7.10 **इन्स्ट्रूमेन्टेशन लि.** : इसकी स्थापना, अर्थव्यवस्था के महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्रों जैसे कि तापीय विद्युत संयंत्र, इस्पात संयंत्रों, उर्वरक संयंत्रों, तेल शोधन कारखानों और अन्य प्रक्रिया संयंत्रों को इन्स्ट्रूमेंटेशन और नियंत्रण प्रणालियां प्रदान करने में अधिकतम आत्म-निर्भरता प्राप्त करने के उद्देश्य से मार्च, 1964 में की गई थी । इसकी दो उद्पादन इकाइयां हैं - एक कोटा में और दूसरी पालघाट में ।

7.11 **भारत आप्थलमिक ग्लास लिमिटेड** : इसकी स्थापना अप्रैल, 1972 में की गई थी। यह कम्पनी आप्थलमिक ब्लैक, फ्लिन्ट बटन, चश्मों के शीशों का निर्माण कर रही है।

7.12 **भारतीय साईकिल निगम लिमिटेड** : इस कम्पनी की स्थापना, मैसर्स सेन रेले के स्वामित्व वाले उपक्रम का राष्ट्रीकरण कर के अक्टूबर, 1980 में की गई थी । इसके दो विनिर्माण एकक हैं - एक आसनसोल में और दूसरा कल्याणी में, जो 'रेले' ब्रान्ड नाम के अंतर्गत बाइसिकिलों का निर्माण कर रहे हैं।

7.13 **भारतीय राष्ट्रीय बाईसिकिल निगम लि.** : इस कम्पनी की स्थापना मैसर्स हिंद साईकिल लिमिटेड के स्वामित्व वाले उपक्रम का राषट्रीयकरण करके अक्टूबर, 1980 में की गई थी इसके 'हिंद' ब्रांड नाम से साइकिलों के दो निर्माण एकक-एक गाजियाबाद में और दूसरा बम्बई में है ।

7.14 **एन्ड्रयू यूले एण्ड कम्पनी लि.** : प्राथमिक रूप से विनिर्माण कार्यकलापों में संलग्न है, इस समय इस कम्पनी के आठ एकक हैं जो औद्योगिक पंखे और चाय की मशीने, एच. टी और एल. टी बिजली के उपस्कर, कान्ट्रेक्टर, ओवरलोड रिले, मोल्डीड केस सरकिट ब्रेकरस, विद्युत और वितरण ट्रांसफार्मर, स्विचगियर, कनवेयर बैल्ट, फैन और वी बैल्ट, वायु-प्रदुषण नियंत्रण उपस्कर का निर्माण और चाय उत्पादन का काम करते हैं ।

7.15 **पुनर्वास उद्योग लि.** : इसकी स्थापना भूतपूर्व पश्चिम पाकिस्तान से विस्थापित व्यक्तियों के लिए रोजगार प्रदान करने के उद्देश्य से 5.00 करोड़ रुपए की प्राधिकृत पूंजी के साथ अप्रैल, 1959 में की गई थी । इसकी प्रदत्त पूंजी 4.76 करोड़ रुपए है । निगम के 13 एकक हैं जो विभिन्न किस्म की वस्तुओं जैसे हथकरघा वस्त्र, पोलिएस्टर सूटिंग और शर्टिंग, साज-समान के कपड़े और तुर्की तौलिए, चमड़े के उत्पाद, सिले-सिलाए परिधान, डिब्बा बंद फल, स्टील फर्नीचर, आयरन कास्टिंग और कृत्रिम इस्पात ढांचों का उप्पादन करते हैं । यह कम्पनी 1986-87 में सरकारी उद्यम विभाग के नियंत्रण में हस्तांतरित कर दी गई है।

7.16 **प्राग टूल्स लि.** : इस कम्पनी के तीन प्रभाग हैं अर्थात् (i) सिकन्दराबाद में मशीन टूल प्रभाग (ii) हैदराबाद में फोर्ज और फाउन्डरी प्रभाग और (iii) सी.एन.सी.प्रभाग । यह कम्पनी फरवरी, 1988 से एच.एम.टी.लि. की सहायक कम्पनी बन गई है । इस समय कम्पनी के मुख्य उत्पाद ये हैं : कटर और टूल ग्राइन्डर, सरफेस ग्राइन्डर, यूनीवर्सल

the coal mining industry for equipment for underground coal mining.

7.06. **Maruti Udyog Limited:** It was incorporated in February, 1981 after taking over the assets of the erstwhile Maruti Limited to manufacture fuel efficient passenger cars and light commercial vehicles based on the latest technology. Total approved cost of the Project was Rs.269 crores. The project has already been completed with full production capacity, as envisaged in the original project. The Government had approved the Company's proposal to manufacture 1000 cc, 3-box car with a total investment of Rs. 97.90 crores. The entire cost of this project would be met by the internal and extra budgetary resources and therefore, no budgetary support has been asked for. The production of 3-box car is likely to commence by the second half of 1990-91.

7.07. **Scooters India Ltd.:** Located at Lucknow it was incorporated in Septermber 1972 and is engaged in manufacture of scooters and three wheelers.

7.08. **National Instruments Ltd.:** It was incorporated in June, 1957 under Companies Act, 1956. It took over the assets and liabilities of the erstwhile Mathematical Instruments Office. It is engaged in production and trade of various types of survey and optical instruments.

7.09. **Hindustan Cables Ltd.:** It is engaged in the manufacture of sophisticated telecommunication cables in India. It has got two factories at Rupnarainpur and Hyderabad. They have setup another factory at Allahabad for the manufacture of optical fibre cables.

7.10. **Instrumentation Ltd.:** It was established in March, 1964 with the objective of attaining maximum self-reliance in providing instrumentation and control systems to key sectors of economy such as Thermal Power Plants, Steel Plants, Fertilizer Plants, Refineries and other process plants. It has two production Units - one at Kota and the other at Palghat.

7.11. **Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd.:** It was set up in April, 1972. The company is engaged in the manufacture of flint buttons, optical glass, radiation shielding windows, etc.

7.12. **Cycle Corporation of India Ltd.:** This was formed in October, 1980 by nationalising the undertakings owned by M/S Sen-Raleigh Ltd. It has got two manufacturing units - one at Asansol and another at Kalyani, manufacturing bicycles under the brand name 'Raleigh'.

7.13. **National Bicycle Corporation of India Ltd.** Was formed in October, 1980 by nationalising the undertaking owned by M/s Hind Cycles Ltd. It has got two manufacturing units - one at Bombay and another at Ghaziabad, manufacturing cycles with brand name 'Hind'.

7.14. **Andrew Yule and Company Ltd.:** Primarily involved in manufacturing activities, the company at present has eight units which manufacture industrial fans and tea Machinery, HT & LT Electrical Equipment, Contactors, Overload Relays, Moulded Case Circuit Breakers, Power Distribution Transformers, Switchgears, Conveyor belts, Fans & V - belts, Air Pollution Control Equipment and production of tea.

7.15. **Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Ltd.:** Was set up in April, 1959 with an authorised capital of Rs.5.00 crores with the object of providing employment for displaced persons from former East Pakistan. The paid up capital is Rs.4.76 crores. The Corporation has 13 units which produce a variety of articles like handloom textile, polyester suiting and shirtings, furnishing fabrics and turkish towels, leather products, ready-made garments, canned fruit, steel furniture, iron castings and fabricated steel structure.

7.16. **Praga Tools Ltd.:** The Company has three Divisions, *viz* (i) Machine Tool Division at Secunderabad (ii) Forge and Foundry Division at Hyderabad and (iii) CNC Division. The company has become a subsidiary to the H.M.T Ltd. from February, 1988. The main products of the Company at present are cutters and tool grinders,

मिलिंग मशीनें, कोपिंग लेथ, थ्रैड बोल्टिंग मशीनें और ड्रिलिंग मशीन फोरजिंग और उपकरण ।

7.17 **भारत यंत्र निगम लि.** : इसे 9 जुलाई, 1986 को छः सहायक कम्पनियों अर्थात् भारत हैवी प्लेट्स एंड वाल्यूस, भारत पम्पूस एंड कम्प्रेसर लि., त्रिवेणी स्ट्रक्चरल्स लि., तुंगभद्रा स्टील प्रोडक्ट्स लि., रिचर्डसन एंड कुडास लि., और ब्रिज एंड रूफ कम्पनी लि., के साथ धारक कम्पनी के रूप में निगमित किया गया । कम्पनी का निगमित कार्यालय इलाहाबाद, उत्तर प्रदेश में है । बजट अनुमान 1990-91 में प्रावधान कम्पनी की अपनी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने और सहायक कम्पनियों को बजटीय सहायता देने के लिए है.

7.18 **भारत भारी उद्योग निगम लिमिटेड** : इसे 17 सितम्बर, 1986 को सात सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों अर्थात् बर्न स्टेंडर्ड कम्पनी लि., जेसप एंड कम्पनी लि., ब्रेथवेट एंड कम्पनी लि., भारत वैगन एंड इंजीनियरिंग कम्पनी लि., भारत प्रोसेस एंड मेकेनिकल इंजीनियर्स लि., बी. बी. जे. कंस्ट्रक्शन कम्पनी लि., और लगन जूट कम्पनी लि. सहित धारक कम्पनी के रूप में निगमित किया गया जिसका निगमित कायलिय कलकत्ता में है । बजट अनुमान 1990-91 में प्रावधान कम्पनी की अपनी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने और सहायक कम्पनियों को बजटीय सहायता देने के लिए है.

7.19 **द्रव्य नियंत्रण अनुसंधान (एफ.सी.आर.आई.)** : द्रव्य नियंत्रण अनुसंधान संस्थान की स्थापना द्रव्य उपायों तथा नियंत्रण उपायों से संबंधित गतिविधियों को अपनाने के लिए तथा न केवल इस देश में बल्कि दक्षिण-पूर्व एशिया के लिए भी प्रौद्योगिकी विकास और प्रवाह उत्पादों के लिए आधारभूत ढांचा उपलब्ध कराने के लिए यू.एन.डी.पी. परियोजना के रूप में की गई थी ।

7.20 **भारत लैदर कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि.** : इसकी स्थापना चमड़े की वस्तुओं के उद्योग के संवर्धन और विकास के लिए मार्च, 1976 में की गई थी । इसका उद्देश्य आवश्यक आधारभूत ढांचे का सृजन करना और देश में प्रौद्योगिकी का सुधार करना और चमड़ा कामगारों के उत्पादों के विपणन में सहायता प्रदान करना है ।

7.21 **भारत टेनरी तथा फुटवियर कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड** : इसकी स्थापना 1969 में ब्रिटिश इंडिया कारपोरेशन के रुग्ण एककों, जिन का नाम कूपर एलन और नोर्थवेस्ट टेनरी ब्रांच है, को अपने हाथ में लेने के लिए की गई थी तथा यह चमड़े के सज्जित जूतों और जूते के संघटकों का उत्पादन करती है।

7.22 **हिन्दुस्तान कागज निगम लि.** : देश में इस निगम की स्थापना, 29 मई, 1970 को लुगदी/कागज/अखबारी कागज के निर्माण करने के उद्देश्य से की गई है । इसकी दो इकाइयां और 3 सहायक कम्पनियां हैं । हिन्दुस्तान पेपर कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड अपनी कमियों को दूर करने और अपनी इकाइयों और सहायक कम्पनियों में उत्पादन को सुदृढ़ बनाने में लगी हैं ।

7.23 **नेशनल न्यूजप्रिंट एण्ड पेपर मिल्स लि.** : भारत सरकार ने मिल का नियंत्रण 1958 में अपने हाथ में ले लिया । एक नई खोई पर आधारित अखबारी कागज परियोजना 414.46 करोड़ रुपए की अनुमानित लागत पर अलीगंज, जिला मुरादाबाद, उत्तर प्रदेश में स्थापित की जानी है । जब यह कार्यान्वित हो जाएगी तो यह परियोजना अखबारी कागज की पूर्ति में देश को आत्मनिर्भरता की ओर ले जाएगी।

7.24 **हिन्दुस्तान साल्टस लि.** : इसकी स्थापना अप्रैल, 1958 में की गई थी । यह कम्पनी नमक और ब्रोमीन के उत्पादन और बिक्री करने के काम में लगी हुई है । इसकी एक सहायक कम्पनी है जिसका नाम सांभर साल्टस लिमिटेड है ।

7.25 **हिन्दुस्तान फोटो फिल्म मैन्यूफैक्चरिंग कम्पनी लि.** : इस कम्पनी की स्थापना 30 नवम्बर, 1960 को की गई थी । यह कम्पनी संवेदनशील फोटो फिल्म, सिने पाजिटिव (काली और सफेद), सिने फिल्म ध्वनि निगेटिव, चिकित्सा संबंधी एक्सरे फिल्मों का निर्माण कर रही है । यह कम्पनी जम्बो रोल्स, सिने कलर पाजिटिव फिल्म, अमेच्योर रोल फिल्म, आदि का आयात करती ही और उन्हें तैयार उत्पादों में परिवर्तित करती है।

7.26 **टायर कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लिमिटेड** : 1984में इसकी स्थापना

surface grinder, universal milling machines, copying lathes, thread volting machines and drilling machines forgings and accessories.

7.17. **Bharat Yantra Nigam Limited:** It was incorporated as a Holding Company on 9th July, 1986 with six subsidiaries, namely Bharat Heavy Plate and Vessels Ltd., Bharat Pumps and Compressors Ltd., Triveni Structurals Ltd., Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd., Richardson and Cruddas Ltd., and Bridge and Roof Co. Ltd. The Corporate Office of the Company is at Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh. Provision in Budget Estimates 1990-91 is to meet Company's own requirements and to provide budgetary support to the subsidiaries.

7.18 **Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Limited:** Incorporated on 17th September, 1986 as a Holding Company consisting of seven Public Sector Enterprises, viz. Burn Standard Co. Ltd.; Jessop and Co. Limited, Braithwaite & Co. Limited; Bharat Wagon and Engineering Company Limited; Bharat Process and Mechanical Engineers Limited, BBJ Construction Company Limited, and Lagan Jute Machinery Company Ltd., with corporate office at Calcutta. Provision in Budget Estimates 1990-91 is to meet Company's own requirements and to provide budgetary support to the subsidiaries.

7.19 **Fluid Control Research Institute (FCRI):** The Fluid Control Research Institute has been established at Palghat as a UNDP Project for undertaking activities connected with flow measuring and control devices and provide the basic framework for technology development and flow products not only for this country but also for South-East Asia.

7.20. **Bharat Leather Corporation of India Ltd.:** Was set up in March, 1976 for the promotion and development of leather and leather goods industry. Its objective is to create necessary infrastructure and also to improve technology in the country and to provide assistance in marketing the products of leather workers.

7.21. **Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India Ltd.:** Was incorporated in 1969 by taking over and amalgamation of the sick units of British Indian Corporation, namely, Cooper Allen and North West Tannery Branches. It manufactures finished leather footwear, and footwear components.

7.22. **Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd.:** Was set up on 29th May, 1970 with the objective of establishing pulp and paper and newsprint mills in the country. It has got 2 units and 3 subsidiaries. Hindustan Paper Corporation Limited is in the process of removing bottlenecks and stabilising the production in its units and subsidiaries.

7.23. **National Newsprint and Paper Mills Ltd.:** The Government of India took over the controlling interest of the Mill in 1958. A new bagasse-based newsprint project is to be set up at Aliganj, District Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh at an estimated cost of Rs. 414.46 crores. When implemented, this project will take the country towards self-sufficiency in supply of newsprint.

7.24. **Hindustan Salts Ltd.:** It was set up in April, 1958. It is engaged in the manufacture and sale of salt and bromine. It has a subsidiary company called Sambhar Salts Limited.

7.25. **Hindustan Photo Films Mfg. Company Limited:** Incorporated on 30th November, 1960, it is engaged in the manfuacture of photo-sensitised films, cine positive (black and white), cine films sound negative, medical x-ray films etc. It also imports jumbo rolls, cine colour positive films, amateur roll films, etc. and converts them into finished products.

7.26. **Tyre Corporation of India Ltd.:** Was incorporated in

की गई जिसमें मैसर्स इन्चेक टायर लिमिटेड और राष्ट्रीय रबड़ विनिर्माण लिमिटेड जैसे राष्ट्रीय उपक्रमों को शामिल किया गया। इस उपक्रम में आटोमोबाइल और साइकिल टायरों और ट्यूबों और अन्य रबड़ से बनी वस्तुओं जैसे कि फेन और वी-बैल्टों का उत्पादन किया जाता है।

7.27 **भारतीय सीमेंट कारपोरेशन** : इसकी स्थापना जनवरी, 1965 में की गई थी। इसका उद्देश्य देश में सीमेंट के उत्पादन में आत्म-निर्भरता प्राप्त करने के लिए सरकारी क्षेत्र में सीमेंट कारखानों की स्थापना करना है। इसके 10 एकक कार्य कर रहे हैं।

7.28 **राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक विकास निगम लि.** : की स्थापना 1954 में देश के औद्योगिक विकास को बढ़ावा देने के लिए की गई थी। इसके प्रचालन क्षेत्र में औद्योगिक परियोजनाएँ, सिविल इंजीनियरिंग परियोजनाएँ, ऊर्जा और प्रौद्योगिकी उन्नयन शामिल हैं।

8. **ऋणों को बट्टे खाते डालना** : संशोधित अनुमान 1989-90 में 259.17 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड के बकाया ऋण को बट्टे खाते में डालने के लिए की गई है।

February, 1984 in which the nationalised undertakings of two sick companies, i.e., M/s Inchek Tyres Ltd. and National Rubber Manufacturers Ltd. have been vested. It produces automobile and cycle tyres and tubes and other rubber goods like fan, V-belts etc.

7.27. **Cement Corporation of India Ltd.:** It was established in January, 1965 with the objective of setting up cement factory in public sector to achieve self-sufficiency in cement production in the country. It has got 10 operating units.

7.28. **National Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.:** was established in 1954 to promote the country's industrial development. Its field of operation cover industrial projects, civil engineering projects, energy and technological upgradation.

8. **Write off of loans :** Provision of Rs.259.17 crores has been made in RE 1989-90 to write off of outstanding loan of Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited.

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय *MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING*

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.54

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय Ministry of Information and Broadcasting

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1989-90 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1989-90 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1990-91 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		13.35	60.47	73.83	11.62	64.57	76.19	13.87	75.16	89.03
पूंजी	*Capital*		*2.69*	...	*2.69*	*3.94*	...	*3.94*	*6.85*	...	*6.85*
जोड़	**Total**		**16.05**	**60.47**	**76.52**	**15.56**	**64.57**	**80.13**	**20.72**	**75.16**	**95.88**
1. सचिवालय-सामाजिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat - Social Services	2251	0.30	3.24	3.54	0.14	3.94	4.08	0.18	3.61	3.79
सूचना और प्रचार	***Information and Publicity***										
2. फिल्में	2. Films	2220	7.28	13.00	20.28	6.88	13.13	20.01	7.20	17.58	24.78
3. चलचित्रण फिल्मों का प्रमाणन	3. Certification of Cinematographic Films	2205	0.05	0.47	0.52	0.07	0.55	0.62	0.07	0.54	0.61
4. जन संचार में अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण	4. Research & Training in Mass Communication	2220	1.03	0.98	2.01	0.84	0.89	1.73	1.17	1.18	2.35
5. विज्ञापन और दृश्य प्रचार	5. Advertising and Visual Publicity	2220	0.65	12.54	13.19	0.11	14.03	14.14	0.25	17.10	17.35
6. प्रेस सूचना सेवा	6. Press Information Service	2220	2.04	5.87	7.91	2.01	5.56	7.57	2.10	6.56	8.66
7. क्षेत्रीय प्रचार	7. Field Publicity	2220	1.05	7.66	8.71	0.93	7.42	8.35	1.00	7.90	8.90
8. संगीत और नाटक प्रभाग	8. Song & Drama Division	2220	0.40	4.45	4.85	0.33	4.30	4.63	0.60	4.75	5.35
9. प्रकाशन	9. Publications	2220	0.22	7.43	7.65	0.09	9.38	9.47	0.35	9.70	10.05
10. पी.टी.आई को ब्याज संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता	10 Interest Subsidy to P.T.I.	2220	...	...	...	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.05	0.05
11. अन्य आर्थिक सहायता	11. Other Subsidies										
क) अखबारी कागज के आयात से हुई हानि	a) Loss on Import of Newsprint	2220	...	3.50	3.50	...	3.40	3.40	...	3.03	3.03
ख) देशी अखबारी कागज के लिए छोटे और मध्यम दर्जे के अखबारों को आर्थिक सहायता	b) Subsidy to Small & Medium Newspapers on indigenous newsprint	2220	...	...	...	...	0.50	0.50	...	1.60	1.60
जोड़	**Total Subsidies**		**...**	**3.50**	**3.50**	**...**	**3.90**	**3.90**	**...**	**4.63**	**4.63**
12. इमारतें और मशीने	12. Buildings&Machinery	4220	2.69	...	2.69	3.94	...	3.94	3.85	...	3.85
13. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	13. Investments in Public Enterprises	4220	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.50	...	1.50
		6220	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.50	...	1.50
जोड़		*Total*	...	...	...	...	...	...	*3.00*	...	*3.00*
14. अन्य व्यय	14. Other Expenditure	2220	0.34	1.33	1.67	0.22	1.42	1.64	0.95	1.56	2.51
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***16.05***	***60.47***	***76.52***	***15.56***	***64.57***	***80.13***	***20.72***	***75.16***	***95.88***
ख. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	**B. Investments in Public Enterprises:**	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
12.01 राष्ट्रीय फिल्म विकास निगम	12.01 National Film Development Corporation	22220	...	3.00	3.00	...	3.24	3.24	3.00	3.28	6.28
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय *	**C. Plan Outlay*:-**										
1. सूचना और प्रचार *	1. Information & Publicity *	22220	16.05	3.00	19.05	15.56	3.24	18.80	20.72	3.28	24.00

** इसमें शहरी विकास मंत्रालय की मांगों में निर्माण कार्य परिव्यय के लिए की गई व्यवस्था शामिल है*
**Inclusive of Works outlay provided in the Demands of the Ministry of Urban Developement*

1. **सचिवालय-सामाजिक सेवाएं :** इसमें मंत्रालय के सचिवालय तथा इसके मुख्य लेखा कार्यालय के व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

सूचना तथा प्रचार :

2. **फिल्में :** इस शीर्ष के अंतर्गत मंत्रालय की निम्नलिखित गतिविधियों के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है, अर्थात (क) फिल्म प्रभाग, जो भारतीय तथा विदेशी दर्शकों को देश के जीवन के सभी महत्वपूर्ण पहलूओं के बारे में समाचार दर्शनों, लघुवृत्तचित्रों और वृत्तचित्रों के माध्यम से जानकारी देता है, (ख) फिल्म महोत्सव निदेशालय का स्थापना व्यय, (ग) फिल्मों के लिए राष्ट्रीय पुरस्कार, (घ) फिल्म महोत्सव में पनोरमा आफ इंडियन फिल्म पर व्यय, (ङ) फिल्मोत्सव कम्पलेक्स, सिरिफोर्ट दिल्ली का अनुरक्षण (च) भारतीय राष्ट्रीय फिल्म अभिलेखागार जो राष्ट्रीय और विदेशी सिनेमा की उत्कृष्ट फिल्मों को सुरक्षित रखता है, (छ) भारतीय बाल फिल्म सोसाइटी (एक स्वायत्त निकाय) को बच्चों के लिए फिल्मों का निर्माण तथा वितरण करने के लिए अनुदान और (ज) भारतीय फिल्म और दूरदर्शन संस्थान को अनुदान जो भारत सरकार द्वारा निधिक एक स्वायत्त निकाय है और जो फिल्म निर्माण की कला और तकनीक में प्रशिक्षण देता है ।

1. **Secretariat-Social Services :** This covers expenditure of the Secretariat of the Ministry, as well as its Principal Accounts Office.

Information and Publicity

2. **Films :** The provision under this head covers the following activities of the Ministry, viz. (a) Films Division, which disseminates information on all important aspects of country's life to Indian and foreign audiences through news-reels, short films and documentaries, (b) Establishment expenses of Directorate of Film Festivals, (c) National Awards for Films, (d) Expenditure on Panorama of Indian Films in the Film Festivals, (e) Maintenance of Film Festival Complex at Siri Fort, Delhi, (f) National Film Archive of India which preserves the best of national and foreign flim classics, (g) Grant to Children's Film Society, India (an autonomous body) which produces and distributes Films for children; and (h) Grants to Film & Television Institute of India, and autonomous body, funded by the Government which imparts training in the art and technique of film making.

3. **चलचित्रकला फिल्मों का प्रमाणन:** इसके अंतर्गत (i) फिल्म प्रमाणन केन्द्रीय बोर्ड और (ii) फिल्म प्रमाणन अपील न्यायाधिकरण पर व्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

4. **जन संचार में अनुसंधान तथा प्रशिक्षण :** इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत इनके लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है:- (क) भारतीय जन संचार संस्थान, जो एक स्वायत्त निकाय है और जो जन माध्यम में प्रशिक्षण तथा पत्रकारिता में पाठ्यक्रम आयोजित करता है (ख) अनुसंधान एवं संदर्भ प्रभाग, जो मंत्रालय और उसके माध्यम एककों, विदेशों में भारतीय मिशनों और समाचार पत्रों तथा माध्यम एजेंसियों के लिए माध्यम रूचि के महत्वपूर्ण विषयों पर बुनियादी सूचना इकट्ठा करता है और उसका समन्वय करता है ।

5. **विज्ञापन तथा दृश्य प्रचार :** इसके अंतर्गत विज्ञापन तथा दृश्य प्रचार निदेशालय के व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की जाती है जो कि विज्ञापन तथा अन्य प्रकाशित सामग्री के जरिए और साथ ही रेडियो, दूरदर्शन, प्रदर्शनियों तथा अन्य बाह्य प्रचार माध्यमों के जरिए जन अभियानों का कार्यक्रम बनाता है तथा उन्हें क्रियान्वित करता है ।

6. **प्रेस सूचना सेवा :** इसके अंतर्गत इनके लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है: (क) प्रैस सूचना ब्यूरो जो सरकार तथा प्रैस के बीच एक कड़ी के रूप में काम करता है तथा सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालयों/विभागों की प्रचार तथा जन सम्पर्क संबंधी आवश्यकताओं को देखता है, (ख) भारतीय प्रैस परिषद, जो एक वैधानिक संगठन है, और जो प्रैस की स्वतंत्रता को सुरक्षित रखने का प्रयत्न करता है, को अनुदान, और (ग) प्रैस ट्रस्ट आफ इंडिया के माध्यम से गुटनिरपेक्ष समाचार एजेंसी पूल के भारतीय समाचार पूल डेस्क का संचालन करने के लिए व्यवस्था ।

7. **क्षेत्रीय प्रचार :** इसमें क्षेत्र प्रचार निदेशालय तथा उसके जिला स्तरीय क्षेत्रीय एककों के खर्च के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है जो कि फिल्म प्रदर्शनों, सजीव मीडिया प्रोग्रामों, फोटो प्रदर्शनियों तथा संगोष्ठियों के माध्यम से व्यक्तियों के बीच विकास संबंधी संचार के क्षेत्र में कार्यरत है ।

8. **संगीत तथा नाटक प्रभाग :** इसके अन्तर्गत की गई व्यवस्था संगीत तथा नाटक प्रभाग के लिए है जो देश भर में फैले हुए अपने एककों के माध्यम से राष्ट्रीय विकास के विभिन्न कार्यों के बारे में, विशेष रूप से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में, जनसाधारण को अवगत कराने के लिए सजीव मनोरंजन के माध्यम का प्रयोग करता है ।

9. **प्रकाशन :** इसके अंतर्गत मंत्रालय के प्रकाशन के खर्च के लिए व्यवस्था की जाती है जो कि विभिन्न किस्म के विषयों पर अंग्रेजी, हिन्दी तथा अन्य क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में समूल्य पुस्तकें, पत्रिकाएं और अन्य मुद्रित सामग्री प्रकाशित करता है । प्रकाशन प्रभाग हिन्दी, अंग्रेजी और उर्दू में, 'इम्पलाएमेंट न्यूज' और 'रोजगार समाचार' साप्ताहिक भी निकालता है ।

10. **पी.टी.आई. को ब्याज संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता :** इसके अंतर्गत प्रेस ट्रस्ट आफ इंडिया को इसके समाचार और अणुलिपि परियोजना के लिए ब्याज संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता देने पर होने वाले व्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

11. **अन्य आर्थिक सहायता :** यह व्यवस्था (क) छोटे और मध्यम श्रेणी के समाचार पत्रों को आयातित अखबारी कागज पर सीमा शुल्क में राहत देने के लिए की गई है । समाचार-पत्रों को पहलें भारतीय राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा राहत दी जाती है जो कि समाचार -पत्रों के लिए अखबारी कागज का आयात करता है और सरकार द्वारा इस राशि की राज्य व्यापार निगम को प्रतिपूर्ति कर दी जाती है । (ख) वर्ष 1989-90 के दौरान देशी अखबारी कागज की आपूर्ति पर छोटे और मध्यम दर्जे के अखबारों को दी गई आर्थिक सहायता के कारण पहले से चले आ रहे व्यय को पूरा करने के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

12. **भवन और मशीनरी :** इसमें निम्नलिखित निर्माण कार्यों पर होने वाले पूंजीगत व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है:- (क) सूचना भवन (ख) फिल्म डिवीजन, बम्बई के लिए बहु-मंजिली इमारत, (ग) उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र में क्षेत्रीय प्रचार निदेशालय के एककों के लिए कार्यालय और रिहायशी क्वार्टर, (घ) भारतीय राष्ट्रीय फिल्म अभिलेखागार, पुणे के लिए कार्यालय की इमारत, (ड.) सिरिफोर्ट कम्प्लेक्स, दिल्ली में फिल्म महोत्सव निदेशालय द्वारा एक नए छोटे-थियेटर (च) प्रेस सूचना कार्यालय के प्रेस केन्द्र को सुदृढ़ बनाने और फिल्मस डिवीजन, बम्बई और भारतीय राष्ट्रीय फिल्म अभिलेखागार, पुणे द्वारा उनके आधुनिकीकरण कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत उपस्कर प्राप्त करना ।

13. **सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश :** यह शीर्ष राष्ट्रीय फिल्म विकास निगम को इक्विटी एवं ऋण द्वारा बजटीय सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए है ।

14. **अन्य खर्च :** इसके अन्तर्गत फोटो डिवीजन, भारतीय समाचार पत्रों के रजिस्ट्रार और संचार के विकास सम्बन्धी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम के लिए अंशदान की व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

3. **Certification of Cinematographic Films:** The provision covers expenditure on (i) Central Board of Film Certification and (ii) Film Certification Appellate Tribunal.

4. **Research and Training in Mass Communication:** The provision under this head is for (a) *Indian Institute of Mass Communication,* an autonomous body which imparts training in mass media and conducts courses in journalism, and (b) *Research and Reference Division* which collects and collates basic information on subjects of media interest for providing assistance to the Ministry and to its Media Units, Indian Missions abroad and news papers and media agencies.

5. **Advertising & Visual Publicity** This covers expenditure of the DAVP which plans and executes publicity campaigns through advertising and other printed materials, as well as through Radio, T. V., Exhibitions and other out-door publicity media.

6. **Press Information Services:** This provides for expenditure (a) on the Press Information Bureau, which serves as a link between the Government and the Press and attends to the Publicity and Public relations requirements of various Ministrties/Departments of the Govt. (b) Grants to Press Council of India, a statutory organisation seeking to preserve freedom of the Press, and (c) for running India's News Pool Desk of Non-aligned News Agencies pool through Press Trust of India.

7. **Field Publicity :** This covers expenditure of the Directorate of Field Publicity and its district level field units, engaged in inter-personal developmental communication through film shows, live media programmes, photo displays and seminars.

8. **Song and Drama Division :** Provision under this head is for Song & Drama Division which utilises live entertainment media for creating awareness amongst the masses particularly in rural areas about various activities of national development through its units spread all over the country.

9. **Publications :** This provides for expenditure of the Publications Division of the Ministry which publishes priced books, journals and other printed material in English, Hindi and Regional languages on a wide variety of subjects. Publications Division also brings out the weekly 'Employment News', and 'Rozgar Samachar' in English , Hindi and Urdu.

10. **Interest Subsidy to P. T. I.:** This covers the expenditure involved in the grant of interest subsidy to Press Trust of India, for its News and Facsimile project.

11. **Other Subsidies :** The provision is for (a) graded relief to small and medium categories of newspapers from payment of customs duty on imported newsprint. This relief is first given by State Trading Corporation of India which imports the newsprint for the newspapers and the amount is reimbursed to the S.T.C. by the Government, and (b) meeting the spill over expenditure on account of subsidy given to small and medium newspapers on supply of indigenous newprint during the year 1989-90.

12. **Buildings & Machinery** : The provision is for capital expenditure on construction of (a) Soochna Bhawan, Delhi, (b) Multi-storeyed building of Films Division, Bombay, (c) Office and residential quarters for units of the Directorate of Field Publicity in the Northeast, (d) Office building for National Film Archives of India, Pune, (e) a new mini-threatre by the Directorate of Film Festivals at Siri-Fort Complex, Delhi, (f) strengthening the Press Centre of Press Information Bureau and for acquisition of equipment by Films Division, Bombay and National Film Archive of India, Pune under their modernisation programmes.

13. **Investment in Public Enterprises :** This budget head is for providing budgetary assistance to N.F.D.C by way of equity and loan.

14. **Other Expenditure :** The provision is for expenditure of the Photo Division, Registrar of Newspapers for India and contribution to International Programme for Development of Communication.

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.55

प्रसारण सेवाएं Broadcasting Services

क. वसूलियों और प्राप्तियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवटन इस प्रकार है: (करोड़ रुपए)
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries and receipts are given below: *(In crores of Rupees)*

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1989-90 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1989-90 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1990-91 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		92.63	136.69	229.32	91.80	178.26	270.06	81.55	243.57	325.12
पूंजी	*Capital*		*176.37*	*10.31*	*186.68*	*176.51*	*8.41*	*184.92*	*168.45*	*15.09*	*183.54*
जोड़	**Total**		**269.00**	**147.00**	**416.00**	**268.31**	**186.67**	**454.98**	**250.00**	**258.66**	**508.66**
प्रसारण	***Broadcasting***										
आकाशवाणी	**Akashvani**										
1. निर्देशन और प्रशासन	1. Direction & Administration	2221	1.34	6.96	8.30	1.46	6.99	8.45	2.00	7.29	9.29
2. अनुसंधान और विकास	2. Research and Development	2221	2.01	4.62	6.63	1.73	4.52	6.25	2.12	5.36	7.48
3. परिचालन खर्च :	*3. Operational Expenses:*										
3.01 परिचालन और रख-रखाव	3.01 Operation & Maintenance	2221	6.86	17.31	24.17	10.25	18.36	28.61	10.19	23.88	34.07
3.02 कार्यक्रम सेवाएं	3.02 Programme Services	2221	16.21	68.76	84.97	11.90	73.40	85.30	24.34	81.32	105.66
3.03 समाचार सेवाएं	3.03 News Services	2221	0.80	6.24	7.04	0.62	6.95	7.57	0.54	8.16	8.70
3.04 विदेश सेवाएं	3.04 External Services	2221	0.21	1.87	2.08	0.12	1.98	2.10	0.20	2.03	2.23
3.05 वाणिज्यिक सेवाएं	3.05 Commercial Services	2221	0.09	9.61	9.70	0.02	9.13	9.15	0.08	9.62	9.70
3.06 अन्य सेवाएं	3.06 Other Expenditure	2221	0.11	3.59	3.70	0.11	12.20	12.31	0.18	11.26	11.44
जोड़-प्रचालन खर्च	**Total-Operational expenses**		**24.28**	**107.38**	**131.66**	**23.02**	**122.02**	**145.04**	**35.53**	**136.27**	**171.80**
4. घटाइए - प्राप्तियां	4. Less - Receipts	0221	...	-30.00	-30.00	...	-30.00	-30.00	...	-30.00	-30.00
5. निवल	*5. Net*		24.28	77.38	101.66	23.02	92.02	115.04	35.53	106.27	141.80
6. वाणिज्यिक राजस्व निधि को/से निवल अन्तरण	6. Net Transfers to/from Commercial Revenues Fund	2221	...	5.27	5.27	...	3.58	3.58	...	3.52	3.52
7. पूंजीगत व्यय:	*7. Capital Expenditure:*				...						
7.01 स्टूडियो	7.01 Studios	4221	35.92	0.13	36.05	42.07	0.34	42.41	49.98	0.06	50.04
7.02 ट्रांसमीटर	7.02 Transmitter	4221	102.18	0.02	102.20	96.06	0.13	96.19	76.62	...	76.62
7.03 इमारतें उपस्कर आदि	7.03 Buildings Equipments Etc	4221	20.72	0.14	20.86	20.73	1.65	22.38	17.48	5.89	23.37
7.04 वाणिज्यिक राजस्व निधि को/से निवल अन्तरण	7.04 Net Transfers to/from Commercial Revenues Fund	4221	-55.00	-0.29	-55.29	-55.00	-0.36	-55.36	-70.00	-0.06	-70.06
7.05 नवीकरण तथा प्रतिस्थापन निधि	7.05 Renewal and Replacement Fund	4221	...	...	...	...	-0.11	-0.11	...	...	...
7.06 अन्य व्यय	7.06 Other Expenditure	4221	3.05	7.02	10.07	3.01	1.16	4.17	1.27	1.57	2.84
जोड़-पूंजीगत व्यय	***Total Capital Expenditure***		***106.87***	***7.02***	***113.89***	***106.87***	***2.81***	***109.68***	***75.35***	***7.46***	***82.81***
जोड़- आकाशवाणी	**Total Akashvani**		**134.50**	**101.25**	**235.75**	**133.08**	**109.92**	**243.00**	**115.00**	**129.90**	**244.90**
दूरदर्शन:	**Doordarshan:**										
1. निर्देशन और प्रशासन	1.Direction & Administration	2221	2.50	1.87	4.37	2.17	2.15	4.32	0.10	4.39	4.49
2. परिचालन खर्च	*2. Operational Expenses:*										
2.01 परिचालन और रख-रखाव	2.01 Operation & Maintenance	2221	12.22	16.98	29.20	20.45	17.74	38.19	11.00	35.45	46.45
2.02 कार्यक्रम सेवाएं	2.02 Programme Services	2221	49.78	57.84	107.62	42.52	62.77	105.29	30.70	93.59	124.29
2.03 वाणिज्यिक सेवाएं	2.03 Commercial Services	2221	...	22.10	22.10	...	31.60	31.60	...	30.12	30.12
2.04 अन्य व्यय	2.04 Other Expenditure	2221	0.50	10.99	11.49	0.45	18.81	19.26	0.10	29.36	29.46
जोड़ - परिचालन खर्च	**Total-Operational expenses**		**62.50**	**107.91**	**170.41**	**63.42**	**130.92**	**194.34**	**41.80**	**188.52**	**230.32**
3. घटाइए - प्राप्तियां	3. Less - Receipts	0221	...	-146.06	-146.06	...	-210.00	-210.00	...	-200.00	-200.00
4. निवल	*4. Net*		62.50	-38.15	24.35	63.42	-79.08	-15.66	41.80	-11.48	30.32
5. वाणिज्यिक राजस्व निधि को/से निवल अन्तरण	5 Net Transfers to/from Commercial Revenues	2221	...	78.74	78.74	...	148.08	148.08	...	128.22	128.22
6. पूंजीगत व्यय:	6 Capital Expenditure:										
6.01 स्टूडियो	6.01 Studios	4221	59.79	0.42	60.21	46.06	0.17	46.23	73.28	0.33	73.61
6.02 ट्रांसमीटर	6.02 Transmitters	4221	52.65	1.21	53.86	76.01	0.52	76.53	72.03	1.08	73.11
6.03 इमारतें और उपस्कर	6.03 Buildings & Equipments	4221	11.29	3.97	15.26	17.33	6.33	23.66	27.18	3.03	30.21
6.04 वाणिज्यिक राजस्व निधि को/से निवल अन्तरण	6.04 Net Transfer to /from Commercial Revenues Fund	4221	-55.00	-5.51	-60.51	-70.34	-3.70	-74.04	-80.00	-2.91	-82.91
6.05 अन्य व्यय	6.05. Other Expenditure	4221	0.77	3.20	3.97	0.58	2.28	2.86	0.61	6.10	6.71
		6250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़		*Total*	*0.77*	*3.20*	*3.97*	*0.58*	*2.28*	*2.86*	*0.61*	*6.10*	*6.71*
जोड़- पूंजीगत व्यय	***Total Capital Expenditure***		***69.50***	***3.29***	***72.79***	***69.64***	***5.60***	***75.24***	***93.10***	***7.63***	***100.73***
जोड़- दूरदर्शन	**Total- Doordarshan**		**134.50**	**45.75**	**180.25**	**135.23**	**76.75**	**211.98**	**135.00**	**128.76**	**263.76**
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***269.00***	***147.00***	***416.00***	***268.31***	***186.67***	***454.98***	***250.00***	***258.66***	***508.66***

ग. आयोजना परिव्यय•	C. Plan Outlay*	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
प्रसारण•	Broadcasting*	22221	269.00	110.00	379.00	268.31	125.34	393.65	250.00	150.00	400.00

•इसमें शहरी विकास मंत्रालय की मांग में निर्माण कार्य परिव्यय के लिए की गई व्यवस्था शामिल है ।
Inclusive of Works outlay provided in the Demands of the Ministry of Urban Developement

ध्वनि प्रसारण (आकाशवाणी)

राजस्व भाग

1. **निर्देशन और प्रशासन :** इसके अन्तर्गत आकाशवाणी महानिदेशालय तथा आकाशवाणी के वेतन तथा लेखा कार्यालय के व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

2. **अनुसंधान और विकास :** इस कार्य के दो भाग हैं:- आयोजना और विकास तथा अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण । पहले भाग के अंतर्गत, आकाशवाणी के क्षेत्रीय मुख्य अभियंताओं, जो आयोजनागत परियोजनाओं की आयोजना तैयार करने और विकास तथा आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन संस्थापनाओं के अनुरक्षण के लिये उत्तरदायी है, द्वारा किये जाने वाले व्यय, तथा दूसरे भाग के अंतर्गत अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण संबंधी व्यय की व्यवस्था है । दूसरा कार्य रेडियो और दूरदर्शन दोनों से संबंधित है ।

3.01. **परिचालन और रख-रखाव:** इसके अन्तर्गत उच्च शक्ति वाले ट्रांसमीटरों के प्रचालन तथा रख-रखाव और आकाशवाणी के केन्द्रीय भंडार कार्यालय हेतु सामान और फालतू पुर्जों की इकट्ठी खरीद के लिये व्यवस्था की गई है ।

3.02. **कार्यक्रम सेवाएं:** इसके अन्तर्गत कार्यक्रम तैयार करने से संबंधित व्यय और आकाशवाणी के सभी केन्द्रों के रोजमर्रा के कामकाज व रखरखाव के लिए आवश्यक खर्चों तथा इन केन्द्रों से संबद्ध ट्रांसमीटरों के खर्चों के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

3.03. **समाचार सेवाएं:** इसके अन्तर्गत समाचार सेवा प्रभाग और मानीटरिंग सेवा के व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

3.04. **विदेश सेवाएं:** इसके अन्तर्गत समुद्र पार श्रोताओं के लिए अनेक भारतीय तथा विदेशी भाषाओं में प्रसारण पर विदेश सेवा प्रभाग द्वारा किए जाने वाले व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

3.05. **वाणिज्यिक सेवाएं:** इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत आकाशवाणी के सभी वाणिज्यिक प्रसारण सेवा केन्द्रों के लिए व्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है । वाणिज्यिक प्रसारण सेवा केन्द्र मुख्यतः वाणिज्यिक कार्यक्रमों को तैयार करने और उनके प्रसारण के लिए जिम्मेदार है ।

3.06. **अन्य व्यय:** इसके अन्तर्गत (i) "श्रोता अनुसंधान" कार्य कलाप अर्थात आकाशवाणी द्वारा प्रसारित विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों के बारे में श्रोताओं की प्रतिक्रियायों को जानने से संबंधित अध्ययनों हेतु व्यय तथा (ii) उचन्त, जिसके अंतर्गत आकाशवाणी के संयंत्रों के अनुरक्षण के लिये आवश्यक कल-पुर्जो/भंडारों संबंधी व्यय की व्यवस्था है ।

4. **प्राप्तियां:** प्राप्तियों के अनुमान मुख्य रूप से वाणिज्यिक प्रसारण से संबंधित हैं ।

6. **वाणिज्यिक राजस्व निधि को/से निवल अंतरण :** इसके अंतर्गत अव्यपगत निधि को अंतरित की जाने वाली राशि तथा इस निधि में से खर्च किये जाने वाले व्यय के लिये व्यवस्था है ।

7. **पूंजी भाग**

7.01. **स्टूडियो:** इसके अन्तर्गत, स्टूडियो, भवनों का निर्माण करने, स्टूडियो उपस्कर की खरीद और उनकी स्थापना करने के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

7.02. **ट्रांसमीटर :** इसके अन्तर्गत ट्रांसमीटरों की स्थापना के लिए भवनों के निर्माण, ट्रांसमीटर उपस्कर खरीदने और उसकी स्थापना करने के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

7.03. **भवन और उपस्कर :** इसके अन्तर्गत (i) आकाशवाणी की विविध निर्माण कार्य योजनाओं, और (ii) आकाशवाणी की प्रमुख परियोजनाओं के निर्माण और संस्थापन कार्यों में लगे हुए कर्मचारियों के वेतन, भत्तों, यात्रा-भत्तों तथा अन्य खर्चों और आकाशवाणी की अन्य योजनाओं के लिये किये जाने वाले व्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

7.04. **वाणिज्यिक राजस्व निधि को/से अंतरण:** इसके अंतर्गत, एन.एल.एफ. निधि को अंतरित की जाने वाली राशि तथा इस निधि में से खर्च किये जाने वाले व्यय के लिये व्यवस्था है ।

7.06. **अन्य व्यय :** इसमें निम्नलिखित पर होने वाले व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है: (i) जोनल मुख्य इंजीनियरों और सिविल निर्माण विंग के कार्यालयों द्वारा प्रतिस्थापित किए जाने वाले कलपुर्जों और संयंत्रों की खरीद और उनके क्षेत्रों से संबंधित अन्य तकनीकी क्रियाकलापों पर होने वाला व्यय, और (ii) उन उपस्करों की खरीद करना जिनकी अदायगी की व्यवस्था इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत की जाती है ।

SOUND BROADCASTING (AKASHVANI)

Revenue Section

1. **Direction and Administration :** Provides for the expenditure of the Directorate General, All India Radio and Pay and Accounts Offices, All India Radio.

2. **Research and Development :** The activity has two components viz., Planning and Development and Research and Training. First component provides for the expenditure incurred by the Offices of Zonal Chief Engineers of All India Radio, who are responsible for Planning and Development of Plan projects and maintenance of AIR and TV installations and the Second component provides for the expenditure involved on research and training. The latter activity is both for Radio and TV.

3.01. **Operation and Maintenance :** The provision is for meeting expenditure on the operation and maintenance of High power Transmitters and centralised procurement and deployment of stores and spares for Radio stations through Central Stores office.

3.02 **Programme Services :** Provides for expenditure on production of programmes and on running expenditure required for day-to-day operation and maintenance of all stations of AIR, including transmitters attached to the stations.

3.03 **News Services :** Covers the expenditure of News Services Division and on the Monitoring Service.

3.04 **External Services :** Provision under this activity covers the expenditure incurred by External Services Division on broadcast in several Indian and foreign languages for overseas listeners.

3.05. **Commercial Services :** The expenditure in respect of all commercial broadcasting service centres of AIR has been provided for under this activity. The Commercial Broadcasting Services centres, are mainly responsible for preparation and broadcasting of commercial programmes.

3.06. **Other Expenditure :** Provides for (i) the activity 'Listeners Research' which covers the expenditure on studies undertaken to ascertain reaction of audience to the various programmes broadcast by All India Radio and (ii) Suspense, which covers expenditure on purchase of spares/stores required for maintenance of All India Radio installations.

4. **Receipts :** Estimates of receipts are mainly on account of commercial broadcasting.

6. **Net transfer to/from Commercial Revenues Fund :** Provides for the amount transferable to the Non-lapsable fund and the expenditure incurred from out of this fund.

7. **Capital Section**

7.01 **Studios:** Provision covers expenditure on construction of studios, buildings, purchase of studio equipment and its installation.

7.02 **Transmitters:** Covers expenditure on construction of buildings to house transmitters, purchase of transmitting equipment and its installation.

7.03 **Buildings and Equipments:** Provision is for (i) expenditure to be incurred on Miscellaneous Works Schemes of All India Radio and (ii) for salaries, allowances, travel expenses and other expenses of installation staff employed in construction and installation of capital projects and on other schemes of All India Radio.

7.04 **Net transfer to/from Commercial Revenue Fund:** Provides for the amount transferable to N.L.F. and the expenditure incurred from out of this fund.

7.06 **Other Expenditure**: Provides for expenditure to be incurred on (i) purchase of tools and plants by offices of Zonal Chief Engineers and Civil Construction Wing for installation and other technical activities pertaining to their zones and (ii) purchase of equipments for which payments are made under this head .

दूरदर्शन :

राजस्व भाग :

1. **निर्देशन और प्रशासन :** इसके अन्तर्गत मुख्य निदेशालय और वेतन तथा लेखा कार्यालय, दूरदर्शन के व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है । यह निदेशालय पूरे संगठन का नियंत्रण करता है, भारत में दूरदर्शन सेवाओं से संबंधित नीतियां तैयार करता है तथा आयोजनागत परियोजनाओं और रूपरेखाओं को तैयार करने के लिये उत्तरदायी है ।

2.01. **प्रचालन और रखरखाव :** इसके अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय खरीद और भंडार कार्यालय के माध्यम से दूरदर्शन, उपग्रह दूरदर्शन केन्द्रों, पारेषण केन्द्रों के लिए रखरखाव सामान, फालतू पुर्जों और टेपों की केन्द्रीयकृत रूप से खरीद और उनके उपयोग से संबंधित व्यय और (ii) कार्यक्रम तैयार करने वाले केन्द्रों से जुड़े दूरदर्शन पारेषण के प्रचालन और रख-रखाव के लिये व्यवस्था की गई है ।

2.02. **कार्यक्रम सेवाएं :** इसके अन्तर्गत दूरदर्शन के कार्यक्रम तैयार करने संबंधी कार्यों हेतु विभिन्न कार्यक्रम तैयार करने वाले केन्द्रों द्वारा व्यय तथा इन केन्द्रों से संबद्ध स्टुडियो और ट्रांसमीटरों आदि के परिचालन और रख-रखाव संबंधी व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

2.03. **वाणिज्यिक सेवाएं :** इसके अन्तर्गत दूरदर्शन वाणिज्यिक सेवाओं और विज्ञापन एजेंसियों को कमीशन का भुगतान करने से संबंधित व्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

2.04. **अन्य व्यय :** इसके अन्तर्गत, (i) "श्रोता अनुसंधान" कार्य-कलाप के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों के बारे में दर्शकों/श्रोताओं की प्रतिक्रियाओं को जानने से संबंधित स्टुडियो आदि पर व्यय, (ii) अतिरिक्त कल-पुर्जो/भंडार के रख-रखाव अथवा खरीद के लिए आवश्यक उचन्त व्यवस्था ।

3. **प्राप्तियां :** इन प्राप्तियों के अनुमान मुख्य रूप से दूरदर्शन पर वाणिज्यिक कार्यक्रमों से संबंधित हैं । 1989-90 के बजट अनुमानों की तुलना में 1989-90 के संशोधित अनुमानों और 1990-91 के बजट अनुमानों में 63.94 करोड़ रुपए की वृद्धि दूरदर्शन के वाणिज्यिक अर्जन के कारण हुई है ।

5 और 6.04. **वाणिज्यिक राजस्व निधि को/से निवल अन्तरण:** इसमें एन.एल.एफ. को अन्तरित की जाने वाली राशि और इस निधि में से होने वाले व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

6. ***पूंजी भाग***

6.01. **स्टूडियो :** इसके अन्तर्गत दूरदर्शन स्टूडियो, भवनों के निर्माण, दूरदर्शन स्टूडियो उपस्कर की खरीद तथा उनकी स्थापना से संबंधित व्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

6.02. **ट्रांसमीटर :** इसके अन्तर्गत दूरदर्शन ट्रांसमीटरों को रखने के लिए भवन निर्माण, ट्रांसमीटिंग उपस्कर की खरीद और उनकी स्थापना से संबंधित व्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

6.03. **भवन और उपस्कर :** इसमें (i) दूरदर्शन के विविध निर्माण कार्य योजनाओं के लिए अपेक्षित व्यय और (ii) स्थापना व्यय जैसे कि स्टाफ का वेतन, भत्ते, यात्रा व्यय और "अन्य व्यय" जो पूंजीगत परियोजनाओं के निर्माण/संस्थापन कार्य पर मात्र नियोजित स्टाफ के लिए है, व्यवस्था की गई है ।

6.05. **अन्य व्यय :** इसमें निम्नलिखित पर होने वाले व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है :- (i) आकाशवाणी के क्षेत्रीय मुख्य इंजीनियरों के कार्यालयों की स्थापना के लिए कल पुर्जो और यन्त्रों की खरीद व अन्य तकनीकी कार्यकलापों से संबंधित व्यय, ये कार्यालय दूरदर्शन परियोजनाओं के कार्यान्वियन और दूरदर्शन प्रतिस्थापनों के रख-रखाव का काम करते हैं; (ii) भण्डार सामग्री और उपस्कर की खरीद करना, जिसके लिए अदायगियां इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत की जाती हैं; (iii) तथा दूरदर्शन द्वारा आंध्र प्रदेश राज्य बिजली बोर्ड को दिये गये ऋण ।

DOORDARSHAN :

Revenue Section :

1. **Direction & Administration:** Covers expenditure on main Directorate and Pay and Acounts Office, Doordarshan. The Directorate controls the organisation as a whole, formulates policies in relation to television services in India and is responsible for formation of Plan Projects designs etc.

2.01. **Operation and Maintenance:** Covers expenditure on (i) centralised procurement and deployment of maintenance stores spares and tapes for Doordarshan Kendras and Upgrah Doordarshan Kendras, Transmitting Centres through Central Purchase and Store Office and (ii) operation and maintenance of relay TV transmitter, other than that attached with Programme Production Centres.

2.02. **Programme Services:** Provides for expenditure incurred by various Programme Producing Kendras/Centres in connection with programme production activities of Doordarshan and includes expenditure on operation and maintenance of studios and transmitters attached to those Kendras/Centres.

2.03. **Commercial Services:** Expenditure on TV commercial services and payment of commission to advertising agencies is incurred under this activity.

2.04. **Other Expenditure:** Provision for (i) expenditure on studios to ascertain reaction of audience to various programmes provided under the activity 'Listeners Research' (ii) Suspense provision required for purchase of maintenance spares/stores.

3. **Receipts:** Estimates of receipts are mainly on account of commercials over Television. Increase of Rs. 63.94 crore in RE 1989-90 and BE 1990-91 over BE 1989-90 is due to increase in Doordarshan's commercial earnings.

5 and 6.04 **Net transfer to/from Commercial Revenue Fund:** Provides for the amount transferable to N.L.F. and the expenditure incurred from out of this fund.

6. ***Capital Section :***

6.01. **Studios**: Covers expenditure on construction of TV studios, buildings, purchase of TV studios equipment and its installation.

6.02. **Transmitters**: Covers expenditure on construction of building to house the TV Transmitters, purchase of transmitting equipment and its installations.

6.03. **Building and Equipments**: Provides for (i) expenditure required for Miscellaneous Works Schemes of Doordarshan and (ii) establishment expenditure like salaries, allowances, travel expenses and other expenditure on the staff exclusively deployed on construction/installation of Capital projects.

6.05. **Other Expenditure**: Provides for expenditure required to be incurred on (i) purchase of tools and instruments for installation and other technical activities of offices of Zonal Chief Engineers of AIR which look after bringing up of TV projects and maintenance of TV installations, (ii) Purchase of stores materials and equipment for which payments are made under this head and (iii) Loans given by Doordarshan to Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board.

श्रम मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF LABOUR

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.56

श्रम मंत्रालय Ministry Of Labour

क. वसूलियो को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवटन इस प्रकार है:

A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1989-90 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1989-90 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1990-91 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		31.59	238.90	270.49	30.01	235.91	265.92	85.00	251.63	336.63
पूंजी	*Capital*		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़	**Total**		**31.59**	**238.90**	**270.49**	**30.01**	**235.91**	**265.92**	**85.00**	**251.63**	**336.63**
1. सचिवालय-सामाजिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat - Social Services	2251	...	2.85	2.85	...	2.80	2.80	...	3.17	3.17
श्रम और रोजगार	***Labour And Employment***										
श्रम	**Labour**										
2. औद्योगिक संबंध	2. Industrial Relations	2230	0.59	4.39	4.98	0.54	4.43	4.97	4.30	5.64	9.94
		3601	0.34	...	0.34	0.32	...	0.32	0.20	...	0.20
जोड़		Total	0.93	4.39	5.32	0.86	4.43	5.29	4.50	5.64	10.14
3. कार्य परिस्थितिया तथा सुरक्षा	3. Working Conditions and Safety	2230	1.85	6.92	8.77	1.81	6.85	8.66	3.70	8.79	12.49
4. श्रमिक कल्याण योजनाएं	4. Labour Welfare Schemes	2230	...	20.70	20.70	...	19.51	19.51	...	22.76	22.76
		3601	...	3.97	3.97	...	3.81	3.81	...	7.79	7.79
		4250	...	0.14	0.14	...	0.09	0.09	...	0.18	0.18
		6250	...	1.13	1.13	...	0.53	0.53	...	0.92	0.92
जोड़		*Total*	...	*25.94*	*25.94*	...	*23.94*	*23.94*	...	*31.65*	*31.65*
5. खान श्रम निधियों में / से निवल अन्तरण	5. Net Transfer to / from Mines Labour Funds	2230	...	-0.79	-0.79	...	0.21	0.21	...	-3.04	-3.04
		3601	...	-3.97	-3.97	...	-3.81	-3.81	...	-7.79	-7.79
		4250	...	-0.14	-0.14	...	-0.09	-0.09	...	-0.18	-0.18
		6250	...	-1.13	-1.13	...	-0.53	-0.53	...	-0.92	-0.92
जोड़		*Total*	...	*-6.03*	*-6.03*	...	*-4.22*	*-4.22*	...	*-11.93*	*-11.93*
श्रमिकों के लिए सामाजिक सुरक्षा	**Social Security for Labour**										
6. कर्मचारी परिवार पेंशन योजना, 1971	6. Employees Family Pension Scheme, 1971	2230	...	154.20	154.20	...	152.53	152.53	...	161.71	161.71
7. औद्योगिक कामगारों के लिए जमा संबद्ध योजना	7. Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme for Industrial Workers	2230	...	21.53	21.53	...	21.53	21.53	...	21.47	21.47
8. आसाम में बागान कर्मचारियों के लिए परिवार पेंशन एवं-जीवन बीमा योजना	8. Family Pension-cum-Life Insurance Scheme for Plantation Workers in Assam	2230	...	3.81	3.81	...	3.81	3.81	...	2.49	2.49
जोड़ - श्रमिकों के लिए सामाजिक सुरक्षा	**Total- Social Security for Labour**		**...**	**179.54**	**179.54**	**...**	**177.87**	**177.87**	**...**	**185.67**	**185.67**
9. श्रमिक शिक्षा	9. Labour Education	2230	1.58	4.80	6.38	1.50	4.64	6.14	2.15	5.65	7.80
10. बंधुआ मजदूरों का पुनर्वास	10. Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour	2230	0.20	...	0.20	0.10	...	0.10	0.10	...	0.10
		3601	1.60	...	1.60	1.61	...	1.61	3.06	...	3.06
जोड़		*Total*	*1.80*	...	*1.80*	*1.71*	...	*1.71*	*3.16*	...	*3.16*
11. अन्य योजनाएं	11. Other items	2230	4.74	4.56	9.30	4.25	4.47	8.72	7.12	5.04	12.16
		3601	0.04	...	0.04	0.26	...	0.26	0.35	...	0.35
जोड़		*Total*	*4.78*	*4.56*	*9.34*	*4.51*	*4.47*	*8.98*	*7.47*	*5.04*	*12.51*
जोड़ - श्रम	**Total - Labour**		**10.94**	**220.12**	**231.06**	**10.39**	**217.98**	**228.37**	**20.98**	**230.51**	**251.49**
रोजगार और प्रशिक्षण	**Employment and Training**										
12. शिल्पकारों और पर्यवेक्षकों का प्रशिक्षण	12. Training of Craftsmen and Supervisors	2230	7.13	10.06	17.19	7.00	9.55	16.55	21.40	12.42	33.82
13. अन्य योजनाएं	13. Other Schemes	2230	1.00	3.20	4.20	0.95	3.04	3.99	1.72	4.74	6.46
		3601	12.43	2.22	14.65	11.58	2.11	13.69	40.79	0.19	40.98
		3602	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01
जोड़		*Total*	*13.44*	*5.42*	*18.86*	*12.54*	*5.15*	*17.69*	*42.52*	*4.93*	*47.45*
जोड़-रोजगार और प्रशिक्षण	***Total-Employment and Training***		***20.57***	***15.48***	***36.05***	***19.54***	***14.70***	***34.24***	***63.92***	***17.35***	***81.27***
जोड़-श्रम और रोजगार	**Total-Labour and Employment**		**31.51**	**235.60**	**267.11**	**29.93**	**232.68**	**262.61**	**84.90**	**247.86**	**332.76**
14. अनु.जा.,अनु. जन जाति व अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों का कल्याण	14. Welfare of SC , STand other Backward Classes	2225	0.08	0.45	0.53	0.08	0.43	0.51	0.10	0.60	0.70
15. सहायता सामग्री और उपस्कर-सकल	15. Aid Material & Equipmetns - Gross	3606	...	5.72	5.72	...	5.43	5.43	...	0.82	0.82
घटाइये - कार्यात्मक मुख्य शीर्षों को अंतरण	*Deduct - Transfer to Functional Major heads*	*3606*	...	*-5.72*	*-5 72*	...	*-5.43*	*-5.43*	...	*-0.82*	*-0.82*
सकल	Net		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***31.59***	***238.90***	***270.49***	***30.01***	***235.91***	***265.92***	***85.00***	***251.63***	***336.63***

(करोड़ रुपए) *(In crores of Rupees)*

		विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय*	**C. Plan Outlay***										
1. श्रम और रोजगार	1. Labour and Employment	22230	34.92	...	34.92	32.68	...	32.68	84.90	...	84.90
2. अनु. जाति, अनु. जनजाति तथा अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों का कल्याण	2. Welfare of SC, ST& other Backward Classes	22225	0.08	...	0.08	0.08	...	0.08	0.10	...	0.10
			35.00	...	35.00	32.76	...	32.76	85.00	...	85.00
मांग संख्या 75	Demand No. 75		1.48	...	1.48	0.72	...	0.72	...	...	...
मांग संख्या 76	Demand No. 76		1.93	...	1.93	2.03	...	2.03	...	...	...
		Total	*3.41*	...	*3.41*	*2.75*	...	*2.75*	...	...	...

*इसमें शहरी विकास मंत्रालय की मांग में निर्माण कार्य परिव्यय के लिए की गई व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

* Inclusive of Works outlay provided in the Demands of the Ministry of Urban Development

1. **सचिवालय - सामाजिक सेवाएं** - इसके अन्तर्गत मंत्रालय के सचिवालय व्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

2. **औद्योगिक संबंध** - इसके अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है । सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों में औद्योगिक संबंधों को सुधारने, श्रम कानूनों, औद्योगिक संबंधों, कार्मिक नीतियों और प्रथाओं आदि के कार्यान्वयन का मूल्यांकन संबंधी अध्ययन करने के लिये काम की अन्य शर्तों व मजदूरी को नियमित करने के संबंध में निर्धारित आचार संहिता वाले समझौते, पंचाटों, श्रम कानूनों के शीघ्र कार्यान्वयन और सामंजस्यपूर्ण औद्योगिक संबंधों को प्रोत्साहित करने से संबंधित खर्च ।

3. **कार्य करने की परिस्थितियां और सुरक्षा** - इसके अंतर्गत महानिदेशक, फैक्टरी सलाह सेवा और श्रमिक संस्थाओं के लिए व्यवस्था है जो गोदी कामगारों और फैक्टरी कामगारों की सुरक्षा, स्वास्थ्य और कल्याण के मामले में संयुक्त रूप से जिम्मेदार है। खान सुरक्षा महानिदेशक के लिए भी व्यवस्था की गई है जो कि कोयला तथा कोयला-भिन्न खानों और तेल क्षेत्रों के कामगारों की सुरक्षा, स्वास्थ्य और कार्य करने की परिस्थितियों के लिए जिम्मेदार है ।

4. **श्रमिक कल्याण योजनाएं** - इसके अंतर्गत ग्रामीण कामगारों के कल्याण, बीड़ी कामगारों, अभ्रक खानें, लोहा, क्रोम, मैंगनीज अयस्क खानों (कोयला खान के कामगारों को छोड़कर) चूने और डोलोमाइट खानों में काम कर रहे श्रमिकों और सिनेमा कामगार कल्याण आदि के लिए श्रमिक कल्याण निधियों की व्यवस्था है । 1990-91 के बजट अनुमानों में वृद्धि, अस्पताल/नए औषधालयों हेतु रिक्त पदों को भरने तथा आवास योजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन के कारण हुई है ।

5. **खान श्रमिक निधि को / से निवल अंतरण** - यह विभिन्न कल्याण निधियों को उन करों की अंतरित राशि और इन निधियों में से किये गये कल्याण व्यय के अंतर को दर्शाता है । 1989-90 के संशोधित अनुमानों और 1990-91 के बजट अनुमानों में कमी सिनेमा कामगार कल्याण निधि से प्रत्याशा से कम उपकर संग्रहण के कारण हुई है । यह राशि सरकारी खाते में अंतरित की जाती है । इसलिए कोई नकद खर्च नहीं होगा।

6. **कर्मचारी परिवार पेंशन योजना**, 1971 - इस योजना में परिवारपेंशन और जीवन बीमा लाभों के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है । यह उन सभी कर्मचारियों के लिए अनिवार्य है जो पहली मार्च, 1971 को तथा उसके पश्चात भविष्य निधि के सदस्य बने हैं और यह उन सब लोगों के लिए वैकल्पिक होगा जो उस तारीख से पहले भविष्य निधि के सदस्य बने हैं । इस योजना का वित्तपोषण कर्मचारियों द्वारा भविष्य निधि में किए गए अंशदान में से उनके वेतन के 1-1/6 प्रतिशत भाग को लेकर किया जाता है और इतना ही भविष्य निधि अंशदानों में नियोजक के भाग से लिया जाता है तथा केन्द्र सरकार निधि के सदस्य के वेतन के 1-1/6 प्रतिशत के बराबर अंशदान करती है । 1990-91 के बजट अनुमानों में अधिक व्यवस्था, पिछली बकाया राशियों का भुगतान करने के लिये की गई है । यह देनदारी एक कानूनी दायित्व है ।

7. **औद्योगिक कामगारों के लिए जमा से जुड़ी हुई बीमा योजना** - यह योजना उन सभी फैक्ट्रियों/स्थापनाओं पर लागू होती है जहां पर कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और विविध प्रावधान अधिनियम, 1952 लागू होते है और उन सभी कर्मचारियों पर यह योजना लागू होती है जो छूट वाली और छूट रहित दोनों प्रकार के स्थापनाओं के भविष्य निधि के सदस्य है। नियोजकों को कर्मचारियों की कुल परिलब्धियों के 0.5 प्रतिशत की दर से अंशदान करना पड़ता

1. **Secretariat - Social Services -** Provides for secretariat expenditure.

2. **Industrial Relations -** Provides for expenditure incurred in connection with promotion of harmonious industrial relations and speedy implementation of labour laws, awards and agreements, laying down code of discipline etc. for improving industrial relations to regulate wages and other conditions of work and for conducting evaluatory studies of implementation of labour laws, industrial relations, personnel policies and practices etc. in public sector undertakings.

3. **Working Conditions and Safety -** Provides for Directorate General, Factory Advice Service and Labour Institutes which together are responsible for the safety, health and welfare of the dock workers and factory workers. Provision is also included for Directorate General of Mines Safety, who is responsible for the safety, health and working conditions of workers in coal and non-coal mines and oil fields.

4. **Labour Welfare Schemes -** Include Labour Welfare Funds for Beedi Workers, labour working in Mica Mines, Iron, Chrome, Manganese Ore Mines (excluding coal mines workers) Limestone and Dolomite Mines workers and Cine Workers Welfare Fund. Increase in BE 1990-91 provision is due to filling up of posts for Hospitals/new Dispensaries and implementation of Housing Schemes.

5. **Net Transfer to/from Mines Labour Fund -** Represents the difference between the transfer proceeds of cesses to various Labour Welfare Funds and the welfare expenditure met from these Funds. The decrease in both RE 1989-90 and BE 1990-91 provisions is due to collection of less cess from the Cine Workers Welfare Fund than anticipated. The amount is transferable to Public Account. As such there is no cash outgo.

6. **Employees Family Pension Scheme, 1971 -** The scheme provides for family pension and life assurance benefits. It is compulsorily applicable to all employees who have become members of the Provident Fund on or after Ist March 1971 but is optional to those who had become members of the Provident Fund prior to that date. The scheme is financed by diverting 1-1/6 per cent of the pay of the employees from out of their share of contribution towards the Provident Fund, with an equal amount from the employer's share of Provident Fund contributions plus Central Government contribution at 1-1/6 per cent of the pay of the members of the Fund. Higher provision in B.E. 1990-91 is for liquidating past arrears. The liability is a statutory obligation.

7. **Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme for Industrial Workers -** It is applicable to all factories/establishments to which the Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 applies and covers all employees who are members of the Provident Fund in both the exempted and non-exempted establishments. The employers are required to contribute at the rate of 0.5 per cent of the total emoluments

है और केन्द्र सरकार को भी कुल परिलब्धियों के 0.25 प्रतिशत की दर से अंशदान करना पड़ता है । कर्मचारियों को कोई अंशदान नहीं देना पड़ता ।

8. **आसाम में बागान कामगारों के लिए कर्मचारी परिवार पेंशन एवं जीवन बीमा योजना** - यह योजना औद्योगिक कामगारों के संबध में कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि संगठन के माध्यम से और आसाम में बागान कामगारों के संबंध में आसाम राज्य सरकार के माध्यम से प्रशासित कीजाती है, जिन पर आसाम सरकार द्वारा प्रशासित आसाम चाय बागान भविष्य निधि और परिवार पेंशन निधि अधिनियम लागू होते हैं ।

9. **श्रमिक शिक्षा** - इसका उद्देश्य सभी कामगारों में उत्तरदायित्व की भावना जगाना और उन्हें सामाजिक -आर्थिक वातावरण के प्रति जागरूक बनाना और उन्हें नेतृत्व के गुणों से सुसज्जित करके उनका विकास करना है । इस प्रयोजन के लिए केन्द्रीय श्रमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड तथा राष्ट्रीय श्रमिक संस्थान को अनुदान दिया जाता है ।

10. **बंधुआ मजदूरों का पुनर्वास** - यह योजना केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित स्कीम (योजना) है जो कि राज्यों /स्वैच्छिक एजेंसियों को बंधुआ मजदूरों का पता लगाने और उनके पुनर्वास से संबंधित उनके कार्यक्रमों में सहायता देने के लिए है।

11. **अन्य मदें** - इनमें निम्नलिखित की व्यस्था की गई है- (i) अनुसंधान एवं सांख्यिकी - आंकड़े इकट्ठा करना और उन्हें प्रकाशित करना, श्रम के विभिन्न विषयों के बारे में जांच पड़ताल करना, सर्वेक्षण करना और अनुसंधान विषयक अध्ययन करना, (ii) बाल/महिला श्रमिकों की कार्य-परिस्थिति में सुधार लाना, इसके अन्तर्गत बाल/महिला श्रमिकों के कल्याण से संबंधित नीतियों और कार्यक्रमों को तैयार करने, उनका समन्वय करने और उन्हें क्रियान्वित करने के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है, (iii) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग, प्रवर्तन को सुदृढ बनाना और युद्ध में घायल कर्मचारियों तथा नागरिकों को पेंशन मुआवजे की अदायगी करना, (iv) अप्रवासी श्रमिकों का कल्याण- विदेशों में रोजगार में भर्ती को विनियमित करने, कार्य और रहन सहन संबंधी उचित परिस्थितियां सुनिश्चित करने तथा भर्ती करने वाले एजेंटों के अनाचारों पर रोक लगाने के लिये क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों की स्थापना किया जाना, (v)राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण श्रमिक आयोग - इसकी शुरूआत पूरे भारत और इसके साथ-साथ क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण श्रमिकों की विशिष्ट समस्याओं को बेहतर ढंग से समझने के उद्देश्य से की गई है ।

12. **शिल्पियों और पर्यवेक्षकों का प्रशिक्षण**- महानिदेशक रोजगार और प्रशिक्षण के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है, जो रोजगार सेवा और व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण से संबंधित कार्यक्रमों के विकास के लिये भारत में जिम्मेदार शीर्ष संगठन है ।

13. **सहायता सामग्री और उपस्कर**: इसके अंतर्गत निम्न के लिए जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य से सहायता की व्यवस्था है (i) केन्द्रीय प्रशिक्षण संबंधी मीडिया संस्थान, मद्रास, जिसे दिसम्बर, 86 में जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य की सहायता से शुरू किया गया है ।

of workers, and the Central Government contributes at the rate of 0.25 per cent of the total emoluments. The workers are not required to pay any contribution.

8. **Employees Family Pension-cum-Life Insurance Scheme for Plantation Workers in Assam** - This scheme is administered through the State Government of Assam in respect of plantation workers in Assam, who are governed by the Assam Tea Plantation Provident Fund and Family Pension Fund Act administered by the Government of Assam.

9. **Labour Education** - Aims at equipping and developing among all workers, a sense of responsibility and understanding of the socio-economic environment and promoting leadership qualities. Grants for the purpose are given to Central Board for Workers' Education and National Labour Institute.

10. **Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour** - This is a centrally sponsored plan scheme drawn up to assist the States/Voluntary Agencies in their programmes for identification and rehabilitation of bonded labourers.

11. **Other Items** - provide for - (i) Research and Statistics - to collect and publish statistics, to conduct enquiries, surveys and research studies on various labour subjects, (ii) Improvement in working conditions of child/women labour, provides for the formulation, coordination and implementation of policies and programmes concerning the welfare of child/women labour, (iii) International co-operation, strengthening of enforcement machinery and payment of pension compensation to workers and civilians for injuries sustained during war, (iv) Welfare of emigrant labour- setting up of regional offices for regulation of recruitment for employment abroad, to ensure reasonable working and living conditions and to curb the malpractices of the recruiting agents, (v) National Commission on Rural Labour set up for achieving better understanding of all India as well as regional specific problems of rural labourers.

12. **Training of Craftsmen and Supervisors:** Provides for the Director General of Employment & Training, which is the apex organisation in India responsible for the development of programmes relating to the employment service and vocational training.

13. **Aid Material and Equipment** - Provides for aid from FRG for (i) Central Instructional Media Institute (CIMI), Madras which has been started with the assistance of FRG in Dec., 86.

विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE
मांग संख्या DEMAND No. 57
विधि और न्याय Law and Justice

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार हैः
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1989-90 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1989-90 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1990-91 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		...	190.40	190.40	...	200.68	200.68	...	84.39	84.39
पूंजी	*Capital*		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़	**Total**		...	**190.40**	**190.40**	...	**200.68**	**200.68**	...	**84.39**	**84.39**
1. सचिवालय-सामान्य सेवाएं	*1. Secretariat-General Services*										
1.01 विधि कार्य विभाग	1.01 Department of Legal Affairs	2052	...	3.34	3.34	...	3.07	3.07	...	3.83	3.83
1.02 विधायी विभाग	1.02 Legislative Department	2052	...	1.27	1.27	...	1.21	1.21	...	1.40	1.40
1.03 न्याय विभाग	1.03 Department of Justice	2052	...	0.17	0.17	...	0.20	0.20	...	0.20	0.20
1.04 अन्य	1.04 Others	2052	...	1.30	1.30	...	1.34	1.34	...	1.65	1.65
जोड़ - सचिवालय	**Total-Secretariat**		...	**6.08**	**6.08**	...	**5.82**	**5.82**	...	**7.08**	**7.08**
2. निर्वाचन	2. Elections	2015	...	173.23	173.23	...	182.27	182.27	...	64.14	64.14
3. आयकर अपीलीय अधिकरण	3. Income Tax Appellate Tribunal	2020	...	3.85	3.85	...	3.61	3.61	...	4.09	4.09
न्याय प्रशासन	**Administration of Justice**										
4. उच्चतम न्यायालय	4. Supreme Court	2014	...	4.47	4.47	...	5.97	5.97	...	5.48	5.48
5. विशेष न्यायालय	5. Special Courts	3601	...	...	...	...	0.14	0.14	...	...	...
6. अन्य व्यय	6. Other Expenditure	2014	...	1.78	1.78	...	1.83	1.83	...	2.02	2.02
7. अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	7. High Courts	2014	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.40	0.40
जोड़ - न्याय प्रशासन	**Total-Administration of Justice**		...	**6.25**	**6.25**	...	**7.94**	**7.94**	...	**7.90**	**7.90**
8. अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	8. Other Administrative Services	2070	...	0.99	0.99	...	1.04	1.04	...	1.18	1.18
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		...	***190.40***	***190.40***	...	***200.68***	***200.68***	...	***84.39***	***84.39***

1. **सचिवालय - सामान्य सेवाएं** - इसके अन्तर्गत सचिवालय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है। अन्यों (1.04) के अन्तर्गत राजभाषा खंड और केन्द्रीय अभिकरण अनुभाग के लिए की गई व्यवस्था सम्मिलित है, जो कि केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से तथा केन्द्रीय अभिकरण स्कीम में सम्मिलित राज्य सरकारों की ओर से उच्चतम न्यायालय में मुकदमों के संचालन के लिए जिम्मेदार है।

2. **निर्वाचन** - इसमें निर्वाचन आयोग के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है जो कि संसद, राज्य / संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के विधान मंडलों और राष्ट्रपति तथा उप-राष्ट्रपति का पदों के लिए निर्वाचन का संचालन करने के लिए जिम्मेदार है और इसके अन्तर्गत निर्वाचक नामावलियां तैयार करने और उनकी छपवाई कराने का व्यय भी शामिल है। वर्ष 1989-90 में अधिक रकम की व्यवस्था नवम्बर 1989 में हुए चुनावों के लिए थी।

3. **आयकर अपीलीय अधिकरण** - आयकर अपीलीय अधिकरण की स्थापना आयकर आयुक्त (अपील), आयकर आयुक्त, अपीलीय सहायक आयुक्त तथा निरीक्षक आयकर सहायक आयुक्त के विनिर्णयों और आदेशों के विरूद्ध अपीलों की सुनवाई करने के लिए आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 के उपबंधों के अधीन की गई है।

4. **उच्चतम न्यायालय** - इसमें उच्चतम न्यायालय के व्यय (भारित व्यय) के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है।

5. **अन्य व्यय** - निर्धनों को विधि सलाहकारों तथा कौंसेलों की सहायता उपलब्ध करने और कानूनी सहायता मुहैया करवाने के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है।

6 **उच्च न्यायालय** - महाराष्ट्र राज्य की सरकार ने पणजी (गोआ) में बम्बई उच्च न्यायालय की एक स्थायी न्यायपीठ (बैंच) स्थापित की थी और वर्ष 1983-84 से 1985-86 तक, जब गोआ एक संघ शासित राज्य था, पणजी में बम्बई उच्च न्यायालय की स्थायी न्यायपीठ पर उनके द्वारा किए गए 40 लाख रुपए की राशि के व्यय की वापसी अदायगी के लिए अनुरोध किया है, जिसके लिए बजट-अनुमान 1990-91 में व्यवस्था की गई है।

7. **अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं** - इसके अन्तर्गत विधि आयोग, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विधि संघ और कानूनी पुस्तकों तथा पत्रिकाओं को हिन्दी भाषा में प्रकाशित करने के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है।

1. **Secretariat - General Services** - Provides for Secretariat expenditure. Others (1.04) include provision for Official Languages Wing and Central Agency Section which is responsible for conduct of cases in the Supreme Court on behalf of the Central Government and on behalf of the State Governments participating in the Scheme of the Central Agency.

2. **Elections** - Provision is for the Election Commission of India which is responsible for the conduct of elections to Parliament, State/Union Territory legislatures and to the Offices of the President and Vice-President and includes cost of preparation and printing of electoral rolls. More provision in 1989-90 was for General Election which were held in November, 1989.

3. **Income Tax Appellate Tribunal** - The Income Tax Appellate Tribunal has been set up under the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961 to hear appeals against the decisions and orders of the Commissioner (Appeals), Commissioner of Income Tax, Appellate Assistant Commissioner and Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income Tax.

4. **Supreme Court** - Provides for expenditure (charged) on Supreme Court.

5. **Other Expenditure** - Provision is for Legal Advisers and Counsels and legal aid to poor.

6. **High Courts** - Government of Maharashta had set up a permanent Bench of Bombay High Court at Panaji (Goa) and has requested for the reimbursement of expenditure to the tune of Rs.40 lakhs incurred by them on the permanent bench of Bombay High Court at Panaji during the yers 1983-84 to 1985-86 when Goa was a Union Territory, for which provision has been kept in BE 90-91.

7. **Other Administrative Services** - Provision is for Law Commission, International Law Association and for publication of law books and journals in Hindi.

संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय *MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS*

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.58

संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs

क. वसूलियो को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1989-90 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1989-90 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1990-91 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		...	1.00	1.00	...	1.00	1.00	...	1.00	1.00
पूंजी	*Capital*		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़	**Total**		**...**	**1.00**	**1.00**	**...**	**1.00**	**1.00**	**...**	**1.00**	**1.00**
1. सचिवालय-सामान्य सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-General Services	2052	...	0.99	0.99	...	0.99	0.99	...	0.99	0.99
2. लोक सभा/राज्य सभा में विपक्ष के नेता	2. Leaders of Opposition in Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha	2011	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***...***	***1.00***	***1.00***	***...***	***1.00***	***1.00***	***...***	***1.00***	***1.00***

इसके अन्तर्गत सचिवालय के व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है और संसद के दोनों सदनों में विपक्ष के नेता के लिए भी नाम मात्र की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

Provides for Secretariat expenditure and also has a nominal provision in respect of the Leader of the Opposition in the two Houses of Parliament.

कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत और पेंशन मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.59

कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत और पेंशन मंत्रालय Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आबंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1989-90 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1989-90 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1990-91 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		2.60	38.60	41.20	2.60	39.18	41.78	3.05	41.37	44.42
पूंजी	*Capital*		*3.25*	*4.65*	*7.90*	*1.25*	*4.65*	*5.90*	*3.15*	*6.25*	*9.40*
जोड़	**Total**		**5.85**	**43.25**	**49.10**	**3.85**	**43.83**	**47.68**	**6.20**	**47.62**	**53.82**
1. सचिवालय-सामान्य सेवाएं	1. Secretariat -General Services	2052	1.00	5.29	6.29	0.95	5.12	6.07	1.00	5.40	6.40
2. प्रशासनिक न्यायाधिकरण	2. Administrative Tribunals	2014	...	5.89	5.89	...	5.89	5.89	...	6.30	6.30
3. कर्मचारी चयन आयोग	3. Staff Selection Commission	2051	...	4.49	4.49	...	5.16	5.16	...	5.50	5.50
पुलिस	**Police**										
4. केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो	4. Central Bureau of Investigation	2055	...	16.90	16.90	...	16.90	16.90	...	17.75	17.75
अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	**Other Administrative Services**										
5. प्रशिक्षण	5. Training	2070	1.60	4.97	6.57	1.65	4.91	6.56	2.05	5.23	7.28
		4059	3.25	...	3.25	1.25	...	1.25	3.15	1.60	4.75
जोड़		*Total*	*4.85*	*4.97*	*9.82*	*2.90*	*4.91*	*7.81*	*5.20*	*6.83*	*12.03*
6. अखिल भारतीय सेवा अधिकारियों को आवास निर्माण अग्रिम देने के लिए राज्यों को ऋण	6. Loans to States for House Building Advances to All India Service Officers	7601	...	4.65	4.65	...	4.65	4.65	...	4.65	4.65
7. अन्य मदें	7. Other Items	2070	...	1.06	1.06	...	1.20	1.20	...	1.19	1.19
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***5.85***	***43.25***	***49.10***	***3.85***	***43.83***	***47.68***	***6.20***	***47.62***	***53.82***
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय•	**C. Plan Outlay*:-**	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
1. सचिवालय-सामान्य सेवाएं	1. Secretariat- General Services	32052	1.00	...	1.00	0.95	...	0.95	1.00	...	1.00
2. अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	2. Other Administrative Services	32070	4.85	...	4.85	3.51	...	3.51	5.21	...	5.21
जोड़		**Total**	**5.85**	**...**	**5.85**	**4.46**	**...**	**4.46**	**6.21**	**...**	**6.21**
• मांग संख्या 76 में शामिल निर्माण कार्यों के लिए परिव्यय सहित	*inclusive of Works Outlay included in Demand No. 76		...	...	...	0.61	...	0.61	0.01	...	0.01

1. **सचिवालय:-** इसमें निम्नलिखित शामिल है (क) कार्मिक तथा प्रशिक्षण विभागः यह विभाग वरिष्ठ तथा मध्य प्रबन्ध स्तर के लिए भर्ती, पदोन्नति तथा आरक्षण नीति बनाने, अधिष्ठान प्रशिक्षण तथा पुनःश्चर्या पाठ्यक्रम का आयोजन करने, सेवा शर्तों, सतर्कता, अनुशासन, संघ लोक सेवा आयोग, वृत्तिका तथा जनशक्ति आयोजना आदि के कार्यों को देखता है (ख) प्रशासनिक सुधार तथा लोक शिकायत विभागः यह विभाग प्रशासनिक सुधार, संगठन और पद्धति नीति तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार के अभिकरणों से संबंधित शिकायतों समेत लोक शिकायतों के निवारण के समन्वय का कार्य करता है और (ग) पेंशन तथा पेंशनभोगियों को दिए जाने वाले उपदान, पेंशन, आनुषगिंक लाभों आदि समेत सेवा निवृत्त लाभों से संबंधित सभी प्रकार की योजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन का कार्य करता है ।

2. **प्रशासनिक न्यायाधिकरण :-** इन अधिकरणों की स्थापना का उद्देश्य केवल सरकारी कर्मचारियों की शिकायतों की जांच करना है ताकि उनकी शिकायतों को दूर करने में देरी न हो। देश में केन्द्रीय प्रशासनिक न्यायाधिकरणों की 18 शाखाएं हैं । इस व्यवस्था में इन अधिकरणों द्वारा किराए पर ली गई इमारतों के किराए की राशि भी शामिल है।

3. **कर्मचारी चयन आयोग:-** मंत्रालयों आदि में निचले वर्गों के कर्मचारियों की भर्ती के लिए परीक्षाओं का आयोजन करता है । संशोधित अनुमान 1989-90 में वृद्धि आयोग द्वारा अधिक परीक्षाओं के आयोजन के कारण हुई है ।

4. **केंद्रीय जांच ब्यूरो :-** यह विभाग सरकारी- कर्मचारियों गैर सरकारी व्यक्तियों, फर्मों के खिलाफ भ्रष्टाचार के मामलों में तथा अन्य प्रकार के गंभीर अपराधों के मामलों में जांच कार्य करता है तथा मुकदमे चलाता है । इसमें अंतर्राष्ट्रीय पुलिस के लिए अंशदान और केन्द्रीय अभिलेख स्कन्ध पर होने वाले खर्च के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

5. **प्रशिक्षण -** इसमें (क) सचिवालय प्रशिक्षण तथा प्रबन्ध संस्थान (ख) लालबहादुर शास्त्री राष्ट्रीय प्रशासन अकादमी (ग) भारतीय लोक प्रशासन संस्थान को अनुदान तथा (घ) अन्य प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम शामिल है ।

6. **अखिल भारतीय सेवा के अधिकारियों को मकान निर्माण अग्रिम देने के लिए राज्यों को ऋण:-** इस मंत्रालय के बजट में केन्द्रीय रूप में इस प्रयोजन के लिए व्यवस्था की जाती है ।

7. **अन्य मदें -** इसके अन्तर्गत व्यवस्था केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग, कर्नाटक में भूमि के सौदों की जांच के लिए जांच आयोग के खर्च के लिए है और लोकपाल तथा लोक आयुक्त के लिए सांकेतिक व्यवस्था की गई है ।

1. **Secretariat –** Includes (a) Department of Personnel and Training which looks after recruitment, promotion and reservation policy, induction training and refresher courses for senior and middle management level, service conditions, vigilance, discipline, UPSC, career and manpower planning etc. (b) Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances which looks after administrative reforms, O&M and policy and coordination of redressal of grievances including those pertaining to Central Government agencies and (c) Department of Pensions and Pensioners' Welfare which administers all schemes relating to retirement benefits including gratuity, pension, fringe benefits to pensioners etc.

2. **Administrative Tribunals –** Have been set up to look into the grievances of public servants exclusively, to avoid delay in redressal of their grievances. There are 18 Benches of Central Administrative Tribunal in the country. Provision also includes rent for buildings hired for them.

3. **Staff Selection Commission –** Conducts examinations for recruitment to lower grades in Ministries etc. The increase in R.E. 1989-90 is on account of more examinations being conducted by the Commission.

4. **Central Bureau of Investigation –** Deals with investigation and prosecution in corruption cases against public servants, private persons, firms and other cases of serious crimes. The provision includes contribution to Interpol and expenditure on Central Records Wing.

5. **Training –** Includes (a) Institute of Secretariat Training and Management (b) Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration (c) grants to Indian Institute of Public Administration and (d) other training programmes.

6. **Loans to States for House Building Advances to All India Service Officers –** Provision for this purpose is made centrally in the budget of this Ministry.

7. **Other items –** Includes expenditure on Central Vigilance Commission, Commission of Enquiry to inquire into some land transactions in Karnataka and token provision for Lok Pal and Lok Ayukta.

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.60

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस विभाग Department of Petroleum and Natural Gas

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार हैं
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1989-90 Budget			संशोधित 1989-90 Revised			बजट 1990-91 Budget		
			आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		9.80	101.53	111.33	49.19	51.60	100.79	...	101.68	101.68
पूंजी	*Capital*		*165.20*	...	*165.20*	*165.20*	*10.54*	*175.74*	*150.00*	...	*150.00*
जोड़	**Total**		**175.00**	**101.53**	**276.53**	**214.39**	**62.14**	**276.53**	**150.00**	**101.68**	**251.68**
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-Economic Services	3451	...	1.53	1.53	...	1.60	1.60	...	1.68	1.68
2. बम्बई अपतट के लिए विशेष उपस्कर/नौपत्तन के लिए आर्थिक सहायता	2. Special Equipment for Bombay Off Shore/Subsidy to Shipyards	2802	9.80	...	9.80	49.19	...	49.19	...	...	...
3. ओ.आई.डी.बी. को उपकरों की अदायगी	3. Payment of Cess to OIDB	2802	...	100.00	100.00	...	50.00	50.00	...	100.00	100.00
4. सार्वजनिक उद्यमों को आयोजना-भिन्न निवेश	4. Non-plan investments in Public Enterprises:										
4.01 आई.बी.पी. कंपनी लि.	4.01 I.B.P. Co. Ltd.	4802	...	...	...	...	10.54	10.54	...	...	...
5. सार्वजनिक उद्यमों में निवेष	5. Investment in Public Enterprises	4802	0.20	...	0.20	0.20	...	0.20	...	...	...
		6802	165.00	...	165.00	165.00	...	165.00	150.00	...	150.00
जोड़		*Total*	*165.20*	...	*165.20*	*165.20*	...	*165.20*	*150.00*	...	*150.00*
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***175.00***	***101.53***	***276.53***	***214.39***	***62.14***	***276.53***	***150.00***	***101.68***	***251.68***

ख. सार्वजनिक उद्यमों में निवेश	**B. Investment in Public Enterprises**	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
I. पैट्रोलियम क्षेत्र	**I. Petroleum Sector:**										
5.01 तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग	5.01 Oil & Natural Gas Commission	12802	135.00	2195.00	2330.00	135.00	2608.54	2743.54	115.00	2516.81	2631.81
5.02 भारतीय गैस प्राधिकरण लि.	5.02 Gas Authority of India Ltd.	12802	...	239.27	239.27	...	291.57	291.57	...	233.00	233.00
5.03 हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड	5.03 Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd	12802	...	78.28	78.28	...	78.27	78.27	...	95.85	95.85
5.04 भारत पेट्रोलियम कारपोरेशन लि.	5.04 Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd	12802	...	59.61	59.61	...	59.36	59.36	...	62.56	62.56
5.05 मद्रास रिफाइनरीज लि.	5.05 Madras Refineries Ltd.	12802	...	39.40	39.40	...	19.75	19.75	...	50.07	50.07
506 कोचीन रिफाइनरी लि.	5.06 Cochin Refineries Ltd.	12802	...	26.40	26.40	...	19.83	19.83	...	42.30	42.30
5.07 ब्योन गेगोन रिफाइनरी एंड पैट्रो-कैमिकल्स लि.	5.07 Bon gaigaon Refinery and Petro Chemicals Ltd.	12802	...	0.60	0.60	...	1.95	1.95	...	3.24	3.24
5.08 भारतीय तेल निगम	5.08 Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.	12802	...	280.34	280.34	...	181.02	181.02	...	365.64	365.64
5.09 आयल इंडिया लिमिटेड	5.09 Oil India Limited	12802	30.00	195.00	225.00	30.00	129.57	159.57	35.00	185.00	220.00
5.10 लूब्रीजोल इंडिया लिमिटेड	5.10 Lubrizol India Limited	12802	...	8.54	8.54	...	9.94	9.94	...	10.50	10.50
5.11 इजीनियर्स इंडिया लिमिटेड	5.11 Engnieers India Limited	12802	...	3.55	3.55	...	1.34	1.34	...	5.00	5.00
5.12 अन्य (मंत्रालय)	5.12 Others (Ministry)	12802	...	55.21	55.21	...	...	...	...	60.39	60.39
5.13 आई.बी.पी. कं. लि.	5.13 I.B.P. Co. Ltd.	12802	...	...	...	...	0.50	0.50	...	11.00	11.00
जोड़ - पैट्रोलियम क्षेत्र	**Total - Petroleum Sector**		**165.00**	**3181.20**	**3346.20**	**165.00**	**3401.64**	**3566.64**	**150.00**	**3641.36**	**3791.36**
II. पेट्रो-रसायन क्षेत्र	**II. Petro-Chemicals Sector:**										
5.14 भारतीय तेल निगम	5.14 Indian Oil Corporation	12856	...	3.50	3.50	...	0.67	0.67	...	4.00	4.00
5.15 हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड	5.15 Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd	12856	...	7.00	7.00	...	1.58	1.58	...	9.40	9.40
5.16 भारत पेट्रोलियम कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड	5.16 Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd	12856	...	5.00	5.00	...	1.10	1.10	...	12.00	12.00
5.17 मद्रास रिफाइनरीज लि.	5.17 Madras Refineries ltd.	12856	...	23.00	23.00	...	12.70	12.70	...	35.00	35.00
5.18 कोचीन रिफाइनरीज लि.	5.18 Cochin Refineries Ltd.	12856	...	7.00	7.00	...	6.52	6.52	...	2.00	2.00
5.19 बोंगाईगांव रिफाइनरी एंड पेट्रो-केमिकल लि.	5.19 Bongaigaon Refinery and Petro Chemicals Ltd.	12856	...	17.16	17.16	...	12.16	12.16	...	10.77	10.77
5.20 भारतीय गैस प्राधिकरण लि.	5.20 Gas Authority of India Ltd.	12856	...	...	...	...	4.92	4.92	...	180.00	180.00
कुल-पेट्रो-रसायन क्षेत्र	**Total - Petro-Chemicals Sector**		**...**	**62.66**	**62.66**	**...**	**39.65**	**39.65**	**...**	**253.17**	**253.17**
III. इंजीनियरी क्षेत्र	**III. Engineering Sector:**										
5.21 आई.बी.पी. कंपनी लि.	5.21 I.B.P. Co. Ltd.	12858	...	17.22	17.22	...	17.22	17.22	...	17.00	17.00
5.22 बामेर लारी लि.	5.22 Balmer Lawrie Ltd.	12858	...	11.92	11.92	...	20.28	20.28	...	27.00	27.00
5.23 बीको लारी लि.	5.23 Biecco Lawrie Ltd.	12858	0.20	...	0.20	0.20	0.79	0:99	...	2.22	2.22
जोड़-इंजीनियरी क्षेत्र	**Total - Engineering Sector**		**0.20**	**29.14**	**29.34**	**0.20**	**38.29**	**38.49**	**...**	**46.22**	**46.22**
जोड़	**Total**		**165.20**	**3273.00**	**3438.20**	**165.20**	**3479.58**	**3644.78**	**150.00**	**3940.75**	**4090.75**
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय	**C. Plan Outlay**										
1. पैट्रोलियम	1. Pertroleum	12802	174.80	3181.20	3356.00	214.19	3401.64	3615.83	150.00	3641.36	3791.36
2. पैट्रो-रसायन	2. Petro-Chemicals	12856	...	62.66	62.66	...	39.65	39.65	...	253.17	253.17
3. इंजीनियरी क्षेत्र	3. Engineering	12858	0.20	29.14	29.34	0.20	38.29	38.49	...	46.22	46.22
जोड़	**Total**		**175.00**	**3273.00**	**3448.00**	**214.39**	**3479.58**	**3693.97**	**150.00**	**3940.75**	**4090.75**

1. सचिवालय: इसके अन्तर्गत पैट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय के सचिवालय के व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

1. **Secretariat:** Provides for Secretariat expenditure of the Department of Petroleum and Natural Gas.

3. **ओ.आई.डी. बी. को उपकर की अदायगी:-** बजट अनुमान 1989-90 में 100 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था तेल उद्योग के विकास के लिए उपकर की प्राप्तियों में से तेल उद्योग विकास बोर्ड को अदायगी करने के लिए की गई है । संशोधित अनुमानों में 50.00 करोड़ रुपए की कमी की गई है क्योंकि शेष 50.00 करोड़ रुपए की राशि का उपयोग आई.बी.पी. कं. लि. की अतिरिक्त इक्विटी भागीदार (10.54 करोड़ रुपए), जैसे विकास कार्यों और बम्बई अपतटीय परियोजना के लिए विशेष उपकरणों के अभिग्रहण के संबंध में अतिरिक्त आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने, (32.67 करोड़ रुपए) और शिपयार्ड को सरकारी अंश की आर्थिक सहायता की अदायगी (6.72 करोड़ रुपए) के लिए किया जा चुका था । वर्ष 1990-91 में उपकर प्राप्तियों में से तेल उद्योग विकास बोर्ड को बोर्ड को अदायगी करने के लिए 100 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था फिर से की गई है ।

3. **Payment of cess to OIDB:** A sum of Rs. 100 crores was provided in BE 1989-90 for payment to Oil Industry Development Board (OIDB) from out of the cess receipts, for development of oil industry. The RE was reduced to Rs.50.00 crores since balance of Rs. 50.00 crores was utilised for such development through additional equity participation in IBP Co. Ltd. (Rs. 10.54 crores), and meeting additional requirements towards acquisition of special equipment for Bombay Offshore Project (Rs.32.67 crores) and payment of Govt.'s share of subsidy to Shipyards (Rs. 6.72 crores). A provision of Rs. 100 crores has again been made in 1990-91 from cess receipts for payment to OIDB from the cess receipts.

5. **सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश:-** संशोधित अनुमान 1989-90 और बजट अनुमान 1989-90 में अन्तर सरकार द्वारा आई.बी.पी. कं. लि. में अतिरिक्त इक्विटी भागीदारिता (10.54 करोड़ रुपए) के संबंध में है । 1990-91 में किसी व्यवस्था की आवश्यकता नहीं है । तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग को विश्व बैंक से प्राप्त ऋण को पुनः उधार देने के लिए 1989-90 की अपेक्षा 1990-91 में कम व्यवस्था की गई है ।

5. **Investment in Public Enterprises:** The variation between RE 1989-90 and BE 1989-90 is on account of additional equity participation by Govt. in IBP Co. Ltd. (Rs. 10.54 crs). No such provision is needed in 1990-91. Less provision has been made for relending of world Bank Loan to ONGC in 1990-91 as compared to 1989-90.

5.01 **तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग:** तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग की स्थापना देश में तटवर्ती (आन-शोर) तथा अपतटवर्ती (आफ शोर) दोनों ही स्थानों पर पैट्रोलियम स्रोतों की खोज और उनसे तेल निकालने के कार्यक्रमों के आयोजन तथा क्रियान्वयन के प्रयोजन से की गई थी । इस कम्पनी को विश्व बैंक से प्राप्त ऋण को फिर से उधार दिए जाने के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

5. 01 **Oil & Natural Gas Commission:** Oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONGC) was set up with the object of planning and implementing programmes of exploration and exploitation of petroleum resources of the country, both On-Shore and Off-Shore. Provision has been made for relending of World Bank Loan to ONGC.

5.02 **भारतीय गैस प्राधिकरण लिमिटेड:** की स्थापना प्राकृतिक गैस के संसाधन, परिवहन तथा विपणन जैसे कार्यों की देखरेख करने के लिए की गई थी । हजीरा-बीजापुर-जगदीशपुर गैस पाइपलाइन परियोजना का कार्य भारतीय गैस प्राधिकरण लिमिटेड द्वारा जुलाई, 1989 में पूरा किया गया था ।

5.02 **Gas Authority of India Limited:** Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL) was set up to cater to processing, transportation and marketing, of natural gas. The Hazira-Bijaipur-Jagdishpur Gas Pipeline Project was completed by GAIL in July, 1989.

5.03 **हिन्दुस्तान पैट्रोलियम निगम लि. :** इस कम्पनी का मुख्य उद्देश्य कच्चे तेल को साफ करना तथा पैट्रोलियम उत्पादनों का विपणन करना है । इस कम्पनी की 1990-91की वार्षिक आयोजना में आबद्ध बिजलीघर, प्रोपिलिन रिकवरी यूनिट, एल.पी.जी. सिलेंडर/रैगुलेटर्स और मंगलौर रिफाइनरी के लिए सांकेतिक व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

5.03 **Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd.:** The main objective of the Company is to refine crude oil and market petroleum products. The Annual Plan 1990-91 for this Company includes provision for projects for Captive Power Plant, Propylene Recovery Unit, LPG Cylinders/Regulators, and token provision for Mangalore Refinery.

5.04 **भारत पैट्रोलियम निगम लिमिटेड:** निगम का उद्देश्य मुख्यतः विनिर्माण तथा पैट्रोयिम उत्पादों का भण्डारण/वितरण/विपणन करना है । इसमें मिट्टी के तेल से एन-पैराफीन निकालने की परियोजना, एल.पी.जी. का विपणन, कोचीन में नवीन तेल टर्मिनल आदि के लिए व्यवस्था है ।

5.04 **Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd.:** The objectives of the Corporation are mainly to manufacture, to store and distribute and market petroleum products. Provision has been made for projects for extraction of N-Paraffin from kerosene, marketing of LPG. New Oil Terminal at Cochin, etc.

5.05 **मद्रास रिफाइनरीज़ लि.:** इस कम्पनी की स्थापना, एक रिफाइनरी के निर्माण और संचालन के प्रयोजन से की गई थी । ल्यूबे विस्तार परियोजना तथा एरोमेटिक्स परियोजना आदि इस कम्पनी द्वारा शुरू की गई मुख्य परियोजनाएं है ।

5.05 **Madras Refineries Ltd.:** The Company was set up with the objective of installing and running a refinery . The major projects undertaken by the Company are Lube Expansion Project, Aromatics Project, etc.

5.06 **कोचीन रिफाइनरीज़ लि.:** इसकी स्थापना कच्चे तेल की सफाई तथा विभिन्न पैट्रोलियम पदार्थों का उत्पादन करने के लिए की गई थी । आबद्ध विद्युत संयंत्र, कच्चे तेल का प्रायोगिक डिस्टीलेशन करने वाले एकक, ईंधन गैस से गंधक निकालने आदि की परियोजना शुरू की जा रही हैं ।

5.06 **Cochin Refineries Ltd.:** This Company was set up to refine crude oil and to produce various petroleum products. Projects for Captive Power Plant, Crude Test Distillation Unit, De-sulphurisation of Fuel Gas, etc. are being taken up.

5.07 **बोंगाइगांव रिफाइनरी पेट्रो केमिकल्स लि.:** इस कम्पनी की स्थापना कच्चे तेल का शोधन करने और सीलीन, डी.एम.टी. और पी.एस.एफ. का उत्पादन करने के लिए एक पैट्रो रसायन परिसर की स्थापना करने के लिए की गई थी । वर्ष 1990 के दौरान पैट्रोलियम और पैट्रो-रसायन क्षेत्रों की विभिन्न परियोजनाओं के लिए 14.01 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

5.07 **Bongaigaon Refinery & Petro-Chamicals Ltd.:** This Company was set up to refine crude and set up a Petro-Chemicals Complex producing Xylene, DMT and PSF. For 1990-91, a provision of Rs. 14.01 crores has been made for production of various petroleum and petro-chemical items.

5.08 **भारतीय तेल निगम:-** भारतीय तेल निगम पाइप लाइनों का संचालन करता है, आयातित तथा स्वदेशी कच्चे तेल का परिशोधन करता है तथा पैट्रोलियम उत्पादों का विपणन करता है । यह गुवाहाटी, बरौनी, कोइली, हल्दिया, मथुरा तथा डिगबोई स्थित 6 तेलशोधन कारखाने चलाता है । वर्ष 1990-91 में जो व्यवस्था की गई है वह गुजरात रिफाइनरी में अतिरिक्त माध्यमिक सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था, एल.पी.जी. का विपणन, डिगबोई रिफाइनरी आदि के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए है ।

5.08 **Indian Oil Corporation:** The Indian Oil Corporation operates pipelines and refines imported and indigenous crude oil and markets petroleum products. It has refineries at Gauhati, Barauni, Koyali, Haldia, Mathura and Digboi. Provisions have been made in 1990-91 for additional secondary processing facilities at Gujarat Refinery, Marketing of LPG, Modernisation of Digboi Refinery etc.

5.09 **आयल इण्डिया लि.:** देश में तेल की खोज और उत्पादन के क्षेत्र में आयल इंडिया लिमिटेड सरकारी क्षेत्र का उपक्रम है । विश्व बैंक से

5.09 **Oil India Limited:** Oil India Limited is also engaged in oil exploration and production in the country. A provision of Rs. 35.00

प्राप्त ऋण को पुनः उधार देने के प्रयोजन से इस के संबंध में 1990-91 के बजट में 35 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

5.10 **लुब्रीजोल इंडिया लिमिटेड:-** लुब्रीजोल इंडिया लि. की स्थापना रासायनिक संयोजनों के, जिनका उपयोग पैट्रोलियम पर आधारित लुब्रीकेन्ट्स तथा ईंधन की कार्यक्षमता को सुधारने के लिए किया जाता है, देश में उत्पादन करने के लिए अमरीकी लुब्रीजोल कारपोरेशन के सहयोग से 1966 में की गई थी ।

5.11 **इंजीनियर्स इंडिया लिमिटेड:-** यह कम्पनी सरकारी और निजी क्षेत्र के एककों और अभिकरणों को पैट्रोलियम, पेट्रो-रसायन और उर्वरकों के उद्योगों के क्षेत्र में अनेक औद्योगिक उत्पादों के संबंध में इंजीनियरी में परामर्शदात्री सेवाओं की व्यवस्था करती है ।

5.13 **आई.बी.पी. कम्पनी लि.:-** यह कम्पनी पेट्रोलियम के उत्पादों की बिक्री तथा हाई वैक्यूम उपस्करों और विस्फोटक पदार्थों का निर्माण करती है । यह असम में एक रिफाइनरी की स्थापना कर रही है ।

5.22 **बामेर लारी लि.:** यह कम्पनी लुब्रीकेटिंग ग्रीजिज और ल्यूब बैरल का निर्माण करती है और चाय का निर्यात, एजेंसी उत्पादों का विपणन तथा यात्रा और नौवहन से संबंधित कारोबार करती है ।

5.23 **बीको लारी:** यह कंपनी मुख्यतः स्विचगीयरों का निर्माण करती है।

crores has been made in 1990-91 on account of relending of World Bank Loan to this Public Sector Company.

5.10 **Lubrizol India Ltd.:** This was set up in 1966 in collaboration with Lubrizol Corporation of USA for indigenous manufacture of chemical additives which are used to improve the performance of petroleum-based lubricants and fuels.

5.11 **Engineers India Ltd.:** The Company prov vides engineering consultancy to units in the public and private sectors, covering broad range of industrial products and specially petroleum, petro-chemicals and fertilizers.

5.13 **I.B.P. Company Ltd.:** This Company is engaged in marketing petroleum products and manufacturing high vacuum equipment and explosives. It is establishing a refinery in Assam.

5.22 **Balmer Lawrie Ltd.:** This company is engaged in manufacture of lubricating greases and lube barrels, tea exports, marketing of products and in travel and shipping business.

5.23 **Biecco Lawrie:** The company's main activity is manufacture of switchgears.

सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश के इक्विटी और ऋण संघटकों को दशाने वाला विवरण

Statement showing equity and loan components of Investments in Public Enterprises.

(करोड़ रुपए) (Rs. in crores)

क्रम संख्या Sl. No.	सरकारी उद्यम का नाम Name of the Public Enterprises	संशोधित आनुमान 1989-90 Revised Estimate 1989-90			बजट अनुमान 1990-91 Budget Estimate 1990-91		
		इक्विटी Equity	ऋण Loan	जोड़ Total	इक्विटी Equity	ऋण Loan	जोड़ Total
1.	बीको लारी लि. Biecco Lawrie Ltd.	0.20	--	0.20	--	--	--
2.	तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग Oil & Natural Gas Commission.	--	135.00	135.00	--	115.00	115.00
3.	आयल इण्डिया लि. Oil India Ltd.	--	30.00	30.00	--	35.00	35.00
4.	आई.बी.पी. कम्पनी लि. IBP Co. Ltd.	10.54*	--	10.54*	--	--	--
	जोड़ Total	**10.74**	**165.00**	**175.74**	**--**	**150.00**	**150.00**

•आयोजना-भिन्न *Non-Plan

पैट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS

मांग संख्या DEMAND No. 61

रसायन व पेट्रो रसायन विभाग Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1989-90 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1989-90 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1990-91 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		2.90	14.09	16.99	2.90	336.45	339.35	0.51	13.40	13.91
पूंजी	*Capital*		*80.10*	*4.00*	*84.10*	*79.10*	*4.00*	*83.10*	*0.10*	*4.00*	*4.10*
जोड़	**Total**		**83.00**	**18.09**	**101.09**	**82.00**	**340.45**	**422.45**	**0.61**	**17.40**	**18.01**
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-Economic Services	3451	...	1.10	1.10	...	1.19	1.19	...	1.25	1.25
उद्योग	**Industries**										
पेट्रोरसायन उद्योग	**Petrochemical Industries**										
2. सेन्ट्रल इंस्टीट्यूट आफ प्लास्टिक्स इंजीनियरिंग एंड टैक्नोलाजी	2. Central Institute of Plastics Engg. and Technology	2852	1.90	0.90	2.80	2.55	1.10	3.65	0.41	2.20	2.61
3. अन्य कार्यक्रम	3. Other programmes	2852	1.00	0.12	1.12	0.35	0.20	0.55	...	0.20	0.20
रसायन और फार्मास्यूटिकल उद्योग	**Chemical and Pharmaceutical Industries**										
4. भोपाल गैस त्रासदी	4. Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster	2852	...	5.86	5.86	...	328.30	328.30	...	4.00	4.00
5. विकास आयुक्त (फर्मास्युटिकल उद्योग) का कार्यालय	5. Development Commissioner (Pharmaceuticals Industry) office	2852	...	0.62	0.62	...	0.17	0.17	...	0.20	0.20
6. हिन्दुस्तान एंटीबायोटिक्स लि. को ब्याज में सहायता	6. Interest Subsidy to Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd	2852	...	5.15	5.15	...	5.15	5.15	...	5.15	5.15
7. हिन्दुस्तान इन्सैक्टि-साइड्स लि. को अनुदान	7. Grant to Hindustan Insecticides Ltd	2852	...	0.34	0.34	...	0.34	0.34	...	0.40	0.40
8. राष्ट्रीय फर्मास्युटिकल शिक्षा तथा अनुसंधान संस्थान	8. National Institute of Pharmaceuticals Education and Research	2852	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.10	...	0.10
जोड़	*Total*		2.90	12.99	15.89	2.90	335.26	338.16	0.51	12.15	12.66
9. सरकारी उद्यमों को आयोजना-भिन्न ऋण	9. Non Plan Loans to Public Enterprises										
9.01 स्मिथ स्टेनस्ट्री फामास्यूटिकल्स लि.	9.01 Smith Stainistreet Phamaceuticals Ltd.	6857	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.00	1.00
9.02 बंगाल केमिकल्स एंड फार्मास्यूटिकल्स लि.	9.02 Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Ltd	6857	...	3.00	3.00	...	3.00	3.00	...	2.00	2.00
9.03 बंगाल इम्यूनिटी लि.	9.03 Bengal Immunity Ltd	6857	...	1.00	1.00	...	1.00	1.00	...	1.00	1.00
जोड़	*Total*		...	4.00	4.00	...	4.00	4.00	...	4.00	4.00
10. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	10. Investment in Public Enterprises	4857	11.55	...	11.55	11.33	...	11.33	...	...	...
		6856	57.00	...	57.00	56.45	...	56.45	...	...	...
		6857	11.55	...	11.55	11.32	...	11.32	0.10	...	0.10
जोड़	*Total*		80.10	...	80.10	79.10	...	79.10	0.10	...	0.10
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***83.00***	***18.09***	***101.09***	***82.00***	***340.45***	***422.45***	***0.61***	***17.40***	***18.01***

ख. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश **B. Investment in Public Enterprises**

		विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	1989-90 Budget: बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स IEBR	जोड़ Total	1989-90 Revised: बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	1990-91 Budget: बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
पेट्रोरसायन उद्योग	**Petrochemical Industries**										
10.01 भारत पेट्रोरसायन निगम लि.	10.01 Indian Petro-Chemicals Corporation Ltd	12856	57.00	308.00	365.00	56.45	329.00	385.45	...	256.00	256.00
10.02 पेट्रोफिल कोपरेटिव लि.	10.02 Petrofils Cooperative Ltd	12856	...	35.00	35.00	...	43.38	43.38	...	66.00	66.00
10.10 केन्द्रीय प्लास्टिक इंजीनियरी तथा प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान	10.10 Central Institute of Plastics Engineering & Technology	12856	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.99	4.99
10.12 पैट्रोरसायन उन्नयन तथा विकास प्राधिकरण	10.12 Petro Chemicals Promotion & Development Authority	12856	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.10	0.10
जोड़—पैट्रोरसायन उद्योग	**Total - Petrochemical Industries**		**57.00**	**343.00**	**400.00**	**56.45**	**372.38**	**428.83**	**...**	**327.09**	**327.09**
रसायन तथा फर्मास्युटिकल उद्योग	**Chemical and Pharmaceutical Industries**										
10.03 हिन्दुस्तान ओरगेनिक केमिकल लि.	10.03 Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd	12857	...	23.00	23.00	...	24.26	24.26	...	50.00	50.00
10.04 हिन्दुस्तान इसैक्टी-साइडस लि.	10.04 Hindustan Insecticides Limited	12857	3.80	4.20	8.00	3.60	4.20	7.80	...	1.00	1.00
10.05 इण्डियन ड्रग्स एंड फार्मास्यूटिकल लि.	10.05 Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	12857	8.00	10.00	18.00	8.00	10.00	18.00	0.10	8.90	9.00
10.06 हिन्दुस्तान एन्टिबा-इटिक्स लि.	10.06 Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd	12857	4.30	4.70	9.00	4.30	25.00	29.30	...	25.00	25.00
10.07 बंगाल केमिकल्स एंड फार्मास्यूटिकल लि.	10.07 Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	12857	2.00	...	2.00	1.90	...	1.90	...	1.50	1.50

(करोड़ रुपए In crores of rupees)

		विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
10.08 स्मिथ स्टेनीस्ट्रीट फार्मास्यूटिकल लि.	10.08 Smith Stanistreet Pharmaceuticals Ltd	12857	1.00	...	1.00	0.95	...	0.95	...	1.25	1.25
10.09 बंगाल इम्यूनिटी लि.	10.09 Bengal Immunity Ltd	12857	4.00	...	4.00	3.90	...	3.90	...	2.00	2.00
10.11 कीटनाशक विकास केन्द्र	10.11 Pesticides Development Centre	12857	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.00	1.00
10.13 प्रौद्योगिकी सूचना व पूर्वानुमान केन्द्र	10.13 Technology Information Forecasting Centre	12857	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.10	0.10
जोड़—रसायन तथा फर्मास्युटिक्ल उद्योग	**Total-Chemical and Pharmaceutical Industries**		**23.10**	**41.90**	**65.00**	**22.65**	**63.46**	**86.11**	**0.10**	**90.75**	**90.85**
जोड़	**Total**		**80.10**	**384.90**	**465.00**	**79.10**	**435.84**	**514.94**	**0.10**	**417.84**	**417.94**
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय	**C. Plan Outlay**										
1. पेट्रोकेमिकल्स उद्योग	1. Petrochemical Industries	12856	59.90	343.00	402.90	59.35	372.38	431.73	0.51	327.09	327.60
2. रसायन एंड पेट्रोकेमिकल्स उद्योग	2. Chemical and Pharmaceutical Industries	12857	23.10	41.90	65.00	22.65	63.46	86.11	0.10	90.75	90.85
जोड़	**Total**		**83.00**	**384.90**	**467.90**	**82.00**	**435.84**	**517.84**	**0.61**	**417.84**	**418.45**

1. **सचिवालयः** इसमें रसायनिक तथा पेट्रो-रसायन विभाग के सचिवालय व्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

2. **केंद्रीय प्लास्टिक्स, इंजीनियरी और औजार संस्थानः** यह संस्थान संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 1968 में स्थापित किया गया था । इसका उद्देश्य प्लास्टिक उद्योग के विकास और वृद्धि के कार्य में विशिष्ट प्रशिक्षण दिलाने और सामान्य सहायता की व्यवस्था करना है । यह संस्थान प्लास्टिक सामग्री का भौतिक परीक्षण भी करता है । संस्थान ने संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम और सरकार की सहायता से एक प्लास्टिक उत्पाद परीक्षण केन्द्र की स्थापना की है । संस्थान ने अहमदाबाद में एक विस्तार केन्द्र की स्थापना की है और हैदराबाद, लखनऊ, भुवनेश्वर, भोपाल और इम्फाल में पांच नए विस्तार केन्द्र स्थापित किए जाने की प्रक्रिया जारी है । योजना परिव्यय में विस्तार केन्द्रों की स्थापना के व्यय को पूरा करने के लिए 1990-91 के लिए 0.41 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है जिसके लिए संबंधित राज्य सरकारों ने पूंजीगत व्यय में बराबर का अंशदान दिया है ।

3. **अन्य कार्यक्रमः** इनके अन्तर्गत, कृषि क्षेत्र में प्लास्टिक के उपयोग को बढ़ावा देने के प्रयोजन से 22 प्लास्टिक विकास केन्द्रों की स्थापना करने के लिए प्रावधान शामिल हैं ।

4. **भोपाल गैस त्रासदीः** भोपाल गैस त्रासदी से संबंधित मामलों के लिए अभिवक्ताओं को अनुबंधित करने के लिए प्रतिधारण करार के अंतर्गत भुगतान ।

संशोधित अनुमान 1989-90 में भोपाल गैस रिसाव त्रासदी पीड़ितों को अन्तरिम राहत की अदायगी के लिए 320 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था शामिल है।

5. **विकास आयुक्त (फर्मास्युटिकल उद्योग) का कार्यालयः** पैट्रोरसायन संस्थापन तथा विकास प्राधिकरण की स्थापना के लिए धनराशि दिए जाने के लिए, अन्ततः पैट्रोरसायन क्षेत्र की सभी प्रमुख इकाईयों द्वारा अंशदान किए जाने पर, आधार राशि का प्रावधान है ।

6. **हिन्दुस्तान एंटीबायोटिक्स लिमिटेड को ब्याज संबंधी आर्थिक सहायताः** यह आर्थिक सहायता कम्पनी द्वारा लिए गए ऋण पर ब्याज को चुकाने के लिए अगले तीन वर्ष की अवधि अर्थात वर्ष 1990-91 तक के लिए कम्पनी को दी गई है।

7. **हिन्दुस्तान इंसैक्टीसाइडस लि. को अनुदान** : इसके अन्तर्गत, गुड़गांवा में संयुक्तराष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम की सहायता से स्थापित कीटनाशक दवा विकास केन्द्र के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार के अंशदान की व्यवस्था की गई है।

9. **सरकारी उद्यमों को आयोजना-भिन्न ऋणः** सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों को दिए गए ऋण के द्योतक हैं ।

10. **सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेशः** इसमें सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों को उनकी नई और पहले से चल रही योजनाओं को पूरा करने के लिए इक्विटी और ऋणों के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है । इन उद्यमों और

1. **Secretariat:** Provides for secretariat expenditure of the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals.

2. **Central Institute of Plastics Engineering and Technology:** Was set up in 1968 under the United Nations Development Programme for giving specialised training and assisting in the development and growth of the plastic industry. It also undertakes physical testing of the plastic materials. The Institute has set up a plastic product testing centre with assistance from UNDP and Government . The Institute has set up an extension centre at Ahmedabad and is in process of setting up five more new extension centres in Hyderabad, Lucknow, Bhubaneswar, Bhopal and Imphal. A provision of Rs. 0.41 crores has been made in Plan outlay for 1990-91 to cover the expenses towards setting up of extension centres with a matching contribution from the respective State Governments towards capital expenditure.

3. **Other Programmes:** Include provisions for setting up of 22 plastic development centres for promotion of use of plastics in Agriculture, Development Commissioner for Drugs.

4. **Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster:** Payment under Retainer Agreement for engagement of attorneys for cases relating to Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster.

R.E. 1989-90 includes a provision of Rs.320 crores for payment of interim relief to the Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster victims.

5. **Development Commissioner (Pharmaceuticals Industry) Office:** Provision of seed money for setting up of Petrochemical Promotion and Development Authority to be funded, ultimately by a contribution from all major units in the Petrochemical sector.

6. **Interest Subsidy to Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.:** Is the subsidy given to the company to meet the interest on loan taken by the Company for another period of 3 years upto 1990-91.

7. **Grant to Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.** : The provision represents contribution of Central Government for Pesticides Development Centre set up at Gurgaon with the assistance of UNDP.

9. **Non-Plan Loan to Public Enterprises:** Represents loan granted to the Public Sector Enterprises.

10. **Investment in Public Enterprises:** Provides for equity and loans to Public Sector Enterprises to meet their new and continuing schemes. The equity and loan-wise break up of the budgetary support

आ.बा.ब.स. के बजट समर्थन का इक्विटी और ऋणवार ब्यौरा व्यय बजट खण्ड-I में दिया गया है।

10.01 **इंडियन पेट्रो-रसायन निगम लिमिटेड:** 1969 में स्थापित यह देश का सरकारी क्षेत्र का प्रथम पेट्रो-रसायन काम्पलैक्स है। इसे पेट्रोलियम फीड स्टोक्स से सिंथेटिक, आरगानिक, रसायन, प्लास्टिक, रेशे, मध्यवर्ती रेशे के विनिर्माण तथा वितरण की जिम्मेवारी दी गई है। निगम को महाराष्ट्र में महाराष्ट्र गैस क्रेकर काम्पलैक्स (एम. जी. सी. सी.) नामक परियोजना के कार्यान्वयन का काम सोंपा गया है। एम. जी. सी. सी. परियोजना जब कार्यान्वित हो जाएगी तो यह एल. डी. पी. ई., एल. एल. डी पी. ई., एच. डी. पी. ई., पोलीप्रोपेलीन, मोनाथलीन, गलाइकोल आदि पेट्रो-रसायन उत्पादों का उत्पादन करेगी।

10.02 **पेट्रोफिल्स सहकारी लि.:** दिल्ली सहकारी समिति अधिनियम, 1972 के अन्तर्गत बहु एककीय सहकारी समिति के रूप में 1974 में पंजीकृत इस सहकारी संस्था का मुख्य उद्देश्य पोलियेस्टर फिलामेंट यार्न के उत्पादन के लिए उसके सदस्यों के आर्थिक हितों को बढ़ावा देना है।

10.03 **हिन्दुस्तान आर्गेनिक केमिकल्स लिमिटेड:** इस कम्पनी का नियमन औषधियों, रंजक पदार्थों, रबड़ रसायनिक पदार्थों और लेमीनेट आदि के विनिर्माण के लिए आवश्यक मध्यवर्ती रसायनिक उत्पादनों का निर्माण करने के लिए 1960 में किया गया था।

10.04 **हिन्दुस्तान इंसैक्टीसाइड्स लिमिटेड:** यह कम्पनी 1954 में निगमित की गई थी और डी. डी. टी., मेलाथोन बी. एच. सी. और एण्डोसल्फेन तकनीक का उत्पादन करने के लिए दिल्ली, उद्योग मंडल (केरल) और रसायनी (महाराष्ट्र) में इसके तीन कारखाने चल रहे हैं।

10.05 **इंडियन ड्रग्स एण्ड फार्मास्यूटिकल्स लिमिटेड:** इस कम्पनी का निगमन, 1961 में किया गया था। निगमन का प्रयोजन, सोवियत समाजवादी जनतंत्र संघ के तकनीकी तथा वित्तीय सहयोग से एंटीबायोटिक्स औषधों, संश्लिष्ट औषधों तथा शल्यचिकित्सा के औजारों का निर्माण करने वाले तीन संयंत्रों की स्थापना करना तथा उनका प्रबंध करना है। संयुक्त क्षेत्र की परियोजनाओं के लिए इसको उत्तर प्रदेश, राजस्थान तथा उड़ीसा के सहयोग से स्थापित किया है।

10.06 **हिन्दुस्तान एंटीबायोटिक्स लिमिटेड:** इस कम्पनी का निगमन 1954 में किया गया था। निगमन का उद्देश्य देश में जीवन रक्षक औषधियों को निर्माण करना तथा ऐसी औषधियों के आयात पर निर्भरता को कम करना था। इस कम्पनी की दो परियोजनाएं हैं जो संयुक्त क्षेत्र में हैं अर्थात महाराष्ट्र और कर्नाटक में एक-एक हैं।

10.07 **बंगाल केमिकल्स एण्ड फार्मास्युटिकल्स लिमिटेड:** यह कम्पनी आधारभूत रसायनिक पदार्थों, थोक औषधों, नुस्खों के अनुसार दवाइयों, जड़ी बूटियों वाली दवाइयों और प्रसाधन सामग्रियों का विनिर्माण करती है।

10.08 **स्मिथ स्टेनीस्ट्रीट लिमिटेड:** इस कम्पनी का निगमन 1968 में हुआ था और यह औषधों के निर्माण कार्यों में लगी हुई है।

10.09 **बंगाल इम्यूनिटी लिमिटेड:** इस कम्पनी के दो विनिर्माणकारी एकक हैं - कलकत्ता तथा देहरादून में एक-एक एकक स्थित हैं, जो फार्मुलेशनों सीरमों और वेक्सीनों का निर्माण करते हैं।

to these enterprises, and the I.E.B.R., are given in the Expenditure Budget Vol.I

10.01. **Indian Petro-Chemicals Corporation Ltd.**: It is the country's first petrochemicals complex set up in 1969 in the Public Sector. It has been given the responsibility of manufacturing and distribution of synthetics, organics, chemicals, plastics, fibres and fibres intermediates from petroleum feed stocks. The Corporation has been entrusted with the implementation of a mega project. Maharashtra Gas Cracker Complex (MGCC) in Maharashtra. The MGCC Project when implemented will produce petrochemicals like LDPE, LLDPE, HDPE, Polypropylene, Monoethylene Glycol, etc.

10.02. **Petrofils Cooperative Ltd.:** Registered in 1974 as a Multi-Unit Cooperative Society under the Delhi Cooperative Societies Act, 1972. Its main object is to promote the economic interest of its members for production of polyester filament yarn.

10.03. **Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.** It was incorporated in 1960 with the object of manufacturing chemical intermediates required for the manufacture of drugs, dyestuff, rubber chemicals and laminates etc.

10.04. **Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.** The company was incorporated in 1954 and has three factories at Delhi, Udyoga Mandal (Kerala) and Rasayani (Maharashtra) for production of D.D.T, Malathion, B.H.C. and Endosulfan Tech.

10.05. **Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.** The company was incorporated in 1961 for setting up and managing 3 plants to manufacture antibiotics, synthetic drugs and surgical instruments with technical and financial assistance from the U.S.S.R. It has collaborations with UP, Rajasthan and Orissa for joint sector projects.

10.06. **Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd:** It was incorporated in1954 with the object of production of life saving drugs in the country and to reduce dependence on imports of such drugs. It has got two joint sector projects - one each in Maharashtra and Karnataka.

10.07. **Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Ltd**: Manufactures basic chemicals, bulk drugs, formulations, herbal medicines and cosmetic products.

10.08. **Smith Stanistreet Pharmaceuticals Ltd:** The company was incorporated in 1968 and is mainly engaged in the production of drug formulations.

10.09. **Bengal Immunity Ltd:** It has two manufacturing units - one each at Calcutta and Dehradun which produce formulation sera and vaccines.

योजना मंत्रालय *MINISTRY OF PLANNING*

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.62

आयोजना Planning

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1989-90 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1989-90 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1990-91 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		30.65	10.16	40.81	30.26	10.16	40.42	35.72	11.63	47.35
पूंजी	*Capital*		*12.50*	...	*12.50*	*20.31*	...	*20.31*	*13.70*	...	*13.70*
जोड़	**Total**		**43.15**	**10.16**	**53.31**	**50.57**	**10.16**	**60.73**	**49.42**	**11.63**	**61.05**
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-Economic Services	3451	...	0.13	0.13	...	0.13	0.13	...	0.26	0.26
2. योजना आयोग	2. Planning Commission	3451	0.51	9.17	9.68	0.50	9.21	9.71	0.41	10.47	10.88
3. एकीकृत ग्रामीण ऊर्जा आयोजना कार्यक्रम	3. Integrated Rural Energy Planning Programme	2501	0.26	...	0.26	0.25	...	0.25	0.15	...	0.15
		3601	2.73	...	2.73	2.59	...	2.59	2.82	...	2.82
		3602	0.03	...	0.03	0.03	...	0.03	0.03	...	0.03
जोड़		*Total*	*3.02*	...	*3.02*	*2.87*	...	*2.87*	*3.00*	...	*3.00*
4. अन्य	4. Others	3475	3.82	0.86	4.68	3.63	0.82	4.45	4.81	0.90	5.71
		3601	0.65	...	0.65	0.62	...	0.62	1.00	...	1.00
जोड़		*Total*	*4.47*	*0.86*	*5.33*	*4.25*	*0.82*	*5.07*	*5.81*	*0.90*	*6.71*
5. राष्ट्रीय आसूचना विज्ञान केन्द्र	5.National Informatics Centre	3451	22.50	...	22.50	22.50	...	22.50	26.30	...	26.30
		5475	12.50	...	12.50	20.31	...	20.31	13.70	...	13.70
जोड़		*Total*	*35.00*	...	*35.00*	*42.81*	...	*42.81*	*40.00*	...	*40.00*
6. राज्य आयोजना के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता	6. Central Assistance for State Plans:										
6.01 विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता-सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र	6.01 Special Central Assistance-Border Areas	3601	0.15	...	0.15	0.14	...	0.14	0.20	...	0.20
7. सहायता सामग्री और उपस्कर- सकल	7. Aid Materials and Equipment - Gross	3606	...	...	...	...	1.03	1.03	...	3.33	3.33
घटाइए-कार्यात्मक मुख्य शीर्ष को अन्तरण	Deduct-Transfer to Functional Major Head	3606	...	...	...	...	-1.03	-1.03	...	-3.33	-3.33
निवल		*Net*	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***43.15***	***10.16***	***53.31***	***50.57***	***10.16***	***60.73***	***49.42***	***11.63***	***61.05***

ग. आयोजना परिव्यय*	C. Plan Outlay*	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
1. ग्रामीण विकास के लिए विशेष कार्यक्रम	1. Special Programme for Rural Development	12501	3.02	...	3.02	2.87	...	2.87	3.00	...	3.00
2. अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	2. Other General Economic Services	13475	39.98	...	39.98	47.56	...	47.56	46.22	...	46.22
जोड़		*Total*	*43.00*	...	*43.00*	*50.43*	...	*50.43*	*49.22*	...	*49.22*
राज्य आयोजना	State Plans										
विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता-सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र	Special Central Assistance-Border Areas	43601	0.15	...	0.15	0.14	...	0.14	0.20	...	0.20
जोड़	**Total**		**43.15**	**...**	**43.15**	**50.57**	**...**	**50.57**	**49.42**	**...**	**49.42**

1. **सचिवालय - आर्थिक सेवाएं** : इस में योजना मंत्री और योजना राज्य मंत्री के वैयक्तिक स्टाफ के सचिवालय के व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

2. **योजना आयोग** : इस मद में कार्यक्रम मूल्यांकन संगठन सहित योजना आयोग के लिए व्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

3. **एकीकृत ग्रामीण ऊर्जा आयोजना कार्यक्रम** :- ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले लोगों के उत्पादक कार्यकलापों और जीवन-निर्वाह की आवश्यकताओं के लिए सूक्ष्म स्तर पर आयोजना सामर्थ्य का सृजन करने और ग्रामीण विकास के लिए ऊर्जा की आयोजनाबद्ध निविष्टियों की व्यवस्था करने के लिए यह कार्यक्रम तैयार किया गया है । यह केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजना चंडीगढ़ के अलावा अन्य सभी राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में पहले से ही चल रही है । वर्ष 1990-91 के बजट अनुमानों में उतनी राशि का प्रस्ताव किया गया है जितना कि पिछले वर्ष था ।

4. **अन्य** :- इसके अन्तर्गत (क) भारत सरकार द्वारा, भारत में मानव संसाधनों की प्रभृति, विशेषताओं तथा उपयोग से संबंधित विज्ञता के संवर्धन के लिए स्थापित एक स्वायत्त निकाय अनुप्रयुक्त जनशक्ति अनुसंधान संस्थान को दिए जाने वाले सहायता अनुदानों और सरकारी विभागों के लिए सम्पन्न की जाने वाली जनशक्ति अनुसंधान सेवाओं के लिए अनुदानों (ख) विश्वविद्यालयों, अनुसंधान संस्थानों, आर्थिक विकास संस्थान, दिल्ली, और एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव स्टाफ कालेज आफ इंडिया, हैदराबाद को विशिष्ट

1. **Secretariat-Economic Services-** Provides for the secretariat expenditure of the personal staff of the Minister of Planning and Minister of State for Planning.

2. **Planning Commission:** Provides for the expenditure of the Planning Commission including Programme Evaluation Organisation.

3. **Integrated Rural Energy Planning Programme:** To create planning capabilities at micro-level and provide planned inputs of energy for rural development for productive activities and subsistance needs of the people living in Rural areas. This centrally sponsored scheme is already in operation in all States and Union Territories except Chandigarh. The BE for 1990-91 has been proposed at the same level as for last year.

4. **Others:** Cover (a) Grants-in-aid to the Institute of Applied Manpower Research (IAMR), an autonomous body set up by Government of India for advancement of knowledge about the nature, characteristic and utilisation of human resources in India, manpower research services to Government Departments, (b) Grants-in-aid to Universities, Research Institutions, Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi, and the Administrative Staff College of India, Hyderabad for

अध्ययन और प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम/सेमिनार/कार्यशाला आयोजित करने के लिए दिए जाने वाले सहायता अनुदानों (ग) "व्यावसायिक तथा विशेष सेवाओं" की योजना के अन्तर्गत अदायगियां जिनके अन्तर्गत कृषि-जलवायु क्षेत्रीय आयोजना परियोजना सहित विशिष्ट सेवाओं की व्यवस्था के लिए विशेषज्ञों की नियुक्ति की जाती है, और (घ) "राज्यों में आयोजना तंत्र को सुदृढ बनाने" की योजना के अन्तर्गत दिए जाने वाले सहायता अनुदानों की व्यवस्था की गई है । (ङ) कार्यालय प्रणाली, द्वीप विकास प्राधिकरण आदि का आधुनिकीकरण ।

5. **राष्ट्रीय सूचना विज्ञान केन्द्र** : राष्ट्रीय सूचना विज्ञान केन्द्र निर्णय, समर्थन और आयोजना के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकारों के समस्त विभागों, संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों और जिला प्रशासनों को संगणक संचार पर आधारित सूचना सेवा प्रदान करता है । इस उद्देश्य के लिए रा. सु. वि. केन्द्र ने दिल्ली, पूना, भुवनेश्वर और हैदराबाद में चार क्षेत्रीय केन्द्रों की स्थापना की है । इन केन्द्रों में से प्रत्येक के पास एक सुपर कम्प्यूटर (एन. ई. सी. एस-1000 माडल) है । राज्यों की राजधानियों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के मुख्यालयों में उनकी कम्प्यूटर संबंधी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए सुपर मिनि-कम्प्यूटरों (एन. डी. 550 अथवा उनके समानार्थी) की स्थापना की गई है । जिलों में चार टर्मिनल वाले सुपर पी. सी./ए. टी. की स्थापना की गई है। उपर्युक्त स्थानो में से प्रत्येक स्थान पर एक माइक्रो-अर्थ-स्टेशन की स्थापना की गई है जिससे कि उन स्थानों पर स्थापित कम्प्यूटरों को उपग्रह आधारित कम्प्यूटर संचार जाल, जिसे एन. आई. सी. एन. ई. टी. कहते हैं, से जोड़ा जा सके । इसका मूल भू-केन्द्र (मदर अर्थ स्टेशन) राष्ट्रीय सूचना विज्ञान केन्द्र, दिल्ली में स्थापित किया गया है ।

वर्ष 1990-91 के दौरान व्यय की मुख्य मदों का सम्बन्ध-राज्यों, संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों और जिलों को रा. सू. वि. केन्द्र कम्प्यूटर आधारित सेवाओं का समेकन और संपोषण, नमूना ग्राफिक्स और डिजाइन कार्यक्रम, कम्प्यूटर सामग्री का अनुरक्षण, केन्द्रीय सरकार, राज्य सरकारों और जिला प्रशासनों के अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों का प्रशिक्षण, राज्य सरकार के सचिवालयों में स्थानीय क्षेत्र में जाल कार्य, अत्यधिक संख्या में प्रयोक्ताओं की सेवा के लिए जिलों में अधिक कम्प्यूटर टर्मिनलों की व्यवस्था करना, सरकारी क्षेत्र परियोजना अनुवीक्षण कार्यक्रम, एकीकृत फाइल पैंडेसी एम. आई. एस. कार्यक्रम, दूर-सूचना विज्ञान विकास और संवर्धन कार्यक्रम आदि से है । मुख्य शीर्ष '3451' के अन्तर्गत जो व्यवस्था की गई है उसमें मुख्य रूप से जनशक्ति, यात्राओं, कम्प्यूटर, संचार सामग्री के अनुरक्षण

conducting specialised studies and training programmes/seminars/ workshops. (c) Payments under the scheme "Payments for Professional and Special Services", including the Agro-climate Regional Planning Project (ARPU) (d) Grants-in-aid to States under the Scheme "Strengthening of Planning Machinery in the States". (e) Modernisation of Office systems, Island Development Authority etc.

5. **National Informatics Centre (NIC)** - National Informatics Centre is providing computer communication based informatics services and related facilities to all the Central and State Government Departments, Union Territories and District Administrations for decision support and planning. For this purpose, NIC has set up four Regional Centres at Delhi, Pune, Bhubaneswar and Hyderabad. Each of these Centres has a Super Computer (NEC S-1000 model). In the State Capitals and Hqrs. of Union Territories Super Mini-Computers (ND-550 or equivalent) have been installed to meet their computerisation requirements. In the Districts Super PC/ATs with four terminals are installed. In each of the above locations, a micro earth station has been installed to connect all the computers installed there via a satellite based computer communication network called NICNET. The mother earth station has been installed at NIC, Delhi.

The major items of expenditure during 1990-91 relate to consolidation and sustaining of NIC computer based services to the States, UTs and Districts, modelling graphics and design programme, maintenance of computer hardware, training of officers and staff of Central Government and State Governments and district administrations, local area network in the State Government secretariats, provision of more computer terminals in the districts to service large number of users, public sector project monitoring programme, integrated file pendency MIS Programme, Tele-informatics Development and Promotion Programme etc. The

योजना मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF PLANNING

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.63

सांख्यिकी विभाग Department of Statistics

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1989-90 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1989-90 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1990-91 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		7.30	30.00	37.30	6.99	36.20	43.19	15.44	39.85	55.29
पूंजी	*Capital*		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़	**Total**		**7.30**	**30.00**	**37.30**	**6.99**	**36.20**	**43.19**	**15.44**	**39.85**	**55.29**
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-Economic Services	3451	...	0.92	0.92	...	1.07	1.07	...	1.16	1.16
जनगणना सर्वेक्षण और सांख्यिकी	**Census Survey and Statistics**										
2. राष्ट्रीय नमूना सर्वेक्षण	2. National Sample Survey	3454	3.37	18.47	21.84	3.22	24.13	27.35	0.21	25.84	26.05
3. केन्द्रीय सांख्यिकी संगठन	3. Central Statistical Organisation	3454	1.89	2.00	3.89	1.75	2.13	3.88	8.90	3.39	12.29
4. भारतीय सांख्यिकी संस्थान	4. Indian Statistical Institute	3454	1.21	7.90	9.11	1.21	8.12	9.33	2.50	8.35	10.85
5. आर्थिक परामर्श और सांख्यिकी	5. Economic Advice and Statistics	3454	0.43	0.71	1.14	0.41	0.75	1.16	1.90	1.11	3.01
		3601	0.40	...	0.40	0.40	...	0.40	1.85	...	1.85
		3602	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.08	...	0.08
जोड़		*Total*	*0.83*	*0.71*	*1.54*	*0.81*	*0.75*	*1.56*	*3.83*	*1.11*	*4.94*
जोड़- जनगणना सर्वेक्षण और सांख्यिकी	**Total-Census Survey & Statistics**		**7.30**	**29.08**	**36.38**	**6.99**	**35.13**	**42.12**	**15.44**	**38.69**	**54.13**
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***7.30***	***30.00***	***37.30***	***6.99***	***36.20***	***43.19***	***15.44***	***39.85***	***55.29***
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय•	C. Plan Outlay*	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
जनगणना सर्वेक्षण और सांख्यिकी	Census Survey and Statistics	13454	7.30	...	7.30	6.99	...	6.99	15.44	...	15.44
सांख्यिकी मांग संख्या 76	Statistics Demand 76	13454	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

• इसमें शहरी विकास मंत्रालय की मांग में निर्माण कार्य परिव्यय के लिए की गई व्यवस्था शामिल है ।
* Inclusive of works Outlay provided in the Ministry of Urban Development

1. **सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं**: इसके अन्तर्गत सचिवालय के लिए व्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

2. **राष्ट्रीय नमूना सर्वेक्षण**: यह संगठन अंक संकलन का ऐसा स्थाई और सुव्यवस्थित कार्यक्रम बनाता है, जिससे नीति निमार्ण के लिए अंक संकलन की कमियाँ दूर की जा सकें और पूरक आंकड़े एकत्रित करके अन्य मंत्रालयों और अभिकरणों की ओर से आंकड़े इकट्ठे करता है और इन्हें सारणीबद्ध करता है ।

3. **केन्द्रीय सांख्यिकी संगठन**: इसके अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय सांख्यिकी संगठन के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है, जो कि मानकीकरण सहित रीति विधान संबंधी काम करने, राष्ट्रीय लेखा तैयार करने, उद्योगों के वार्षिक सर्वेक्षण के संबंध में रिपोर्ट तैयार करने और उनके प्रकाशन, आर्थिक परिकलन तथा सर्वेक्षण करने आदि के लिए जिम्मेदार है ।

4. **भारतीय सांख्यिकीय संस्थान**: यह संस्थान सांख्यिकी अनुसंधान, प्रशिक्षण और उसके व्यवहारिक प्रयोग के लिए एकीकृत कार्यक्रम चलाता है। इस संस्थान का वित्तपोषण लगभग पूर्णतः सरकार के सहायता अनुदान से किया गया है ।

5. **आर्थिक परामर्श और सांख्यिकी**: इसमें संगणक केन्द्र के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है जो मुख्य रूप से सांख्यिकी विभाग के आंकड़ों को साधित करने की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करता है । यह केन्द्र परामर्शदात्री सेवा और प्रशिक्षण सुविधाएं भी प्रदान करता है तथा संगणक प्रयोग तथा प्रणाली विश्लेषण आदि में अध्ययन कार्य करता है । इसमें राष्ट्रीय नमूना सर्वेक्षण और 1990 में तृतीय आर्थिक गणना संचालित करने के कार्य के संबंध में राज्यों, संघ राज्य क्षेत्र की सरकारों को सहायता अनुदान दिए जाने की व्यवस्था भी शामिल है ।

1. **Secretariat-Economic Services:** Provides for secretariat expenditure of the Department.

2. **National Sample Survey:** The Organisation developes a stable and organically connected programme of data collection designed to fill up gaps in statistics for policy formulation, collects and tabulates data on behalf of other Ministries and agencies by supplementary collection of data.

3. **Central Statistical Organisation:** Provision has been made for Central Statistical Organisation, which is responsible for methodological work including standardisation, preparation of national accounts, compilation and publication of reports on annual survey of industries, economic census and surveys etc.

4. **Indian Statistical Institute:** The Institute carries out integrated programmes of research, training and practical application of statistics. The Institute is financed almost wholly by grants-in-aid from Government.

5. **Economic Advice and Statistics:** Provision is for Computer Centre, which mainly takes care of the data processing requirements of the Department of Statistics. The Centre also provides advisory service and training facilities and undertakes studies in computer application and system analysis. This also includes provision for grants-in-aid to States and Union Territory Governments for National Sample Survey work and conduct of Third Economic Census in 1990.

कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.64

कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय Ministry of Programme Implementation

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार हैः
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1989-90 Budget			संशोधित 1989-90 Revised			बजट 1990-91 Budget		
			आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
	राजस्व Revenue		...	0.85	0.85	...	0.81	0.81	...	0.85	0.85
	पूंजी *Capital*		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	जोड़ Total		...	**0.85**	**0.85**	...	**0.81**	**0.81**	...	**0.85**	**0.85**
1. सचिवालय-सामान्य सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-General Services	2052	...	0.85	0.85	...	0.81	0.81	...	0.85	0.85
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		...	***0.85***	***0.85***	...	***0.81***	***0.81***	...	***0.85***	***0.85***

सचिवालय - सामान्य सेवाएं - इसके अन्तर्गत समस्त व्यवस्था सचिवालय व्यय के लिए है ।

Secretariat - General Services : Provides entirely for Secretariat Expenditure.

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

मांग संख्या DEMAND No. 65

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग Department of Science and Technology

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1989-90 Budget			संशोधित 1989-90 Revised			बजट 1990-91 Budget		
			आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		85.02	107.54	192.56	74.91	108.27	183.18	93.60	134.54	228.14
पूंजी	*Capital*		*26.73*	*4.86*	*31.59*	*25.11*	*4.09*	*29.20*	*28.25*	*2.50*	*30.75*
जोड़	**Total**		**111.75**	**112.40**	**224.15**	**100.02**	**112.36**	**212.38**	**121.85**	**137.04**	**258.89**
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-Economic Services	3451	...	3.57	3.57	...	3.64	3.64	...	5.35	5.35
अन्य वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान	***Other Scientific Research***										
भारतीय सर्वेक्षण	**Survey of India**										
2. स्थलाकृतिक सर्वेक्षण	2. Topographical Surveys	3425	...	19.04	19.04	...	20.40	20.40	...	21.73	21.73
3. विकास परियोजना सर्वेक्षण	3. Development Project Surveys	3425	...	13.85	13.85	...	14.46	14.46	...	15.15	15.15
4. नक्शों/चार्टों आदि का प्रकाशन	4. Publication of Maps/Charts etc.	3425	...	4.64	4.64	...	4.70	4.70	...	5.32	5.32
5. प्रशिक्षण	5. Training	3425	...	1.61	1.61	...	1.69	1.69	...	1.90	1.90
6. *अन्य कार्यक्रम*	6. *Other Programmes*										
6.01 बाढ़ संबंधी क्षेत्रों का सर्वेक्षण	6.01 Flood Plain Zoning Surveys	2711	0.50	...	0.50	0.20	...	0.20	2.00	...	2.00
		4711	0.50	...	0.50	0.20	...	0.20	2.00	...	2.00
जोड़		*Total*	*1.00*	...	*1.00*	*0.40*	...	*0.40*	*4.00*	...	*4.00*
6.02 अन्य योजनाएं	6.02 Other Schemes	3425	5.75	3.17	8.92	2.31	3.04	5.35	3.50	4.62	8.12
6.03 निदेशन और प्रशासन	6.03 Direction and Administration	3425	...	7.23	7.23	...	7.74	7.74	...	8.58	8.58
		5425	...	1.70	1.70	...	1.14	1.14	...	1.20	1.20
जोड़		*Total*	*6.75*	*12.10*	*18.85*	*2.71*	*11.92*	*14.63*	*7.50*	*14.40*	*21.90*
जोड़-भारतीय सर्वेक्षण	**Total-Survey of India**		**6.75**	**51.24**	**57.99**	**2.71**	**53.17**	**55.88**	**7.50**	**58.50**	**66.00**
विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी	***Science and Technology***										
7. राष्ट्रीय एटलस और थिमैटिक मानचित्रण संगठन	7. National Atlas and Thematic Mapping Organisation	3425	0.20	1.57	1.77	0.19	2.00	2.19	0.30	2.29	2.59
		5425	1.00	...	1.00	0.01	...	0.01	0.70	...	0.70
जोड़		*Total*	*1.20*	*1.57*	*2.77*	*0.20*	*2.00*	*2.20*	*1.00*	*2.29*	*3.29*
8. *वैज्ञानिक निकायों को सहायता*	8. *Assistance to Scientific Bodies*										
8.01 भारतीय विज्ञान संवर्धन संघ, कलकत्ता	8.01 Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, Calcutta	3425	1.40	1.15	2.55	1.65	1.15	2.80	1.78	2.11	3.89
8.02 बोस इंस्टीटयूट, कलकत्ता	8.02 Bose Institute, Calcutta	3425	1.50	0.84	2.34	1.59	0.88	2.47	1.18	2.31	3.49
8.03 रमन अनुसंधान संस्थान, बंगलौर	8.03 Raman Research - Institute, Bangalore	3425	3.50	0.48	3.98	3.26	0.52	3.78	3.40	1.59	4.99
8.04 प्लाजमा फिजिक्स-(संस्थागत) कार्यक्रम	8.04 Plasma Physics - (Institutional) Programme	3425	4.90	...	4.90	3.04	...	3.04	2.16	1.74	3.90
8.05 भारतीय खगोल-भौतिकी संस्थान, बंगलौर	8.05 Indian Institute of Astro-Physics, Bangalore	3425	1.70	0.90	2.60	1.63	0.85	2.48	1.91	2.09	4.00
8.06 भारतीय भू-चुम्बकीय संस्थान, बम्बई	8.06 Indian Institute of Geo-Magnetism, Bombay	3425	1.00	0.40	1.40	0.94	0.33	1.27	1.05	0.58	1.63
8.07 भारतीय उष्ण कटिबन्ध ऋतु विज्ञान संस्थान, पुणे	8.07 Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology, Pune	3425	0.90	1.57	2.47	0.85	1.49	2.34	0.86	1.72	2.58
8.08 चिकित्सा विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी के लिए श्रीचित्रा तिरूनल संस्थान, त्रिवेन्द्रम	8.08 Sree Chitra Tirunal Medical Institute of Science and Technology, Trivandrum	3425	4.30	1.83	6.13	4.12	2.01	6.13	3.92	4.67	8.59
8.09 बीरबल साहनी इंस्टिटयूट आफ पैलिओ-बोटनी, लखनऊ	8.09 Birbal Sahni Institute of Palaeo-Botany, Lucknow	3425	0.90	0.63	1.53	0.82	0.60	1.42	0.98	1.01	1.99
8.10 एस.आन. बोस नेशनल सेंटर फार बेसिक साइंस	8.10 S N Bose National Centre for Basic Sciences	3425	1.00	...	1.00	0.65	...	0.65	2.01	0.19	2.20
8.11 महाराष्ट्र विज्ञान संवर्धन संघ	8.11 Maharashtra Association for the Cultivation of Science	3425	0.90	0.21	1.11	0.90	0.20	1.10	0.92	0.76	1.68
8.12 वाडिया इंस्टीटयूट ऑफ हिमालयन जियोलाजी	8.12 Wadia Institute of Himamlayan Geology	3425	1.00	0.27	1.27	1.05	0.25	1.30	0.83	1.07	1.90
8.13 जवाहर लाल नेहरू अग्रेत्तर वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान केन्द्र, बंगलौर	8.13 Jawahar Lal Nehru Centre for Advanced Scientific Research, Bangalore	3425	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.00	...	2.00
8.14 प्रौद्योगिकीय पूर्वानुमान सूचना आकलन परिषद	8.14 Technology Information Forecasting Assessment Council	3425	3.00	...	3.00	2.80	...	2.80	2.75	0.13	2.88
8.15 अन्य संस्थाएं/ अन्य व्यावसायिक निकाय	8.15 Other Institutes/ Other Professional Bodies	3425	1.90	1.14	3.04	1.96	1.18	3.14	1.90	2.08	3.98
जोड़		*Total*	*27.90*	*9.42*	*37.32*	*25.26*	*9.46*	*34.72*	*27.65*	*22.05*	*49.70*
9. *अनुसंधान और विकास समर्थन*	9. *Research and Development Support*										
9.01 विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी में बहु विषयक अनुसंधान	9.01 Multi-Disciplinary Research in Science and Technology (SERC)	3425	5.10	2.75	7.85	5.25	2.35	7.60	5.75	2.50	8.25
9.02 इंजीनियरी में बहु-विषयक अनुसंधान	9.02 Multi-Disciplinary Research in Engineering (SERC)	3425	3.00	...	3.00	2.70	...	2.70	3.60	...	3.60
9.03 उच्च प्राथमिकता-प्राप्त क्षेत्रों में अनुसंधान कार्यों में अधिक तेजी लाना	9.03 Intensification of Research work in high priority areas	3425	2.50	...	2.50	2.37	...	2.37	2.50	...	2.50
जोड़		*Total*	*10.60*	*2.75*	*13.35*	*10.32*	*2.35*	*12.67*	*11.85*	*2.50*	*14.35*

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1989-90 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1989-90 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1990-91 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
10. *राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर समन्वित अनुसंधान और विकास कार्यक्रम*	10. *Nationally Co-ordinated R & D Programmes*										
10.01 अति चालकता कार्यक्रम	10.01 Super Conductivity Programme	3425	7.00	...	7.00	5.65	...	5.65	6.00	...	6.00
10.02 उपकरण विकास कार्यक्रम	10.02 Instrument Development Programme	3425	0.45	...	0.45	0.43	...	0.43	1.32	...	1.32
10.03 अन्य कार्यक्रम (भू विज्ञान सहित)	10.03 Other Programmes (Incl. Earth Sciences)	3425	1.30	...	1.30	1.40	...	1.40	1.70	...	1.70
जोड़		*Total*	*8.75*	...	*8.75*	*7.48*	...	*7.48*	*9.02*	...	*9.02*
11. अनुसंधान और विकास संबंधी राष्ट्रीय सुविधाएं	11. R & D National Facilities	3425	0.60	0.42	1.02	1.17	0.49	1.66	1.00	0.91	1.91
12. अनुसंधान और विकास संबंधी आधारभूत समर्थन	12. R & D Infrastructural Support	3425	1.00	0.15	1.15	0.95	0.19	1.14	1.22	0.22	1.44
13. प्रौद्योगिकी विकास और सम्बद्ध कार्यक्रम	13. Technology Development and Related Programmes	3425	4.55	0.02	4.57	3.60	0.02	3.62	4.43	0.02	4.45
14. *सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास के लिए विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिक कार्यक्रम*	14. *S & T Programmes for Socio Economic Development*										
14.01 प्रौद्योगिकी उद्यमवृत्ति विकास	14.01 Technology Entrepreneurship Development	3425	1.70	...	1.70	1.61	...	1.61	3.51	...	3.51
14.02 विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी संचारण और प्रसिद्धिकरण	14.02 S & T Communication and Popularisation	3425	1.75	...	1.75	1.65	...	1.65	2.50	...	2.50
14.03 विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी के लिए राज्य परिषदें	14.03 State Councils for S & T	3425	1.50	...	1.50	1.37	...	1.37	1.32	...	1.32
14.04 अन्य कार्यक्रम	14.04 Other Programmes	3425	3.70	...	3.70	4.17	...	4.17	8.37	...	8.37
जोड़		*Total*	*8.65*	...	*8.65*	*8.80*	...	*8.80*	*15.70*	...	*15.70*
15. विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी नीति प्रणाली और संसाधन अध्ययन कार्यक्रम	15. S & T Policy Systems and Resources Studies Programmes	3425	0.15	0.11	0.26	0.20	0.11	0.31	0.33	0.12	0.45
16. मौसम विज्ञान और जलवायु-विज्ञान संबंधी अनुसंधान और विकास कार्यक्रम	16. R & D Programmes on Metereology and Climatology	3425	2.20	...	2.20	1.84	...	1.84	1.50	...	1.50
17. अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सहकारिता	17. *International Co-operation*										
17.01 भारत और सोवियत संघ के बीच सहकारिता के एकीकृत दीर्घकालिक कार्यक्रम	17.01 Integrated Long Term Programme of Co-operation between India and USSR	3425	3.00	...	3.00	6.22	...	6.22	7.00	...	7.00
17.02 अग्रेत्तर अनुसंधान के लिए भारत-फ्रांस केन्द्र	17.02 Indo French Centre for Advanced Research	3425	1.00	...	1.00	0.75	...	0.75	1.10	...	1.10
17.03 अन्य कार्यक्रम	17.03 Other Programmes	3425	0.40	1.63	2.03	0.38	1.60	1.98	1.50	1.13	2.63
जोड़		*Total*	*4.40*	*1.63*	*6.03*	*7.35*	*1.60*	*8.95*	*9.60*	*1.13*	*10.73*
18. *अन्य योजनाएं*	18. *Other Schemes*										
18.01 राष्ट्रीय मध्यम दूरी मौसम पूर्वानुमान केन्द्र	18.01 National Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasting	3425	5.77	...	5.77	2,74	...	2.74	2.00	1.57	3.57
		5425	6.23	...	6.23	10.90	...	10.90	6.55	...	6.55
जोड़		*Total*	*12.00*	...	*12.00*	*13.64*	...	*13.64*	*8.55*	*1.57*	*10.12*
18.02 अन्य कार्यक्रम	18.02 Other Programmes	3425	...	0.84	0.84	...	0.75	0.75	...	0.75	0.75
जोड़		5425	...	0.30	0.30	...	0.29	0.29	...	0.30	0.30
जोड़		*Total*	...	*1.14*	*1.14*	...	*1.04*	*1.04*	...	*1.05*	*1.05*
		Total	*12.00*	*1.14*	*13.14*	*13.64*	*1.04*	*14.68*	*8.55*	*2.62*	*11.17*
जोड़-विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी	**Total-Science and Technology**		**82.00**	**17.21**	**99.21**	**80.81**	**17.26**	**98.07**	**91.85**	**31.86**	**123.71**
जोड़-अन्य वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान	***Total- Other Scientific Research***		***88.75***	***68.45***	***157.20***	***83.52***	***70.43***	***153.95***	***99.35***	***90.36***	***189.71***
मौसम विज्ञान	**Meteorology**										
19. प्रशिक्षण	19. Training	3455	0.04	0.38	0.42	0.05	0.37	0.42	0.08	0.44	0.52
20. उपग्रह सेवाएं	20. Satellite Services	3455	0.36	4.64	5.00	0.34	4.12	4.46	0.27	4.61	4.88
21. वेधशालाएं और मौसम केन्द्र	21. Observatories andWeather Stations	3455	2.21	18.74	20.95	1.16	18.27	19.43	1.95	20.59	22.54
		5455	19.00	2.86	21.86	14.00	2.66	16.66	19.00	1.00	20.00
जोड़		*Total*	*21.21*	*21.60*	*42.81*	*15.16*	*20.93*	*36.09*	*20.95*	*21.59*	*42.54*
22. अनुसंधान कार्यक्रम	22. Research Programmes	3455	0.73	2.17	2.90	0.47	2.09	2.56	0.55	2.45	3.00
23. अन्य मौसम विज्ञान संबंधी सेवाएं	23. Other Meteorological Services	3455	0.66	9.34	10.00	0.48	8.47	8.95	0.65	9.68	10.33
24. अन्य कार्यक्रम	24. Other Programmes	3455	...	2.25	2.25	...	2.31	2.31	...	2.56	2.56
जोड़-मौसम विज्ञान	**Total- Meteorology**		**23.00**	**40.38**	**63.38**	**16.50**	**38.29**	**54.79**	**22.50**	**41.33**	**63.83**
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***111.75***	***112.40***	***224.15***	***100.02***	***112.36***	***212.38***	***121.85***	***137.04***	***258.89***

ग. आयोजना परिव्यय*	**C. Plan Outlay**	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
1. अन्य वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान	1. Other Scientific Research	13425	91.00	...	91.00	84.18	...	84.18	102.00	...	102.00
2. मौसम विज्ञान	2. Meteorology	13455	25.00	...	25.00	18.14	...	18.14	25.00	...	25.00
जोड़	**Total**		**116.00**	**...**	**116.00**	**102.32**	**...**	**102.32**	**127.00**	**...**	**127.00**

**इसमें निम्नलिखित के लिए निर्माणकार्य परिव्यय शामिल है :*

**inclusive of Works Outlay as below:-*

1. अन्य वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान — 1. Other Scientific Research

(i) भारतीय सर्वेक्षण — i. Survey of India

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev..	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
मांग संख्या 75	Demand No.75	13425	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.65	...	0.65
मांग संख्या 76	Demand No.76	13425	1.75	...	1.75	0.53	...	0.53	2.00	...	2.00
(ii) विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी	ii. Science and Technology										
मांग संख्या 75	Demand No.75	13425	0.50	...	0.50	0.13	...	0.13	...	...	...
जोड़	*Total*		*2.25*	...	*2.25*	*0.66*	...	*0.66*	*2.65*	...	*2.65*
2. मौसम विज्ञान	2. Meteorology										
मांग संख्या 75	Demand No.75	13455	0.67	...	0.67	0.64	...	0.64	0.75	...	0.75
मांग संख्या 76	Demand No.76	13455	1.33	...	1.33	1.00	...	1.00	1.75	...	1.75
जोड़	*Total*		*2.00*	...	*2.00*	*1.64*	...	*1.64*	*2.50*	...	*2.50*
जोड़	**Total**		**4.25**	**...**	**4.25**	**2.30**	**...**	**2.30**	**5.15**	**...**	**5.15**

1. **सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवा :** इसमें विभाग के सचिवालय पर होने वाले व्यय की व्यवस्था है शामिल है ।

भारतीय सर्वेक्षण :

2. **स्थलाकृतिक सर्वेक्षण :** भारतीय सर्वेक्षण, राष्ट्रीय सर्वेक्षण और मानचित्रण संगठन का काम मुख्यतः स्थलाकृतिक मानचित्र तैयार करना है और देश में रक्षा सेनाओं और विभिन्न राष्ट्रीय विकास परियोजनाओं को सर्वेक्षण में सहायता प्रदान करना है ।

3. **विकास परियोजना सर्वेक्षण :** विभाग ने वर्ष 1989-90 (दिसम्बर, 89 तक) के दौरान लगभग 7,500 वर्ग किलोमीटर के सर्वेक्षण का कार्य पूरा किया है । सर्वेक्षण में वन सर्वेक्षण, वैमानिकी सर्वेक्षण, कमान क्षेत्र विकास और कनाल क्षेत्र सर्वेक्षण, बाढ़ नियंत्रण सर्वेक्षण, प्रतिरक्षा सर्वेक्षण और अन्य बड़े बैमाने की परियोजनाओं के सर्वेक्षण शामिल हैं ।

4. **मानचित्रों/चार्टों आदि का प्रकाशन :** विभाग ने विभिन्न पैमानों के लगभग 920 विभागीय मानचित्र/चार्ट प्रकाशित किए हैं और इन मानचित्रों/चार्टों में स्थलाकृतिक मानचित्र, भौगोलिक मानचित्र, राज्य मानचित्र और मार्गदर्शी मानचित्र आदि शामिल हैं । 1989-90 (दिसम्बर, 89 तक) के दौरान, इसके अतिरिक्त, लगभग 790 अन्य विभागीय मानचित्र भी मुद्रित किए कए हैं ।

5. **प्रशिक्षण :** सर्वेक्षण संबंधी प्रशिक्षण और मानचित्रिकरण केन्द्र हैदराबाद में स्थित हैं । केन्द्र विभागीय/विभागेतर/विदेशी प्रशिक्षणार्थियों को सर्वेक्षण और मानचित्रण के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में प्रशिक्षण देता है । वर्ष 1989-90 (दिसम्बर 89 तक) के दौरान एस.टी.आई. हैदराबाद में लगभग 400 प्रशिक्षणार्थियों, जिनमें 7 विदेशी प्रशिक्षणार्थी सम्मिलित हैं, को प्रशिक्षण दिया जा चुका है ।

6. **अन्य कार्यक्रम :** विभाग का मुख्यालय देहरादून (उत्तर प्रदेश) में स्थित है और भारत के महासर्वेक्षक इस विभाग के अध्यक्ष हैं । विभिन्न महत्वपूर्ण नगरों में विभिन्न क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों/शाखाओं का प्रशासनिक और तकनीकी नियंत्रण महासर्वेक्षक के अधीन है । स्थलाकृतिक, सिंचाई स्रोतों, बाढ़ प्रबन्ध और अन्य विकासात्मक मानचित्र तैयार करने के लिए आधुनिक फोटोग्रामीट्रिक पद्धति का अधिकाधिक प्रयोग किया जा रहा है।

हाल ही के मुख्य कार्यकलाप निम्नलिखित रहे हैं :

i) भूगणितीय-क्षितिजीय तंत्र को डाप्लर उपग्रह तकनीक के प्रयोग से सुदृढ़ बनाना ।
ii) उच्च परिशुद्धता के स्तर का विविधिकरण ।
iii) भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप में भूचुम्बकीय दीर्घकालिक परिवर्तन संबंधी अनियमितता और विवर्तनिक पहलुओं का अध्ययन।
iv) पूर्वी और पश्चिमी तटों की बीच समुद्रीस्तरों के अंतरों का विश्लेषण ।
v) भारत में हाल ही की ऊर्ध्वाधर घट-बढ़ ।
vi) बृहत गुरूत्वाकर्षण में परिवर्तन और भूकम्पों के पूर्वानुमानों में इनका प्रयोग ।
vii) आंकड़ा आधार पर मानचित्र सूचना प्रणाली-रूपांकन ।
viii) आंगुलिक पर्यावरण में भारत के एटलस के स्वरूप का अनुवीक्षण।
ix) एस.ओ.आर. पी.सी. /आटो सी ए डी फोटोग्रामेट्रिक मनोप्लोटर प्रणाली का विकास ।

नवीनतम कम्प्यूटर प्रणाली की सहायता से तथा उपग्रह पर आधारित आंकड़ा संसाधन तकनीक को अपनाने की दृष्टि से आधुनीकीकरण के क्षेत्र में दे मुख्य परियोजनाओं को अर्थात् 'आधुनिक मानचित्रण केन्द्र' (संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम की सहायता से) और 'आंगुलिक मानचित्रण केन्द्र ' की स्थापना भारतीय सर्वेक्षण के लिए आरम्भ की गई हैं । ये केन्द्र मानचित्रण संबंधी आवश्यकताओं में बढ़ते हुए विविधिकरण को शीघ्रता से पूरा करने के लिए सर्वेक्षण के क्षेत्र में नवीनतम घटनाओं से अवगत कराते हुए आंगुलिक युग में प्रवेश करने में सहायता देंगे ।

1. **Secretariat-Economic Services :** Provides expenditure on account of the Secretariat of the Department.

Survey of India.

2. **Topographical Surveys :** The Survey of India, the Principal National Surveying and Mapping Organisation is mainly responsible for producing topographical maps and providing survey support to the Defence Forces and various National Development Projects in the country.

3. **Development Project Surveys :** The Department has completed the survey of about 7,500 sq. km. during the year 1989-90 (upto Dec. 89). The Surveys conducted cover the areas like Forest Surveys, Aeronautical Surveys, Command Area Development, Canal Area Surveys, Flood Control Surveys, Defence Surveys and other large scale project surveys.

4. **Publication of Maps/Charts etc.** : The Department has brought out about 920 departmental maps/charts on various scales and these maps/charts include topographical maps, geographical maps, state maps and guide maps etc. During 1989-90 (upto Dec. 89) in addition, about 790 extra Departmental maps also have been printed.

5. **Training :** Centre for Survey Training and Map Production is at Hyderabad. The Centre imparts training to Departmental/Extra Departmental/Foreign trainees in various fields of Surveying and Mapping. About 400 trainees including 7 foreign trainees have been trained in STI, Hyderabad during 1989-90 (upto Dec. 89).

6. **Other Programmes :** The Department is headed by the Surveyor General of India with its headquarters at Dehradun (Uttar Pradesh). The Surveyor General holds the administrative and technical control of the various Regional Circle/Party Offices spread all over the Country. Modern photogrammetric methods are being extensively used for topographical, irrigation sources, Flood Management and other developmental mapping.

The recent main activities have been :

i) Strengthening of Geodetic Horizental Net by Doppler Satellite Techniques.
ii) High Precision level net densification.
iii) Geomagenetic secular change anamoly and tectonic features over India sub continent.
iv) Analysis of difference of ocean levels between East and West coasts.
v) Recent Vertical Movement in India.
vi) Micro gravity variation and their use for earthquake prediction.
vii) Map Information System-Design of Data Base
viii) Design of Motoring Atlas of India in digital environment.
ix) Development of SOR PC/Auto CAD Photogrammetic Manoplotter system.

Two major projects on MODERN CARTOGRAPHIC CENTRE (with the assistance of UNDP) and 'DIGITAL MAPPING CENTRE' for Survey of India have been undertaken to adopt latest computer-aided and satellite-based data processing techniques. These centres will help Survey of India to keep abreast of the latest developments in this field for speedily meeting ever increasing diversified mapping needs.

आंगुलिक मानचित्रण केन्द्र और आधुनिक मानचित्रण केन्द्र के पूर्णतया कार्यारंभ करने पर ये केन्द्र न केवल पूरे देश में बल्कि संभवतः पूरे दक्षिण एशिया में आधुनिकतम मानचित्रण केन्द्र होंगे ।

The DIGITAL MAPPING CENTRE AND MODERN CARTOGRAPHIC CENTRE, when fully operational, will be the most modern mapping centre in the county and probably in the whole of South Asia.

मैदानी बाढ़ क्षेत्रीकरण सर्वेक्षण सिंचाई और बाढ़ नियंत्रण को मानचित्रण संबंधी आवश्यकताओं और सर्वेक्षण संबंधी कार्य करता है।

FLOOD PLAIN ZONING SURVEYS cater to the survey and cartographic needs of Irrigation and Flood Control.

7. **राष्ट्रीय एटलस और थिमेटिक मानचित्रण संगठन :** इस संगठन की स्थापना 1956 में की गई जिसका प्राथमिक उद्देश्य भारत की राष्ट्रीय एटलस तैयार करना था । बाद में इसके कार्यक्षेत्र और गतिविधियों को भूगोलीय अनुसंधान और थिमेटिक मानचित्रण के नए क्षेत्रों में ले जाया गया जिसमें भूगोल और सम्बद्ध विषयों के सभी शैक्षिक और अनुप्रयुक्त पहलुओं को शामिल किया गया । इस समय संगठन को छः इकाइयों में बांटा हुआ है तथा सभी इकाइयां कलकत्ता में स्थित हैं ।

इसके कार्यकलाप इस प्रकार है :

i) भारत की राष्ट्रीय एटलस अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में तैयार करना;
ii) विभिन्न क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में राष्ट्रीय एटलस मानचित्र तैयार करना;
iii) पर्यावरणात्मक पहलुओं और आर्थिक और सामाजिक विकास पर उन में प्रभाव संबंधी अनुसंधान अध्ययनों पर आधारित थिमेटिक मानचित्र तैयार करना;
iv) 1:1 मी. के पैमाने और इससे बड़े पैमाने पर भारत की भूमि प्रयोग और भूमिक्षमता संबंधी मानचित्रण तैयार करना और संकलित करना, और
v) भौगोलिक अनुसंधान और मानचित्रकला संबंधी अनुप्रयोग।

1988-89 के दौरान संगठन ने विभिन्न विषयों पर अनेक प्रकार के मानचित्र/रिपोर्ट प्रकाशित/तैयार की है, यथा भारत की पर्यटक एटलस (संक्षिप्त संस्करण) खण्ड स्तर पर और जिला स्तर पर भूमि प्रयोग एवं भू-आकृति मानचित्र, शहरी अध्ययन, भारत की राष्ट्रीय एटलस (संशोधन), भू-आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण, बंजर भूमि मानचित्रण, भारत की सिंचाई संबंधी एटलस (संशोधित संस्करण) एवं इसी प्रकार के अन्य संस्करण । इस संगठन के अंदर और बाहर चार प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम सम्पन्न किए गए।

7. **National Atlas and Thematic Mapping Organisation :** The Organisation set up in 1956, primarily aims at preparing National Atlas of India. Subsequently its scope and activities were extended to new fields of geographical research, thematic mapping covering all the academic and applied aspects of geography and allied subjects. The organisation is at present divided in six units, all located in Calcutta.

Its functions are :

i) Preparation of the National Atlas of India in English and Hindi.
ii) Preparation of National Atlas maps in different regional languages.
iii) Preparation of thematic maps based on research studies on environmental aspects and their impact on social and economic development.
iv) Preparation and compilation of Land use and Land-capability maps of India on 1:1M scale and on larger scale and
v) Geographical researches and cartographic applications.

During 1989-90, the Organisation has published/prepared a number of maps/reports on different subjects viz. Tourist Atlas of India (Revised Edition), National Atlas of India (Abrg. Edn.), Landuse and Landform maps at district and block level, urban studies, National Atlas of India (Revision), Geo-economic Survey, Wasteland Mapping, Irrigation Atlas of India (Revised Edn.) and so on. For training programmes were conducted within the organisation and outside.

8. ***वैज्ञानिक निकायों को सहायता :***

8.01. **भारतीय विज्ञान संवर्धन संघ, कलकत्ता :** भारतीय विज्ञान संवर्धन संघ, कलकत्ता सन् 1876 में स्थापित एक सबसे पुरानी अनुसंधान संस्था है। यह संस्था भौतिकी और रसायन शास्त्र के प्रमुख क्षेत्रों में तथा उससे सम्बद्ध कुछ आन्तरिक क्षेत्रों में आधारभूत अनुसंधान कार्य कर रही है । हाल ही में, परियोजनाओं पर जिसमें अनुसंधान कार्य करना है और जिनमें प्रौद्योगिकी विकास निहित है, आरम्भ किया गया है ।

वर्ष 1988-89 के दौरान केन्द्र उच्चतापीय सुपर कन्डक्टरों का कार्य शुरू किया । विभिन्न राष्ट्रीय पत्र-पत्रिकाओं में लगभग 120 मूल वैज्ञानिक शोध पत्र प्रकाशित किए गए और 139 पत्र अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलनों में प्रस्तुत किए गए । 23 पी.एच.डी. उपाधियां भी दी गई । भारतीय विज्ञान संवर्धन संघ एमोरफस सिलिकोन सोलर सेल्स के विकास से संबंधित विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मिशन परियोजना में सक्रिय रूप से भागीदार रहा है ।

8. ***Assistance to Scientific Bodies***

8.01. **Indian Association for Cultivation of Science (IACS) Calcutta:** The Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, Calcutta set up in 1876 is one of the oldest research institutions. The Association has been mainly engaged in fundamental research in frontline areas of Physics and Chemistry and some of their disciplinary areas. Recently, several projects having applications as well as involving technology development have been initiated.

During the year 1989-90 the Centre continued its work in high temperature super conductors. Nearly 120 original scientific research papers were published in various National journals and 139 papers presented in International Conferences. 23 Phd. degrees were also awarded. The IACS in participating very actively in the S & T Mission Project on the development of AMORPHOUS SILICON SOLAR CELLS.

8.02 **बोस संस्थान, कलकत्ता :** आचार्य जगदीश चन्द्र बोस द्वारा 1917 में स्थापित बोस संस्थान जीव- विज्ञान के विषय पर बल देते हुए आधारभूत और प्रायोगिक विज्ञान के अनुसंधान कार्य में लगा हुआ है । संस्थान ने भौतिकी और जीव विज्ञान के कुछ क्षेत्रों में प्रमुख उपलब्धियां प्राप्त की है । पौध-उत्पादकता में सुधार आधुनिक जीव प्रौद्योगिकी और पौध प्रजनन का प्रयोग करते हुए नाइट्रोजन-निर्धारण और फोटो संश्लेषण, पौधों और समुद्री जीव अध्ययन न्यूक्लीय और अन्य विकिरण की अन्य द्रव्यों से अन्योज्य क्रिया से सम्बन्धित अन्वेषण और संरचना सम्बन्धी अध्ययन और जैव आणविक, जीव-जंतुओं के कार्य और गतिशीलता, परिस्थिति की पर्यावरणीय प्रदुषण सम्बन्धित स्वास्थ्य समस्याओं और अथवा औद्योगिक और चिकित्सा प्रयोग के लिए रोगाणु परजीवी अध्ययन वर्ष 1989-90 के दौरान कार्य के प्रमुख क्षेत्र रहे हैं ।

बोस संस्थान में कार्यरत क्षेत्रीय आधुनिकतम उपस्कर केन्द्र ने, इस क्षेत्र में काम करने वालों को विश्लेषणात्मक इन्सट्रूमेंटेशन सेवाएं प्रदान करना जारी रखा है ।

8.02. **Bose Institute, Calcutta :** Bose Institute founded in 1917 by Acharya Jagdish Chandra Bose is devoted to research in Fundamental and Applied Sciences with emphasis in the area of Biology. The Institute has attained major achievements in several areas of Physical and Biological Sciences. Improvements of plant productivity, nitrogen fixation and photosynthesis using modern Biotechnology and plant breeding; studies of plants and marine organisms, investigation on the interaction of nuclear and other radiations with matter and studies in structure, function and dynamics of bio-molecules; studies on ecology environmental pollution and related health problems and on microbes and parasites for industrial and medical application continued to form the major area of work during 1989-90.

Regional Sophisticated Instrumentation Centre (RSIC) functioning in the Institute continued to provide Analytical Instrumentation Services to the users in the region.

8.03 **रमण अनुसंधान संस्थान, बंगलौर :** प्रोफेसर सी.बी. रमण द्वारा सन् 1948 में बंगलौर में स्थापित रमण अनुसंधान संस्थान को 1972 में भारत

8.03. **Raman Research Institute (RRI), Bangalore :** The Raman Research Institute founded by Prof. C. V. Raman in 1948 in Bangalore

सरकार द्वारा सहायता प्राप्त हुई और यह सहायता अनुदान प्राप्त करने वाला संस्थान बन गया । संस्थान में अनुसंधान के मुख्य क्षेत्र खगोल-विज्ञान, खगोल-भौतिकी और द्रव्य क्रिस्टल है ।

8.04 **प्लाज्मा अनुसंधान संस्थान गाधीनगर** : इस संस्थान की स्थापना वर्ष 1986-87 में प्लाजमा विज्ञान के सम्बन्ध में मूल प्रायोगिक और वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान करने के लिए की गई थी जिस में चुंबकीय सीमित प्लाजमा की भौतिकी पर बल दिया गया है । डिजाइन, संरचना, समुच्चय, टोकमार्क आदित्य चालू करने के लिए लक्ष्य निर्धारित किए गए हैं जो इस प्रकार हैं :- (क) प्रारंभिक रचना अवस्था अध्ययन, (ख) प्लाज्मा विसर्जन भौतिकी और (ग) स्लाइड प्लाज्मा विसर्जन भौतिकी, लघु प्रयोगशाला नियुक्तियों के सम्बन्ध में अरेखीय प्लाज्मा (फिनोमिना) संवृत्ति के अध्ययन से सम्बन्धित मूल प्लाज्मा प्रयोग आरंभ करना और जारी रखना, रूचिकर अरेखीय प्लाज्मा (फिनोमिना) संवृन्ति का सैद्धान्तिक अन्वेषण करना और प्रायोगिक प्रयत्नों को समर्थन और मार्गदर्शन उपलब्ध कराना ।

1989—90 के दौरान टोक मार्क आदित्य का संयोजन किया गया और इलेक्ट्रोन प्लाज्मा के बादल का प्रयोग स्थापित किया गया

8.05. **भारतीय खगोल-भौतिकी संस्थान, बंगलौर** : भारतीय खगोल भौतिकी संस्थान खगोल विज्ञान और खगोल भौतिकी विज्ञान कार्यो को समर्पित एक अनुसंधान संस्थान है।

8.06. **भारतीय भू-चुम्बकत्व संस्थान, कोलाबा बम्बई** : भारतीय भू-चुम्बकत्व संस्थान की स्थापना सन् 1971 में सुपरिचित कोलाबा और अलीबात की वेध शालाओं को पुनर्गठित करके की गई । इस संस्था का उद्देश्य देश में भू-चुम्बकत्व और सम्बद्ध क्षेत्रों में विकास को प्रोत्साहित करना है ।

8.07 **भारतीय उष्ण कटिबंधी मौसम विज्ञान संस्थान, पुणे** : भारतीय उष्ण कटिबंधी मौसम विज्ञान संस्थान उष्ण कटिबंधी मौसम विज्ञान में बेसिक और अनुप्रयुक्त अनुसंधान के लिए एक राष्ट्रीय केन्द्र के रूप में कार्य करता है । संस्थान के मुख्य उद्देश्य मौसम में परिवर्तनों के साथ इसके सभी पहलुओं सहित मौसम विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में उसका संवर्धन, मार्ग दर्शन और अनुसंधान कार्य करना है जिसमें उष्ण कटिबन्धी को विशेष महत्व दिया गया है ।

8.08. **चिकित्सा विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी के लिए श्री चित्रा तिरूनल संस्थान, त्रिवेन्द्रम** : इस संस्थान को स्थापना मार्च, 1981 में संसद के एक अधिनियम द्वारा राष्ट्रीय महत्व के संस्थान के रूप में की गई जिसका उद्देश्य जैव-चिकित्सा अभियांत्रिकी और प्रौद्योगिकी का विकास करना, चिकित्सा क्षेत्र में आधुनिक विशिष्टताओं के साथ रोगियों की देखभाल के लिए उच्च मानकों का प्रदर्शन करना और उन्हें प्रदान करना और अग्रेत्तर चिकित्सा विशिष्टताओं तथा जैव-चिकित्सा अभियांत्रिकी प्रौद्योगिकी में कुशलतम स्तर के स्नात्तकोत्तर प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों का विकास करना है ।

8.09 **बीरबल साहनी पुरावनस्पति विज्ञान संस्थान, लखनऊ** : इस संस्थान की स्थापना 1948 में विश्व प्रसिद्ध भारतीय पुरावनस्पति वैज्ञानिक प्रो0 बीरबल साहनी की स्मृति में की गई । यह पौधा जीवाश्मों के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर व्यावहारिक और आधारभूत अनुसंधान कार्य करता है और उन्नत पुरावनस्पतिक जानकारी का प्रसार करता है ।

8.10 **एस.एन.बोस नेशनल सेन्टर फार बेसिक साइंसेस (कलकत्ता)** : सत्येन्द्र नाथ बोस नेशनल सेन्टर फार बेसिक साइंसेस, कलकत्ता की स्थापना सातवीं आयोजना अवधि (जून 1986) में मूल (बेसिक) विज्ञानों की चुनी हुई शाखाओं में अग्रेत्तर अध्ययनों का संवर्धन और सैद्धान्तिक गणितीय विज्ञानों में आरम्भिक अनुसंधानों के संचालन तथा सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में अन्य बेसिक विज्ञानों के संवर्धन के लिए की गई जिसमें भविष्य में होने वाले अनुसंधानों के सैद्धान्तिक अध्ययनों को स्वीकार करना भी शामिल है।

मूल (बेसिक) विज्ञानों में उच्च स्तरीय अनुसंधान आरम्भ करने और उन्हें समर्थन देने के लिए आवश्यक आधारभूत ढांचे की स्थापना की जा रही है । इस केन्द्र ने गणित, सैद्धान्तिक भौतिकी, भौतिकी के जटिल विषयों और रसायन शास्त्र के सैद्धान्तिक विषयों में अनुसंधान संबंधी कार्यकलाप आरम्भ किए हैं । यह केन्द्र वैज्ञानिकों में बौद्धिक क्रियाकलापों के लिए एक फोरम के रूप में बना हुआ है ।

8.11. **महाराष्ट्र विज्ञान संवर्धन संघ** : महाराष्ट्र विज्ञान संवर्धन संघ की स्थापना 1946 में की गई और यह जैविक विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में अनुसंधान कार्य कर रहा है ।

8.12. **वाडिया इंस्टीच्यूट आफ हिमालयन जियालाजी, देहरादून** : वर्ष 1968 में प्रो. डी. एन. वाडिया द्वारा स्थापित अनुसंधान संस्थान की स्थापना, हिमालय क्षेत्र में संरचनात्मक भूविज्ञान, कालान्तरिक शेल विज्ञान, भूरसायन, अवसाद विज्ञान, भू-आकृति विज्ञान और जीवाश्म विज्ञान में बुनियादी तौर पर अनुसंधान करने के लिए की गई है ।संस्थान का कार्यक्रम पर्वत बनाने की प्रक्रिया की जानकारी और हिमालय की भूगतिकीय की जानकारी प्राप्त करना है।

became a grants-in-aid institution aided by the Government of India in 1972. The main fields of research done at the Institute are Astronomy, Astrophysics and Liquid Crystals.

8.04. **Institute for Plasma Research, (IPR), Gandhinagar :** The Institute was set up during 1986-87 to carry out fundamental experimental and theoretical research in plasma sciences with emphasis on physics of magnetically confined plasmas. Physical targets include design, fabrications, assembly, commissioning of Tokamak ADITYA involving (a) study of initial formation phase, (b) physics of plasma discharges and (c) physics of slideway plasma discharges; initiation and continuation of basic plasma experiments on study of nonlinear plasma phenomena in smaller laboratory devices; and to carry out theoretical investigation of interesting nonlinear plasma phenomena and to provide support and guidance to the experimental effort.

During 1989-90 the Tokamak ADITYA has been assembled and the Electron plasma cloud experiment setup.

8.05. **Indian Institute of Astrophysics (IIA), Bangalore :** Indian Institute of Astrophysics is a research institution devoted to the science of Astronomy and Astrophysics.

8.06. **Indian Institute of Geomagnetism (IIG), Colaba, Bombay :** Indian Institute of Geomagnetism was established in 1971 by reconstituting the well known Colaba and Alibag observatories. The Institute is devoted to give impetus to the growth of geomagnetism and allied fields in the country.

8.07. **Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (IITM), Pune :** The Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology, functions as a National Centre for basic and applied research in tropical meteorology. The main objectives of the institute are to promote, guide and conduct research in the field of meteorology in all its aspects including weather modification with special reference to the tropics and sub-tropics.

8.08. **Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology (SCTIMST), Trivandrum :** The Institute was declared as an Institute of National Importance by Act of Parliament in March, 1981 with the main objectives of developing biomedical engineering and technology, providing and demonstrating high standards of patient care in advanced medical specialities and developing postgraduate training programmes of the highest quality in advanced medical specialities and bio-medical engineering and technology.

8.09. **Birbal Sahani Institute of Palaeobotany (BSIP), Lucknow :** The Institute was founded in 1948 in memory of the world renowned Indian Palaeobotanist, Prof. Birbal Sahani. It conducts applied and fundamental research on the varied aspects of plant fossils and disseminates the advanced palaeobotanical knowledge.

8.10. **S N Bose National Centre for Basic Sciences, Calcutta:** Satyendra Nath Bose National Centre for Basic Sciences, Calcutta has been established during the VII Plan (June, 1986) to promote advanced studies in select branches of basic sciences and for conduct of original research in theoretical mathematical sciences and other basic sciences in frontier areas, including challenging theoretical studies of future applications.

The infrastructure essential to commence and support high quality research in basic sciences is being established. The Centre has initiated research activities in the areas of mathematics, theoretical physics, condensed matter physics and theoretical quantum chemistry. The Centre has been a forum for intellectual interaction among scientists.

8.11. **Maharashtra Association for Cultivation of Science (MACS) :** Maharashtra Association for the Cultivation of Science, founded in 1946, has been engaged in the research activities in the field of biological sciences.

8.12. **Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology (WIHG), Dehradun:** The Institute, a research Institute founded by Prof. D.N. Wadia in 1968, has been carrying out fundamental research in the fields of structural geology, metamorphicigneous petrology, geochemistry, sedimentology, geomorphology and palaeontology in Himalayan region. The programme of the Institute are oriented towards understanding the mountain building process and geodynamics of the Himalaya.

8.13. **जवाहर लाल नेहरू अग्रेत्तर वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान केन्द्र, बंगलौर :** जवाहर लाल नेहरू शताब्दी वर्ष के दौरान भारत सरकार द्वारा स्थापित यह केन्द्र सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में अधिक उच्च स्तर पर वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान कार्यों के लिए समर्पित है ।

8.14. **प्रौद्योगिकी सूचना पूर्वानुमान निर्धारण परिषद, नई दिल्ली :** इस परिषद् की स्थापना 1988 में की गई जिसके कार्यकलापों के अंतर्गत भारत तथा विदेशों में अर्थव्यवस्था के अन्य क्षेत्रों के साथ-साथ विभिन्न प्रतिकूल क्षेत्रों में आगामी प्रौद्योगिकीय विकास के निदेशन तथा प्रौद्योगिकी के विद्यमान ढांचे की निरीक्षण और मूल्यांकन करने के लिए विशिष्टता प्राप्त उप-समूह स्थापित करना है और प्रौद्योगिकी पूर्वानुमान रिपोर्टें तैयार करना है जिसमें 10 वर्ष या उससे अधिक अवधि शामिल होगी जो विशेष रूप से (क) वित्तीय संसाधनों का पर्याप्त मात्रा में निवेश तथा (ख) अधिक मात्रा में उत्पादन करने में सहायक होगी ।

8.15. **अन्य संस्थाएं / अन्य व्यावसायिक निकाय :** इस योजना का उद्देश्य विभाग में व्यावसायिक निकायों और विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी गतिविधियों जिनमें विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी कार्यक्रमों में निर्माण और कार्यान्वयन भी शामिल है, को सक्रिय रूप से कार्य करने के लिए प्रोत्साहन देना है। इसके अन्य उद्देश्य इस प्रकार हैं:- वैज्ञानिक व्यावसायिक निकायों और अकादमियों को सामूहिक एकीकृत वैज्ञानिक समुदाय के प्रोत्साहन के लिए अभिप्रेरित करना, विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी में नए दृष्टिकोणों का निर्माण और राष्ट्रीय विकास के लिए विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी के अनुप्रयोग के लिए नए दृष्टिकोणों का प्रयोग ।

9. ***अनुसंधान और विकास समर्थन :***

9.01 **विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी में बहु-विषयक अनुसंधान :** विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग, भारत सरकार, इसके विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी के संवर्धनात्मक क्रियाकलाप के एक भाग के रूप में दो विशिष्ट योजनाओं अर्थात् विज्ञान और इंजीनियरी अनुसंधान परिषद (वि.इ.अ.प.) और सामान्य अनुसंधान योजना (सा.अ.यो.) के अंतर्गत अनुसंधान और विकास के कार्यक्रमों को सहायता देता है ।

(i) बहु विषयक क्षेत्रों सीहत विज्ञान और इंजीनियरी के नए उभरते हुए और अग्रिम क्षेत्रों में अनुसंधान का संवर्धन;

(ii) अतिथेय संस्थान की विद्यमान अनुसंधान क्षमताओं को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए विज्ञान और इंजीनियरी के सम्बद्ध क्षेत्रों में सामान्य अनुसंधान सक्षमताओं का चयनात्मक संबर्धन; और

(iii) युवा वैज्ञानिकों को चुनौती पूर्ण अनुसंधान और विकास कार्यकलापों को करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करना ।

9.02 **इंजीनियरी में बहुविषयक अनुसंधान :** इस कार्यक्रम का प्राथमिक उद्देश्य, जहां व्यवहार्य हो, अनुसंधान तथा विकास संस्थाओं तथा उद्योगों को संयोजित कर के अंर्तक्षेत्रों में स्वदेशीय प्रौद्योगिकी का विकास करना तथा हमारे अनुसंधान में विशेषज्ञता और आत्म विश्वास का विकास करना ताकि प्रौद्योगिकी का बाद में सृजन हो सके ।

9.03 **उच्च प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्रों में अनुसंधान कार्य में तेजी लाना :** उच्च प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्रों में अनुसंधान कार्य में तेजी लाने की योजना की शुरूआत 1981 में इस उद्देश्य से की गई थी कि मौजूदा मानव साधनों का पूरा उपयोग किया जाए और संस्थानों के आधारभूत ढांचे को मजबूत बनाया जा सके जिससे कि विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी के उन्मत क्षेत्र में पहुंचा जा सके । उच्च प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्रों में अनुसंधान कार्य को तेज करने की योजना के अन्तर्गत तीन प्रकार के क्रियाकलापों के लिए सहायता दी जाती है :- (क) इकाइयों/प्रमुख समूहों की स्थापना करना, (ख) राष्ट्रीय अनुसंधान और विकास कार्यक्रम, और (ग) विशिष्ट राष्ट्रीय सुविधाओं की स्थापना ।

इस योजना के अंतर्गत सहायता प्राप्त उच्च प्राथमिकता प्राप्त क्षेत्रों में ल्यूमेन में दिमाग का विकास, शल्य चिकित्सा में लेजर का प्रयोग, बायोमोलीक्यूल्स का ढांचा और अंतर कार्य तथा नावेल केटेलिस्ट तथा लेजर स्पेक्ट्रोस्कोपी का विकास शामिल है ।

10. ***राष्ट्रीय समन्वित अनुसंधान और विकास कार्यक्रम :***

10.01 **अति चालकता कार्यक्रम :** यह योजना 1988-89 से कार्यान्वित की जानी है । इस कार्यक्रम का मुख्य उद्देश्य अति चालकता प्रौद्योगिकी विकास उच्च तापीय क्षेत्रों में राष्ट्रीय प्रयासों को संचालित करना और लागू करना है । एल.एस,आई./वी.एल.एस.आई., इलैक्ट्रानिक्स यंत्रों, इलैक्ट्रो- मेकेनिकल उपस्करों, एन.एम.आर., स्वास्थ्य यंत्रों, संवेदी (सेन्सोर), ऊर्जा भण्डारण और पारेषण, परिवहन आदि जैसे विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में अति चालकता प्रौद्योगिकी को उच्च ताप पर पारेषण की सम्भावनाओं को मान्यता देने के साथ-साथ समग्र रूप से औद्योगिक क्षेत्र को सहयोग देना है।

10.02 **उपस्कर विकास कार्यक्रम :** इस कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य देश में उपभोक्ताओं के लिए तथा उपस्करों के डिजाइन तैयार करने, उनका

8.13. **Jawaharlal Nehru Centre for Advanced Scientific Research, Bangalore :** The Centre, established by the Government of India during the Centenary Year of Jawaharlal Nehru, is devoted to scientific research at the highest level in frontier areas.

8.14. **Technology Information Forecasting Assessment Council (TIFAC), New Delhi :** The Council setup in February, 1988 pursued activities towards setting up of specialised sub-groups for examining and evaluating the existing state of art of technology and direction of future technological developments in various cross-sectoral areas as well as in other sectors of the economy, both in India and abroad and of preparing technology forecasting reports, covering 10 years or longer periods, specially in production areas involving.

a. Substantial investiments of financial resources and
b. Large volume of production.

8.15 **Other Institutes/Other Professional Bodies:** The Scheme was initiated in the Department with the objective of encouraging active involvement of professional bodies and science academies extensively in the national S & T activities including formulation and implementation of S & T programmes. Motivating the scientific professional bodies and academies for promotion of cohesive integrated scientific community, fermentation of new ideas in S & T and innovative approach to application of science and technology for national development Constitute the other objectives.

9. ***Research and Development Support :***

9.01 **Multidisciplinary Research in Science and Technology (SERC):** The Department of Science and Technology, Government of India, as a part of its S&T promotional activity has been supporting R&D programmes under two specific schemes viz. Science and Engineering Research Council (SERC) and General Research Schemes (GRS). The objectives of the SERC are as under :

(i) To promote research in newly emerging and frontline areas of Science and Engineering including multidisciplinary fields;

(ii) To selectively promote general research capability in relevant areas of Science and Engineering taking into account existing research capabilities of the host institution; and

(iii) To encourage young scientists to take up challenging research and development activities.

9.02 **Multidisciplinary Research in Engineering (SERC) :** The primary objective of the programme is to develop indigenous technology in the gap areas by linking R&D institutions and industries wherever applicable and also develop expertise and self confidence in our research to build subsequent generations of Technology.

9.03 **Intensification of Research Work in High Priority Areas (IRHPA) :** this scheme was initiated in 1981 with the objective of utilizing existing manpower resources and strengthening the infrastructure of institutions to leap into advanced areas of Science and Technology. Three types of activities are supported under IRHPA; (a) Setting up of Unit/Core group; (b) National R&D Programmes; and (c) Setting up of specialised National facilities.

High priority areas supported under the scheme include development of brain in Luman, applications of lasers in surgery, structure and interactions of biomolecules, development of novel catalysts and laser spectroscopy.

10. ***Nationally coordintated R&D Programmes :***

10.01 **Super conductivity programme :** The main objective of the programme is to organise national efforts in the area of High Temperature of Superconductivity technology development, application and intensification of basic research towards this end. This is in recognition of potentialities of the high temperature superconductivity technology in transforming the various sectors like LSI/VLSI, electronics devices, electro-mechanical appliances, NMR, health devices, sensors, energy storage and transmission, transportation, etc. and in general the whole industrial sector.

10.02 **Instrument Development Programme :** The objective is to undertake initial programmes on Instrument Development involving

विकास तथा उत्पादन करने वाले अनुसंधान तथा विकास संस्थानों और उद्योगों को उपस्करों के विकास के लिए आरम्भिक कार्यक्रम तैयार करना है ।

10.03 **अन्य कार्यक्रम (भू विज्ञानों सहित) :**

(क) हिमालयी क्षेत्रों में भूकम्पनीयता परियोजना के अंतर्गत दो भूकम्पनीय स्टेशनों, एक (थेन) पंजाब में और दूसरा जोशीमठ (यू.पी.) की स्थापना की गई हैं ।

(ख) भू-विज्ञान में निम्नलिखित बहु-संस्थागत एवं बहु-विषयक परियोजनाओं को कार्यान्वित किया जाना शामिल है :

1. गहन महाद्वीपीय अध्ययन ;
2. बंगाल की खाड़ी के गहरे समुद्री फैलाव का अध्ययन ।

(ग) **विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी के लिए प्रबंध सूचना प्रणाली :** इस योजना का उद्देश्य सक्षम तंत्र के आधार पर महत्वपूर्ण राष्ट्रीय विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी सूचना प्रणाली का विकास करना है तथा प्रबंध नमूनों का विकास करना है जिससे कि सूचना की आसानी से जानकारी दी जा सके । देश में सूचना प्रणालियों तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सूचना प्रणालियों के विभिन्न संघटकों में समन्वय स्थापित किया जा सके और कार्मिकों को प्रशिक्षण देने के साथ-साथ आवश्यकतानुसार अनुसंधान एवं उसके विकास सहित सूचना के क्षेत्र में सुविज्ञता को बढ़ावा दिया जाए ।

11. **राष्ट्रीय अनुसंधान और विकास सुविधाएं :** क्षेत्रीय परिष्कृत उपस्कर केन्द्र योजना 1974-75 के दौरान इस उद्देश्य से आरम्भ की गई थी कि वैज्ञानिक समुदाय को आधुनिकतम उपस्कर सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराई जा सकें । इस कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत 7 क्षेत्रीय परिष्कृत उपस्कर केन्द्रों और 4 आधुनिकतम उपस्कर सुविधा केन्द्रों को सहायता दी गई है।

12. ***अनुसंधान और विकास कार्यों के लिए आधारभूत सहायता :***

12.01 **राष्ट्रीय परीक्षण और अंशशोधन सुविधा समन्वय (एनसीटीसीएफ):** इस योजना का मुख्य उद्देश्य औद्योगिक उत्पादों की कोटि का सुनिश्चयन करना और उसमें सुधार लाना, उपभोक्ताओं को संरक्षण देना, भारतीय मालके निर्यात का संवर्धन और आयातित माल की किस्म का परिवीक्षण करना है ।

राष्ट्रीय परीक्षण और अंशशोधन सुविधा समन्वय कार्यक्रम 1989-90 के दौरान आरम्भ किया गया और इच्छुक प्रयोगशालाओं से उनके परीक्षण तथा अंशशोधन सुविधाओं के लिए आवेदन प्राप्त किए गए।

12.02 **विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी संबंधी अध्ययन गोष्ठी/विचार गोष्ठी और अध्ययन गोष्ठी काम्पलैक्स :-**इसका उद्देश्य विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी संबंधी सेमिनार और विचार गोष्ठी के आयोजन को समर्थन प्रदान करना है क्योंकि केवल यही एक ऐसी स्वीकृत प्रणाली है जो सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में कार्यरत वैज्ञानिकों और विज्ञान तथा प्रौद्योगिकी के उभरते हुए क्षेत्रों में वैज्ञानिकों के बीच विचारों के आदान-प्रदान में सहायक है ।और ऐसे मामलों में आगे उन्नति करने के लिए उसके परिणामों का आवश्यक विवेचन करना है ।

इसी प्रकार कुछ सुसज्जित सेमिनार काम्पलैक्स की स्थापना महत्वपूर्ण है जो सहजात वातावरण में विभिन्न स्तरों पर वैज्ञानिकों के बीच पारस्परिक क्रियाओं के लिए है । इसलिए आठवीं आयोजना अवधि के दौरान सेमिनार काम्पलैक्स की योजना प्रचलन में है ।

1989-90 के दौरान लगभग 140 विचारगोष्ठियों/अध्ययन गोष्ठियों को सहायता दी गई ।

भारतीय विज्ञान संस्थान, बंगलौर में एक प्रमुख अध्ययन गोष्ठी काम्पलैक्स की स्थापना की गई है ।

12.03 **अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलनों में भाग लेने के लिए विदेश जा रहा भारतीय वैज्ञानिकों को सहायता :** इस योजना का उद्देश्य विदेशों में होने वाले अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलनों/गोष्ठियों/ संगोष्ठियों में भाग लेने के लिए भारतीय वैज्ञानिकों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करना है ताकि वे विदेश में अपने प्रतिपक्षियों के साथ विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी में नवीनतम गतिविधियों पर विचारों का आदान-प्रदान कर सकें ।

13. ***प्रौद्योगिकी विकास और सम्बद्ध कार्यक्रम :***

13.01 **नए तंतु और सम्मिश्र :** वर्ष 1988-89 में बाईसिकल के हिस्से-पुर्जो (अर्थात ब्रेक, लीवर, हैडल बारलग) पोलीथीन कारबन, फाइबर, आर्थोसिस (कैलीपर) के प्रतिक्रिया इंजेक्शन संविरचण से सम्बन्धित परियोजनाएं शुरू की गई हैं ।

13.02 **हिमजनित, मृत्तिका, जैव एवं अन्य सामग्री :** इस कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य हिमक्षेत्रों में अनुसंधान और विकास की क्षमताओं को विकसित करना है जिसमें अनुसंधान और विकास की मृत्तिका प्रौद्योगिकी को तैयार करना और शैक्षिक संस्थानों सहित उद्योगों के व्यवहार्य क्षेत्रों में इसका उपयोग शामिल है । 1989-90 के दौरान लघु द्रव्य नाइट्रोजनी पौधों सहित उनके व्यवहार में आने वाले उपकरणों के डिजाइन तैयार करने तथा उसका विकास करने की तीन परियोजनाओं को सहायता दी गई है।

Users, R&D Institutions and Industries leading to establishment of a basis for design, development and production of instruments in the country.

10.03 **Other Programmes (including Earth Sciences) :**

(a) Under the Himalayan Scismicity project two scismic stations at Thein (Punjab) & Joshimath (U.P.) were set up.

(b) Earth Sciences include the following multi institutional and multi-disciplinary projects under implementation:

1. Deep Continental Studies
2. Study of the Deep Sea Fans of the Bay of Bengal

(c) **Management Information System for Science and Technology :** The objective of the schemes is to develop vital national S & T information systems on the basis of compatible networking and to evolve management patterns so that the information is easily accessible, to establish linkages various components of information systems within the country and with international information systems and to develop expertise in the field of information including training of personnel and support for needed research and development.

11. **R&D National Facilities:** The Scheme of RSICs was initiated during 1974-75 with the main objectives of providing sophisticated instruments. 7 RSICs and 4 Sophisticated Instrumentation Facilities (SIF) have been supported under this programme.

12. ***R&D Infrastructural Support :***

12.01 **National Co-ordination of Testing and Calibration Facilities (NCTCF) :** The broad objectives of the scheme are to ensure and improve the quality of industrial products, provide consumer protection, promote export of Indian goods and monitor the quality of imported goods.

NCTCF was launched during 1989-90 and applictions invited from interested laboratories for accreditation of their testing and calibration facilities.

12.02 **S & T Seminar/Symposia and Seminar Complex :** The objective is to support organisation of S&T Seminar/symposia as this is an accepted mechanism for exchange of ideas between the scientists working in frontier and emerging areas of science and technology and a critical exposure of the results is essential for further progress in such cases.

Similarly establishment of a few well equipped seminar complexes are significant for interaction between the scientists at various level in congenial atmosphere. Hence the scheme for seminar complex has been in operation during the VIIth Plan period.

During 1989-90 about 140 seminar/symposia about have been supported.

A major Seminar Complex at the Indian Institution of Science, Bangalore has been setup.

12.03 **Assistance to Indian Scientists going Abroad for Participation in International Conferences (PFA) :** The objective of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to Indian Scientists to participate in the International Conferences/Seminars/ Symposia held abroad to exchange ideas on the latest development in Science & Technology with their counterparts abroad.

13. ***Technology Development and Related Programmes :***

13.01 **Newer Fibres and Composites :** During 1989-90 projects have been continued in respect of Bicycle Components (eg. brake lever, handle barlug), Polythene - reaction injection moulding fabrication of carbon fibre Orthosis (calipers).

13.02 **Cryogenics, Ceramics, Bio & Other materials :** The objectives of the programme is to develop R&D capability in cryogenics including its application areas and ceramics technology by involving R&D and academic institutions along with industry. During 1989-90 three projects in area of design and development of small liquid nitrogen plant including its instrumentation have been funded.

13.03 **प्रौद्योगिकी मिशन को समर्थन करना :** यह योजना, प्रौद्योगिकी विकास अधिग्रहण और प्रौद्योगिकी की प्रभावकारिता के लक्ष्य के साथ समयबद्ध कार्यक्रम के साथ कुछ प्रौद्योगिकी मिशनों का पता लगाने, आयोजन और शुरू करने के लिए आरम्भ की गई थी ।

13.04 **विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी द्वारा उपभोक्ता संरक्षण :** इस योजना के उद्देश्य जन उपभोग की कुछ मदों जिनकी किस्म असंतोषजनक समझी जाती है, पर अध्ययन, विचार गोष्ठियां आयोजित करके चुनी हुई प्रौद्योगिकी उत्पादों आदि का सुझाव देकर उपभोक्ताओं का संरक्षण करने के उपाय करना है ।

1989-90 के दौरान चिकित्सालयों के लिए थर्मामीटरों और इमारती सामग्रियों की किस्मों के अध्ययन को समर्थन दिया गया है ।

14. ***सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास के लिए विज्ञान प्रौद्योगिकी कार्यक्रमः***

14.01 **विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी उद्यमवृत्ति विकास योजनाएं :** राष्ट्रीय विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी उद्यमवृत्ति विकास बोर्ड का मुख्य उद्देश्य, सतत आधार पर, उद्यमवृत्ति विकास कार्यक्रम के साधन जैसे कि विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी उद्यम पार्कों की स्थापना और प्रशिक्षण सुविधाओं आदि के जरिए विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी के व्यक्तियों के बीच बेरोजगार और अनुप्रयुक्त रोजगार की समस्या का सामना करना है ।

14.02 **विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी का संचारण और उसे लोकप्रिय बनाना :** राष्ट्रीय विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी संचार परिषद को विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी को लोकप्रिय बनाने और लोगों के बीच विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी संबंधी प्रवृत्ति पैदा करने के दो उद्देश्यों में नीति और योजना तैयार करने की जिम्मेदारी का काम सौंपा गया है ।

14.03 **विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी के लिए राज्य परिषदें:** इसका उद्देश्य विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी के लिए ऐसी राज्य परिषदें गठित करना और उन्हें समर्थ देना है जो आयोजना, निर्देशन, मूल्यांकन, परिवीक्षण समन्वय के लिए राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में केन्द्रीय मंचों के रूप में कार्य करेंगे और राज्य स्तरों पर विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी के कार्यकलापों का सामान्य रूप से विस्तार करेंगे । सिक्किम राज्य तथा दमन और दीव संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों (जहां अभी. विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी परिषदों की स्थापना की जानी है) के अतिरिक्त राज्यों तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी परिषदों को सहायता दी गई है ।

14.04 ***अन्य कार्यक्रम :***

(क) **समाज के कमजोर वर्गों के लिए विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी का विकास :** इस वर्ष कृषि औजारों के डिजाइन में सुधार, कम लागत के आवास के लिए डिजाइन में सुधार, कम लागत के आवास के लिए डिजाइन के विकास और गैर-मान्यता प्राप्त क्षेत्रों में चमड़ा उद्योग के प्रदर्शन कार्यक्रमों के संबंध में प्रमुख उपलब्धियां शामिल हैं । विभिन्न व्यवसायों में लगभग 800 शिल्पकारों को प्रशिक्षित किया गया था ।

(ख) **महिलाओं के लिए विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी :** इस योजना का उद्देश्य विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी के अनुप्रयोग द्वारा महिलाओं के जीवन और समाज में उनकी स्थिति में सुधार लाना है और विज्ञान तथा प्रौद्योगिकी के विकास में महिलाओं के योगदान को सुनिश्चित करना है ।

(ग) **युवा वैज्ञानिकों के लिए योजना :** यह योजना अनुसंधान की गतिविधियों को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए चलाई जा रही है जिसमें नई पीढ़ी के वैज्ञानिक (35 वर्ष की आयु तक) शामिल हैं। इसके उद्देश्य, स्वतंत्र अनुसंधान परियोजनाओं के वित्तपोषण, (आई.एस.सी.ए. और आई.एन.एस.ए. के माध्यम से) उत्कृष्ट कार्यो में युवा वैज्ञानिकों को प्राप्त पुरस्कारों के मान्यता प्रदान करना, प्रतिष्ठित वैज्ञानिकों के साथ प्रतिभाशाली स्नातकोत्तर विद्यार्थियों के लिए सम्पर्क कार्यक्रम आयोजित करके और युवा अनुसंधानकर्त्ताओं को अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलनों, अध्ययन गोष्ठियों, शीतकालीन और ग्रीष्मकालीन स्कूलों आदि में भाग लेने में सहायता देकर प्राप्त करने के प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं ।

(घ) **सेवानिवृत्त वैज्ञानिकों की वैज्ञानिक विशेषज्ञताओं का अनुप्रयोग :** इस योजना का मुख्य उद्देश्य सेवानिवृत्त वैज्ञानिकों जो राष्ट्रीय वैज्ञानिक और प्रौद्योगिक विकास में योगदान के लिए सक्रिय और अभिप्रेरित हैं उनकी क्षमता का प्रभावी ढंग से प्रयोग करना है ।

(ङ) **प्राकृतिक संसाधन आंकड़ा प्रणाली :** इस परियोजना के अंतर्गत विशाखापत्नम (आ.प्र.), सुलतान पुर (यू.पी.), खेड़ा (गुजरात), खोड़पुर (उड़ीसा), गुड़गावां (हरियाणा), अलवर (राजस्थान), पौड़ी (यू.पी.) चंडेल (मणिपुर), मुंगेर (बिहार और बांकुरा (प.बं.) में 10 जिला स्तरीय आंकड़ा आधारित परियोजनाएं स्थापित की गई हैं । विशेष रूप से भू-स्खलन और सूखे जैसी प्राकृतिक आपदाओं वाले क्षेत्रों में, इस प्रणाली के और अधिक विकास के लिए अनुसंधान तथा विकासात्मक कार्यक्रम आरम्भ किए गए है।

(च) **ग्रामीण विकास के लिए विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी का अनुप्रयोग :** यह एक नई योजना है । ग्रामीण विकास के लिए विज्ञान तथा प्रौद्योगिकी के

13.03 **Support to Technology Missions :** The scheme has been launched with the objective to identify, plan and initiate some technology missions incorporating a time-targeted, mission-oriented approach envisaging technology development, acquisition and demonstration of the effectiveness of technology.

13.04 **Consumer Protection through S&T :** The Scheme envisages initiation of measures aimed at consumer protection on a few items of mass consumption, whose quality is considered unsatisfactory by sponsoring studies, organizing seminars and suggesting selective technology inputs, etc.

During 1989-90, studies on quality of clinical thermometers and building materials have been supported.

14. ***S&T Programme for Socio Economic Development :***

14.01 **Technology Entrepreneurship Development :** The main objectives of the National Science and Technology Entrepreneurship Development Board (NSTEDB) is to deal with, on a sustained basis, the problem of unemployment and inappropriate employment among S&T persons through the Entrepreneurship Development Programmes such as setting up of Science and Technology parks and training facilities, etc.

14.02 **Science and Technology Communication and Popularisation :** The National Council for Science and Technology Communication (NCSTC) has been charged with policy and Plan-making responsibilities in twin objectives of popularisation of Science and Technology (S&T), and inculcation of S&T temper among people.

14.03 **State Councils for S&T :** The objective is to establish and support State Councils for S&T to act as focal points in the States and Union Territories for Planning, guiding, evaluating, monitoring co-ordinating and in general spreading Science and Technology activities at state level. S&T Councils in all States and Union Territories except in the State of Sikkim to the Union Territory of Daman & Diu (where S&T Councils are yet to be setup are supported.

14.04 ***Other Programmes :***

(a) **Science and Technology Development for weaker sections :** During the year major achievements include improvement in the design of Agricultural tools, development of design for low cost housing and demonstration programmes in leather industry in unrecognised sectors. About 800 artisans were trained in different trades.

(b) **Science and Technology for Women :** This scheme is aimed at improving the life and status of women through application of Science and Technology and to ensure contribution of women to the development of science and technology.

(c) **Scheme for Young Scientists :** The scheme is being operated to encourage research oriented activities involving the new generation of scientists (upto the age of 35 years). The objectives are persued by funding independent research projects, recognising outstanding work through Young Scientists, Awards (through ISCA & INSA), organising contact programmes for brilliant post-graduate students with eminent scientists and assisting young researchers in travelling to international conferences, seminars, winter and summer schools etc.

(d) **Utilisation of Scientific Expertise of Retired Scientists :** The ma objectives of the Scheme is to make effective utilisation of the large pot ntial of the retired scientists who continue to be active and deeply m tivated for participation in the national S&T development.

(e) **N tural Resources Data Management System (NRDMS) :** Under t e NRDMS Project, 10 district level data bases have been setup a Visakhapatnam (AP) Sultanpur (UP) Kheda (Gujarat) Koraput (Oris a) Gurgaon (Haryana) Alwar (Rajasthan), Pauri (UP) Chande (Ma pur), Mungher (Bihar) and Bankura (West Bengal). R&D programme for further development of NRDMS methodology, particularly in relation to study of areas prone to natural disasters, like landslide and drought.

(f) **Science & Technology Application for Rural Development:** The specific mechanism for implementing the scheme of S&T

विकास के लिए विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी अनुप्रयोग की योजना के कार्यान्वयन के लिए विशिष्ट तंत्र निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं :

i) अनुसंधान, विकास, ग्रामीण विकास के लिए विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी के प्रयोग के लिए समयबद्ध परियोजनाएं ;
ii) दीर्घावधिक आधार पर चुने हुए क्षेत्र समूहों को प्रमुख सहायता उपलब्ध कराना;
iii) वैज्ञानिक और प्रौद्योगिकीय निवेश्य सामग्री द्वारा ग्रामीण विकास की अन्य गतिविधियों को सहायता देना ।

समयबद्ध क्रियात्मक परियोजनाओं के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित प्राथमिकता प्राप्त क्षेत्रों को सहायता देने का प्रस्ताव है :

i) स्वच्छ पेय जल
ii) कृषि, पशुपालन, वानिकी आदि का ग्राम समूहों के लिए एकीकृत विकास ।
iii) नई पद्धतियों पर सामाजिक-आर्थिक व्यवहार्यता को स्थापित करने के लिए पर्यावरण के संरक्षण की परियोजनाओं का प्रदर्शन।
iv) ग्रामीण ऊर्जा संबंधी आवश्यकताओं के लिए प्रणालीबद्ध पहुंच।
v) ग्रामीण विकास के लिए उच्च प्रौद्योगिकी को जिसमें अंतरिक्ष, इलैक्ट्रोनिक्स, जैव प्रौद्योगिकी आदि शामिल हैं व्यवहार में लाना।

15. ***विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी नीति प्रणाली एवं संसाधन अध्ययन कार्यक्र***

15.01 **विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी आयोजना नीति और भविष्य संदर्श अध्ययन:** (भविष्य स्थिति विज्ञान) विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग भविष्य स्थिति विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में अध्ययनों और विशेष रूप से प्रौद्योगिकी संबंधी पूर्वानुमान और आयोजना के लिए दीर्घकालीन दृष्टिकोण से नीतिसंबंधी विकल्प तैयार करने के लिए प्रौद्योगिकी मूल्यांकन करता है । यह अनुसंधान करने के लिए सहायता अनुदान के रूप में अन्य प्रणालियों, संस्थानों/विश्वविद्यालयों को भी सहायता देता है और प्रौद्योगिकी पूर्वानुमानों/भविष्यात्मक अध्ययनों और दीर्घकालिक आयोजनाओं के नीति निर्माताओं, आयोजकों के लिए प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम आयोजित करता है।

15.02 **विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी सूचक और मानव शक्ति अध्ययन :** इस योजना का उद्देश्य उत्पादन नियोजना और विज्ञान तथा प्रौद्योगिकी कार्मिकों के आधार पर अनेक परिमाणात्मक कम्प्यूटरकृत आंकड़े विकसित करना है ताकि इस प्रकार के कार्मिकों का इष्टतम उपयोग करने के लिए नियोजन की विशेषताओं और विज्ञान तथा प्रौद्योगिकी कार्मिकों के उत्पादन का अध्ययन किया जा सके । विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी कार्मिकों के विभिन्न वर्गों के पूर्वानुमान मांग से विभिन्न विकासात्मक कार्यक्रम की व्यवस्था करने पर भी विचार किया गया है ।

16. **मौसम *विज्ञान और जलवायु विज्ञान पर अनुसंधान और विकास कार्यक्रम:***

16.01 **वायुमण्डलीय विज्ञान :** इसके अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित कार्यक्रमों/अध्ययनों को कार्यान्वित किया जाना है :—

क. सीमा स्तर प्रयोग के माध्यम से मानसून की जानकारी ;
ख. उष्णकटिबंधीय महासागरीय विश्व-व्यापक वायुमण्डल;
ग. हिमालयी क्षेत्रों में हिमाच्छादन;
घ. सूखा न्यूनीकरण कार्यक्रम;
ङ कृषि संबंधी मौसम विज्ञान ।

16.02 एम एस टी राडार प्रणाली को समर्थन : इस योजना के अंतर्गत ऊपरी और मध्य वायुमण्डल में होने वाली विभिन्न भौतिक क्रियाओं की जांच करने के लिए एम एस टी राडार की आंतरिक प्रणाली के विकास के लिए समर्थन दिया जाना है ।

17. ***अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग :***

17.01 **भारत और सोवियत समाजवादी जनतांत्रिक संघ के बीच विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी सम्बन्धित दीर्घावधिक सहयोग कार्यक्रम :** इस कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी के निर्धारित उच्च विकास शील क्षेत्रों में सहयोग परियोजनाओं के क्षेत्र में, मूल अनुसंधान से सम्बन्धित विज्ञान के क्षेत्रों में सहयोग परियोजनाएं आरंभ करना और भावी सहयोग के लिए अन्य सम्भव क्षेत्रों का पता लगाना है ।

17.02 **भारत-फ्रांस अनुसंधान केन्द्र :** केन्द्र के मुख्य उद्देश्य भारत और फ्रांस के बीच मूल-भूत और अनुप्रयुक्त वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान के विकसित क्षेत्र में सहयोग बढ़ाना, भारत और फ्रांस की संगणित वैज्ञानिक संस्थाओं और वैज्ञानिकों के मध्य तादात्म्य स्थापित करते हुए लाभप्रद तरीके से सहयोग बढ़ाना, दोनों देशों के अनुसंधानकर्त्ताओं को विकसित अनुसंधान की खोज के लिए अन्य अनुदान और उपस्करों के रूप में अन्य प्रयुक्त तरीकों से सहायता प्रदान करना है ।

application for rural development of DST involve the following:-

i) Supporting time bound projects of research development, adaptation of Science & Technology for rural development.
ii) Providing core support to selected field groups on long-term basis.
iii) Supporting other activities of rural development through scientific and technological inputs.

The following priority areas are proposed for support under the activity time bound projects :

i) Clean drinking water.
ii) Integrated development of agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry etc. for a cluster of villages.
iii) Demonstration projects for protection of the environment to establish socio economic feasibility of new methods.
iv) System-approach to rural energy requirement.
v) Application of high technology (space, electronics, bio-technology, etc.) for rural development.

15. ***S&T Policy Ststem and Resources Studies Programme:***

15.01 **S&T Planning Policy and Future Perspectives Studies (Futurology) :** The Department of Science and Technology promotes studies in the field of futurology with a special reference to Technology Forecasting, social forecasting and technology assessment to draw-up long range perspectives to generate policy alternatives and options for current day planning. It also assists other systems Institutions/ Universities/IITs with grants-in-aid to carry out research and organise training programmes for planners, policy makers in technology forecasting, future studies and long-range planning.

15.02 **S&T Indicator and Manpower Studies :** The scheme aims at evolving a number of quantitative computerised data basis on output, deployment, migration of S&T personnel with a view to make optimum utilisation of such personnel. Demand forecasts of various categories of S&T personnel in the context of various development programmes are also envisaged.

16. ***R&D Programmes on Meteorology and Climatology***

16.01 **Atmospheric Sciences :** Under Atmospheric Sciences the following programmes/studies are under implementation :

a. Monsoon Trough Boundary Layer Experiment (MTBLEX);
b. Tropical Ocean Global Atmosphere (TOGA);
c. Himalayan Glaciology;
d. Drought Mitigation Programme;
f. Agrometeorology.

16.02 **Support to MSI Radar** Indigenous development of Mesosphere, Stratosphere, Troposphere (MST) Radar to investigate various physical process occurring inthe upper and middle atmosphere is supported under this scheme.

17. ***International Co-operation***

17.01 **Integrated Long term Programme of Cooperation in S & T between India and USSR:** The objective of the programme is to undertake collaborative projects in the identified thrust areas in frontiers of S & T; related areas of Science for basic research and to explore other possible areas for future cooperation.

17.02 **Indo-French Research Centre for the Promotion of Advanced Research (IFCPAR) New Delhi:** The principal objectives of the Centre are to promote co-operation in advanced areas of fundamental and applied scientific research between India and France to develop co-operation, through identification of Scientists and Scientific institutions of India and France likely to co-operate in a profitable way, to provide assistance in the form of grants and equipment as well as other appropriate means of support for pursuit of advanced research and to researchers of both the countries.

17.03 ***अन्य कार्यक्रम :***

(क) **विकासशील देशों के लिए विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी केन्द्र :** इसके उद्देश्य सामान्य नीति द्वारा विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकीय सहयोग को सुदृढ करते हुए उसके कार्यों को बढ़ावा देना, परस्पर लाभकारी सहयोगात्मक कार्यक्रमों को बढ़ावा देना, भविष्य में सहयोग संवर्धन के लिए प्रौद्योगिकी क्षमताओं सम्बन्धो सूचनाओं के लिए वितरण केन्द्र के रूप में कार्य करना और विशेषज्ञों के विशेष पैनल के माध्यम से निश्चित रिपोर्टें तैयार करना शामिल हैं ।

(ख) **विकासशील देशों के मध्य तकनीकी सहयोग :** इसके उद्देश्य प्रशिक्षण, मूल (बेसिक) और अनुप्रयुक्त अनुसंधान, परामर्श आदि कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी संबंधी प्रतिमाओं का निर्माण करना, संयुक्त उपक्रम स्थापित करना और कार्यक्रमों का निर्माण व उनका विकास करना हैं ।

अन्य योजनाएं :

18. **राष्ट्रीय मध्यम दूरी मौसम पूर्वानुमान केन्द्रः** इस कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य अग्रिम रूप से 4 से 10 दिन तक मौसम पूर्वानुमान तैयार करके उनके व्यापक परिचालन माडलों का विकास करना और कृषि कार्यों को सुविधाजनक बनाने के लिए किसानों को कृषि मौसम विज्ञान संबंधी सलाह प्रदान करना है । इस उद्देश्य के लिए राष्ट्रीय केन्द्र मध्यम दूरी मौसम पूर्वानुमान की स्थापना की गई है जिसमें परिष्कृत गणक सुविधाएं होंगी । विभिन्न कृषि जलवायु क्षेत्रों में कृषि मौसम विज्ञान केन्द्रों के साथ उपयुक्त संचार व्यवस्था के तंत्र को भी स्थापित किया गया है ।

मौसम विज्ञान :

19. **प्रशिक्षण :** पुणे, नई दिल्ली और कलकत्ता के प्रशिक्षण अनुभागों में मौसम विज्ञान और रेडियो मौसम विज्ञान और दूर-संचार संबंधी उपकरणों के संचालन, अनुरक्षण और मरम्मत का प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है । नागर विमानन प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र, बामरौली का मौसम विज्ञान प्रशिक्षण एकक नागर विमानन विभाग के वायु यातायात कर्मचारियों की प्रशिक्षण संबंधी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करता है ।

20. **उपग्रह सेवाएं :** अन्तरिक्ष विभाग ने अप्रैल, 1982 के प्रारम्भ में प्रथम भारतीय राष्ट्रीय-भू-कक्षीय उपग्रह-इनसैट-1ए छोड़ा । बहुमूल्य सूचना जून से मध्य अगस्त, 1982 के आरम्भ में इन्सैट-1ए के माध्यम से मेघ कल्पनाओं के संबंध में एकत्रित की गई थी, इसके बाद उपग्रह तकनीकी त्रुटियों के कारण समाप्त हो गया था । द्वितीय बहुप्रयोजनी भारतीय राष्ट्रीय उपग्रह 30 अगस्त, 1983 को छोड़ा गया । मौसम विज्ञान सूचना उपयोग केन्द्र, नई दिल्ली में कार्य कर रहा है और 20 गौण सूचना उपयोग केन्द्रों की स्थापना की गई है ।

21. **वेधशालाएं और मौसम केन्द्र :** मौसम विज्ञान सेवाओं से संबंधित कार्यकलापों में पूरे देश तथा इसके साथ लगे समुद्री क्षेत्रों में, वेधशालाओं के अनुरक्षण तथा समुद्री जहाजों को सज्जित करके मौसम की सूचना के तीव्र आदान-प्रदान के लिए मौसम सम्बन्धी अन्तर्देशीय तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय दूर-संचार व्यवस्था करना, उपग्रह से मौसम सम्बन्धी सूचनाएं प्राप्त करना था इन सूचनाओं को विमानन, नौवहन, कृषि तथा बाढ़-नियंत्रण के प्रयोग के लिए उपलब्ध कराना, जान और माल की रक्षा के लिए तूफानों इत्यादि के बारे में पूर्व-चेतावनी देना शामिल है ।

22. **अनुसंधान कार्यक्रम :** विभाग की अनुससंधान और विकास सम्बन्धी गतिविधियों में बुनियादी और व्यावहारिक मौसम विज्ञान तथा भूकम्प विज्ञान के बारे में प्रयोग और अनुसंधान कार्य शामिल हैं और इसके अलावा उपकरणों का रूपांकन और विकास भी शामिल है ।

23. **अन्य मौसम विज्ञान सेवाएं :** इनके अंतर्गत गतिविधियों में मौसम संबंधी उपस्करों का निर्माण, पूर्ति और अनुरक्षण तथा विभागीय कार्यशालाओं में हाइड्रोजन गैस का उत्पादन और इनकी उपरितन वायु के अवलोकन के लिए पूर्ति करना शामिल है । मौसम विज्ञान संबंधी आंकड़ों को राष्ट्र निर्माण कार्यों के लिए प्रयोग करने के लिए जलवायु संबंधी आंकड़ों में संसाधित किया जाता है ।

24. **अन्य कार्यक्रम :** इसमें विश्व मौसम संगठन और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय भूकम्प विज्ञान केन्द्र को भारत के वार्षिक अंशदान की अदायगियों के माध्यम से अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग शामिल हैं ।

17.03 **Other Programmes :**

(a) **Centre for S & T for Developing Countries :** The objectives are for promoting actions called for by common strategy to strengthen S & T co-operation; promoting mutually beneficial collaborative programme; serve as clearing-house for information of technology capabilities to promote future co-operation; preparation of state-of-the-art reports through special panels of experts.

(b) **Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries :** The objectives are to build S & T capability through programmes devoted to training, basic and applied research, consultancy, etc., to set up joint ventures, development and production programmes.

Other Schemes

18. **National Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasting :** The aim of the programme is to develop global circulation model for preparing weather forecasts upto 4-10 days in advance and issuing agro-meteorological advisories to farmers for facilitating agricultural operations. Towards this objective a National Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasting with Super Computing facilities has been established. Setting up of agrometeorological centres in different agroglimation zones with suitable communication network is also envisaged.

Meteorology

19. **Training :** The training sections at Pune, New Delhi and Calcutta impart training in meteorology and in operation, maintenance and servicing of radio meteorological instruments and telecommunications. The meteorological training unit at Civil Aviation Training Centre, Bamrauli serves the training requirements of the air traffic personnel of the Civil Aviation Department.

20. **Satellite Services :** The Department of Space launched the first Indian National Geostationary Satellite-INSAT 1A in early April 1982. Valuable data were obtained on cloud imageries through INSAT-1A from early June to mid-August, 1982 after which the satellite's life was terminated due to technical faults. The second multipurpose Indian National Satellite was launched on 30th August, 1983. The Meteorological Data utilisation Centre is functioning at New Delhi and 20 Secondary Data Utilisation Centres have been established.

21. **Observatories and Weather Stations :** The activities consist of recording of observatories and equipping ships, maintenance of inland and over areas meteorological telecommunication network for quick exchange of weather information reception of satellite weather. Information to user interests like aviation, shipping, agriculture and flood control, issue of warnings against cyclones etc. for protection of life and property.

22. **Research Programmes :** The Research and development activities of the department cover experimental work and research on basic and applied meteorology and seismology including design and development of the instruments.

23. **Other meteorological services :** The activities consist of manufacture, supply and maintenance of meteorological instruments and production of hydrogen gas at Departmental Workshops and supply of these to the upper air observatories. Meteorological data are processed into climatological statistics for application to nation building activities.

24. **Other Programmes :** International Co-operation includes through payments of India's annual contribution to World Meteorological Organisation and the International Seismological Centre.

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.66

वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान विभाग Department of Scientific and Industrial Research

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार हैः
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1989-90 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1989-90 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1990-91 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		88.60	137.23	225.83	90.88	137.22	228.10	98.50	144.23	242.73
पूंजी	*Capital*		*5.30*	...	*5.30*	*5.38*	...	*5.38*	*5.50*	...	*5.50*
जोड़	**Total**		**93.90**	**137.23**	**231.13**	**96.26**	**137.22**	**233.48**	**104.00**	**144.23**	**248.23**
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat - Economic Services	3451	...	0.60	0.60	...	0.59	0.59	...	0.77	0.77
अन्य वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान	**Other Scientific Research**										
वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद को सहायता	***Assistance to C S I R***										
2. प्रशासन	2.Administration	3425	1.00	24.25	25.25	0.50	24.25	24.75	2.65	25.50	28.15
3. राष्ट्रीय प्रयोगशालाएं	3. National Laboratories	3425	68.50	86.13	154.63	74.00	87.38	161.38	79.00	91.21	170.21
4. वैज्ञानिक पूल	4. Scientists Pool	3425	...	3.75	3.75	...	3.25	3.25	...	3.40	3.40
5. छात्रवृत्तियां और अध्येतावृत्तियां	5. Scholarships and Fellowships	3425	4.00	18.50	22.50	4.00	18.50	22.50	4.00	19.50	23.50
6. औद्योगिक अनुसंधान संघ	6. Industrial Research Associations	3425	...	1.25	1.25	...	0.50	0.50	...	1.00	1.00
7. प्रायोगिक संयंत्र	7. Pilot plants	3425	...	1.00	1.00	...	1.00	1.00	...	1.00	1.00
8. आवासीय भवन	8. Residential Buildings	3425	8.00	1.75	9.75	6.00	1.75	7.75	6.00	1.85	7.85
जोड़-वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद को सहायता	**Total-Assistance to CSIR**		**81.50**	**136.63**	**218.13**	**84.50**	**136.63**	**221.13**	**91.65**	**143.46**	**235.11**
9. विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी के लिए राष्ट्रीय सूचना प्रणाली	9. National Information System for Science and Technology	3425	0.80	...	0.80	0.76	...	0.76	1.00	...	1.00
10. अन्य वैज्ञानिक निकायों को सहायता	10. Assistance to Other Scientific Bodies	3425	6.30	...	6.30	5.62	...	5.62	5.85	...	5.85
		5425	...	...	...	0.35	...	0.35	0.60	...	0.60
जोड़		*Total*	*6.30*	...	*6.30*	*5.97*	...	*5.97*	*6.45*	...	*6.45*
11. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	11. Investment in Public Enterprises	4859	2.00	...	2.00	1.90	...	1.90	2.30	...	2.30
		5425	0.15	...	0.15	0.14	...	0.14	0.15	...	0.15
		6859	3.00	...	3.00	2.85	...	2.85	2.30	...	2.30
		7425	0.15	...	0.15	0.14	...	0.14	0.15	...	0.15
जोड़		*Total*	*5.30*	...	*5.30*	*5.03*	...	*5.03*	*4.90*	...	*4.90*
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***93.90***	***137.23***	***231.13***	***96.26***	***137.22***	***233.48***	***104.00***	***144.23***	***248.23***

ख. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	**B. Investment in Public Enterprises**	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
1. केन्द्रीय इलेक्ट्रानिक्स लिमिटेड	1. Central Electronics Ltd.	12859	5.00	...	5.00	4.75	...	4.75	4.60	...	4.60
2. राष्ट्रीय अनुसंधान और विकास निगम	2. National Research Development Corporation	13425	0.30	...	0.30	0.28	...	0.28	0.30	...	0.30
जोड़	**Total**		**5.30**	...	**5.30**	**5.03**	...	**5.03**	**4.90**	...	**4.90**
ग आयोजना परिव्यय*	**C. Plan Outlay***										
1. अन्य वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान	1.Other Scientific Research	13425	88.90	...	88.90	91.51	...	91.51	99.40	...	99.40
2. दूरसंचार और इलेक्ट्रानिकी उद्योग	2.Telecommunication and Electronics Industries	12859	5.00	...	5.00	4.75	...	4.75	4.60	...	4.60
जोड़	**Total**		**93.90**	...	**93.90**	**96.26**	...	**96.26**	**104.00**	...	**104.00**

1. **सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं :** इसमें विभाग के सचिवालय कार्यालय के लिए व्यय की व्यवस्था है ।

वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद को सहायता :

2. **प्रशासन :** इसमें ऐसे स्वायत्त निकाय के व्यय की व्यवस्था है (अर्थात् वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद) जिसके कार्यो का प्रशासन, निदेशन, और नियंत्रण नियमों के अधीन एक शासी निकाय द्वारा किया जाता है ।

वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद के अधीन (i) 40 राष्ट्रीय प्रयोगशालाएं हैं जिनके बहुत से विस्तार और क्षेत्रीय केन्द्र हैं, (ii) दो सहकारी अनुसंधान संघ, अर्थात् विद्युत अनुसंधान और विकास संघ, वड़ोदरा और चाय अनुसंधान संघ, टोकलाई (जोरहाट) (iii) और एक विश्लेषणात्मक परीक्षण प्रयोगशाला, जाजमऊ (कानपुर) हैं ।

3. **राष्ट्रीय प्रयोगशालाएं :** राष्ट्रीय प्रयोगशालाएं बहुत से विस्तार और क्षेत्रीय केन्द्रों के साथ भौतिकी, रासायनिक, जैविकी और इंजीनियरी विज्ञानों और सूचना विज्ञानों के क्षेत्रों में कार्य कर रही है । प्रयोगशालाएं

1. **Secretariat-Economic Services:** Provides for expenditure on account of the Secretariat of the Department.

Assistance to Council of Scientific and Industrial Research:

2. **Administration:** Provides for expenditure of the autonomous body (viz. Council of Scientific and Industrial Research) whose affairs are administered, directed and controlled subject to the rules and by a Governing Body.

CSIR has got (i) Forty national laboratories along with their several extension and regional centres, (ii) Two cooperative research associations, viz. Electrical Research and Development Association, Vadodara; and Tea Research Association, Tocklai (Jorhat) and (iii) One Analytical Testing Laboratory, Jajmau (Kanpur).

3. **National Laboratories:** The National Laboratories are functioning in the areas of Physical, Chemical, Biological, Engineering Sciences and Information Sciences alongwith several extension and

पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के ग्रामीण विकास सहित उचित प्रौद्योगिकियों को विकसित और प्रदर्शित करने का कार्य कर रही है ।

4. **वैज्ञानिकों का पूल** : 1958 में वैज्ञानिक पूल की स्थापना, उचित रोजगार के बिना सुयोग्य भारतीय वैज्ञानिक और तकनीकी कार्मिकों को अस्थाई रूप से रोजगार उपलब्ध कराने के लिए की गई थी । आरम्भ में पूल का उद्देश्य विदेशों से वापिस आने वाले वैज्ञानिकों के लिए रोजगार उपलब्ध कराना था लेकिन उत्कृष्ट शैक्षिक योग्यता वाले भारतीयों के चयन पर भी विचार किया जाता है ।

5. **छात्रवृत्तिया और अधिछात्रवृत्तिया** : सी.एस.आई.आर. ने हाल ही में अधिछात्रवृत्तियां प्रदान करने के लिए एक परीक्षा शुरू की है । संगोष्ठियों/सेमिनारों का आयोजन करने, विज्ञान को लोकप्रिय बनाने के लिए भारतीय भाषाओं में पत्रिकाओं के प्रकाशन के लिए अनुदान दिए जाते हैं । अनुसंधानकर्त्ताओं को दिए जाने वाले वजीफों को अन्य संगठनों/विभागों जैसे कि विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग, के अनुरूप बनाने के लिए, युक्तिसंगत बना दिया गया है ।

7. **प्रायोगिक संयत्र** : कांच तन्तुक प्रबलित जिप्सम (जी.आर.जी.) का निर्माण किया गया है जिसका उपयोग लकड़ी के प्रतिस्थापक के रूप में विभिन्न संरचनात्मक और सजावटी कार्यों जैसेकि दरवाजों, विभाजनों, बनावटी छतों, फर्नीचर आदि के लिए किया जा सकता है । यह सामग्री पूर्णतया अग्नि, कीट, चूहों से सुरक्षित और वायुमण्डलीय परिस्थितियों में लकड़ी की अपेक्षा अधिक स्थिर आकार में रहने वाली है । इस पर साधारण ढंग से पालिश अथवा पेंट किया जा सकता है और पालिश किया हुआ जी.आर.जी. सामान पालिश की हुई सागवान की लकड़ी जैसा प्रतीत होता है।

8. **आवासीय भवन** : चूंकि वैज्ञानिक कर्मचारियों की भरती के लिए एक मुख्य रूकावट आवास व्यवस्था की है, आवास योजनाओं को शीघ्र पूरा करने के प्रयत्न किए जा रहे है । कर्मचारियों को रहने के स्थान प्राप्त करने के लिए ऋण देने की एक संशोधित योजना शुरू की गई है । इस कार्य पर विशेष बल दिया जा रहा है । कुछ निर्माण कार्य हुडको के सहयोग से चल रहे हैं ।

9. **विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी के लिए राष्ट्रीय सूचना प्रणाली** : यह एक अनवरत योजना है । चर्म प्रौद्योगिकी, खाद्य प्रौद्योगिकी, मशीनी औजारों, दवाइयों, भेषजों, रसायनों, वस्त्रों, विकसित सिरैमिक सी.डी.-आर.ओ. एम., बिबलियोमीट्रिक्स और क्रिस्टल विज्ञान पर आंकी के क्षेत्र में दस क्षेत्रीय सूचना केन्द्र कार्य कर रहे हैं ।

10. **अन्य वैज्ञानिक निकायों को सहायता** :

10.1 *सेन्ट्रल इलैक्ट्रोनिक्स लिमिटेड की अनुसंधान और विकास स्कीमों को सहायता* :—

इस कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत परा उच्च शक्ति एकल क्रिस्टल सोलर सैल, एस.पी.वी. चालित फ्लैशर और बिलिंकर प्रणालियां उच्च परमियाबिलिटी फैराइट्स का विकास और रेलवे इलैक्ट्रानिक उपस्करों से संबंधित अनुसंधान और विकास परियोजनाओं के लिए सहायता प्रदान की जाती है ।

10.2 *प्रौद्योगिकी संविलयन और अनुकूलन स्कीम* :—

इस स्कीम के अंतर्गत परियोजनाओं और अध्ययनों के लिए इस दृष्टि से सहायता दी जाती है; ताकि लंबे अरसे तक इस्तेमाल करने के बाद प्रौद्योगिकी के आयात की आवश्यकता को कम किया जा सके आयातित प्रौद्योगिकी का उन्नयन और जिन प्रौद्योगिकी को अपना लिया गया अथवा अन्तर्ग्रहित कर लिया गया है उनके विस्तार को बढ़ावा दिया जा सके ।

10.3 *अन्य स्कीमें/कार्यक्रम* :—

(क) *प्रौद्योगिकी के अंतरण के लिए एशियाई और प्रशान्त केन्द्रः* यह केन्द्र संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के अधीन एस्केप के तत्वाधान में इस क्षेत्र के विकासशील देशों की क्षमताओं को मजबूत करने में सहायता देने का कार्य करता है । भारत सरकार, केन्द्र को अतिथि सुविधाएं प्रदान करती है ।

(ख) प्रौद्योगिकी विकास संवर्धन और उपयोग कार्यक्रम के लिए सहायता अनुदानः

ये कार्यक्रम है :

(i) विदेशी सहयोग का राष्ट्रीय रजिस्ट्रार ।

regional centres. Laboratories continue to develop and demonstrate suitable technologies including those for rural development of backward areas.

4. **Scientists Pool:** The Scientists Pool was established in 1958 for providing temporary placement to well-qualified Indian Scientific and Technical Personnel without appropriate employment. The Pool was primarily intended for those returning from abroad but Indians with outstanding academic record are also considered for selection.

5. **Scholarships and fellowships:** CSIR has recently devised a system of examinations for award of fellowship. Grants are given for organisation of symposia/seminars, publication of periodicals in Indian languages for popularisation of science. Stipends to research fellows have been rationalised to bring in uniformity with other Organisations/ Departments like U.G.C.

7. **Pilot Plants:** A glass fibre reinforced gypsum (GRG) composite has been developed which can be used as a substitute of wood for various constructional and decorative purposes e.g. doors, partitions, false ceilings, furniture, etc. The material is fire-proof, insect proof, rat proof, and has better dimensional stability under atmospheric conditions compared to wood. It can be polished or painted in usual manner and a polished GRG panel resembles a polished teak wood.

8. **Residential Buildings:** Since a major constraint in the recruitment of scientific staff is housing, efforts are being made to complete rapidly housing schemes. A revised scheme for provision of loan for acquiring living accommodation for staff has been introduced. Special emphasis is being laid on this activity. Some of the construction programmes are progressing with HUDCO assistance.

9. **National Information System for Science and Technology (NISSAT):** This is a continuing scheme. Ten sectoral information centres in the fields of leather technology, food technology, machine tools, drugs and pharmaceauticals Chemicals, textiles advanced Ceramics, CD-ROM, Bibliometrics and Crystallography are functioning.

10. **Assistance to other Scientific Bodies:**

10.1 *Support to R & D Schemes to Central Eectronics Ltd.:*

Under this programme R & D projects on development of Ultra High Efficiency, Single Crystal Solar Cells, SPV powered Flasher & Blinker Systems, Development of High Permeability Ferrites and Railway Electronic Equipments are supported.

10.2 *Technology Absorption and Adaptation Scheme :*

Under this scheme projects and studies are supported with a view to reduce the necessity for import of technology after having it in use over a long period, upgrade the technology imported and to promote the diffusion and import of technologies which have been assimilated or adopted.

10.3 *Other Schemes/Programmes :*

(a) *Asia & Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology :* This Centre operates as an UN Institution under the auspices of ESCAP to assist developing countries of the region for strengthening their capabilities. The Government of India provides host facilities to the Centre.

(b) Grants-in-aid for Technology Promotion Development and Utilisation Programme :

The Programmes are :

(i) National Register of Foreign Collaborations (NRFC).

(ii) प्रौद्योगिकी मूल्यांकन और प्रदर्शन ।
(iii) प्रौद्योगिकी अन्तरण और व्यापार ।
(iv) परामर्शदात्री सेवाओं का संवर्धन और उनको सहायता।
(v) औद्योगिक अनुसंधान और विकास का संवर्धन

11. ***सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में निवेश***

(क) सेन्ट्रल इलैक्ट्रानिक्स लिमिटेड (सी.ई.एल.)

सी.ई.एल. की गतिविधियों में निम्नलिखित अनुसंधान परियोजनाएं शामिल हैं ।

(i) सोलर फोटोवोलटिक (एस.पी.वी.) सेल, मोडयूल और बहुत -सी किस्म के उपयोग के लिए एस.पी.वी. प्रणालियां ।

(ii) रेलवे सिगनल और सुरक्षा के लिए कम्पलेक्स इलेक्ट्रानिकी प्रणालियां, औद्योगिक और विद्युत इलेक्ट्रानिकी, तेल पाइप लाइनों के लिए कैथोडिक संरक्षण प्रणालियां, इलेक्ट्रानिक टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज, रंगीन दूरदर्शन प्रापक और प्रक्षेपण दूरदर्शन प्रणालियां।

(iii) इलेक्ट्रानिक संघटक, जैसे कि व्यावसायिक फैराइट्स, इलेक्ट्रानिक सेरामिक और पिजो-इलेक्ट्रिक एलीमेंट । सेन्ट्रल इलेक्ट्रानिक लिमिटेड, इलेक्ट्रानिकी के उच्च प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्रों में देशी जानकारी, आन्तरिक अनुसंधान और विकास द्वारा तैयार की गई जानकारी के साथ-साथ सरकार द्वारा वित्तपोषित अनुसंधान और विकास की प्रयोगशालाओं से प्राप्त जानकारी के वाणिज्यीकरण को काफी अधिक महत्व देता है ।

(ख). राष्ट्रीय अनुसंधान और विकास निगम (एन.आी.डी.सी.)

एन.आर.डी.सी. के मुख्य उद्देश्य और कार्य ये है : सरकार द्वारा वित्तपोषित अनुसंधान और विकास की प्रयोगशालाओं से जानकारी की लाइसेसिंग और इस प्रकार की जानकारी को वाणिज्यीकृत करना, जिसमें आवश्यक इंजीनियरी और स्केल-अप सेवाओं की व्यवस्था शामिल है, विकास को सीधे वित्तपोषित करना और महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्रों में प्रौद्योगिकी का वाणिज्यीकरण, औद्योगिक एककों के बीच प्रौद्योगिकी के समस्तर अन्तरण में सुविधा देना, प्रौद्योगिक निर्यात, उद्यमियों को पेटेंट सहायता की व्यवस्था, व्यक्तिगत आविष्कारकों को प्रोत्साहन और शैक्षणिक संस्थानों में आविष्कारशील प्रतिभा का संवर्धन

बजट अनुमान 1990-91 में 30 लाख रुपए की व्यवस्था शेयर पूंजी/ऋण के लिए और 95 लाख रुपए की अनुदान सहायता के रूप में व्यवस्था ग्रामीण प्रौद्योगिकी के विकास, प्रौद्योगिकी के निर्यात, प्रौद्योगिकी अन्तरण संबंधी सूचना विज्ञान के लिए तथा निगम के आविष्कार संवर्धन कार्यक्रम के लिए की गई है ।

(ii) Technology Evaluation and Demonstration.
(iii) Transfer and Trading in Technology (TATT).
(iv) Promotion and Support to Consultancy Services.
(v) Promotion of Industrial Research and Development.

11. ***Investment in Public Enterprises :***

A. **Central Electronics Limited (CEL)**

CEL activites include the following research projects :

(i) Solar Photovoltaic (SPV) Cells, Modules and SPV systems for a wide variety of applications.

(ii) Complex electronic systems catering to Railway signalling and safety, Industrial and Power Electronics, Cathodic Protection Systems for Oil Pipe Lines, Electronic Telephone Exchanges, Colour Television Receivers and Projection Television Systems.

(iii) Electronic Components, such as Professional Ferrites, Electronic Ceramics and Piezo electric Elements. CEL gives key importance to the commercialisation of indigenous know how in high technology areas of Electronics know how generated by their own house R &D as also that acquired from Government funded R & D Laboratories.

B **National Research and Development Corporation:**

The main objective and functions of NRDC are licencing know-how from Government funded R&D Laboratories and getting such know-how commercialised, including the provision of the necessary engineering and scale-up services direct financing of transfer of technology between industrial units, technology export; provision of patent assistance to entrepreneurs; Encouragement of individual inventors and promotion of inventive talent in educational institutions.

The B.E. for 1990-91 has provision for share capital/loan and grants-in-aid for the Development and Promotion of Rural Technology, Export of Technology, Informatics for Technology Transfer and Invention Promotion Programme of the Corporation.

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.67

जैव-प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग Department of Bio-Technology

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1989-90 Budget			संशोधित 1989-90 Revised			बजट 1990-91 Budget		
			आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		50.47	1.68	52.15	47.34	1.60	48.94	61.30	3.05	64.35
पूंजी	*Capital*		*4.53*	...	*4.53*	*4.91*	...	*4.91*	*1.20*	...	*1.20*
जोड़	**Total**		**55.00**	**1.68**	**56.68**	**52.25**	**1.60**	**53.85**	**62.50**	**3.05**	**65.55**
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat - Economic Services	3451	...	1.08	1.08	...	1.00	1.00	...	1.41	1.41
अन्य वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान	**Other Scientific Research**										
2. जन-शक्ति के लिए सहायता अनुदान	2. *Assistance to Other Scientific Bodies*										
2.01 जन-शक्ति विकास के लिए सहायता अनुदान	2.01 Grants in aid for Man Power Development	3425	6.30	...	6.30	6.30	...	6.30	9.00	...	9.00
2.02 आधारभूत ढांचे संबंधी सुविधाएं के लिए सहायता अनुदान	2.02 Grants in aid for Infra-structural facilities	3425	7.70	...	7.70	7.90	...	7.90	11.00	...	11.00
2.03 नई परियोजनाओं तथा अनुसंधान प्रस्तावों के लिए सहायता अनुदान	2.03 Grants in aid for New Projects and Research Proposals	3425	7.50	...	7.50	11.56	...	11.56	13.10	...	13.10
2.04 अनुसंधान और विकास उत्पादन कार्यकलापों के लिए सहायता अनुदान	2.04 Grants in aid for R&D Manufacturing Activities	3425	20.97	...	20.97	13.53	...	13.53	16.00	...	16.00
2.05 अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय द्विपक्षीय कार्यक्रम	2.05 International Bilateral Programmes	3425	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.20	...	1.20
2.06 अन्य योजनाएं (आई.सी.जी.ई.बी. सहित)	2.06 Other Schemes (including ICGEB)	3425	4.00	0.05	4.05	3.80	0.01	3.81	4.00	...	4.00
जोड़		*Total*	*46.47*	*0.05*	*46.52*	*43.09*	*0.01*	*43.10*	*54.30*	...	*54.30*
3. *वैज्ञानिक संस्थाओं/व्यावसायिक इकाइयों के लिए सहायता अनुदान*	3. *Grants in aid for Scientific Institutions/ Professional Bodies*										
3.01 राष्ट्रीय प्रतिरक्षण संस्थान	3.01 National Institute of Immunology	3425	2.50	0.55	3.05	2.75	0.59	3.34	4.00	1.05	5.05
3.02 पशु उत्तक और कोशिका संवर्धन की राष्ट्रीय सुविधा, पुणे	3.02 National Facility for Animal Tissue & Cell Culture, Pune	3425	1.50	...	1.50	1.50	...	1.50	3.00	0.59	3.59
जोड़		*Total*	*4.00*	*0.55*	*4.55*	*4.25*	*0.59*	*4.84*	*7.00*	*1.64*	*8.64*
4. सरकारी उद्यम/संयुक्त उद्यम	4. Investment in Public Enterprises/Joint Ventures		4.53	...	4.53	4.91	...	4.91	1.20	...	1.20
5. सकल सहायता समाग्री-उपस्कर	5. Aid Material Equipments-Gross	3606	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.72	0.72
कार्यात्मक मुख्य शीर्ष में अन्तरण-घटाना	Deduct - Transfers to functional Major head	3606	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-0.72	-0.72
निवल सहायता समाग्री और उपस्कर जोड़	Net-Aid Materials & Equipments	*Total*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***55.00***	***1.68***	***56.68***	***52.25***	***1.60***	***53.85***	***62.50***	***3.05***	***65.55***

		विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
ख. संयुक्त उद्यम में निवेश/पी.एस.यू.	**B. Investment in Public Enterprises Joint Venture/PSU.**										
4.01 भारत इम्यूनालोजी एण्ड बायोलोजिकल कारपोरेशन	4.01 Investment in Bharat Immunologicals and Biological Corporation	13425	4.53	...	4.53	4.91	...	4.91	0.20	...	0.20
4.02 इंडियन वैक्सीन कारपोरेशन में निवेश	4.02 Investments in Indian Vaccines Corporation	13425	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.00	...	1.00
जोड़		*Total*	*4.53*	...	*4.53*	*4.91*	...	*4.91*	*1.20*	...	*1.20*
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय* अन्य वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान	**C. Plan Outlay*** Other Scientific Research	13425	55.00	...	55.00	52.25	...	52.25	62.50	...	62.50

1. **सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं** : इसमें सचिवालय के कार्यालय पर होने वाले व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था है ।

2. ***जैव-प्रौद्योगिकी अनुसंधान के लिए सहायता अनुदान :***

2.01 **जन-शक्ति विकास:** इस योजना में निम्नलिखित शमिल है:-

(क) स्नातकोत्तर एम.एस.सी./एम.टैक और अन्य प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम।

(ख) जैव-प्रौद्योगिकी सहचारिता।

1. **Secretariat-Economic Services:** provides expenditure on account of the Secretariat office.

2. ***Grants-in-aid for Bio-Technology Research :***

2.01 **Manpower Development :** The programme comprises:

(a) Post Graduate M.Sc./M.Tech. and other Training Programmes.

(b) Biotechnology Associateships.

(ग) **प्रौद्योगिकी में अल्पविधि प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रम ।**

(घ) **औद्योगिक अनुसंधान और विकास कार्मिकों के लिए प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम।**

(ङ) तकनीनिशयन प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम।

(च) विदेशी अतिथि वैज्ञानिक कार्यक्रम ।

(छ) नेहरु शताब्दी-स्कूलों में जैव-प्रौद्योगिकी शिक्षण । प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों को सुदृढ़ बनाना।

(ज) जैव-प्रोद्योगिकी विभाग तथा प्रायोजित स्नातकोत्तर पाठ्यक्रम के अध्यापकों को विदेशी प्रयोगशालाओं में प्रतिनियुक्ति पर भेजना।

(ञ) विचार-गोष्ठियों, संगोठियां और अन्य विविध कार्यक्रम।

2.02 **आधारभूत सुविधाएः** जैव-प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग द्वारा संबंधित अनुसंधान अभिकरणों के सहयोग से राष्ट्रीय सुविधाओं के रूप में निम्नलिखित आधारभूत सहायत सुविधाओं में सहयोग दिया जाता है:

(क) नील हरित शैवाल संग्रहण सहित कीटाणु प्लाज्मा बैंक, पौध तंतु साधन संग्रह, जीवाणु संसाधन संग्रहण और आनुवंशिक बैंक।

(ख) जैव-सूचना विज्ञान।

(ग) पशुगृह सुविधाएं ।

(घ) आनुवंशिक इंजीनियरी इकाइयां ।

(ङ) जैव-रसायन इंजीनियरी प्रौद्योगिक संयंत्र।

(च) ओली-ओक्लियोटाईड संशोषण।

(छ) एन्जाइम और जैव-रसायनों का उत्पादन/आयात और वितरण तथा अन्य विविध कार्यक्रम ।

2.03 **नई परियोजनाए और अनुसंधान के प्रस्तावः** विभाग प्रयोगिक उपयोग की क्षमता सहित आधारभूत अनुसंधान की परियोजनाओं के लिए सहायता प्रदान करता है। इन परियोजनाओंमें मुख्य रूप से निम्नलिखित क्षेत्र शामिल है:-

(क) पशु जैव-प्रौद्योगिकी।

(ख) जल-कृषि और समुद्री जैव-प्रौद्योगिकी

(ग) चिकित्सा जैव-प्रौद्योगिकी ।

(घ) पौध आणविक और कृषि जैव-प्रौद्योगिकी।

(ङ) इंधन, चारा, बायोमास और ग्रीनकवर जैव-प्रौद्योगिकी ।

(च) सूक्ष्मजीव और औद्योगिक जैव-प्रौद्योगिकी

(छ) जैव-रसायन इंजीनियरी प्रक्रिया इष्टतम उपयोग और जैव-अंतरण ।

(ज) कीटों, बीमारियों और खर-पतवार का जैव-प्रौद्यिगिकी द्वारा जैविक नियंत्रण ।

(झ) विविध अनुसंधान और विकास परियोजनाएं ।

2.04 **अनुसंधान तथा विकास विनिर्माण कार्य संबंधी गतिविधियां:** विभाग ने जैव-प्रौद्योगिकी के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में अनुसंधान और विकास परियोजनाओं की सहायता और अधिक तेज कर दी है । समर्थन के लिए परियोजनाओं पर विचार करते समय, ऐसे प्रस्तावों को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है जिनमें संचालन कार्यों का प्रत्यक्ष प्रयोग अथवा मान-निर्धारण करना अथवा उत्पादनों का क्षेत्रीय परीक्षण आदि शामिल होता है, जहां उत्पादनों, कार्य-प्रणालियों और सेवाओं की वाणिज्यिक उपयोग के लिए संभावनाएं दिखाई देती है । अनुमोदित परियोजनाओं में निम्नलिखित शामिल है:

(क) **प्रौद्योगिकी मिशनः** तेलहन

(ख) **वैज्ञानिक और प्रौद्योगिकी परियोजनाएं (मिशन कोड):**

(i) अधिक उत्पादन के लिए गर्भ-अंतरण प्रौद्योगिकी द्वारा भ्रूण-अंतरण के प्रयोग से पशु झुंड में सुधार ।

(ii) प्रतिरक्षण नैदानिक विकास ।

(iii) प्रजनन नियंत्रण के प्रति प्रतिरक्षणात्मक दृष्टिकोण

2.05 **अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय द्विपक्षीय कार्यक्रमः** देश में जैव-प्रौद्यगिकी में कला की स्थिति को, द्विपक्षीय के साथ-साथ बहुपक्षीय अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग का संवर्धन करके अद्यतन करना और विकसित करना इस कार्यक्रम का प्रमुख

(c) Short-term Training Courses in Biotechnology.

(d) Training programme for Industrial R&D Personnel.

(e) Technicians Training Programme.

(f) Visiting Scientists Programme.

(g) Nehru Centenary-Strengthening Biotechnology Teaching/ Training Programmes in Schools.

(h) Deputation of Teachers from DBT Sponsored Post Graduate Courses to Overseas Laboratories.

(i) Seminars, Symposia and other Misc. Programmes.

2.02 **Infrastructural Facilities:** Following infrastructural support facilities are assisted by DBT as national facilities in collaboration with the concerned research agencies:

(a) Germ Plasm Banks comprising Blue Green Algal Collection, Plant Tissue Culture Repository, Microbial Culture Collection and Gene Bank.

(b) Bioinformatics.

(c) Animal House Facilities.

(d) Genetic Engineering Units.

(e) Biochemical Engineering Pilot Plant.

(f) Oligonucleotide Synthesis.

(g) Production/Import and Distribution of Enzymes & Biochemicals and other Misc. Programmes.

2.03 **New Projects and Research Proposals :** The Department supports projects involving basic research with potentials of practical application. These projects broadly cover the following areas :

a) Veterinary Biotechnology

b) Aquaculture and Marine Biotechnology

c) Medical Biotechnology

d) Plant Molecular and Agriculture Biotechnology

e) Fuel, Fodder, Biomass and Green-cover Biotechnology

f) Microbial and Industrial Biotechnology

g) Biochemical Engineering Process Optimisation and Bio-conversion.

h) Biological Control of Pests, Diseases and Weeds through Bio-technology.

i) Misc. R&D Projects

2.04 **R&D and Manufacturing Activities :** The Department has intensified supporting R&D projects in various areas of biotechnology. While considering projects for support, priority is given to proposal involving direct applications or requiring scale up operations or field trials of products etc., where possibilities of field trials of products, processes and services for commercial use are visible. Projects approved include the following :

a) **Technology Mission** : Oil Seeds

b) **S&T Projects (Mission Code)** :

i) Cattle Herd Improvement for increased producitivity using embryo transfer technology.

ii) Development of Immunodiagnostics

iii) Immunological approaches to Fertility Control

2.05 **International Bilateral Programmes:** Updating and advancing the state of art in Biotechnology in the country by promting bilateral as well as multilateral international collaboration is the main

उद्देश्य है । विभाग स्विट्जरलैन्ड, जर्मन जनवादी गणराज्य, अमरीका और रूस के साथ मिलकर कार्यक्रम चला रहा है।

2.06 **अन्य स्कीमें (आई. सी. जी. ई. बी. सहित):** आई. सी. जी. ई. बी. की स्थापना, दो केन्द्रों की स्थापना-एक नई दिल्ली में और दूसरा ट्रिस्टे (इटली) में, आधुनिक जैव-प्रौद्योगिकी के लाभों को विकासशील देशों में लाने के परम उद्देश्य से की गई है । इन दो केन्द्रों के अलावा, आई. सी. जी. ई. बी. के पास राष्ट्रीय, क्षेत्रीय और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सहायक अनुसंधान और विकास केन्द्रों का एक नेटवर्क होगा जो उपर्युक्त उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति के लिए अनुसंधान और विकास के गतिशील कार्यक्रम को बढ़ावा देने का प्रयत्न करेगा । इस उद्देश्य के लिए, भारत सरकार; पांच वर्ष की अवधि के लिए अनुमानतः 18.00 करोड़ रुपए की कुल लागत सहित; भूमि, भवन और उपस्कर तथा तकनीकी और प्रशासनिक कर्मचारियों, रसायनों आदि पर होने वाली आवृत्ति लागत को पूरा करने में भी सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए सहमत हो गई है ।

3.वैज्ञानिक संस्थाओं और/वाणिज्यिक इकाइयों के लिए सहायता अनुदान:

3.01 **राष्ट्रीय प्रतिरक्षण संस्थान :** इस संस्थान की स्थापना आधारभूत और प्रायोगिक प्रतिरक्षण में उत्कृष्ट अनुसंधान करने के लिए की गई थी । संस्थान वर्तमान में तीन क्षेत्रों अर्थात प्रजनन विनियमन, प्रतिरक्षण नैदानिक और पशुओं में गर्भ अन्तरण के संबंध में अनुसंधान कार्य कर रही है।

3.02 **पशु उत्तक और कोशिका संवर्धन की राष्ट्रीय सुविधा, पुणे :** संस्थान के उद्देश्य इस प्रकार हैं : कोशिकाएं, उत्तकों, अंगों, निषेचित अंडे और भ्रूण, संकरित एक कोशिक, अविकल्पी रोगजनकों, रोगवाहकों, प्लाज्मा और जीन्स की प्राप्ति, पहचान, अनुरक्षण, विकास और पूर्ति और पदार्थ माध्यम आदि से संबंधित अनुसंधान कार्य करना और इस क्षेत्र से संबंधित पाठ्यक्रम बनाना और चलाना ।

4. **सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों / संयुक्त उद्यमों में निवेश** प्रौद्योगिकी मिशन "जनसंख्या के कमजोर वर्ग विशेषकर बच्चों का प्रतिरक्षण" के अर्न्तगत में विभाग के अधीन दो टीका उत्पादन इकाइयों की स्थापना की गई है, जो निम्नलिखित हैं :-

4.01 भारत प्रतिरक्षणात्मक और जैविकी निगम लिमिटेड, बुलन्दशहर (सरकारी क्षेत्र में) इसकी स्थापना, पिलाई जाने वाली पोलियो दवा की 10 करोड़ खुराकों के उत्पादन तथा पूर्ति और आयात प्रतिस्थापन के लिए सोवियत रूस के प्रौद्योगिकीय परामर्श सहयोग से की गई है।

4.02. भारतीय टीका निगम लिमिटेड, गुड़गांव (संयुक्त क्षेत्र में) इसकी स्थापना, फ्रांस के मेरिक्स के सहयोग से इनेक्टिवेटेड पोलियो टीका (10 एम. खुराक प्रति वर्ष), कुत्ते आदि के काटने से बचाव का टीका - वैक्सिन वीरो (2 एम. खुराक प्रतिवर्ष), और खसरे के टीके (20 एम. खुराक प्रतिवर्ष) के उत्पादन के लिए की गई है ।

objective of this programme. The Department has ongoing programmes with Swizerland, Federal Republic of Germany, USA and USSR.

2.06 **Other Schemes (including ICGEB) :** ICGEB has been established with two components - one in New Delhi and the other in Trieste, Italy with the ultimate objective of bringing the fruits of modern biotechnology to the developing countries. In addition to the two components, the ICGEB would have a network of national, regional and international co-operating R&D centres, which would endeavour to promote an active programme of resarch and development towards fulfilling the stated objectives. For this purpose, Government of India has agreed to provide land, building and equipment and also assistance for meeting recurring cost of technical and administrative staff, chemicals, etc., for a period of five years at a total cost of Rs.18.00 crores approximately.

3. ***Grants in aid for Scientific Institutions/Professional Bodies:***

3.01 **National Institute of Immunology :** The Institute was established to carry out research of excellence in basic and applied immunology. Areas of research presently undertaken by the Institute include fertility regulation, immunodiagnostic and embryo transfer in cattle.

3.02 **National Facility for Animal Tissue and Cell Culture, Pune:** The objectives of the Institute are to receive, identify, maintain, grow and supply cell lines, tissues, organs, fertilised eggs and embryos, hybridomas, unicellular obligae pathogens, vectors, plasmids and genes to undertake research related material media, etc. and establish and conduct training courses in this area.

4. **Investment in Public Sector and Other Undertakings:** Under the Technology Mission "Immunisation of Vulnerable Section of Population especially Children", two vaccine production units have been set up under the Department. These are :

4.01 Bharat Immunologicals and Biologicals Corporation Limited, Bulandshar (in Public Sector). This has been set up in technological consultative co-operation with the Soviet Union for production and supply of 100 million doses of the Oral Polio Vaccine and import substitution.

4.02 Indian Vaccines Corporation Limited, Gurgaon (in Joint Sector). This has been set up in collaboration with Institute Merieux of France for producing Inactivated Polio Vaccine (10 M doses per annum), Quadruple Vaccine, DPTP (40 M doses per annum), Rabies Vaccine-vero (2 M doses per annum) and Measles Vaccine (20 M doses per annum).

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.68

इस्पात विभाग Department of Steel

क. वसूलियो को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1989-90 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1989-90 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1990-91 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		3.65	56.98	60.63	3.65	78.87	82.52	2.90	24.03	26.93
पूंजी	*Capital*		*616.35*	*53.12*	*669.47*	*787.33*	*49.76*	*837.09*	*264.60*	*202.93*	*467.53*
जोड़	**Total**		**620.00**	**110.10**	**730.10**	**790.98**	**128.63**	**919.61**	**267.50**	**226.96**	**494.46**
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1.Secretariat-Economic Services	3451	...	1.70	1.70	...	1.77	1.77	...	1.86	1.86
लौह और इस्पात उद्योग	**Iron and Steel Industries**										
2. खनिज अन्वेषण और अनुसंधान परियोजनाओं के लिए सहायता अनुदान	2.Grants-in-aid for mineral exploration & research projects	2852	3.65	...	3.65	3.65	...	3.65	2.90	...	2.90
3. ब्याज सम्बन्धी आर्थिक सहायता :	3. Interest Subsidies:										
3.01 भारतीय इस्पात प्राधिकरण लि0	3.01 Steel Authority of India Ltd.	2852	...	21.42	21.42	...	21.42	21.42	...	...	...
3.02 राष्ट्रीय खनिज विकास निगम	3.02 National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd.	2852	...	10.72	10.72	...	9.95	9.95	...	...	...
3.03 राष्ट्रीय इस्पात निगम लि0	3.03 Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd.	2852	...	2.38	2.38	...	2.38	2.38	...	...	...
3.04 भारत रिफ्रेक्ट्रीज लि0 (आई0एफ0आई0सी0ओ0)	3.04 Bharat Refractries Ltd (IFICO)	2852	...	...	...	...	8.41	8.41	...	1.63	1.63
3.05 विश्वश्वैया लौह और इस्पात लि0	3.05 Visvesvaraya Iron & Steel Ltd.	2852	...	...	...	...	18.21	18.21	...	...	...
जोड़		*Total*	...	*34.52*	*34.52*	...	*60.37*	*60.37*	...	*1.63*	*1.63*
4. स्वैच्छिक सेवानिवृत्ति योजना के लिए आर्थिक सहायता	4. Subsidy for Voluntary Retirement Scheme										
4.01 हिन्दुस्तान स्टील वर्क्स कंस्ट्रक्शन लि0	4.01 Hindustan Steel Works Construction Ltd.	2852	...	19.30	19.30	...	11.27	11.27	...	15.00	15.00
4.02 भारत रिफ्रेक्ट्रीज लि0	4.02 Bharat Refractories Ltd.	2852	...	...	...	...	1.50	1.50	...	4.00	4.00
जोड़		*Total*	...	*19.30*	*19.30*	...	*12.77*	*12.77*	...	*19.00*	*19.00*
5. आई.एफ.आई.सी.ओ.(बी.आर.एल) के ऋण को रद्द करना	5. Write-Off of loan to IFICO (BRL)	2852	...	...	...	...	2.40	2.40	...	...	...
6. लौह अयस्क और इस्पात के लिए आधार भूत सुविधाएं	6. Infrastructure facilities for Iron Ore and Steel	7601	22.74	...	22.74	22.74	...	22.74	...	...	...
जोड़-लौह और इस्पात	**Total-Iron & Steel**		**26.39**	**53.82**	**80.21**	**26.39**	**75.54**	**101.93**	**2.90**	**20.63**	**23.53**
7. सरकारी उद्यमों को आयोजना-भिन्न ऋण :	7. Non-Plan loans to Public Enterprises										
7.01 हिन्दुस्तान स्टील वर्क्स कंस्ट्रक्शन लि)	7.01 Hindustan Steel Works Construction Ltd.	6852	...	41.20	41.20	...	45.76	45.76	...	10.00	10.00
7.02 बर्ड ग्रुप आफ कम्पनीज	7.02 Bird Group of Companies	6852	...	...	...	...	2.00	2.00	...	5.00	5.00
7.03 राष्ट्रीय खनिज विकास निगम लि0	7.03 National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd.	6852	...	11.92	11.92	...	...	...	...	...	...
7.04 आई0आई0एस0सी0ओ0 को ब्याज मुक्त ऋण	7.04 SAIL (Interest free loan to IISCO)	6852	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150.00	150.00
7.05 राष्ट्रीय इस्पात निगम लि0 (वी0एस0पी0)	7.05 Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd (VSP)	6852	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35.93	35.93
7.06 भारत रिफ्रेक्ट्रीज लि0 (आई0एफ0आई0सी0ओ0 सहित)	7.06 Bharat Refractories Ltd. (including IFICO)	6852	...	...	...	...	2.00	2.00	...	2.00	2.00
जोड़		*Total*	...	*53.12*	*53.12*	...	*49.76*	*49.76*	...	*202.93*	*202.93*
8. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	8. Investment in Public Enterprises	4852	67.89	...	67.89	58.87	...	58.87	9.65	...	9.65
		6852	525.72	...	525.72	705.72	...	705.72	254.95	...	254.95
जोड़		*Total*	*593.61*	...	*593.61*	*764.59*	...	*764.59*	*264.60*	...	*264.60*
9. अन्य कार्यक्रम	9. Other Programmes	2852	...	1.46	1.46	...	1.56	1.56	...	1.54	1.54
कुल जोड़	**Grand Total**		**620.00**	**110.10**	**730.10**	**790.98**	**128.63**	**919.61**	**267.50**	**226.96**	**494.46**

ख. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	**B.Investment in Public Enterprises**	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
8.01 भारतीय इस्पात प्राधिकरण लि0	8.01 Steel Authority of India Ltd.	12852	31.00	1189.00	1220.00	48.68	1325.08	1373.76	...	2038.00	2038.00
8.02 राष्ट्रीय इस्पात निगम लि0	8.02 Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd.	12852	492.00	492.00	984.00	662.00	326.57	988.57	248.00	318.00	566.00
8.03 विजय नगर स्टील लि0	8.03 Vijaynagar Steel Ltd.	12852	0.95	...	0.95	0.54	...	0.54	0.50	...	0.50
8.04 स्पोंज आयरन इंडिया लि0	8.04 Sponge Iron India Ltd.	12852	5.50	...	5.50	3.33	...	3.33	4.80	...	4.80
8.05 नीलाचल इस्पात निगम लि0	8.05 Neelachal Ispat Nigam Ltd.	12852	0.45	...	0.45	0.47	...	0.47	0.50	...	0.50
8.06 हिन्दुस्तान स्टील कंस्ट्रक्शन वर्क्स लि0	8.06 Hindustan Steel Works Construction Ltd.	12852	8.00	...	8.00	7.00	...	7.00	2.00	...	2.00

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
8.07 भारत रिफ्रेक्ट्रीज लि0	8.07 Bharat Refractories Ltd.	12852	7.50	...	7.50	6.90	0.55	7.45	2.00	...	2.00
8.08 राष्ट्रीय खनिज विकास निगम लि0	8.08 National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd.	12852	41.00	...	41.00	28.51	...	28.51	4.30	35.20	39.50
8.09 कुद्रेमुख लौह ओर कम्पनी लि0	8.09 Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Ltd.	12852	...	5.50	5.50	...	9.75	9.75	...	70.00	70.00
8.10 मैंगनीज ओर इंडिया लि0	8.10 Manganese Ore India Ltd.	12852	2.19	2.66	4.85	2.14	4.03	6.17	...	2.30	2.30
8.11 बर्ड ग्रुप आफ कम्पनीज	8.11 Bird Group of Companies	12852	5.02	...	5.02	5.02	...	5.02	2.50	...	2.50
8.12 मैटालर्जिकल और इंजीनियरिंग कन्सल्टेंटस इंडिया लि0	8.12 Metallurgical & Engineering Consultants India Ltd.	12852	...	2.09	2.09	...	2.61	2.61	...	0.78	0.78
8.13 मैटल स्क्रेप ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन लि0	8.13 Metal Scrap Trading Corporation Ltd.	12852	...	2.25	2.25	...	0.15	0.15	...	0.82	0.82
8.14 फैरो स्क्रेप निगम लि0	8.14 Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd.	12852	...	2.50	2.50	...	1.00	1.00	...	2.10	2.10
जोड़	**Total**		**593.61**	**1696.00**	**2289.61**	**764.59**	**1669.74**	**2434.33**	**264.60**	**2467.20**	**2731.80**
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय	**C. Plan Outlay**										
1. लौह और इस्पात	1. Iron & Steel	12852	620.00	1696.00	2316.00	790.98	1669.74	2460.72	267.50	2467.20	2734.70

1. **सचिवालय:** इसके अन्तर्गत इस्पात विभाग के सचिवालय व्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

2. **खनिज अन्वेशण और अनुसंधान परियोजनाओं के लिए सहायता अनुदान :** केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित योजनाएं व्यवहार्यता अध्ययनों और खनिजों के अन्वेषणों तथा राष्ट्रीय खनिज विकास निगम, स्पोन्ज आयरन इंडिया लि., मैंगनीज ओर इंडिया लि0 तथा अनुसंधान और विकास परियोजनाओं और लौह तथा इस्पात पर आधारभूत अनुसंधान के लिए मिशन को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए है ।

3. **ब्याज संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता:** सरकार द्वारा भारतीय इस्पात प्राधिकरण लिमिटेड, राष्ट्रीय इस्पात निगम लि0, भारत रिफ्रेक्टैरीज लि0 (आई0एफ0आई0सी0ओ0) को इसका आर्थिक सहायताओं के लिए तथा विश्वैश्वरया लौह तथा इस्पात लि0 को दिए गए ऋणों पर ब्याज की अदायगी करने के लिए उन्हें आर्थिक सहायता प्रदान की गई।

4. **स्वैच्छिक रूप से सेवानिवृति स्कीम के लिए आर्थिक सहायता:** हिन्दुस्तान स्टील कम्पनी लि0 को 15 करोड़ रुपए तथा भारत रिफ्रेक्टेरीज को 4 करोड़ रुपए स्वैच्छिक रूप से सेवानिवृति स्कीम के अन्तर्गत सेवानिवृत होने वाले कर्मचारियों को मुआवजे की अदायगी करने पर होने वाले अतिरिक्त व्यय को पूरा करने के लिए प्रदान किए गए। यह स्कीम कम्पनी में अतिरिक्त स्टाफ को कम करने की दृष्टि से आरंभ की गई हैं।

5. **आई.एफ.आई.सी.ओ. (बी.आर. एल.) के ऋणों को रद्द करना:** सरकार के बकाया आयोजना-भिन्न ऋण को रद्द करने के लिए संशोधित अनुमान 1989-90 में 2.40 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था है ।

6. **लौह अयस्क परियोजनाओं और इस्पात संयत्रों के लिए आधारभूत ढांचे संबधी सुविधाएं:**

(i) महानदी जलाशय परियोजना से भिलाई इस्पात संयंत्र के लिए जल पूर्ति हेतु मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को ऋण,
(ii) कुद्रेमुख लौह अयस्क परियोजना के लिए सड़कों के निर्माण और विद्युत योजनाओं के लिए कर्नाटक सरकार को ऋण,
(iii) तनुघाट बांध परियोजना से बोकारो इस्पात संयंत्र के लिए जल पूर्ति हेतु बिहार सरकार को ऋण; और
(iv) विशाखापत्तनम इस्पात परियोजना के लिए वेलरू जलपूर्ति योजना के कार्यान्वयन के लिए आन्ध्र प्रदेश सरकार को ऋण ।

7. **सरकारी उद्यमों को आयोजना भिन्न ऋण:** हिन्दुस्तान स्टील वर्कस कंस्ट्रक्शन लि0, बर्ड ग्रुप आफ कम्पनीज, भारतीय इस्पात प्राधिकरण लि0, (आई0 आई0एस0सी0ओ0 के लिये) राष्ट्रीय इस्पात निगम लि0 (वी,सी.पी) और भारत रिफ्रेक्टेरीज लि0 (आई.एफ.आई. सी.ओ. के लिए) को उनकी नकद हानियों को पूरा करने और उनकी कार्यशील पूंजी संबंधी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है।

8. **सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में निवेश :** इस्पात विभाग के नियंत्रण क्षेत्र में सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों द्वारा विभिन्न कार्यशील पूंजी योजनाएं कार्यान्वित करने के लिए इन उद्यमों को इक्विटी निवेश और ऋण के रूप में बजटीय समर्थन दिया जाता है । इन उद्यमों के बजट समर्थन की इक्विटी और

1. **Secretariat:** Provision is for secretariat expenditure of Department of Steel.

2. **Grants-in-aid for Mineral Exploration and Research Projects:** Centrally sponsored schemes are for conducting feasibility studies and exploration of minerals as well as research & development projects of National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC), Sponge Iron India Limited, (SIIL) Manganese Ore India Limited (MOIL) and National Mission for Basic Research on Iron and Steel.

3. **Interest Subsidies :** Provided to Steel Auhority of India Ltd.(SAIL), Rastriya Ispat Nigam Ltd., Bharat Refractories Ltd. for its subsidiary (IFICO) and Visvesvaraya Iron & Steel Ltd. to meet the interest payment on Government loans advanced to them.

4. **Subsidy for Voluntary Retirement Scheme:** Rs.15 crores to HSCL & Rs.4 crores to BRL provided to meet the additional expenditure for payment of compensation to the workers under the Voluntary Retirement Scheme. The scheme has been introduced with a view to reduce the surplus staff in the company.

5. **Write Off of Loans to IFICO (BRL):** R.E. 1989-90 provides Rs.2.40 crores for write off of outstanding Non-plan Government loans.

6. **Infrastructure facilities for iron ore projects and steel plants: Loans to :**

(i) Government of M.P. for water supply for Bhilai Steel Plant from Mahanadi Reservoir project;
(ii) Government of Karnataka for construction of road and power schemes connected with Kudremukh Iron Ore Project;
(iii) Government of Bihar for water supply for Bokaro Steel Plant from Tenughat Dam Project; and
(iv) Government of Andhra Pradesh for implementation of Yeleru water supply scheme for Visakhapatnam Steel Project.

7. **Non-plan loan to public enterprises :** To meet cash losses and to provide for working capital requirements of Hindustan Steelworks Construction Ltd., Bird Group of Companies, Steel Authority of India Ltd. (for IISCO), Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. (VSP) and Bharat Refractories Ltd (for IFICO).

8. **Investment in Public Enterprises :** In order to implement various capital schemes by the public sector enterprises under the control of Deptt. of Steel, budgetary support by way of equity investment and loans is extended to these enterprises. The equity and loan-wise break-

ऋणवार ब्यौरे और आ. ब. बा. स. व्यय बजट खण्ड I में दर्शाये गऐ हैं।

8.01 **भारतीय इस्पात प्राधिकरण लिमिटेड:** इसके नियंत्रणाधीन बोकारो, भिलाई, राउरकेला, दुर्गापुर, एलाए स्टील प्लांट और सैलम स्टील प्लांट छः मुख्य इस्पात संयंत्र हैं। इंडियन आयरन स्टील कम्पनी लिमिटेड जिसके स्वामित्वाधीन बर्नपुर में एक एकीकृत इस्पात संयंत्र है, भारतीय इस्पात प्राधिकरण लिमिटेड की सहायक कम्पनी है। भारतीय इस्पात प्राधिकरण लिमिटेड संयंत्रों/एककों का समस्त आयोजनागत परिव्यय और आर्थिक सहायताएं आन्तरिक तथा अतिरिक्त, बजटीय संसाधनों से पूरा कीया जा रही हैं। ओ.ई.सी.एफ ऋण भारतीय इस्पात प्राधिकरण द्वारा आई.आई.सी.एस.ओ. के आयोजना परिव्यय के लिए प्राप्त किया जा रहा है। ओ.ई.सी. एफ ऋण सरकारी बजट के माध्यम से प्राप्त किया जा रहा है।व्यवस्था इन एककों की विभिन्न संयंत्र योजनाओं के लिए है

(i) **बोकारो इस्पात कारखाना:** इसके अंतर्गत योजनाएं, 40 लाख टन तक क्षमता के विस्तार आखरी इकाईयों के पूरा होने तक अर्थात (मार्च, 1990 तक सी.आर.एम. विस्तार) ग्रहीत विद्युत संयंत्र के परिवर्द्धन और फेर-बदल आदि से संबंधित है।

(ii) **भिलाई इस्पात कारखाना :** इसके अंतर्गत योजनाओं में 25 मी0 टन से 40 मी0 टन तक क्षमता का विस्तार करने का कार्यक्रम है, जिसका मार्च, 1990 तक अंतिम यूनिट पूरा हो जाएगा, परिवर्द्धन और फेर-बदल, अनुसंधान और विकास परियोजनाएं, ग्रहीत विद्युत संयंत्र, अड़चनें दूर करने की योजनाएं आदि शामिल हैं

(iii) **राउरकेला इस्पात कारखाना :** परिव्यय में ग्रहीत विद्युत संयंत्र में सिलिकान इस्पात परियोजना फेरबदल और प्रतिस्थापन, अन्य चल रही योजनाओं और संयंत्र का आधुनिकीकरण शामिल हैं। चरण-1 को 3 वर्षों में और चरण-2 को चार वर्ष में पूरा करने का अनुमान है।

(iv) **दुर्गापुर इस्पात कारखाना :** परिव्यय में संयंत्र के आधुनिकीकरण पर, जिसका अप्रैल, 1993 तक पूरा होने का अनुमान है, व्यय, ग्रहीत विद्युत संयंत्र, कोक ओवन बैटरी का पुर्ननिर्माण, फेरबदल/परिवर्तन/परिवर्द्धन (जो अगस्त 1988 में पूरा हुआ था) आदि बस्तीकरण शामिल है।

(v) **मिश्र धातु इस्पात कारखाना :** परिव्यय में चरण-II जो मार्च 1988 में पूरा हुआ था, का विस्तार और परिवर्द्धन/परिवर्तन/आधुनिकीकरण पर व्यय शामिल हैं

(vi) **इण्डियन आयरन एण्ड स्टील कम्पनी लिमिटेड ;** परिव्यय बर्नपुर स्टील का आधुनिकी चरण, आठवीं कोक ओवन बैटरी के पुनर्निर्माण, चसनाला वाशरी के लिए बैलेंसिंग सुविधाओं, चसनाला अपर सौम के विकास और परिवर्द्धन/फेरबदल/आधुनिकीकरण/प्रतिस्थापन के लिए हैं।

8.02 **राष्ट्रीय इस्पात निगम लिमिटेड:** सोवियत समाजवादी जनतंत्र संघ के तकनीकी और वित्तीय सहयोग से (6,849.70 करोड़ रुपए की अनुमानित लागत से जून, 1991 तक पूरा हो जाने का अनुमान है) भारत में स्थापित किया जा रहा समुद्र तट का पहला एकीकृत इस्पात कारखाना है।

8.03 और 8.05 **कर्नाटक और उड़ीसा में नए इस्पात कारखाने:** भारत सरकार कर्नाटक और उड़ीसा में दो नए इस्पात कारखाने स्थापित करने के लिए सिद्धान्त रूप में सहमत हो गई है। तदनुसार, इन इस्पात कारखानों अर्थात् विजयनगर इस्पात लिमिटेड और नीलाचल इस्पात निगम लिमिटेड के निर्माण के लिए दो कम्पनियां स्थापित की गई थीं। धन की कमी के कारण नए इस्पात कारखानों का कार्यान्वियन अभी आरम्भ नहीं किया गया है। तथापि व्यवस्था प्रारम्भिक व्यय, प्रशासनिक व्यय और भूमि अधिग्रहण की लागत के लिए की गई है।

8.04 **स्पंज आयरन इण्डिया लिमिटेड:** व्यवस्था उत्पाद विविधिकरण योजना, परिवर्द्धन/फेर-बदल/प्रतिस्थापन और अनुसंधान और विकास कार्यक्रम के लिए की गई है।

8.06. **हिन्दुस्तान स्टील वर्क्स कंस्ट्रक्शन लिमिटेड:** आधुनिक इस्पात कारखाने और इस्पात क्षेत्र से बाहर की परियोजनाओं का सम्पूर्ण निर्माण करने के लिए सरकारी क्षेत्र में विशेषज्ञता उपलब्ध कराने के उद्देश्य से 1964 में निगमित की गई थी। व्यवस्था विभिन्न निर्माण स्थलों पर कार्य आरम्भ करने के लिए निर्माण उपस्करों की खरीद और संबंधित पूंजी व्यय के लिए है।

8.07. **भारत रिफ्रैक्टरीज लिमिटेड :** मांद्रीदाह रिफ्रैक्टरीज संयंत्र, रांची रोड रिफ्रेक्टरी एकक और भिलाई रिफ्रेक्टरी संयंत्र, तीनों एककों के प्रबन्ध के लिए मई, 1978 में स्थापित की गई थी। व्यवस्था पुराने एककों को

up of the budgetary support to these enterprises, and the I.E.B.R. are given in Expenditure Budget Vol.I.

8.01 **Steel Authority of India Limited :** It has six major steel plants under its control : Bokaro, Bhilai, Rourkela, Durgapur, Alloy Steel Plant and Salem Steel Plants. The Indian Iron Steel Co. Ltd. (IISCO) which owns an integrated steel plant at Burnpur is a subsidiary of SAIL. While entire plan outlay of SAIL Plants/Units and the subsidiaries is being met out of internal and extra budgetary resources, the OECF loan is being obtained by SAIL for plan outlay of IISCO. The OECF loan is being routed through Government budget. Provision is for the various plan schemes of these units.

(i) **Bokaro Steel Plant :** Schemes covered relate to expansion of capacity to 4MT (completion of last Units i.e.CRM expansion by March, 1990) captive power plant, additions and modifications etc.

(ii) **Bhilai Steel Plant :** Schemes covered are expansion of capacity from 2.5 MT to 4 MT, the last unit of which is now scheduled for completion by March, 1990, additions and modifications, R & D Projects, captive power plant, debottlenecking schemes etc.

(iii) **Rourkela Steels Plant :** Outlay covers captive power plant, Silicon Steel Project modifications and replacements, other continuing schemes, and modernisation of plant in two phases. Phase I is scheduled for completion in 3 years and PhaseII in 4 years.

(iv) **Durgapur Steel Plant :** Outlay covers expenses on modernisation of the plant which is scheduled for completion by April, 1993, captive power plant (completed in August 1988) rebuilding of coke oven battery, modifications/alterations/additions etc. and township.

(v) **Alloy Steel Plant :** Outlay covers stage II expansion completed in March, 1988 and expenses on additions/replacements/modifications.

(vi) **Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.:** Provision is for modernisation of Burnpur Steel works, 8th coke oven battery rebuilding, balancing facilities for Chasnalla Washery, development of Chasnalla Upper Seam and additions/modifications and replacements.

8.02 **Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. :** Is the first onshore integrated Steel Plant being set up in India with technical and financial cooperation from U.S.S.R. (scheduled to be completed by June, 1991 at an estimated cost of Rs. 6,849.70 crores).

8.03 & 8.05 **New Steel Plants in Karnataka & Orissa :** Govt of India agreed in principle for setting up two new steel plants in Karnataka and Orissa. Accordingly, two companies were set up for construction of these steel plants viz. Vijayanagar Steel Limited and Neelachal Ispat Nigam Limited. Due to funds constraints, the implementation of the new steel plants has not been taken up so far. However, provision has been made for preliminary expenses, administrative expenses and cost of acquisition of land.

8.04 **Sponge Iron India Ltd. :** Provision made for product diversification scheme, additions/modification/replacements and R & D programme.

8.06 **Hindustan Steelworks Construction Ltd. :** Incorporated in 1964, has the expertise for undertaking complete construction of modern steel plant as also projects outside steel sector. Provision is for purchase of construction equipment and connected capital expenditure for executing works at various sites of construction.

8.07 **Bharat Refractories Limited :** was formed in May, 1978 for managing three units: Bhandaridah Refractories Plant, Ranchi Road Refractory Plant and Bhilai Refractory Plant. Provision is for

स्वस्थ बनाने के लिए परिवर्द्धन/परिवर्तन/फेर-बदल के लिए और बस्ती के लिए है ।

8.08 **राष्ट्रीय खनिज विकास निगम लिमिटेड::** यह निगम लौह अयस्क और हीरों के निष्कर्षण और खनिज जैसे डोलामाइट, चूने के पत्थर आदि की खोज और विकास का कार्य कर रहा है । व्यवस्था बेलाडिला-11 सी. लौह अयस्क परियोजना बेलाडिला-5शुद्ध अयस्क हेंडलिंग संयत्र और परिवर्द्धन/परिवर्तन/फेर-बदल के लिए है तथा बैलाडीला-14 गहरे स्तर पर खनन बैलाडीला-14 का आधुनिकीकरण ।

8.09 **कुद्रेमुख लौह अयस्क कम्पनी लिमिटेड :** इसकी स्थापना मुख्य रूप से ईरान को निर्यात के लिए 70 लाख टन लौह अयस्क प्रति वर्ष उत्पादन करने के लिए की गई थी । लौह अयस्क कंसन्ट्रेट को लेने की ईरान की असमर्थता के फलस्वरूप परियोजना से लौह अयस्क कंसन्ट्रेट का प्रयोग करने के लिए मई, 1981 में एक छोटे संयंत्र की योजना अनुमोदित की गई थी । छोटा संयंत्र अप्रैल, 1987 में स्थापित किया गया हैं । कम्पनी को किंसी बजटीय समर्थन की आवश्यकता नहीं है क्योंकि सम्पूर्ण परिव्यय अपने आन्तरिक संसाधनों से पूरा किया जाएगा ।

8.10 **मेंगनीज ओर (इण्डिया) लिमिटेड :** यह भारत सरकार और मध्य प्रदेश और महाराष्ट्र सरकार के संयुक्त स्वामित्व वाली कम्पनी है । यह देश में उच्च श्रेणी के मेंगनीज अयस्क की सबसे बड़ी उत्पादक कम्पनी है । व्यवस्था चिकला खान पर खड़ी शाफ्ट निमग्न करने और उक्वा खान पर होस्टिंग शाफ्ट निमग्न करने और परिवर्द्धन/परिवर्तन तथा फेर-बदल और बस्तीकरण के लिए है । परिव्यय कुछ तो कम्पनी के अतिरिक्त संसाधनों से पूरा किया जाएगा तथा कुछ बजटीय समर्थन से पूरा किया जाएगा।

8.11 **बर्ड ग्रुप आफ कम्पनीज :** अक्तूबर, 1980 में भारत सरकार द्वारा अधिगृहित बर्ड एण्ड कम्पनी लिमिटेड मुख्य रूप से खनन और रिफ्रैक्ट्रीय कार्यों में लगी हुई हैं । व्यवस्था बिसरा स्टोन लाइम कम्पनी लि० की पटपहर डोलोमाइट परियोजना तथा रुग्ण खानों को कार्यशील अवस्था में लाने के लिए परिवर्द्धन, आधुनिकीकरण तथा फेर-बदल के लिए है।

8.12 **मेटालर्जिकल एण्ड इंजीनियरिंग कन्स्लटेंट्स इंडिया लिमिटेड;** यह कम्पनी लोहा और इस्पात उद्योगों को सेवाएं प्रदान करती है । इन सेवाओं में रोलिंग मिलों की पूर्ति, स्थापना और चालू करने के कार्यों सहित डिजाइन, उपस्कर और प्रणालियां शामिल हैं । किसी बजटीय समर्थन की आवश्यकता नहीं है क्योंकि सम्पूर्ण व्यय को कम्पनी के आंतरिक संसाधनों से पूरा किया जाएगा ।

8.13 **मेटल स्क्रेप ट्रेड कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड ;** यह पिघलने वाले करतन, पुनर्वेल्लित किए जा सकने वाले स्क्रेप के आयात, स्पोंज आयरन, कास्ट आयरन स्क्रेन और तोड़ने के लिए पुराने जहाजों के आयात और निर्यात के लिए माध्यमिक एजेंसी है । यह कम्पनी सरकारी क्षेत्र के इस्पात कारखानों और अन्य संगठनों से कतरन और अन्य सामग्री के निपटान के लिए भी जिम्मेदार है । कोई बजटीय समर्थन आवश्यक नहीं क्योंकि कम्पनी के पास आयोजनागत परिव्यय पूरा करने के लिए आन्तरिक संसाधन मौजूद है।

8.14 **फैरो स्क्रेप निगम लि0.(एफ.एस.एन.एल.):** एक संयुक्त क्षेत्र की कम्पनी है, जिस में मेटल 2-क्रेप ट्रेड कारपोरेशन लि0 के 60 प्रतिशत इक्विटी शेयर हैं, शेष 40 प्रतिशत शेयरों का धारक मैसर्ज हार्सको कारपोरेशन आइ.एन.सी., संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका द्वारा है । कम्पनी बर्नपुर,भिलाई और बोकारों में स्थित इस्पात संयंत्र के लौह-चूर्ण और कूड़ा-कर्कट से मिलने वाली कतरनों से पुनःप्राप्ति तथा उस का पुनः संसाधन करते हैं । लौह-चूर्ण को पुनः संसाधित करने और कूड़े-कर्कट से लौह और इस्पात प्राप्त करने के लिए फैरो स्क्रेप निगम लि0 को विभिन्न प्रकार के उपस्करों पर निर्भर रहना पड़ता है । उस प्रकार के उपस्करों के नियमित प्रयोग के लिए कम्पनी को इनके संवर्धन आधुनिकीकरण और फेरबदल का सहारा लेना पड़ता है।

9. **अन्य कार्यक्रम :** इसमें लोहा तथा इस्पात के विकास आयुक्त के कार्यालय का स्थापना कार्य, विख्यात धातु विज्ञानियों के पुरस्कार, भुगतान आदि के लिए आयुक्त के कार्यालय के व्यय शामिल हैं ।

additions/modifications and replacement for restoring the health of the old units and for township.

8.08 **National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd.:** Is engaged in extraction of iron ore and diamonds and exploration and development of minerals like dolomite, limestone etc. Provision is for completion of schemes like Bailadila-11C Iron Ore Project, Bailadila-5 Fine Ore Handling Plant & for new schemes viz., Bailadila-14 Deeper level Mining, Bailadila-14 modification and for additions, modifications and replacements.

8.09 **Kudremukh Iron Ore Co. Ltd. :** Set up to produce 7 million tonnes of iron ore per year mainly for export to Iran. Consequent on Iran's inability to take iron-ore concentrates, a pellet plant to utilise the iron ore concentrates from the project was approved in May 1981. The pellet plant has been commissioned in April 1987. No budgetary support is required by the company as the entire outlay will be met out of its internal resources.

8.10 **Manganese Ore India Ltd. :** Is jointly owned by Govt. of India and the Govts. of Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra. It is the largest producer of high grade manganese ore in the country. Provision is for executing schemes like sinking of vertical shaft at Chikla Mine, sinking of main hoisting shaft at Ukwa mine and for additions/modifications and replacement and township. The outlay will be partly met out of company's internal resources and partly out of budgetary support.

8.11 **Bird group of Companies :** Bird & Co. Ltd. taken over by the Govt. of India in October 1980 is mainly engaged in mining and refractory activities. Provision is for Patpahar Dolomite Project of Bisra Stone Lime Company Limited and additions, modifications and replacement to restore the sick mines to operational conditions.

8.12 **Metallurgical & Engineering Consultants (India) Ltd. :** Renders services to Iron & Steel industry, designs equipment and systems including supply installation and commissioning of rolling mills etc. No budgetary support is required as the entire expenses will be met out of internal resources of the company.

8.13 **Metal Scrap Trade Corporation Ltd.** It is the canalising agency for import and export of melting scrap, import of rerollable scrap, sponge iron, cast iron scrap and old ships for breaking. The company is also responsible for disposal of scrap and other material from public sector steel plants and other organisations. No budgetary support is required as the company has internal resources to meet the plan outlay.

8.14 **Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd. (FSNL):** Is a joint sector Company in which Metal Scrap Trade Corporation Ltd. holds 60% equity shares with the remaining 40% being held by M/s Harsco Corporation INC, USA. The Company undertakes recovery and re-processing of scrap from slag and refuse dumps in the Steel Plant at Rourkela, Burnpur, Bhilai and Bokaro. For processing the slag and reclaiming iron and steel from dumps, FSNL have to depend on various types of equipment. For regular usage of such equipment the Company have to resort to additions, modifications and replacements.

9 . **Other Programmes :** These include establishment expenses on office of the Development Commisioner for Iron & Steel, awards to distinguished metallurgists, expenditure on the offices of the Commissioner for Payments etc.

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.69

खान विभाग Department of Mines

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1989-90 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1989-90 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1990-91 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		61.77	66.12	127.89	58.78	71.20	129.98	43.09	92.06	135.15
पूंजी	*Capital*		*63.23*	*...*	*63.23*	*107.95*	*80.79*	*188.74*	*11.66*	*30.82*	*42.48*
जोड़	**Total**		**125.00**	**66.12**	**191.12**	**166.73**	**151.99**	**318.72**	**54.75**	**122.88**	**177.63**
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1.Secretariat-Economic Services	3451	...	1.44	1.44	...	1.44	1.44	..	1.63	1.63
अलोह खनन और धातु-कर्म उद्योग	**Non-Ferrous Mining and Metallurgical Industries**										
2. भारतीय भूगर्भीय सर्वेक्षण	2.Geological Survey of India	2853	29.89	52.46	82.35	29.89	52.46	82.35	29.74	58.70	88.44
3. खनिज अन्वेषण निगम लिमिटेड को अनुदान	3.Grants to Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd.	2853	22.27	...	22.27	20.00	...	20.00	7.28	...	7.28
4. भारतीय खान ब्यूरो	4. Indian Bureau of Mines	2853	6.09	4.18	10.27	5.61	4.08	9.69	5.30	4.66	9.96
		4853	0.91	...	0.91	0.91	...	0.91	0.20	...	0.20
जोड़		*Total*	*7.00*	*4.18*	*11.18*	*6.52*	*4.08*	*10.60*	*5.50*	*4.66*	*10.16*
5.भारत गोल्ड मांइस लिमिटेड को आर्थिक सहायता	5. Interest Subsidy to Bharat Gold Mines Ltd.	2853	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.00	14.00
6. सरकारी उद्यमों को आर्थिक सहायता	6. Subsidy to Public Sector Undertakings										
6.01 भारत गोल्ड मांइस लिमिटेड	6.01 Bharat Gold Mines Ltd.	2853	...	5.40	5.40	...	10.56	10.56	...	8.00	8.00
6.02 भारत एल्यूमीनियम कम्पनी लि०	6.02 Bharat Aluminium Co. Ltd.	2853	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.44	2.44
जोड़		*Total*	...	*5.40*	*5.40*	...	*10.56*	*10.56*	...	*10.44*	*10.44*
7. अन्य कार्यक्रम	7. Other Programmes	2853	3.52	2.64	6.16	3.28	2.66	5.94	0.77	2.63	3.40
8. सरकारी उद्यमों में आयोजना भिन्न निवेश	8. Non-Plan Investments in Public Enterprises										
8.01 भारत एल्यूमीनियम कम्पनी लि०	8.01 Bharat Aluminium Co.Ltd.	4853	...	...	...	...	80.79	80.79	...	...	...
8.02 भारत गोल्ड मांइस लि०	8.02 Bharat Gold Mines Ltd.	4853	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30.82	30.82
जोड़		*Total*	...	...	...	...	*80.79*	*80.79*	...	*30.82*	*30.82*
जोड़-अलोह खनन और धातुकर्म उद्योग	**Total-Non-Ferrous Mining and Metallurgical Industries**		**62.68**	**64.68**	**127.36**	**59.69**	**150.55**	**210.24**	**43.29**	**121.25**	**164.54**
9. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	9. Investment in Public Enterprises	4853	50.80	...	50.80	97.67	...	97.67	9.88	...	9.88
		6853	11.52	...	11.52	9.37	...	9.37	1.58	...	1.58
जोड़		*Total*	*62.32*	...	*62.32*	*107.04*	...	*107.04*	*11.46*	...	*11.46*
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***125.00***	***66.12***	***191.12***	***166.73***	***151.99***	***318.72***	***54.75***	***122.88***	***177.63***

ख. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	**B. Investment in Public Enterprises**	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
9.01 भारत एल्यूमीनियम कम्पनी	9.01 Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd.	12853	4.26	61.00	65.26	3.76	40.38	44.14	...	69.34	69.34
9.02 हिन्दुस्तान कापर लिमिटेड	9.02 Hindustan Copper Ltd.	12853	4.00	54.00	58.00	24.05	33.80	57.85	9.46	45.54	55.00
9.03 नेशनल एल्यूमीनियम कम्पनी लिमिटेड	9.03 National Aluminium Company Ltd.	12853	...	33.37	33.37	...	52.61	52.61	...	90.00	90.00
9.04 हिन्दुस्तान जिंक लिमिटेड	9.04 Hindustan Zinc Ltd.	12853	36.00	113.88	149.88	62.70	112.83	175.53	...	366.00	366.00
9.05 खनिज अन्वेषण निगम लिमिटेड	9.05 Mineral Exploration Corpn. Ltd.	12853	6.45	15.55	22.00	6.45	9.55	16.00	...	17.66	17.66
9.06 भारत गोल्ड मांइस लि०	9.06 Bharat Gold Mines Ltd.	12853	10.90	...	10.90	9.37	...	9.37	2.00	...	2.00
9.07 सिक्किम खनन निगम	9.07 Sikkim Mining Corporation	12853	0.71	...	0.71	0.71	...	0.71	...	...	...
9.08 जवाहर लाल नेहरू एल्यूमीनियम अनुसंधान विकास और डिजाइनकेन्द्र	9.08 Jawahar Lal Nehru Aluminium Research Development and Design Centre	12853	...	6.08	6.08	...	4.00	4.00	...	7.06	7.06
9.09 भारतीय खान ब्यूरो	9.09 Indian Bureau of Mines	12853	...	1.12	1.12	...	1.12	1.12	...	1.91	1.91
जोड़	**Total**		**62.32**	**285.00**	**347.32**	**107.04**	**254.29**	**361.33**	**11.46**	**597.51**	**608.97**
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय *	**C. Plan Outlay ***										
1. अलोह खनन और धातु-कर्म उद्योग	1. Non-Ferrous Mining and Metallurgical Industries	12853	130.00	285.00	415.00	172.76	254.29	427.05	55.00	597.51	652.51

* इसमें शहरी विकास मंत्रालय की मांगों में दिए गए निर्माण कार्यों के परिव्यय शामिल है ।
* Inclusive of Works outlay provided in the Demands of the Ministry of Urban Development

मांग संख्या 75	Demand No 75	12853	0.89	...	0.89	0.84	...	0.84	0.06	...	0.06
मांग संख्या 76	Demand No 76	12853	4.11	...	4.11	5.19	...	5.19	0.19	...	0.19
जोड़	**Total**		**5.00**	**...**	**5.00**	**6.03**	**...**	**6.03**	**0.25**	**...**	**0.25**

1. **सचिवालय :** इसके अन्तर्गत खान विभाग के सचिवालय व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

2. **भारतीय भूगर्भीय सर्वेक्षण :** इसके अन्तर्गत व्यवस्था भूगर्भीय मानचित्रण और अपतटीय क्षेत्रों सहित देश के क्षेत्रीय खनिज के मूल्यांकन के लिए है और इसमें उपग्रह प्रतिबिम्ब और वायुवाहित सर्वेक्षण के जरिए सुदूर संवेदन की आवश्यकता भी शामिल हैं ।

3. **खनिज अन्वेषण निगम लिमिटेड को अनुदान :** संवर्धनात्मक आधार पर केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा निगम को सौंपी गई अन्वेषण परियोजनाओं का वित्तपोषण अनुदानों द्वारा किया जाता है ।

4. **भारतीय खान ब्यूरो :** इसके अन्तर्गत व्यवस्था में निरीक्षण और अध्ययन के लिए भारतीय खान ब्यूरों की आवश्यकता और (i) निम्न श्रेणी के अयस्को और खनिजों के उपकारक और (ii) खनिज संसाधनों के संरक्षण के संवर्धन और वैज्ञानिक विकास को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए विशेष खनन समस्याओं के अनुसंधान और नई प्रयोगशाला के भवन के निर्माण के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल हैं ।

5. **भारत गोल्ड माइन्स को ब्याज सहायता:** इसके पूंजी गत ढांचे में सुधार लाने के लिए 1990-91 के बजट अनुमानों में 14.00 करोड़ रुपए की नकद राशि के अतिरिक्त उधार सहायता की व्यवस्था की है ।

6. **सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों को आर्थिक सहायता:**

6.01 **भारत गोल्ड माइन्स, लिमिटिड को आर्थिक सहायता:** इस कम्पनी को आर्थिक सहायता जरूरी हो गई है क्योंकि इस कम्पनी को बहुत ही पुरानी खानों के प्रचालन के कारण लगातार नकद हानियां हो रही हैं । 1989-90 के संशोधित अनुमानों में वृद्धि का कारण कर्मचारियों की मजदूरी में संशोधन और प्रचालन लागतों में वृद्धि होना है ।

6.02 **भारत एल्यूमीनियम कम्पनी लिमिटेड को आर्थिक सहायता:** एल्यूमीनियम कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया जे.के इंडस्ट्रीयल अंडरटेकिंग का राष्ट्रीयकरण करके इसे भारत एल्यूमीनियम क0 लि0 का एक भाग बना दिया गया । 1990-91 के बजट अनुमानों में 2.44 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था एल्यूमीनियम कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया जे . के इंडस्ट्रीयल अंडरटेकिंग को बकाया देनदारियों के अंतिम निपटान के लिए है ।

7. **अन्य कार्यक्रम :** इनमें विभिन्न स्वायत और वैज्ञानिक निकायों को अनुदान सहायता के लिए व्यवस्था, कौलार गोल्ड फील्ड खानों में अधिक गहराई में परीक्षणों के लिए भारत गोल्ड माइन्स लिमिटेड को विशेष अध्ययनों, गोआ, दमन और द्वीप खनन रियायत (खनन पट्टी के रूप में समापन और घोषणा) अधिनियम, 1987 आदि के लिए भुगतान आयुक्त आदि के लिए अदायगी शामिल हैं ।

8. **सरकारी उद्यमों में आयोजना-भिन्न निवेश:**

8.01 **भारत एल्यूमीनियम कम्पनी लिमिटेड:** संशोधित अनुमान 1989-90 में 80.79 करोड़ रुपए की नकद राशि से भिन्न व्यवस्था भारत एल्यूमीनियम क0 लि0 के पूंजी ढांचे के पुनर्गठन के लिए है । सरकार ने 31.3.1988 की स्थिति के अनुसार 356.03 करोड़ रुपए की संचित हानियों को बट्टे खाते डालने की अनुमति दे दी है । 275.24 करोड़ रुपए के ऋणों को इक्विटी में परिवर्तित करना भी शामिल है ।

8.02 **भारत गोल्ड माइंस लि0 :** बजट अनुमान 1990-91 में 30.82 करोड़ रुपए की नकद राशि से भिन्न व्यवस्था भारत गोल्ड मांइस लि0 के पूंजीगत ढाचे के पुनर्गठन के लिए है ।

9. **सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश :** इसके अन्तर्गत सरकारी उपक्रमों को उनकी नई और चल रही योजनाओं पर पूंजी व्यय, प्रतिस्थापन तथा नवीकरण और अनुसंधान तथा विकास संबंधी प्रयासों के लिए इक्विटी और ऋणों की व्यवस्था की गई है। इन उद्यमों और आ0ब0बा0सं0 के लिए बजट समर्थन का इक्विटी और ऋणवार ब्योरा व्यय बजट खण्ड I में दर्शाया गया है ।

9.01 **भारत एल्यूमीनियम कम्पनी लिमिटेड:** 1989-90 के संशोधित अनुमान में कमी का कारण उनके केप्टिव थर्मल पावर प्लांट के संबंध में पूर्तियों को स्थगित करने के कारण है । 1990-91 के परिव्यय में 34.71 करोड़ रुपए केप्टिव थर्मल पावर प्लांट के लिए 10.00 करोड़ रुपए पुर्नस्थापन और नवीकरण के लिए, और 16.82 करोड़ रुपए अन्य अनवरत योजनाओं और अनुसंधान और विकास कार्यक्रमों के लिए है ।

9.02 **हिन्दुस्तान कापर लिमिटेड :** बजट अनुमान 1990-91 में 55.00 करोड़ रुपए इन योजनाओं के कार्यान्वियन के लिए है: (i) मलंजखंड व्यवहार्यता अध्ययन (18.00 करोड़ रुपए), (ii) पुर्नस्थापन और नवीनीकरण (18.00 करोड़ रुपए), (iii) अनुसंधान और विकास योजनाओं

1. **Secretariat** : The provision is for Secretariat expenditure of Department of Mines.

2. **Geological Survey of India** : The provision is for geological mapping and regional mineral assessment of the country including off-shore areas and covers the requirements of remote-sensing through satellite imaging and airborne surveys.

3. **Grants to Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd. :** Exploration projects assigned by the Central Government to the Corporation on a promotional basis are funded by grants.

4. **Indian Bureau of Mines** : The provision covers the requirements of the Indian Bureau of Mines for inspection and study of mines and research on (i) the benefication of low grade ores and minerals and (ii) special mining problems with a view to promotion of conservation and scientific development of mineral resources and for construction of new laboratory building.

5. **Interest Subsidy to Bharat Gold Mines Ltd:** The non-cash provision of Rs.14.00 crores in B.E. 1990-91 is towards capital restructuring of Bharat Gold Mines Ltd.

6. **Subsidy to Public Sector Undertakings:**

6.01. **Subsidy to Bharat Gold Mines Ltd. :** The payment of subsidy to the Company has been necessitated as the Company has been continuously incurring cash losses due to operation of very old mines. The increase in R.E. 1989-90 is due to wage revision of employees and increase in operating costs.

6.02 **Subsidy to Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd:** Aluminium Corporation of India Jay Kay Industrial Undertaking (AJIU) was nationalised and subsequently became part of Bharat Aluminium Co. Ltd. The provision of Rs.2.44 crores in B.E. 1990-91 is towards final clearance of the balance dues payable by AJIU.

7. **Other Programmes :** These include provisions for grants-in-aid to various autonomous and scientific bodies, payment for special studies to Bharat Gold Mines Ltd. for ultra depth experiments in K.G.F. Office of the Commissioner of Payment for Goa, Daman and Diu Mining Concessions (Abolition and Declaration as Mining Leases) Act 1987, etc.

8. **Non-Plan Investments in Public Enterprises:**

8.01 **Bharat Aluminium Company Limited:** The non-cash provision of Rs.80.79 crores in R.E.1989-90 is towards capital restructuring of Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd. Government has approved to write off accumulated losses to the tune of Rs.356.03 crores as on 31.3.1988. Outstanding loans of Rs.275.24 crores will also be converted into equity.

8.02 **Bharat Gold Mines Limited:** The non-cash provision of Rs.30.82 crores in BE 1990-91 is towards capital restructuring of the Bharat Gold Mines Ltd.

9. **Investment in Public Enterprises :** Provides for equity and loans to the public sector undertakings to meet their capital expenditure on new & continuing schemes, replacement & renewals & R&D. The equity and loan-wise breakup of the budget support to these enterprises, and the I.E.B.R., are given in the Expenditure Budget Vol.I.

9.01. **Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd. :** The drop in R.E. 1989-90 outlay is due to postponement of supplies in respect of their Captive Thermal Power Plant. The outlay 1990-91 provides Rs.34.71 crores for the Captive Thermal Power Plant, Rs. 10.00 crores for replacement and renewals, Rs.7.81 crores for New Schemes and Rs. 16.82 crores for other continuing schemes and R&D programmes.

9.02. **Hindustan Copper Ltd.:** The outlay of Rs. 55.00 crores in B.E. 1990-91 is towards implementation of(i) Malanjkhand Feasibility Studies (Rs. 18.00 crores), (ii) Replacement & Renewals (Rs. 18.00 crores), (iii) R & D Schemes (Rs. 5.00 crores) and other continuing &

करोड़ रुपए इन योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन के लिए है: (i) मलंजखंड व्यवहार्यता अध्ययन (18.00 करोड़ रुपए), (ii) पुर्नस्थापन और नवीनीकरण (18.00 करोड़ रुपए), (iii) अनुसंधान और विकास योजनाओं के लिए (5.00 करोड़ रुपए) और अन्य अनवरत योजनाओं के लिए (14.00 करोड़ रुपए) ।

9.03 **राष्ट्रीय एल्यूमीनियम कम्पनी :** बजट 1990-91 में समस्त पूंजीगत परिव्यय को आं ब0 बा0 सा. द्वारा समर्थन दिया जा रहा है वह मुख्यतः (i) उड़ीसा एल्यूमीनियम कम्पनी (13.92 करोड़), (ii) केप्टिव थर्मल पावर प्लांट की छठी इकाई के लिए (49.18 करोड़ रुपए), (iii) पुनर्स्थापन और नवीनीकरण (20.00 करोड़ रुपए), और अन्य योजनाओं (6.90 करोड़ रुपए) के लिए है ।

9.04 **हिन्दुस्तान जिंक लिमिटेड :** 1990-91 के परिव्ययमें मुख्यतः (i) रामपुरा अगुछा परियोजना (326.00 करोड़ रुपए), (ii) पुर्नस्थपना और नवीनीकरण (15.00 करोड़ रुपए), (iii) अनुसंधान ओर विकास योजनाएं (2.00 करोड़ रुपए) और (iv) अन्य अनवरत और नई योजनाओं के लिए (23.00 करोड़ रुपए) है ।

9.05 **खनिज अन्वेषण निगम लि0:** 1990-91 के बजट अनुमानों में 17.66 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था पूंजीगत व्यय के लिए की गई है ।

9.06 **भारत गोल्ड माइन्स लिमिटेड :** 1990-91 के बजट अनुमानों मे 2.00 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था मुख्य रूप से प्रतिस्थापन, नवीकरण और पहले से चल रही नई योजनाओं के लिए है ।

9.07 **सिक्किम माइनिंग कारपोरेशन :** 1989-90 के संशोधित अनुमानों में 0.71 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था कम्पनी के पूंजीगत व्यय के लिए की गई हैं ।

9.08 **जवाहरलाल नेहरू एल्यूमीनियम अनुसंधान विकास और डिजाइन केन्द्र:** 1990-91 के बजट अनुमान में 7.06 करोड़ रुपये का परिव्यय आं.ब.बा.स. से है । जो नागपुर में केन्द्र की स्थापना के लिए मुख्य रूप से संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम से प्राप्त सहायता द्वारा है ।

9.09. **भारतीय खान ब्यूरो:** संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत बजट अनुमान 1990-91 में 1.91 करोड़ रुपए के अनुदान की व्यवस्था नागपुर में एक माडर्न ओर ड्रेसिंग लेबोरेट्री की स्थापना के लिए है।

B.E. 1990-91 is towards implementation of(i) Malanjkhand Feasibility Studies (Rs. 18.00 crores), (ii) Replacement & Renewals (Rs. 18.00 crores), (iii) R & D Schemes (Rs. 5.00 crores) and other continuing & new schemes (Rs.14.00 crores).

9.03. **National Aluminium Company Ltd. :** The entire outlay in B.E. 1990-91, which is supported by IEBR is mainly for (i) Orissa Aluminium Company (Rs. 13.92 crores), (ii) VIth unit of Captive Thermal Power Plant (Rs. 49.18 crores), (iii) Replacement & renewals (Rs.20.00 crores) and (iv) Other schemes (Rs. 6.90 crores).

9.04. **Hindustan Zinc. Ltd. :** The outlay in 1990-91 is mainly for (i) Rampura Agucha Project (Rs. 326.00 crores), (ii) Replacement & renewals (Rs. 15.00 crores), (iii) R & D Schemes (Rs.2.00 crores) and (iv) Other continuing and new schemes (Rs. 23.00 crores).

9.05. **Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd. :** BE 1990-91 provides Rs. 17.66 crores for capital expenditure.

9.06. **Bharat Gold Mines Ltd. :** Provisions of Rs. 2.00 crores in BE 1990-91 is mainly for replacements renewals and other continuing and new schemes.

9.07. **Sikkim Mining Corporation :** RE 1989-90 provides Rs. 0.71 crores for capital expenditure of Company .

9.08 **J.L. Nehru Aluminium Research Development & Design Centre** - Outlay of Rs. 7.06 crores in BE 1990-91 is from IEBR mainly through UNDP Aid for establishment of the Centre at Nagpur.

9.09 **Indian Bureau of Mines** - U.N.D.P. is providing grant of Rs. 1.91 crores in BE 1990-91 for establishment of a Modern Ore Dressing Laboratory at Nagpur.

जल-भूतल परिवहन मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.70

जल-भूतल परिवहन Surface Transport

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries are given below:

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1989-90 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1989-90 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1990-91 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		18.70	10.99	29.69	8.29	731.76	740.05	22.51	13.10	35.61
पूंजी	*Capital*		*113.30*	*35.10*	*148.40*	*88.41*	*59.00*	*147.41*	*115.49*	*50.10*	*165.59*
जोड़	**Total**		**132.00**	**46.09**	**178.09**	**96.70**	**790.76**	**887.46**	**138.00**	**63.20**	**201.20**
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-Economic Services	3451	...	10.28	10.28	...	10.53	10.53	...	11.06	11.06
सड़क परिवहन	**Road Transport**										
2. प्रशिक्षण और अनुसंधान	2. Training & Research	3055	4.70	...	4.70	0.69	...	0.69	3.90	...	3.90
3. दिल्ली परिवहन निगम को आयोजना-भिन्न उधार	3. Non-Plan Loans to D.T.C.	7055	...	35.00	35.00	...	57.50	57.50	...	50.00	50.00
4. दिल्ली परिवहन निगम के ऋणों के ब्याज को माफ करना और ऋणों को बट्टे खाते डालना	4. Waiver of Interest and write off of loans to D.T.C.	3055	...	...	...	...	611.46	611.46	...	...	...
5. अन्य व्यय	5. Other Expenditure	3055	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	...	...
जोड़-सड़क परिवहन	**Total-Road transport**		**4.70**	**35.01**	**39.71**	**0.69**	**668.97**	**669.66**	**3.90**	**50.00**	**53.90**
अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन	**Inland Water Transport**										
6. प्रशिक्षण तथा अनुसंधान	6. Training and Reasearch	3056	2.10	...	2.10	1.20	...	1.20	1.01	...	1.01
7. जल परिवहन सेवाओं का विकास-भारतीय अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन प्राधिकरण को अनुदान	7. Developement of Water Transport Services - Grants to Inland Water Transport authority of India	3056	11.35	...	11.35	6.00	...	6.00	17.10	1.29	18.39
8. केन्द्रीय अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन निगम को आयोजना-भिन्न उधार	8. Non-Plan Loans to C.I.W.T.C.	7056	...	0.10	0.10	...	1.50	1.50	...	0.10	0.10
9. केन्द्रीय अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन निगम के ऋणों के ब्याज को माफ करना और ऋणों को बट्टेखाते डालना	9. Waiver of Interest and write off of loans to C.I.W.T.C.	3056	...	...	...	...	109.06	109.06	...	...	...
10. अन्य कार्यक्रम	10. Other Programmes	3056	0.55	0.10	0.65	0.40	0.09	0.49	0.50	0.10	0.60
		7601	2.00	...	2.00	1.90	...	1.90	3.15	...	3.15
जोड़		*Total*	*2.55*	*0.10*	*2.65*	*2.30*	*0.09*	*2.39*	*3.65*	*0.10*	*3.75*
जोड़-अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन	**Total-Inland Water Transport**		**16.00**	**0.20**	**16.20**	**9.50**	**110.65**	**120.15**	**21.76**	**1.49**	**23.25**
अन्य देशों के साथ तकनीकी और आर्थिक सहयोग	**Technical and Economic Cooperation with other Countries**										
11. बंगलादेश को सहायता	11. Assistance to Bangladesh	3605	...	0.60	0.60	...	0.61	0.61	...	0.65	0.65
12. सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों में निवेश	12. Investments in Public Undertakings	7055	60.30	...	60.30	50.51	...	50.51	77.10	...	77.10
		5056	25.50	...	25.50	18.00	...	18.00	17.62	...	17.62
		7056	25.50	...	25.50	18.00	...	18.00	17.62	...	17.62
जोड़		*Total*	*111.30*	...	*111.30*	*86.51*	...	*86.51*	*112.34*	...	*112.34*
कुल जोड़	***Grand-Total***		***132.00***	***46.09***	***178.09***	***96.70***	***790.76***	***887.46***	***138.00***	***63.20***	***201.20***

ख. सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में निवेश	**B. Investment in Public Enterprises**	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
12.01 दिल्ली परिवहन निगम को उधार	12.01 Loans to Delhi Transport Corporation	13055	30.00	...	30.00	28.50	...	28.50	50.00	...	50.00
12.02 राज्य परिवहन निगमों को उधार	12.02 Loans to S.T. Corporations	13055	30.00	...	30.00	22.00	...	22.00	27.00	...	27.00
12.03 राष्ट्रीय सड़क परिवहन विकास वित्त निगम को ऋण	12.03 Loans to National Road Transport Development Financial Corporation	13055	0.30	...	0.30	0.01	...	0.01	0.10	...	0.10
12.04. केन्द्रीय अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन निगम में निवेश	12.04 Investments in Central Inland Water Transport Corporation	13056	51.00	...	51.00	36.00	...	36.00	35.24	...	35.24
जोड़	**Total**		**111.30**	**...**	**111.30**	**86.51**	**...**	**86.51**	**112.34**	**...**	**112.34**

ग. आयोजना परिव्यय•	**C. Plan Outlay*:-**										
1. सड़क परिवहन	1. Road Transport	13055	65.00	...	65.00	51.20	...	51.20	81.00	...	81.00
2. अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन	2. Inland Water Transport	13056	67.00	...	67.00	45.50	...	45.50	57.00	...	57.00
जोड़	**Total**		**132.00**	**...**	**132.00**	**96.70**	**...**	**96.70**	**138.00**	**...**	**138.00**

• इसमें शहरी विकास मंत्रालय की मांग में निर्माण कार्य परिव्यय के लिए की गई व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

*Inclusive ofWorks Outlay provided in the Ministry of Urban Development

1. इसमें जल भूतल परिवहन मंत्रालय के सचिवालय पर होने वाले व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था है ।

2. यह व्यवस्था मुख्यतः अनुसंधान और विकास कार्यों, विस्तृत अन्तर नमूना अध्ययनों, सड़क सुरक्षा कार्यक्रमों और राष्ट्रीय सड़क मरम्मत संस्थान आदि को सहायता अनुदान देने के लिए है ।

3, दिल्ली परिवहन निगम के लिए आयोजना-भिन्न ऋण सहायता की व्यवस्था की गई है ताकि निगम अपनी नकद हानियों को पूरा कर सके।

4. यह व्यवस्था दिल्ली परिवहन निगम के प्रति ऋणों के रूप में 277.27 करोड़ रुपये तथा ब्याज के रूप में 334.19 करोड़ रुपये की 31 मार्च 1986 को बकाया 611.46 करोड़ रुपए की राशि को बट्टे खाते डालने के लिए है।

5. यह व्यवस्था तोषण निधि और अन्तर्राज्यीय परिवहन आयोग से संबंधित प्रशासनिक काम को पूरा करने के लिए है ।

6. यह व्यवस्था मुख्यतः करीमगंज टर्मिनल के विकास और अनुसंधान तथा विकास सहित तकनीकी अध्ययनों के लिए है ।

7. भारतीय अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन प्राधिकरण की स्थापना भारतीय अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन प्राधिकरण अधिनियम, 1985 के अन्तर्गत 27 अक्टूबर, 1986 को की गयी थी । यह प्राधिकरण अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों का विकास, अनुरक्षण और विनियमन करने तथा सरकार को देश में अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन के विकास के संबंध में परामर्श देने के लिए जिम्मेवार है । बजट में प्राधिकरण के लिए सहायता अनुदान की व्यवस्था की गई है, वह राष्ट्रीय जलमार्गों पर जलवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण, सर्वेक्षण नौकाओं (लांचरों) तथा उपस्कर के अधिग्रहण पर होने वाले व्यय और भारतीय अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन प्राधिकरण के प्रशासनिक व्यय को पूरा करने के लिए है । इसमें गंगा नदी जिसे एक राष्ट्रीय जलमार्ग के रूप में घोषित कर दिया गया है और ब्रह्मपुत्र नदी के क्षेत्र सादिया-हुबरी जो कि दूसरा राष्ट्रीय जलमार्ग है, के विकास के लिए भी व्यवस्था शामिल है। यह आयोजना-भिन्न व्यवस्था प्राधिकरण को उसके स्थापना लागत संबंधी प्रतिबद्ध व्यय को पूरा करने के लिए सहायता अनुदान देने के लिए है।

8. यह व्यवस्था केन्द्रीय अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन निगम लिमिटेड को आयोजना-भिन्न ऋण की अंशतः नकद हानियों, जो मुख्यतः बढ़े हुए स्थापना व्यय के कारण हुई हैं, को पूरा करने के लिए है ।

9. यह व्यवस्था केन्द्रीय अन्तर जल परिवहन निगम के प्रति ऋणों के रूप में 51.60 करोड़ रुपये तथा ब्याज के रूप में 57.46 करोड़ रुपए की 31 मार्च 1986 को 109.06 करोड़ रुपए की राशि बकाया को बट्टे खाते डालने के लिए है

10. केन्द्रीय अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन निगम के लिए सुन्दरवन और ब्रह्मपुत्र में नदी संरक्षण कार्यों के लिए अनुदान की व्यवस्था की । इसमें पांडू (असम) में संसर्पिका (स्लीप वे) के निर्माण, गोवा में मांडोवी जुआरी और मपूसा नदियों के तलकर्षण, चम्पाकारा नहर के विकास, उद्योग मंडल नहर का सुधार आदि जैसी केन्द्र-प्रायोजित योजनाओं के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है । ये योजनाएं राज्य सरकारों के माध्यम से कार्यान्वित की जा रही हैं । इसमें वित्तीय संस्थाओं को उनके द्वारा अन्देशीय जल परिवहन उद्यमियों को कम दर पर दिए गए ब्याज के संबंध में ब्याज के अन्तर की अदायगियों के लिए भी व्यवस्था है ।

11. इसमें बंगला देश सरकार के साथ मार्गस्थ और व्यापार करार पर होने वाले कार्य को पूरा करने के लिए व्यवस्था है ।

12. दिल्ली परिवहन निगम को बजटीय समर्थन की व्यवस्था आयोजना के अन्तर्गत उसके पूंजीगत व्यय को पूरा करने के लिए है।

राज्य सड़क परिवहन निगम को आयोजना सहायता की व्यवस्था सड़क परिवहन निगम अधिनियम, 1950 के अनुसार है, जिसके अन्तर्गत निगमों की पूंजीगत आवश्यकता के लिए केन्द्र और राज्य सरकारों द्वारा आधे-आधे के आधार पर अंशदान किया जाता है ।

इस व्यवस्था में केन्द्रीय अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन निगम को उसकी आयोजनागत योजनाओं के लिए बजटीय समर्थन की व्यवस्था भी शामिल है ।

1. The provision is for expenditure on secretariat of the Ministry of Surface Transport.

2. The provision is mainly for research and development, comprehensive inter-model studies, road safety programmes and grant assistance to National Institute of Road Haulage, etc.

3. The provision for Non-Plan loan assistance to Delhi Transport Corporation is intended to enable the Corporation to cover its cash losses.

4. The provision is for write off of dues of Rs.611.46 crores outstanding as on 31st March, 1986 against the Delhi Transport Corporation, Rs.277.27 crores by way of loans and Rs.334.19 crores by way of interest.

5. This is intended for meeting administrative expenditure relating to Solatium Fund and inter-State Transport Commision.

6. The provision is mainly for development of Karimganj terminal and for technical studies including research and development.

7. The Inland Waterways Authority of India was set up with effect from the 27th October 1986 under the IWAI Act, 1985. The Authority is responsible inter alia for the development, maintenance and regulation of National waterways and to advise the Government on development of inland water transport in the country. The grant assistance to the Authority provided in the Budget is intended for meeting expenditure on hydrographic surveys of National waterways, acquisition of survey launches and equipment and administrative expenses of IWAI. It also includes provision for development of Ganga which has been declared as National waterway and Sadiya-Hubri stretch of the Brahmaputra which is the second National waterway. The non-Plan provision is for providing grant assistance to the Authority towards meeting a committed expenditure on its establishment cost.

8. The provision is for non-plan loans to Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Limited for meeting part of its cash losses mainly caused by increased establishment expenditure.

9. The provision is for write off of dues of Rs.109.06 crores outstanding as on 31st March 1986 against the Central Inland Water Transport Corporation, Rs.51.60 crores by way of loans and Rs.57.46 crores by way of interest.

10. The provision is towards grants to CIWTC for river conservancy works in Sundarbans and Brahmaputra. This includes provision for centrally sponsored schemes like construction of slipway at Pandu (Assam), dredging of Mandovi Zuari and Mapusa rivers in Goa, development of Chamapakara Canal, improvement of Udyogmandal Canal, etc. which are being implemented through the State Governments. It also includes provision for payment to financial institutions towards interest differential in respect of loans at a lower rate of interest advanced by them to inland water transport enterpreneurs.

11. The provision is for meeting expenditure arising out of transit and trade agreement with Bangladesh Government.

12. The budgetary support to DTC is intended to enable it to meet its capital expenditure under Plan.

The provision for Plan assistance to State Transport Corporations is in accordance with the Road Transport Corporation Act, 1950 under which the capital requirement of the corporations are contributed by the Centre and State Governments on a fifty-fifty basis.

The provision also includes budgetary support to Central Inland Water Transport Corporation for its Plan schemes.

जल-भूतल परिवहन मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.71

सड़कें Roads

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:

A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1989-90 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1989-90 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1990-91 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		22.00	291.38	313.38	28.15	319.03	347.18	30.00	334.98	364.98
पूंजी	*Capital*		*431.00*	*204.32*	*635.32*	*398.70*	*174.43*	*573.13*	*430.00*	*135.90*	*565.90*
जोड़	**Total**		**453.00**	**495.70**	**948.70**	**426.85**	**493.46**	**920.31**	**460.00**	**470.88**	**930.88**
सड़कें और पुल	**Roads and Bridges**										
1. राष्ट्रीय राज मार्ग	1 National Highways	3054	...	132.00	132.00	...	147.75	147.75	...	146.62	146.62
		5054	415.00	69.32	484.32	383.50	59.43	442.93	418.00	66.90	484.90
जोड़		*Total*	*415.00*	*201.32*	*616.32*	*383.50*	*207.18*	*590.68*	*418.00*	*213.52*	*631.52*
2. सामरिक महत्व वाली और सीमावर्ती सड़कें	2. Strategic and Border Roads	3054	...	14.86	14.86	...	19.52	19.52	...	19.25	19.25
		3601	...	125.72	125.72	...	130.95	130.95	...	143.05	143.05
जोड़		*Total*	...	*140.58*	*140.58*	...	*150.47*	*150.47*	...	*162.30*	*162.30*
3. आर्थिक महत्व की अन्तर्राज्यीय सड़कें	3. Roads of Inter State or Economic Importance	3601	18.90	...	18.90	17.35	...	17.35	15.00	...	15.00
		7601	16.00	...	16.00	15.20	...	15.20	12.00	...	12.00
जोड़		*Total*	*34.90*	...	*34.90*	*32.55*	...	*32.55*	*27.00*	...	*27.00*
4. केन्द्रीय सड़क निधि से वित्तपोषित स्कीमें	4. Schemes financed from Central Road Fund	3601	...	7.00	7.00	...	9.00	9.00	...	9.00	9.00
5. राष्ट्रीय महत्व की विशेष सड़कें/पुल	5. Special Roads/Bridges of National Importance	7601	...	42.00	42.00	...	22.00	22.00	...	22.00	22.00
6. केन्द्रीय सड़क निधि को/से अन्तरण	6. Transfers to/from Central Road Fund	3054	...	7.05	7.05	...	9.06	9.06	...	9.06	9.06
		3601	...	-7.00	-7.00	...	-9.00	-9.00	...	-9.00	-9.00
जोड़		*Total*	...	*0.05*	*0.05*	...	*0.06*	*0.06*	...	*0.06*	*0.06*
7. राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग स्थाई पुल शुल्क निधि को/से अन्तरण	7. Transfers to/from National High Ways Permanent Bridges Fees Fund	3054	...	11.00	11.00	...	11.00	11.00	...	11.25	11.25
अन्य परिवहन सेवाएं	**Other Transport Services**										
8. भारतीय सड़क निर्माण निगम को आयोजना-भिन्न उधार	8. Non- Plan Loans to the Indian Roads Construction Corporation	7075	...	93.00	93.00	...	93.00	93.00	...	47.00	47.00
9. अन्य व्यय	9. Other Expenditure	3054	3.10	0.75	3.85	10.80	0.75	11.55	15.00	5.75	20.75
कुल जोड़	**Grand Total**		**453.00**	**495.70**	**948.70**	**426.85**	**493.46**	**920.31**	**460.00**	**470.88**	**930.88**

ग. आयोजना परिव्यय•	C. Plan Outlay*	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
1. सड़कें और पुल	1. Roads and Bridges	13054	453.00	...	453.00	426.85	...	426.85	460.00	...	460.00

• *इसमें शहरी विकास मंत्रालय की मांग में निर्माण कार्य परिव्यय के लिए की गई व्यवस्था शामिल है ।*

*Inclusive of Works Outlays provided in the Demands of the Ministry of Urban Development

1, यह व्यवस्था मुख्यतः राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के निर्माण और अनुरक्षण पर होने वाले व्यय के लिए की गई है । निर्माण कार्यों का निष्पादन राज्यों के लोक निर्माण विभागों द्वारा एजेंसी आधार पर और सीमा सड़क विकास बोर्ड के सामान्य आरक्षित इंजीनियरी बल द्वारा भी किया जाता है । इस व्यवस्था में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर बने स्थायी पुलों के उपयोग के संबंध में यांत्रिक रूप से चलने वाले वाहनों पर लगाए गए शुल्क के संग्रह की लागत की अदायगी जो संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को की जाती है, भी शामिल है; राज्यों को, इस शुल्क से प्राप्त होने वाले राजस्व में से 12 प्रतिशत की दर से संग्रह-प्रभार काटकर रखने की अनुमति है। अगले वर्ष के आयोजना व्यय में वृद्धि मुख्यतः विश्व बैंक से सहायता प्राप्त परियोजनाओं सहित चालू योजनाओं के संबंध में है और अब कतिपय नई योजनाएं मंजूर करली गई है।

2. इस व्यवस्था में गुजरात, हिमाचल प्रदेश, जम्मू और कश्मीर, मेघालय, पंजाब, राजस्थान, त्रिपुरा, उत्तरप्रदेश और पश्चिम बंगाल के सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में कतिपय सामरिक महत्व की सड़कों के निर्माण के लिए राज्यों को सहायता अनुदान देना शामिल है । केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग द्वारा जम्मू और कश्मीर में तथा सीमा सड़क विकास बोर्ड द्वारा पंजाब और राजस्थान में भी कुछ निर्माण कार्य निष्पादित किए जाते हैं।

1. The provision is mainly for expenditure on construction and maintenance of national highways. The works are executed by the Public Works Department of the States on an agency basis and also by the General Reserve Engineering Force of the Border Roads Development Board. The provision also includes payment to the Union Territories towards cost of collection of the fees levied for use of permament bridges on national highways by the mechanically propelled vehicles; the States are allowed to deduct collection charges at the rate of 12% out of the revenue derived through the fees. The increase in Plan expenditure next year is mainly for ongoing schemes including World Bank assisted projects and certain new schemes since approved.

2. The provision includes grant assistance to States for construction of certain strategic roads in the border areas of Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Meghalaya, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. Some works are also executed by the CPWD in J & K and by the Border Roads Development Board in Punjab and Rajasthan.

3. यह व्यवस्था बेहतर संचार सुविधाओं के संवर्धन के लिए अंतर्राज्यीय और आर्थिक महत्व वाली कुछ चुनी हुई राज्य सड़कों के विकास के लिए राज्यों को वित्तीय सहायता देने के लिए की गई है । इस कार्यक्रम का एक उद्देश्य खनिज साधनों की दृष्टि से समृद्ध क्षेत्रों के विकास में सहायता देना और उन क्षेत्रों तक पहुंचने की सुविधा प्रदान करना है, जहां पर रेलवे जैसे संचार के अन्य साधनों की व्यवस्था नहीं है ।

4. केन्द्रीय सड़क निधि एक समाप्त न होने वाली निधि है, जिसे 1921 में सृजित किया गया था । यह निधि, कर-आरोपित मोटर स्प्रिट पर सीमा शुल्कों और उत्पाद शुल्कों पर 3.5 पैसे प्रति लीटर की दर पर उपकर की लेवी लगाकर अपने राजस्व प्राप्त कर रही है । अब पैट्रोल और डीजल के बुनियादी मूल्य के 5% तक लेवी बढ़ा दी गई है। इस निधि का उपभोग राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में सड़क निर्माण-कार्यों की निर्माण और अनुरक्षण संबंधी अनुमोदित योजनाओं के वित्तपोषण के लिए किया जाता है ।

5. यह व्यवस्था कलकत्ता महानगर में यातायात की बढ़ती हुई आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए कलकत्ता में हुगली नदी पर एक दूसरे पुल के निर्माण के लिए पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार को ऋण सहायता देने के उद्देश्य से की गई है । इस पुल के पूरा होना की निर्धारित तारीख 31 अगस्त, 1991 है।

6 और 7. ये व्यवस्थाएं, जो लेखा संबंधी समायोजन के लिए हैं, केन्द्रीय सड़क निधि और राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग स्थायी पुल फीस निधि, भारत के लोक खाते में अन्तरित की जाने वाली निवल राशि और इन निधियों से किए जाने वाले आहरणों को दर्शाती हैं।

8. यह व्यवस्था, इंडियन रोड कंस्ट्रक्शन कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड नामक एक सरकारी कम्पनी को आयोजना-भिन्न ऋण देने के लिए की गई है, जो भारत और विदेशों में सड़कों और पुलों के निर्माण और विकास संबंधी कार्यों तथा संबद्ध इंजीनियरी निर्माण कार्यों को हाथ में लेती है । यह कंपनी कलकत्ता-दुर्गापुर एक्सप्रैस-वे के 4 क्षेत्रों (42 कि.मी.) का निर्माण कार्य निष्पादित कर रही है, जिसकी अनुमानित लागत 32.89 करोड़ रूपए है । अगले वर्ष के लिए की गई व्यवस्था मुख्यतः कंपनी को कुछ बकाया विदेशी ऋण संबंधी देनदारियों को चुकाने के लिए की गई है ।

9. आयोजना व्यवस्था राजमार्गों के अनुसंधान और आयोजना-अध्ययन के लिए है, जबकि आयोजना-भिन्न व्यवस्था संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में जिला सड़कों और अन्य सड़कों के लिए है, जिनका वित्तपोषण केन्द्रीय सड़क निधि से दी जाने वाली आर्थिक सहायता से किया जाता है ।

3. The provision is towards financial assistance to States for development of certain selected State roads of inter-State and economic importance for promoting better communication facilities. One of the objectives of the programme is to help in the development of regions rich in mineral resources and to provide access to areas not served by any other means of communications like Railways.

4. The Central Road Fund is a non-lapsing fund which was created in 1921. It has been deriving its revenues from a levy of a cess @ 3.5 paise per litre on the Customs and Excise duties on taxed motor spirit. The levy has since been raised to 5% of the basic price of petrol and diesel. The Fund is utilised for financing construction and maintenance of approved schemes of road works in the States and Union territories.

5. The provision is intended for providing loan assistance to the Government of West Bengal for construction of second bridge over the river Hooghly in Calcutta to meet the growing requirement of traffic in the metropolitan city of Calcutta. The target date for completion of this bridge is 31st August, 1991.

6&7. The provisions, which are for accounting adjustments, represent the net amount of transfers to the Central Road Fund and National Highways permanent Bridges Fees Fund, in the Public Account of India, and withdrwals out of the Funds.

8. The provision is for non-plan loans to Indian Roads Construction Corporation Ltd, a Government Company, which undertakes construction and development of roads and bridges and related engineering works in India and abroad. The Company is executing works of 4 sectors (42 Kms.) of Calcutta - Durgapur Expressway, which are estimated to cost Rs.32.89 crores. The provision next year is mainly intended to enable the Company to clear certain outstanding external debt obligations.

9. The Plan provision is for highways research and planning studies while the non-Plan provision is for districts and other roads in Union Territories financed from subventions from the Central Road Fund.

जल-भूतल परिवहन मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.72

पत्तन, दीपस्तम्भ और नौवहन Ports, Light houses & Shipping

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries are given below:

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1989-90 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1989-90 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1990-91 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		8.25	81.38	89.63	7.40	76.12	83.52	3.10	94.45	97.55
पूंजी	*Capital*		*369.59*	*-13.50*	*356.09*	*347.16*	*-1.95*	*345.21*	*215.37*	*-23.80*	*191.57*
जोड़	**Total**		**377.84**	**67.88**	**445.72**	**354.56**	**74.17**	**428.73**	**218.47**	**70.65**	**289.12**
पत्तन और दीपस्तम्भ	**Ports and Lighthouses**										
पत्तन	***Ports:***										
1. तलकर्षण और सर्वेक्षण संगठन	1. Dredging and Survey Organisation	3051	0.78	35.71	36.49	0.70	40.71	41.41	...	43.78	43.78
2. लघु पत्तनों का विकास	2. Development of Minor Ports	5051	8.29	...	8.29	7.29	...	7.29	15.00	...	15.00
		7601	10.00	...	10.00	...	...	...	1.00	...	1.00
जोड़		*Total*	*18.29*	...	*18.29*	*7.29*	...	*7.29*	*16.00*	...	*16.00*
3. अन्य व्यय	3. Other Expenditure	3051	5.57	...	5.57	5.04	...	5.04	0.30	0.32	0.62
जोड़-पत्तन	**Total-Ports**		**24.64**	**35.71**	**60.35**	**13.03**	**40.71**	**53.74**	**16.30**	**44.10**	**60.40**
दीपस्तम्भ	**Light Houses**										
4. निदेशन और प्रशासन	4. Direction and Administration	3051	...	2.29	2.29	...	2.37	2.37	...	2.64	2.64
5. दीपस्तंभ और दीप पोत	*5. Light Houses and Light Ships*										
5.01 सकल कार्यचालन व्यय	5.01 Gross Working Expenditure	3051	...	20.31	20.31	...	20.23	20.23	...	20.26	20.26
5.02 घटाइए - प्राप्तियां	5.02 Less Receipts	1051	...	-22.60	-22.60	...	-22.60	-22.60	...	-22.90	-22.90
5.03 निवल	5.03. Net		...	-2.29	-2.29	...	-2.37	-2.37	...	-2.64	-2.64
6. दीपस्तंभो और नौचालन संबंधी अन्य सहायक साधनों का निर्माण और विकास	6. Construction and Development of Lighthouses and other Navigational Aids	5051	14.00	-14.00	...	12.00	-12.00	...	24.00	-24.00	...
जोड़-दीपस्तम्भ और दीपपोत	**Total-Light Houses**		**14.00**	**-14.00**	**...**	**12.00**	**-12.00**	**...**	**24.00**	**-24.00**	**0.00**
जोड़-पत्तन और दीपस्तम्भ	***Total-Ports and Light Houses***		***38.64***	***21.71***	***60.35***	***25.03***	***28.71***	***53.74***	***40.30***	***20.10***	***60.40***
नौवहन	**Shipping**										
7. महानिदेशक, नौवहन	7. Director General, Shipping	3052	...	7.47	7.47	...	7.26	7.26	...	8.74	8.74
8. पोत अधिग्रहण के लिए उधारों पर ब्याज विभेदक	8. Interest differentials on loans for acquisition of ships.	3052	...	15.00	15.00	...	14.00	14.00	...	16.25	16.25
9. भारतीय नौवहन निगम को आर्थिक सहायता	9. Subsidy to Shipping Corporation of India	3052	...	11.00	11.00	...	10.45	10.45	...	13.36	13.36
10. अन्य व्यय	10. Other Expenditure	5052	0.88	...	0.88	0.45	...	0.45	1.82	...	1.82
पोत निर्माण	**Ship Building:**										
11. हिन्दुस्तान शिपयार्ड लि. को अयोजना-भिन्न उधार	11. Non-Plan Loans to Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.	6858	...	...	...	...	10.00	10.00	...	...	...
12. अन्य आर्थिक सहायताएं	*12. Other subsidies:*										
12.01 कोचीन शिपयार्ड लिमिटेड	12.01 Cochin Shipyard Ltd.	2852	...	7.70	7.70	...	1.20	1.20	...	9.00	9.00
12.02 ट्रावलर विकास निधि	12.02 Trawler Development Fund	2852	...	4.50	4.50	...	2.50	2.50	...	3.00	3.00
जोड़		*Total*	...	*12.20*	*12.20*	...	*3.70*	*3.70*	...	*12.00*	*12.00*
13. अन्य व्यय	13. Other Expenditure	2852	1.80	...	1.80	1.65	...	1.65	2.55	...	2.55
		3601	0.10	...	0.10	0.01	...	0.01	0.25	...	0.25
		6250	...	0.50	0.50	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.20	0.20
जोड़		*Total*	*1.90*	*0.50*	*2.40*	*1.66*	*0.05*	*1.71*	*2.80*	*0.20*	*3.00*
जोड़-नौवहन	**Total Shipping**		**2.78**	**46.17**	**48.95**	**2.11**	**45.46**	**47.57**	**4.62**	**50.55**	**55.17**
अन्य परिवहन सेवाएं	**Other Transport Services**										
14. भगीरथी-हुगली नदियों पर सुधारात्मक कार्य (कलकता पत्तन न्यास के माध्यम से)	14. Corrective works on Bhagirathi-Hooghly Rivers (through Calcutta Port Trust)	5075	9.50	...	9.50	6.50	...	6.50	5.00	...	5.00
15. सहायता-सामग्री और उपस्कर सकल	15. Aid Material & Equipment - Gross	3606	...	...	...	...	20.80	20.80	...	...	...
घटाइए-अन्तः खाता अन्तरण	Deduct - Inter-account Transfer	3606	...	...	...	...	-20.80	-20.80	...	...	...
निवल		*Net*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में निवेश	16. Investments in Public Enterprises	7051	189.72	...	189.72	166.85	...	166.85	87.10	...	87.10
		7052	127.00	...	127.00	138.41	...	138.41	71.00	...	71.00
		4858	4.15	...	4.15	5.50	...	5.50	3.06	...	3.06
		6858	6.05	...	6.05	10.16	...	10.16	7.39	...	7.39
जोड़		*Total*	*326.92*	...	*326.92*	*320.92*	...	*320.92*	*168.55*	...	*168.55*
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***377.84***	***67.88***	***445.72***	***354.56***	***74.17***	***428.73***	***218.47***	***70.65***	***289.12***

(करोड़ रुपए) *(In crores of rupees)*

		विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट 1989-90 Budget			संशोधित 1989-90 Revised			बजट 1990-91 Budget		
			बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
ख. सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में निवेश	**B. Investments in Public Enterprises**										
पत्तन:	*Ports:*										
16.01 कलकत्ता पत्तन न्यास	16.01 Calcutta Port Trust	13051	6.05	13.00	19.05	3.29	12.42	15.71	4.00	58.24	62.24
16.02 हल्दिया गोदी	16.02 Haldia Dock	13051	20.53	25.00	45.53	13.34	14.02	27.36	13.00	25.74	38.74
16.03 कोचीन पत्तन न्यास	16.03 Cochin Port Trust	13051	24.56	2.40	26.96	23.00	1.98	24.98	19.00	31.00	50.00
16.04 पारादीप पत्तन न्यास	16.04 Paradip Port	13051	3.91	...	3.91	3.91	...	3.91	2.61	7.00	9.61
16.05 तुतिकोरिन पत्तन	16.05 Tuticorin Port	13051	1.00	2.89	3.89	0.95	1.16	2.11	1.03	5.07	6.10
16.06 जवाहर लाल नेहरु पत्तन	16.06 Jawahar Lal Nehru Port	13051	87.06	59.68	146.74	87.06	59.68	146.74	12.00	100.10	112.10
16.07 नया मंगलौर पत्तन	16.07 New Mangalore Port	13051	...	4.14	4.14	...	4.74	4.74	...	5.48	5.48
16.08 मद्रास पत्तन न्यास	16.08 Madras Port Trust	13051	15.61	9.99	25.60	14.50	8.82	23.32	10.00	31.88	41.88
16.09 बम्बई पत्तन न्यास	16.09 Bombay Port Trust	13051	...	48.06	48.06	...	15.13	15.13	5.00	38.12	43.12
16.10 नया कांडला पत्तन न्यास	16.10 New Kandla Port Trust	13051	...	16.04	16.04	...	15.33	15.33	...	31.49	31.49
16.11 मारमागोवा पत्तन	16.11 Mormugao Port	13051	...	7.34	7.34	...	5.92	5.92	...	5.76	5.76
16.12 विशाखापत्तनम पत्तन	16.12 Visakhapatnam Port	13051	...	20.04	20.04	...	19.13	19.13	...	40.00	40.00
16.13 जिग्गर खाली	16.13 Jiggar Khali	13051	31.00	...	31.00	...	...	...	20.46	...	20.46
जोड़ - पत्तन	**Total - Ports**	**13051**	**189.72**	**208.58**	**398.30**	**146.05**	**158.33**	**304.38**	**87.10**	**379.88**	**466.98**
16.14 भारतीय तलकर्षण निगम	16.14 Dredging Corporation of India	13051	...	18.92	18.92	20.80	14.36	35.16	...	32.50	32.50
पोत-निर्माण	**Ship-building**										
16.15 हिन्दुस्तान शिपयार्ड	16.15 Hindustan Shipyard	12858	0.50	...	0.50	0.47	...	0.47	2.00	...	2.00
16.16 कोचीन शिपयार्ड	16.16 Cochin Shipyard	12858	7.50	...	7.50	12.00	...	12.00	2.41	...	2.41
16.17 हुगली गोदी और पत्तन इंजीनियरिंग कंपनी लिमिटेड	16.17 Hooghly Dock and Ports Engineering Co.Ltd.	12858	2.00	...	2.00	3.00	...	3.00	1.00	...	1.00
16.18 कलकत्ता पत्तन ब्यास	16.18 Calcutta Port Trust	12858	0.20	...	0.20	0.19	...	0.19	0.10	...	0.10
16.19 भारतीय नौवहन निगम	16.19 Bombay Port Trust	12858	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.94	2.00	6.94
जोड़-पोत-निर्माण	**Total-Ship-building**		**10.20**	**...**	**10.20**	**15.66**	**...**	**15.66**	**10.45**	**2.00**	**12.45**
नौवहन	**Shipping**										
16.20 भारतीय नौवहन निगम	16.20 Shipping Corporation of India	13052	127.00	110.00	237.00	138.41	110.00	248.41	71.00	634.30	705.30
जोड़-सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में निवेश	**Total Investments in Public Enterprises**		**326.92**	**337.50**	**664.42**	**320.92**	**282.69**	**603.61**	**168.55**	**1048.68**	**1217.23**
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय•	**C. Plan outlay***										
1. इंजीनियरिंग उद्योग	1. Engineering Industries	12858	12.00	...	12.00	17.31	...	17.31	13.00	2.00	15.00
2. पत्तन और दीपस्तंभ	2. Ports and Light Houses	13051	228.36	227.50	455.86	191.88	172.69	364.57	127.40	412.38	539.78
3. नौवहन	3. Shipping	13052	129.14	110.00	239.14	139.87	110.00	249.87	73.70	634.30	708.00
4. श्रम और रोजगार	4. Other Transport Services	13075	9.50	...	9.50	6.50	...	6.50	5.00	...	5.00
जोड़	**Total**		**379.00**	**337.50**	**716.50**	**355.56**	**282.69**	**638.25**	**219.10**	**1048.68**	**1267.78**
मांग संख्या 76	Demand No.76	13052	1.16	...	1.16	1.00	...	1.00	0.63	...	0.63

• इसमें शहरी विकास मंत्रालय की मांग में निर्माण कार्य परिव्यय के लिए की गई व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

**Inclusive of Works outlay provided in the Demands of the Ministry of Urban Development .*

1. संशोधित अनुमानों में यह आयोजना व्यवस्था भारती गोदी को गहरा करने के लिए मद्रास पत्तन न्यास को अनुदान सहायता देने के लिए की गई है । आयोजना-भिन्न व्यवस्था में, कलकत्ता पत्तन न्यास को, हुगली नदी और हल्दिया जल मार्ग (चैनल) के तलकर्षण और अनुरक्षण के लिए अदायगी करना और लघु पत्तन सर्वेक्षण संगठन का स्थापना संबंधी व्यय शामिल है ।

2. यह व्यवस्था अंदमान एवं निकोबार तथा लक्षद्वीप समूहों में अवतरण सुविधाओं और जेटियों के निर्माण, सर्वेक्षण के लिए उपस्कर की खरीद तथा लघु और मध्यम पत्तनों के विकास के वास्ते राज्य सरकारों को ऋण-सहायता के लिए है ।

3. यह आयोजना व्यवस्था राष्ट्रीय पत्तन प्रबन्ध संस्थान, मद्रास, अनुसंधान के लिए परिवहन अनुसंधान केन्द्र, अनुसंधान केंन्द्र तथा अन्य विकास संबंधी योजनाओं पर व्यय के लिए अनुदान सहायता देने के लिए है। यह आयोजना-भिन्न व्यवस्था जो कि पहले आयोजना के अन्तर्गत थी और प्रतिबद्धता बन गई थी, कुछ प्रतिष्ठान प्रभारों के लिए है।

4 से 6. दीपस्तम्भ और दीपपोत संगठन, सरकार का एक वाणिज्यिक उपक्रम है जो नौचालन संबंधी सहायक-साधनों की व्यवस्था करता है , जिनमें बोयास, डेकानेवीगेटर चेन, रेडियो बीकन आदि शामिल हैं । यह संगठन पोतों के दिशा निर्देश के लिए दीपस्तम्भों का निर्माण और रख-रखाव भी करता है । आयोजना व्यवस्था, दीपस्तम्भों के निर्माण और

1. The Plan provision in the Revised estimates is for grant assistance to Madras Port Trust for deepening of Bharathi Dock. The Non-Plan provision comprises payment to Calcutta Port Trust for dredging and maintenance of the river Hooghly and the Haldia Channel and expenditure on the establishment of minor ports survey organisation.

2. The provision is for construction of landing facilities and jetties in Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshdweep Islands, purchase of equipment for surveying and loan assistance to State Governments for development of minor and intermediate ports.

3. The Plan provision is for grant assistance to National Institute of Port Management, Madras, Centre for Transport Research, Centre for Research and expenditure on other research and development schemes. The non-Plan provision which was earlier under Plan and become committed is for certain establishment charges.

4-6. The lighthouses and lightships organisation is a Commercial undertaking of the Government which provides navigational aids, including buoys, decca navigator chains, radio beacons, etc. It also undertakes construction and maintenance of lighthouses for guidance of ships. The Plan provision is for the capital expenditure, on

विकास पर होने वाले पूंजी व्यय तथा अन्य नौचालन संबंधी सहायक-साधनों के लिए हैं और इसे दीपस्तम्भ और दीपपोत की सामान्य आरक्षित निधि से पूरा किया जाता है।

7. यह व्यवस्था नौवहन महानिदेशालय की स्थापना के लिए है जो वाणिज्यिक नौवहन अधिनियम, 1958 के अन्तर्गत एक सांविधिक प्राधिकरण है । यह वाणिज्यिक नौवहन कानूनों से संबंधित सभी मामलों के लिए नियमन संबंधी कार्य करता है । निदेशालय नाविकों के कल्याण की देख-रेख के अलावा मर्चेन्ट नेवी के प्रशिक्षण की सुविधाएं भी प्रदान करता है ।

8. नौवहन कम्पनियों को विदेशों से पोत अधिग्रहित करने के लिए 7.5 प्रतिशत और देश में ही पोतों का निर्माण करने के लिए 6.75 प्रतिशत ब्याज की रियायती दर पर ऋण दिए जाते हैं । ब्याज की सामान्य दर पर अर्जित ब्याज और ब्याज की रियायती दर पर अर्जन योग्य ब्याज के अन्तर की, प्रतिपूर्ति तदनुसार भारतीय नौवहन निगम को कर दी जाती है । भारतीय नौवहन निगम ने विदेशों से पोत अधिग्रहित करने के लिए चार नामित बैंकों से ऋण लिए थे । बैंकों द्वारा लिए जाने वाले ब्याज और 7.5 प्रतिशत की रियायती दर पर लिए जाने वाले ब्याज के अन्तर की प्रतिपूर्ति भी भारतीय नौवहन निगम को की जाती है । इस व्यवस्था में, पोतों का अभिग्रहण करने के लिए ऋणों पर ब्याज विभेदकों और भारतीय नौवहन निगम द्वारा लिए गए बैंक ऋणों पर ब्याज की अदायगी शामिल की गई है।

9. भारतीय नौवहन निगम, मुख्य भूमि और अंदमान निकोबार द्वीप समूह के बीच, मुख्य भूमि और लक्षद्वीप द्वीपसमूह के बीच यात्री सेवा, बम्बई से गोवा के बीच कोंकण यात्री सेवा और बम्बई एवं जेद्दा के बीच हज यात्री सेवा का संचालन करता है । आर्थिक सहायता की व्यवस्था इन नौवहन सेवाओं के संचालन पर होने वाली प्रचालन संबंधी हानियों को पूरा करने के लिए है ।

10. यह व्यवस्था नाविकों के प्रशिक्षण और अन्य कल्याणकारी योजनाओं के लिए सुविधाओं से संबंधित है ।

11. यह व्यवस्था हिन्दुस्तान शिपयार्ड लिमिटेड को उनकी कार्यचालन पूंजी की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए आयोजना-भिन्न ऋण सहायता देने के लिए है।

12. यह व्यवस्था ट्रालर विकास निधि को अंशदान देने के अलावा हिन्दुस्तान शिपयार्ड लिमिटेड और कोचीन शिपयार्ड लिमिटेड को आर्थिक सहायताओं की अदायगी करने के लिए है । इन शिपयार्डों को पोत निर्माण संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता पोतों के अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय समता मूल्य के 20 प्रतिशत की दर पर दी जाती है । ट्रालर विकास समर्थन के लिए आर्थिक सहायता के रूप में स्वदेशी शिपयार्डों को मछली पकड़ने वाले ट्रालरों के निर्माण की अनुमोदित लागत के 33 प्रतिशत तक की राशि दी जाती है ।

13. यह व्यवस्था गोदी कर्मचारियों की स्वैच्छिक सेवा निवृत्ति योजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन, अनुसंधान और विकास के लिए अनुदान सहायता और पाल वाले पोतों के उद्योग को आर्थिक सहायता देने के लिए गोदी श्रमिक बोर्डों को सहायता देने के लिए की गई है ।

14. यह व्यवस्था भागीरथी-हुगली नदियों में सुधारात्मक निर्माण कार्यों और आनुषंगिक विकास के लिए कलकत्ता पत्तन न्यास को अदायगी करने के लिए की गई है ।

15. ये अनुमान 20.80 करोड़ रुपए मूल्य के एक निकर्षण पोत, जो कि इंडो-डच द्विपक्षीय सहायता कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत हुगली जलवाह (फेयरवे) विकास परियोजना के लिए उपहार-सहायता के रूप में प्राप्त किया जा रहा है, के लेखा समायोजन करने के लिए है। यह निकर्षण पोत भारतीय तलकर्षण निगम को ऋण सहायता के रूप में सौंप दिया जाएगा जो कि इसका संचालन करेगा ।

16. इस व्यवस्था में मुख्य पत्तन न्यासों, भारतीय नौवहन निगम, हिन्दुस्तान शिपयार्ड लिमिटेड, कोचीन शिपयार्ड लिमिटेड, हुगली गोदी और पत्तन इंजीनियरी कम्पनी लिमिटेड और भारतीय ड्रेजिंग निगम के आयोजना व्यय के लिए बजट समर्थन शामिल है ।

पत्तन न्यासों को आयोजना-सहायता मुख्यतः पत्तनों में आधारभूत ढांचे के विकास के लिए, ताकि ये पत्तन वहां आने वाले पोतों की किस्म और वहां उनके द्वारा लादे/ढोए जाने वाले माल की मात्रा और किस्म के अनुरूप बन सकें और पत्तनों पर वर्तमान सुविधाओं का आधुनिकीकरण, नवीनीकरण और प्रतिस्थापन करने के लिए दी जाती है।

पोतों का अधिग्रहण करने के लिए भारतीय नौवहन निगम को ऋण सहायता दी जाती है और वर्तमान सुविधाओं का नवीकरण/आधुनिकीकरण और उनमें वृद्धि करने पर उनका उपयोग करने के लिए हिन्दुस्तान शिपयार्ड लि., कोचीन शिपयार्ड लि., हुगली गोदी और पत्तन इंजीनियरी कम्पनी लि. (एच.डी.पी.ई.) और भारतीय तलकर्षण निगम (डी.सी.आई.) को सहायता दी जाती है । चालू वर्ष के संशोधित अनुमानों में भारतीय तलकर्षण निगम को दी जाने वाली ऋण सहायता उसे अंतरित किए जाने वाले निकर्षण पोत के मूल्य के संबंध में है, जैसाकि ऊपर मद 15 में बताया गया है।

construction and development of lighthouses and other navigational aids; it is met from the General Reserve Fund of the LH&LS.

7. The provision is for the establishment of Directorate General, Shipping, which is a statutory authority under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958. It renders regulatory functions for all matters relating to merchant shipping laws. The Directorate also provides facilities for training for merchant navy besides looking after the welfare of seamen.

8. Loans to shipping companies are provided at a concessional rate of interest of 7.5% for acquisition of ships from abroad and 6.75% for getting ships built indigenously. The difference between the interest accrued as per the normal rate of interest and that accruable as per the concessional rate of interest is accordingly reimbursed to the Shipping Corporation of India. The SCI had also taken loans from four nominated Banks for acquisition of ships from abroad. The difference between interest charged by the Banks and that leviable as per the concessional rate of 7.5% is also reimbursed to SCI. The provision made covers payment of interest differentials on loans for acquisition of ships and interest on Bank loans availed of by the SCI.

9. The Shipping Corporation of India runs passenger services between mainland and Andaman Nicobar Islands, mainland and Lakshadweep Islands, Konkan passenger service between Bombay to Goa and Haj pilgrim service between Bombay and Jeddah. The provision for subsidy is for meeting the operational losses for running these shipping services.

10. The provision relates to facilities for training and other welfare schemes for the benefit of seamen.

11. The provision is for non-Plan loan assistance to Hindustan Shipyard Ltd., to meet its working capital requirements.

12. The provision is towards payment of subsidies to the Hindustan Shipyard Ltd. and the Cochin Shipyard Ltd. besides contribution to the trawler development fund. The ship building subsidy to the shipyards is provided at the rate of 20% of international parity price of ship. The subsidy for trawler development support is provided to the indigenous shipyards to the extent of 33% of the approved cost of building a fishing trawler.

13. The provision is for assistance to Dock Labour Boards for implementation of voluntary retirement schemes for dock labours, grant assistance for research and development and subsidy to sailing vessels industry.

14. The provision is for payment to Calcutta Port Trust for corrective works in the Bhagirathi-Hooghly rivers and development of ancillaries.

15. The estimates relate to accounting adjustment to be made for a dredger valued at Rs.20.80 crores which is being acquired under the Indo-Dutch Bilateral Assistance Programme as a gift assistance for the Hooghly Fairway Development Project. The dredger will be passed on, by way of loan assistance, to the Dredging Corporation of India which will operate it.

16. The provision includes budgetary support for the Plan expenditure of major port trusts, Shipping Corporation of India, Hindustan Shipyard Ltd., Cochin Shipyard Ltd., Hooghly Dock and Ports Engineering Company Ltd and Dredging Corporation of India.

The Plan assistance to Port Trusts mainly relate to development of infrastructure at the ports to match the type of vessels as also the volume and types of cargo to be handled by them and for modernisation, renovation and replacement of the existing facilities at the ports.

Loan assistance to SCI is provided for acquisition of ships and the assistance provided to HSL,CSL, HDPE and DCI is intended for utilisation on renovation/modernisation and augmentation of existing facilities. The loan assistance to DCI in the current year's Revised estimates represents the value of the dredger to be transferred to it, as mentioned in item 15 above.

वस्त्रोद्योग मंत्रालय *MINISTRY OF TEXTILES*

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.73

वस्त्रोद्योग मंत्रालय Ministry of Textiles

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1989-90 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1989-90 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1990-91 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		76.61	455.65	532.26	86.28	434.56	520.84	119.63	565.96	685.59
पूंजी	*Capital*		*54.39*	*265.20*	*319.59*	*52.54*	*352.20*	*404.74*	*98.53*	*183.07*	*281.60*
जोड़	**Total**		**131.00**	**720.85**	**851.85**	**138.82**	**786.76**	**925.58**	**218.16**	**749.03**	**967.19**
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-Economic services	3451	...	1.00	1.00	...	1.00	1.00	...	1.05	1.05
ग्रामोद्योग और लघु उद्योग	**Village and Small Industries**										
हथकरघा उद्योग	***Handloom Industries***										
2. हथकरघा संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता	2. Handloom Subsidy :										
2.01 हथकरघा कपड़े पर विशेष छूट	2.01 Special rebate on handloom cloth	3601	...	40.50	40.50	...	45.00	45.00	...	50.00	50.00
2.02 जनता कपड़े पर आर्थिक सहायता	2.02 Subsidy on Janata Cloth	3601	...	141.72	141.72	...	110.00	110.00	...	169.00	169.00
2.03 अन्य	2.03 Others	2851	...	1.50	1.50	...	2.00	2.00	...	1.50	1.50
जोड़		*Total*	...	*183.72*	*183.72*	...	*157.00*	*157.00*	...	*220.50*	*220.50*
3 हथकरघों में केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजनाएं	3. Centrally Sponsored Schemes in Handlooms	3601	6.67	...	6.67	6.87	...	6.87	10.50	...	10.50
		7601	8.23	...	8.23	7.28	...	7.28	10.00	...	10.00
जोड़		*Total*	*14.90*	...	*14.90*	*14.15*	...	*14.15*	*20.50*	...	*20.50*
4. अन्य हथकरघा योजनाएं	4. Other Handloom Schemes	2851	10.53	4.55	15.08	9.93	4.55	14.48	15.48	4.78	20.26
		3602	...	1.10	1.10	...	1.05	1.05	...	1.10	1.10
		4851	1.91	...	1.91	1.91	...	1.91	2.00	...	2.00
जोड़		*Total*	*12.44*	*5.65*	*18.09*	*11.84*	*5.60*	*17.44*	*17.48*	*5.88*	*23.36*
जोड़- हथकरघा उद्योग	***Total - Handloom Industries***		***27.34***	***189.37***	***216.71***	***25.99***	***162.60***	***188.59***	***37.98***	***226.38***	***264.36***
हस्तशिल्प उद्योग	***Handicraft Industries***										
5. हस्तशिल्प में केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजनाएं	5. Centrally Sponsored Schemes in Handicrafts	3601	0.22	...	0.22	0.22	...	0.22	0.52	...	0.52
		7601	0.08	...	0.08	0.08	...	0.08	0.08	...	0.08
जोड़		*Total*	*0.30*	...	*0.30*	*0.30*	...	*0.30*	*0.60*	...	*0.60*
6. अन्य हस्तशिल्प योजनाएं	6. Other Handicrafts Schemes	2851	15.05	5.40	20.45	14.25	5.20	19.45	16.78	5.67	22.45
		4851	0.40	...	0.40	1.00	...	1.00	2.85	...	2.85
जोड़		*Total*	*15.45*	*5.40*	*20.85*	*15.25*	*5.20*	*20.45*	*19.63*	*5.67*	*25.30*
जोड़- हस्तशिल्प उद्योग	***Total - Handicraft Industries***		***15.75***	***5.40***	***21.15***	***15.55***	***5.20***	***20.75***	***20.23***	***5.67***	***25.90***
रेशम उद्योग	**Sericulture**										
7. केन्द्रीय सिल्क बोर्ड	7. Central Silk Board	2851	29.60	9.04	38.64	42.47	9.04	51.51	70.80	8.81	79.61
		6851	0.40	0.10	0.50	0.40	0.10	0.50	0.40	0.10	0.50
जोड़		*Total*	*30.00*	*9.14*	*39.14*	*42.87*	*9.14*	*52.01*	*71.20*	*8.91*	*80.11*
8. अन्य रेशम उद्योग योजनाएं	8. Other Sericulture Schemes	2851	0.71	0.25	0.96	0.71	0.25	0.96	0.75	0.25	1.00
जोड़ - रेशम उद्योग	**Total - Sericulture**	•	**30.71**	**9.39**	**40.10**	**43.58**	**9.39**	**52.97**	**71.95**	**9.16**	**81.11**
विद्युतकरघा उद्योग	***Powerloom Industries***										
9. अन्य विद्युतकरघा योजनाएं	9. Other Powerloom Schemes	2851	0.40	0.28	0.68	0.40	0.28	0.68	0.45	0.30	0.75
जोड़-ग्रामोद्योग और लघु उद्योग	**Total-Village and Small Industries**		**74.20**	**204.44**	**278.64**	**85.52**	**177.47**	**262.99**	**130.61**	**241.51**	**372.12**
उपभोक्ता उद्योग	**Consumer Industries**										
10. मूल्य समर्थन कार्य	10. Price support operations										
10.01 जूट	10.01 Jute	2852	...	12.00	12.00	...	12.00	12.00	...	12.00	12.00
10.02 कपास	10.02 Cotton	2852	...	20.00	20.00	...	...	...	...	20.00	20.00
जोड़		*Total*	...	*32.00*	*32.00*	...	*12.00*	*12.00*	...	*32.00*	*32.00*
11. उपकर संग्रह के एवज में अदायगियां	11. Payments against Cess Collections:										
11.01 वस्त्रोद्योग	11.01 Textiles	2852	...	5.91	5.91	...	4.80	4.80	...	5.50	5.50
11.02 जूट	11.02 Jute	2852	...	5.00	5.00	...	5.00	5.00	...	5.00	5.00
जोड़		*Total*	...	*10.91*	*10.91*	...	*9.80*	*9.80*	...	*10.50*	*10.50*
12. वस्त्र आयुक्त	12. Textile Commissioner	2852	...	3.05	3.05	...	3.05	3.05	...	3.21	3.21
13. वस्त्रोद्योग के विकास के लिए अन्य कार्यक्रम	13. Other programmes for development of textiles.	2852	2.04	6.09	8.13	2.04	6.06	8.10	3.60	10.06	13.66
		6860	...	0.15	0.15	...	0.15	0.15	...	...	...
13.01 वस्त्रोद्योग निर्यात संवर्धन के लिए अनुदान	13.01 Grants for Textile Export Promotion	3453	...	15.00	15.00	...	15.03	15.03	...	0.03	0.03
13.02 राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम को अनुदान	13.02 Grants to National Textile Corporation	2852	10.79	...	10.79	8.79	...	8.79	...	25.00	25.00
जोड़		*Total*	*12.83*	*21.24*	*34.07*	*10.83*	*21.24*	*32.07*	*3.60*	*35.09*	*38.69*
14. वस्त्रोद्योग निर्यात संवर्धन निधि को/से अन्तरण	14. Transfer to/from Textile Export Promotion Fund	3453	...	-15.00	-15.00	...	-15.00	-15.00	...	...	...
15. जूट आयुक्त	15. Jute Commissioner	2852	...	0.48	0.48	...	0.47	0.47	...	0.49	0.49
16. जूट-विकास के लिए अन्य कार्यक्रम	16. Other programmes for development of jute.	2852	12.60	2.20	14.80	12.60	2.20	14.80	12.75	2.20	14.95
		3601	8.00	...	8.00	8.00	...	8.00	8.00	...	8.00
जोड़		*Total*	*20.60*	*2.20*	*22.80*	*20.60*	*2.20*	*22.80*	*20.75*	*2.20*	*22.95*

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1989-90 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1989-90 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1990-91 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
17. जूट विकास निधि को/से अन्तरण	17. Transfer to/from Jute Development Fund	2852	-12.00	...	-12.00	-12.00	...	-12.00	-12.00	...	-12.00
		3601	-8.00	...	-8.00	-8.00	...	-8.00	-8.00	...	-8.00
18. ब्याज संबंधी आर्थिक सहायताएं	18. Interest subsidies										
18.01 राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम	18.01 National Textile Corporation	2852	...	167.10	167.10	...	211.50	211.50	...	230.00	230.00
18.02 बिन्नी एण्ड कम्पनी	18.02 Binny & Co.	2852	...	1.08	1.08	...	1.08	1.08	...	0.01	0.01
जोड़	*Total*		...	*168.18*	*168.18*	...	*212.58*	*212.58*	...	*230.01*	*230.01*
जोड़ - उपभोक्ता उद्योग	**Total-Consumer Industries**		**13.43**	**223.06**	**236.49**	**11.43**	**246.34**	**257.77**	**4.35**	**313.50**	**317.85**
नागरिक आपूर्तियां	***Civil Supplies***										
19. मिल निर्मित कंट्रोल के कपड़े पर आर्थिक सहायता	19. Subsidy on Mill-made Controlled Cloth	3456	...	27.40	27.40	...	10.00	10.00	...	10.00	10.00
20. सरकारी उद्यमों में आयोजना-भिन्न निवेश	20. Non-Plan Investments in Public Enterprises										
20.01 राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा निगम	20.01 National Textile Corporation	4860	...	1.50	1.50	...	1.50	1.50	...	1.50	1.50
20.02 जूट कम्पनी (राष्ट्रीयकरण) अधिनियम की धारा 25 (i) के अन्तर्गत अदायगी	20.02 Payment under Section 25(i) of Jute Companies (Nationalisation) Act	4860	...	0.20	0.20	...	0.20	0.20	...	0.20	0.20
जोड़	*Total*		...	*1.70*	*1.70*	...	*1.70*	*1.70*	...	*1.70*	*1.70*
21. सरकारी उद्यमों को आयोजना-भिन्न ऋण	21. Non-Plan loans to Public Enterprises										
21.01 उत्तरी-पूर्वी हथकरघा और हस्तशिल्प विकास निगम	21.01 North Eastern Handloom & Handicrafts Development Corporation	6851	...	0.30	0.30	...	0.30	0.30	...	0.30	0.30
21.02 राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा निगम	21.02 National Textile Corporation	6860	...	200.00	200.00	...	287.00	287.00	...	110.00	110.00
21.03 ब्रिटिश इंडिया निगम	21.03 British India Corporation	6860	...	2.00	2.00	...	2.00	2.00	...	2.00	2.00
21.04 राष्ट्रीय जूट विनिर्माण निगम	21.04 National Jute Manufactures Corporation	6860	...	45.00	45.00	...	45.00	45.00	...	45.00	45.00
21.05 एल्गिन मिल्स	21.05 Elgin Mills	6860	...	10.50	10.50	...	10.50	10.50	...	10.50	10.50
21.06 कानपुर कपड़ा मिल	21.06 Cawnpur Textile Mills	6860	...	5.00	5.00	...	5.00	5.00	...	5.00	5.00
21.07 बर्ड जूट एण्ड एक्सपोर्ट लिमिटेड	21.07 Bird Jute and Export Limited	6860	...	0.45	0.45	...	0.45	0.45	...	0.45	0.45
जोड़	*Total*		...	*263.25*	*263.25*	...	*350.25*	*350.25*	...	*173.25*	*173.25*
22. सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में श्रमिक पुनर्वास योजना का कार्यान्वयन	22. Implementation of Labour Rehabilitation Scheme in PSUs.										
22.01 राष्ट्रीय जूट विनिर्माण निगम	22.01 National Jute Manufactures Corporation	6860	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.05	6.05
22.02 ब्रिटिश इंडिया निगम	22.02 British India Corporation	6860	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.97	1.97
जोड़	*Total*		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*8.02*	*8.02*
23. सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में निवेश	23. Investments in Public Enterprises	4851	1.50	...	1.50	1.50	...	1.50	1.50	...	1.50
		4860	35.71	...	35.71	35.21	...	35.21	78.90	...	78.90
		6851	0.50	...	0.50	...	...	...	...	...	...
		6851	5.66	...	5.66	5.16	...	5.16	2.80	...	2.80
जोड़	*Total*		*43.37*	...	*43.37*	*41.87*	...	*41.87*	*83.20*	...	*83.20*
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***131.00***	***720.85***	***851.85***	***138.82***	***786.76***	***925.58***	***218.16***	***749.03***	***967.19***

ख. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	**B. Investment in Public Enterprises**	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
23.01 राष्ट्रीय हथकरघा विकास निगम	23.01 National Handloom Development Corporation	12851	2.00	...	2.00	1.50	...	1.50	1.50	...	1.50
23.02 राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा निगम	23.02 National Textile Corporation	12860	20.00	80.00	100.00	20.00	...	20.00	67.00	70.00	137.00
23.03 ब्रिटिश इंडिया निगम	23.03 British India Corporation	12860	12.00	...	12.00	11.50	...	11.50	10.00	...	10.00
23.04 राष्ट्रीय जूट विनिर्माण निगम	23.04 National Jute Manufactures Corporation	12860	3.71	1.00	4.71	3.71	1.00	4.71	1.90	3.32	5.22
23.05 राष्ट्रीय सहकारिता विकास निगम	23.05 National Cooperative Development Corporation	12851	5.66	...	5.66	5.16	...	5.16	2.80	1.20	4.00
जोड़	**Total**		**43.37**	**81.00**	**124.37**	**41.87**	**1.00**	**42.87**	**83.20**	**74.52**	**157.72**
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय	**C. Plan Outlay:-**										
1. ग्रामोद्योग और लघु उद्योग	1. Village and Small Industries	12851	81.86	...	81.86	92.18	...	92.18	134.91	...	134.91
2. उपभोक्ता उद्योग	2. Consumer Industries	12860	49.14	81.00	130.14	46.64	1.00	47.64	83.25	74.52	157.77
जोड़	**Total**		**131.00**	**81.00**	**212.00**	**138.82**	**1.00**	**139.82**	**218.16**	**74.52**	**292.68**

1. **सचिवालय :** इसमें वस्त्रोद्योग मंत्रालय के सचिवालय व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था है ।

ग्रामोद्योग और लघु उद्योग :

हथकरघा उद्योग :

2. **हथकरघा संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता :**

2.01. **हथकरघा कपड़ों पर विशेष छूट :** विशेष छूट की योजना के एक विकल्प के रूप में एक बाजार विकास सहायता योजना तैयार की गई है और दिनांक 1.4.89 से इसे कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है । इस योजना के अंतर्गत, संगठन के कार्य निष्पादन से संबद्ध हथकरघा क्षेत्र को सहायता प्रदान की जाती है । यह सहायता हथकरघा फेबरिकों, सिले-सिलाये वस्त्रों और पोशाकों के पिछले तीन वर्षों में हुए औसत कारोबार के 8 प्रतिशत के आधार पर अथवा संगठन द्वारा प्राप्त/प्राप्तव्य औसत छूट सहायता के आधार पर दी जाती है और इसमें केन्द्र और राज्य सरकारों का बराबर हिस्सा होता है ।

2.02. **जनता कपड़े पर आर्थिक सहायता :** सरकार की नीति के अन्तर्गत हथकरघा पर बने जनता कपड़े और मिल के बने कंट्रोल के कपड़े की मात्रा, जिस पर आर्थिक सहायता (सब्सिडी) दी जा रही है, 70 करोड़ वर्ग मीटर प्रति वर्ष होगी । निविष्टि लागत में वृद्धि हो जाने के कारण आर्थिक सहायता की दर 1.4.90 से 2.75 रुपए प्रति वर्ग मीटर से बढ़ाकर 3 रुपए प्रति वर्ग मीटर कर दी गई है । इस नीति में यह परिकल्पना भी की गई है कि कंट्रोल के कपड़े की योजना में हथकरघा क्षेत्र को उत्तरोत्तर अधिक हिस्सा दिया जाएगा । बजट अनुमान, 1990-91 में इसके लिए अतिरिक्त व्यवस्था की गई है ।

2.03. **अन्य :** इसमें अखिल भारतीय हथकरघा वस्त्र विपणन सहकारी संघ लि० के लिए आर्थिक सहायता शामिल है ।

3. **हथकरघा क्षेत्र में केन्द्र प्रायोजित योजनायें :** यहां की गई व्यवस्था हथकरघा के क्षेत्र में बहुत सी केन्द्र प्रायोजित योजनाओं, जैसे निर्यात उत्पादन परियोजनाओं/विकास परियोजनाओं, शीर्ष समितियों/हथकरघा निगमों को शेयर पूंजी सहायता, वर्क शेड, आवास, प्रसंस्करण सुविधाओं के निर्माण और प्रवर्तन तंत्र की स्थापना से संबंधित आवश्यकताओं के लिए हैं ।

4. **अन्य हथकरघा योजनाएं :** यह व्यवस्था प्रचार और प्रदर्शनी, सांख्यिकी, फैशन प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान, आदि जैसे कार्यक्रमों के लिए है ।

हस्तशिल्प उद्योग

5. **हस्तशिल्पों की केन्द्र-प्रायोजित योजनाएं :** इसमें हस्तशिल्प समितियों के लिए प्रबन्धकीय आर्थिक सहायता देने और हस्तशिल्पियों के लिए प्राथमिक सहकारी समितियों की स्थापना के लिए ऋण देने की योजनाएं शामिल हैं।

6. **अन्य हस्तशिल्प योजनाएं :** इसमें कालीन बनाने की कला, धातु के बर्तन आदि जैसी विभिन्न प्रमुख कलाओं के प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने, विपणन सेवा विस्तार, प्रदर्शनी, संग्रहालयों और प्रचार की योजनाएं, राज्य हस्तशिल्प निगमों और शीर्ष सहकारी समितियों को सहायता देना शामिल है ।

7. **केन्द्रीय रेशम बोर्ड :** केन्द्रीय रेशम बोर्ड का गठन रेशम उद्योग के विकास कार्य का समन्वय करने के लिए केन्द्रीय रेशम अधिनियम, 1948 के अन्तर्गत किया गया था । बोर्ड की मुख्य योजनाओं में उत्तर -पूर्वी क्षेत्र में मुगा बीज विकास परियोजना, पश्चिम बंगाल में रेशम कीट पालन का व्यापक विकास, राष्ट्रीय रेशम कृषि बीज परियोजना, मूल बीजों का गुणन तथा प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र और कीमत स्थिरीकरण योजनाएं शामिल हैं ।

8. **अन्य रेशम-उद्योग योजनाएं :** इनमें रेशम और कला-रेशम मिल अनुसंधान संघ को दिए जाने वाले अनुदान शामिल हैं ।

विद्युत चालित करघा उद्योग

9. **अन्य विद्युत चालित करघा योजनाएं :** इनमें विद्युत चालित करघों के लिए तकनीकी सेवा केन्द्र शामिल हैं ।

1. **Secretariat :** Provides for Secretariat expenditure of the Ministry of Textiles.

VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES:

Handloom Industries :

2. **Handloom subsidy :**

2.01. **Special rebate on handloom cloth :** A Market Devlopment Assistance Scheme has been formulated and being implemented from 1.4.89 as an alternative to Special rebate scheme. Under this scheme, assistance is provided to handloom sector linked with performance of the organisation. The asistance is on the basis of 8% of the average turnover of the handloom fabrics, made-ups and garments for the past 3 years or on the basis of average rebate assistance received/receivable by the organisation and shared equally by the State and Central Govt.

2.02. **Subsidy on Janata Cloth :** Under the Government's policy, the quantum of handloom janata cloth and mill made controlled cloth on which subsidy is being paid will be 700 million sq. metres per year. Due to increase in input cost the rate of subsidy has been increased from Rs.2.75 per sq. mtrs. to Rs.3 per sq. mtrs. w.e.f. 1.4.90. The policy also envisages that the handloom sector will be given a progressively increasing share in the controlled cloth scheme. Additional provision has been made in B.E. 1990-91.

2.03. **Others :** Include provision for subsidy to All India Handloom Fabrics Marketing Cooperative Society Ltd.,etc.

3. **Centrally Sponsored Schemes in Handlooms :** The provision here covers the requirement in respect of a number of Centrally sponsored schemes in the handloom sector like export production projects/development projects, share capital assistance for the Apex societies/Handloom corporations, workshed, housing, creation of processing facilities, setting up of Enforcement Machinery, etc.

4. **Other Handloom Schemes :** The provision is for programmes like publicity and exhibition, statistics, Institute of Fashion Technology, etc.

Handicraft Industries

5. **Centrally sponsored schemes in Handicrafts :** Include schemes for managerial subsidy for handicrafts societies and loans for setting up of primary co-operative societies for handicrafts workers.

6. **Other Handicrafts Schemes :** Include schemes for training in various major crafts like carpet art, metal wares, etc., marketing service extension, exhibitions, museums and publicity; assistance to State Handicrafts Corporations and Apex Co-operative Societies.

7. **Central Silk Board :** Central Silk Board was constituted under Central Silk Act, 1948 to coordinate the development of silk industry. Major schemes of the Board include Muga seed development project in North eastern region, intensive development of sericulture in West Bengal, National silk worm seed project, basic seed multiplication and training centres and price stabilisation scheme.

8. **Other Sericulture Schemes :** Include grants to Silk and Art Silk Mills Research Association.

Powerloom Industries

9. **Other Powerloom Schemes :** Include technical service centres for powerlooms.

उपभोक्ता उद्योग

10. **जूट/कपास के लिए कीमत समर्थन संबंधी कार्य :** इसमें भारतीय जूट निगम और भारतीय कपास निगम को उनकी कीमत समर्थन कार्यों के कारण हुई हानियों की प्रतिपूर्ति करने के लिए व्यवस्था है ।

11 **कपड़े/जूट पर उपकर के संग्रह के एवज में अदायगियां :** इसके अन्तर्गत वस्त्रोद्योग समिति द्वारा संग्रह किए गए उपकर में से समिति को अदायगी करने की व्यवस्था की गई है ताकि समिति निर्यात के लिए निर्धारित वस्त्रों और वस्त्र निर्माण मशीनरी का निरीक्षण जहाज में लदान से पहले कर सके । इसमें जूट पर उपकर के संग्रह के एवज में जूट से बनी वस्तुओं संबंधी विकास परिषद को अदायगी करने के लिए भी व्यवस्था की गई है ।

12. **वस्त्र आयुक्त :** वस्त्र आयुक्त, वस्त्रोद्योग के विकास की देखभाल करता है और इसमें वस्त्रोद्योग के सभी पहलू जैसे कि लक्ष्य, उत्पादन, नई/अतिरिक्त क्षमता के लिए लाइसेंस प्रदान करना, विभिन्न मिलों को कपास का आवंटन, वस्त्रों, कच्चे माल की पूर्ति और वितरण, मशीनरी का आयात, वस्त्रों का निर्यात, कीमतों की मानिटरिंग आदि शामिल है ।

13. **वस्त्रोद्योग के विकास के लिए अन्य कार्यक्रम :** इसके अन्तर्गत मुख्यतः वस्त्र अनुसंधान संघों को अनुदान देने की व्यवस्था है ।

13.01. **वस्त्र निर्यात संवर्धन के लिए अनुदान :** इसमें वस्त्र निर्यात संवर्धन निधि में अनुदान देने की व्यवस्था है । चूंकि यह योजना न्यायनिर्णयनाधीन है इसलिए 1990-91 के बजट अनुमानों में मामूली व्यवस्था की गई है ।

13.02. **राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम को अनुदान :** इसमें स्वैच्छिक सेवानिवृत्ति योजना के कार्यान्वियन के लिए राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम को अनुदान देने की व्यवस्था है ।

14. **वस्त्र निर्यात संवर्धन निधि को/से अन्तरण :** इसका संबंध वस्त्र निर्यात से संबंधित नवीनतम नीति के परिप्रेक्ष्य में लिए गए निर्णय के अनुसरण में गठित वस्त्र निर्यात संवर्धन निधि की आवश्यकताओं से है । चूंकि यह योजना न्यायनिर्णयनाधीन है, इसलिए 1990-91 के बजट अनुमानों में कोई व्यवस्था नही की गई है ।

15. **जूट आयुक्त :** जूट आयुक्त, भारत में जूट उद्योग के विकास और जूट मिल संबंधी मशीनरी के विकास की देखभाल करता है । यह, जूट वस्त्र (नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1956 और जूट (लाइसेसिंग और नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1961 को भी प्रशासित करता है ।

16. **जूट के विकास के लिए अन्य कार्यक्रम :** इसके अन्तर्गत मुख्यतः भारतीय जूट उद्योग अनुसंधान संघ को अनुदान देने और अधिग्रहीत/राष्ट्रीयकृत जूट कम्पनियों के सम्बन्ध में अदायगियां करने के लिए व्यवस्था है । इसमें जूट कार्यक्रमों के वित्तपोषण के लिये जूट विशेष विकास निधि से की जाने वाली व्यवस्था भी सम्मिलित है ।

17. **जूट विकास निधि को/से अन्तरण :** इसका संबंध विशेष जूट विकास निधि के अंतर्गत चलाए जाने वाले कार्यक्रमों के लिए जमा खाते से दी जाने वाली आवश्यक निधि से है ।

18. **ब्याज संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता :** इसके अंतर्गत राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम और बिन्नी एण्ड कं० को ब्याज संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता दी जाती है ।

नागरिक पूर्ति :

19. **मिल के बने कंट्रोल के कपड़े पर आर्थिक सहायता :** आर्थिक सहायता की स्कीम का ब्यौरा ऊपर दिया गया है ।

20. **सरकारी उद्यमों में आयोजना-भिन्न निवेश :** इसमें रूग्ण वस्त्र उपक्रम (राष्ट्रीयकरण) अधिनियम, 1974 की धारा 27 (1), वस्त्र उपक्रम (प्रबन्ध अधिग्रहण) अधिनियम, 1983 की धारा 5 (1) के अन्तर्गत अदायगी और जूट कंपनी (राष्ट्रीयकरण) अधिनियम की धारा 25(i) के अंतर्गत अदायगी शामिल है ।

21. **सरकारी उद्यमों को आयोजना-भिन्न ऋण :** इसमें नकद हानियों को पूरा करने और कार्यचालन पूंजी संबंधी आवश्यकताओं के लिए व्यवस्था की

CONSUMER INDUSTRIES

10. **Price Support Operations for Jute/Cotton :** Provision is for reimbursement of losses incurred by the Jute Corporation of India and Cotton Corporation of India in their price support operations.

11. **Payments against Cess Collections on Textiles/Jute :** Provide for payment to Textiles committee from out of the cess collected by the committee for enabling it to undertake preshipment inspection of textiles and textile machinery meant for export and payment to Development Council for Jute Manufactures against collection of cess on Jute.

12. **Textile Commissioner :** Textile Commissioner looks after the development of textile industry including all aspects of textile industry targets, production, licensing new/additional capacity, allocation of cotton to various mills, supply and distribution of textiles, raw materials, import of machinery, export of textiles monitoring price etc.

13. **Other programmes for development of textiles :** Provides mainly for grants to various textile research associations.

13.01. **Grants for Textile Export Promotion** : Provides for grant to the Textile Export Promotion fund. Since the scheme is under adjudication, a nominal provision made in B.E. 1990-91.

13.02. **Grants to National Textile Corporation :** Provides grants to N.T.C. for implementation of voluntary retirement scheme.

14. **Transfer to/from Textile Export Promotion Fund :** This relates to the requirements in connection with the Textile Export Promotion Fund set up pursuant to decisions taken in the context of the latest policy on textile exports. As the scheme is under adjudication no provision has been made in B.E. 1990-91.

15. **Jute Commissioner :** Jute Commissioner looks after the development of jute industry in India and development of jute mill machinery. He also administers the Jute Textile(control) order, 1956 and the Jute (Licensing and Control) order, 1961.

16. **Other programmes for development of jute :** Provides mainly for grants to Indian Jute Industry Research Association and payments in respect of Jute companies acquired/nationalised. Also includes provision from Jute Special Development Fund for financing Jute programmes.

17. **Transfer to/from Jute Development Fund:-** This relates to the amounts required for the programmes under the Special Jute Development Fund, from the Deposit account.

18. **Interest subsidies:-** are provided to National Textile Corporation, and Binny & Co.

CIVIL SUPPLIES

19. **Subsidy on Mill-made Controlled Cloth:-** The details of the subsidy scheme have been given above.

20. **Non-Plan Investments in Public Enterprises:-** Include payment under sections 27(1) of the Sick Textile Undertaking (Nationalisation) Act, 1974, section 5(1) of Textile Undertaking (Taking over of Management) Act, 1983 and payment under section 25 (i) of Jute Companies (Nationalisation) Act.

21. **Non - Plan loans to Public Enterprises :-** To meet cash losses and provide working capital requirements. Higher

गई है । वर्ष 1989-90 के संशोधित अनुमानों में वृद्धि राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा निगम की पिछली नकद हानियों को निबटाने के लिए है ।

22. **श्रमिक पुनर्वास योजना का कार्यान्वयन :** राष्ट्रीय जूट निगम और ब्रिटिश इंडिया निगम को श्रमिक अभिनवीकरण/स्वैच्छिक सेवा-निवृत्ति योजनाओं के लिए 8.02 करोड़ रुपए की आयोजना-भिन्न व्यवस्था की गई है ।

23. **सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश :** इसमें सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों को उनकी नई और चल रही योजनाओं की आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिए इक्विटी और ऋण की व्यवस्था की गई है । इन उद्यमों को दिए जाने वाले बजट समर्थन का इक्विटी और ऋणवार ब्यौरा तथा आन्तरिक और बजट बाहुय संसाधनों का ब्यौरा व्यय बजट खण्ड । में दिया गया है ।

23.01 **राष्ट्रीय हथकरघा विकास निगम :** राष्ट्रीय हथकरघा विकास निगम को राज्य हथकरघा सोसायटियों के प्रयास को अनुपूरित करके और अन्य एजेंसियों आदि के विपणन प्रयासों में वृद्धि करके हथकरघा बुनकरों को सूत (यार्न), रंग और अन्य निविष्टियां मुहैय्या कराने का दायित्व सौंपा गया है ।

23.02 **राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम :** राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम की स्थापना सरकार द्वारा अपने हाथ मे ली गई रूग्ण मिलों के कार्यों के प्रबन्ध के लिए की गई थी । आजकल निगम 125 मिलों का संचालन कर रहा है, जिनकी स्थापित क्षमता 412 करोड़ तकलियां और 60451 करघे है । रूग्ण मिलों को कार्यक्षम बनाने के लिए उनके आधुनिकीकरण और विस्तार के लिए भी विभिन्न योजनाओं को क्रियान्वित किया जा रहा है ।

23.03 **ब्रिटिश इंडिया कारपोरेशन :** ब्रिटिश इंडिया कारपोरेशन की दो ऊनी मिलें, अर्थात् कानपुर वुलन मिल्स, कानपुर और न्यू एगटन वूलन मिल्स धारीवाल है ।

23.04 **राष्ट्रीय जूट विनिर्माता निगम :** इसकी स्थापना 6 राष्ट्रीयकृत जूट मिलों को चलाने के लिए की गई थी । इन मिलों के नवीकरण और आधुनिकीकरण का कार्य भी आरंभ किया गया है ।

23.05 **राष्ट्रीय सहकारिता विकास निगम (एन.सी.डी.सी.) :** एन.सी.डी.सी. को ऋण इसलिए दिया जाता है ताकि वह वीवर्स कोआपरेटिव स्पिनिंग मिल की शेयर पूंजी में हिस्सा लेने के लिए राज्य सरकारों को पुनः ऋण दे सके ।

RE 1989-90 is for clearing past cash losses of National Textile Corporation.

22. **Implementation of Labour Rehabilitation Scheme :** Non-Plan loan of Rs.8.02 crores has been provided to National Jute Corporation and British India Corporation for labour rationalisation/ voluntary retirement Schemes.

23. **Investments in Public Enterprises :** Provides for equity and loans to Public Sector Enterprises to meet their new and continuing schemes. The equity and loan-wise break-up of the budget support to these enterprises, and the I.E.B.R., are given in the Expenditure Budget Vol. I.

23.01 **National Handloom Development Corporation:** National Handloom Development Corporation has been entrusted with the task of supplying yarn, dyes and other inputs to handloom workers by supplementing the efforts of State Handloom Societies, augmenting the marketing efforts of other agencies etc.

23.02 **National Textile Corporation:** National Textile Corporation was set up to manage affairs of the sick textiles mills taken over by the Government. The corporation presently runs 124 mills with an installed capacity of 4.12 million spindles and 60451 looms. Various schemes for modernisation and expansion of the sick mills to make them viable concerns are also being implemented.

23.03 **British India Corporation:** British India Corporation owns two woollen mills, namely Cawnpur Woollen Mills, Kanpur and New Egetton Woollen Mills, Dhariwal.

23.04 **National Jute Manufactures Corporation:** National Jute Manufactures Corporation was set up to run the six nationalised jute mills. Schemes for modernisation and renovation of these mills have also been taken up.

23.05 **National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC):-** Loan to NCDC is for relending to the State Governments for participation in the share capital of Weavers' Cooperative spinning mills.

पर्यटन मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF TOURISM

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.74

पर्यटन मंत्रालय Ministry of Tourism

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1989-90 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1989-90 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1990-91 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		39.95	9.00	48.95	39.36	10.34	49.70	46.58	13.84	60.42
पूंजी	*Capital*		*18.05*	...	*18.05*	*18.05*	...	*18.05*	*20.92*	...	*20.92*
जोड़	**Total**		**58.00**	**9.00**	**67.00**	**57.41**	**10.34**	**67.75**	**67.50**	**13.84**	**81.34**
1. सचिवालय आर्थिक सेवाएं पर्यटन	1. Secretariat-Economic Services Tourism	3451	...	...	...	...	0.06	0.06	...	0.08	0.08
2. महानिदेशक, पर्यटन -निदेशन तथा प्रशासन	2. Director General Tourism - Direction & Administration	3452	0.57	3.80	4.37	0.54	4.36	4.90	0.60	4.37	4.97
3. पर्यटक सूचना और प्रचार	3. Tourist Information & Publicity										
3.01 प्रत्यक्ष व्यय	3.01. Direct Expenditure	3452	7.80	0.10	7.90	8.15	0.11	8.26	10.53	0.15	10.68
3.02 एअर इंडिया को अदायगी	3.02. Payment to Air India	3452	20.55	4.35	24.90	21.75	4.42	26.17	24.00	4.48	28.48
जोड़		*Total*	*28.35*	*4.45*	*32.80*	*29.90*	*4.53*	*34.43*	*34.53*	*4.63*	*39.16*
4. पर्यटक -आधारभूत संस्थान	4. Tourist Infrastructure	5452	8.87	...	8.87	9.25	...	9.25	14.24	...	14.24
जोड़		*Total*	*8.87*	...	*8.87*	*9.25*	...	*9.25*	*14.24*	...	*14.24*
5. प्रशिक्षण	5. Training	3452	9.39	0.65	10.04	7.59	0.30	7.89	8.83	4.65	13.48
		7452	0.10	...	0.10	0.11	...	0.11	0.10	...	0.10
जोड़		*Total*	*9.49*	*0.65*	*10.14*	*7.70*	*0.30*	*8.00*	*8.93*	*4.65*	*13.58*
6. अन्य व्यय	6. Other expenditure	3452	1.64	0.10	1.74	1.33	1.09	2.42	2.62	0.11	2.73
		5452	4.07	...	4.07	3.69	...	3.69	6.58	...	6.58
		7452	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़		*Total*	*5.71*	*0.10*	*5.81*	*5.02*	*1.09*	*6.11*	*9.20*	*0.11*	*9.31*
7. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश-	7. Investment in Public Enterprises	5452	2.51	...	2.51	2.50	...	2.50	...	...	...
		7452	2.50	...	2.50	2.50	...	2.50	...	...	...
जोड़		*Total*	*5.01*	...	*5.01*	*5.00*	...	*5.00*	...	...	...
जोड़- पर्यटन	**Total-Tourism**		**58.00**	**9.00**	**67.00**	**57.41**	**10.28**	**67.69**	**67.50**	**13.76**	**81.26**
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***58.00***	***9.00***	***67.00***	***57.41***	***10.34***	***67.75***	***67.50***	***13.84***	***81.34***
ख. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	**B. Investment in Public Enterprises**	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total
8.01 भारतीय पर्यटन विकास निगम	9.01 India Tourism Development Corporation	13452	5.00	11.00	16.00	5.00	11.00	16.00	...	15.50	15.50
8.02 पर्यटन वित्त निगम	9.02 Tourism Finance Corporation	13452	0.01	...	0.01	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़		*Total*	*5.01*	*11.00*	*16.01*	*5.00*	*11.00*	*16.00*	...	*15.50*	*15.50*
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय *	**C. Plan Outlay*:-**										
1. सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं - पर्यटन	1. General Economic Services -Tourism	13452	58.00	11.00	69.00	57.41	11.00	68.41	67.50	15.50	83.00

1. इसमें पर्यटन मंत्रालय के सचिवालय के लिए व्यय की व्यवस्था की जाती है ।

2. यह व्यवस्था पर्यटन महानिदेशालय के मुख्यालय की स्थापना के व्यय के लिए और इसके अंतर्गत क्षेत्रीय तथा अन्य कार्यालयों के व्यय के लिए है जिनमें विदेशों में स्थित पर्यटन संवर्धन कार्यालय भी शामिल हैं । इनकी मुख्य गतिविधियों में पर्यटन संबंधी जानकारी देने की व्यवस्था करने के साथ-साथ पर्यटन संबंधी आधारभूत सामग्री का विकास करना, यात्रा व्यवसाय से संबद्ध विभिन्न सुविधाओं, जैसे कि होटलों, यात्रा अभिकर्ताओं, वन्यजीवन विषयक उपस्कर प्रदाताओं तथा मार्गदर्शकों आदि जैसे माध्यमों का विनियमन करना है।

3. भारत की छवि, इलेक्ट्रानिकी माध्यम तथा छपाई माध्यम दोनों ही प्रकार के विज्ञापनों अभियानों, पर्यटक साहित्य, चलचित्रों तथा सांस्कृतिक प्रदर्शनों आदि के माध्यम से प्रस्तुत की जाती है । इस वर्ष चयनात्मक आधार पर आधारभूत पर्यटक सुविधाओं का विकास करने, घरेलू पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देने तथा समुद्रपारीय प्रचार कार्यक्रम शुरु करने पर जोर दिया गया, अर्थात् प्रदर्शनियों तथा महोत्सवों में बाकायदा भाग लेने के नियमित कार्यक्रमों, भारत संध्याओं/गोष्ठियों, विशेष रुचि की यात्राओं, चार्टर्ड उड़ानों, अवकाश तथा फुरसत के समय की यात्राओं आदि में शामिल होने की कार्रवाइयों और पुस्तिकाओं, चलचित्रों तथा फोटोग्राफ आदि जैसी प्रचार सामग्री के उत्पादन के कार्यों को शुरु किया गया है । इस योजना के अधीन विदेशों में जो प्रचार कार्यक्रम सम्पन्न किया जाता है, वह एयर इंडिया के साथ ठोस सहयोग करके किया जाता है और समुद्रपारीय प्रचार पर होने वाला व्यय मंत्रालय और एयर इंडिया के बीच, संयुक्त राज्य

1. Provision is for expenditure on secretariat of the Ministry of Tourism.

2. The provision is for expenditure of headquarters establishment of the Directorate General of Tourism and the regional and other offices under it, including tourism promotion offices abroad. Their main activities relate to dissemination of tourist information, development of tourist infrastructural facilities, regulation of various segments of travel trade such as hotels, travel agents, wildlife outfitters, guides etc.

3. India's image is projected through advertisement campaigns,both in the electronic media and print media tourist literature, films, cultural presentations etc. The emphasis during the year was on the development of infrastructure facilities on a selective basis, promotion of domestic tourism and on overseas publicity programme like participation in fairs and festivals, India evenings/ seminars, special interest tours, charter flights, holiday and leisure tours, etc. and production of publicity materials like brochures, films, photographs, etc. The publicity programme abroad is done in close cooperation with the Air India and the expenditure on overseas publicity is shared between the Ministry and Air India in the proportion of 4:1 in the case of Operation USA, U.K. and Europe and 5:1 in the

अमेरिका, यूनाइटेड किंगडम तथा यूरोप के मामले में 4 : 1 के अनुपात में और पूर्वी एशिया, पश्चिमी एशिया तथा आस्ट्रेलिया-एशिया के संबंध में 5 : 1 के अनुपात में वहन किया जाता है ।

4. यह व्यवस्था पर्यटन योग्य स्थलों का विकास करने, यात्री निवास, पर्यटन केन्द्रों के आधारभूत ढांचे की व्यवस्था करने और चुने हुए केन्द्रों में पर्यटकों के परिवहन के लिए प्रबन्ध करने और पूरक स्थान उपलब्ध कराने आदि कार्यों पर होने वाले पूंजीगत व्यय को पूरा करने के लिए की गई है ।

5. इसमें होटल प्रबंध, आहार प्रदान प्रौद्योगिकी तथा अनुप्रयुक्त पोषाहार संस्थानों और आहार व्यवस्थापक संस्थानों के लिए होटल और आहार-प्रदाता संस्थानों में प्रबंधकीय, आहार-प्रदाता तथा पाक-विज्ञान स्तरों पर जन शक्ति की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है । इसमें पर्यटन विकास पर पाठ्यक्रम आयोजित करने के लिए भारतीय पर्यटन और यात्रा प्रबंध संस्थान को दिया जाने वाला सहायता-अनुदान भी शामिल है ।

6. इसमें सांस्कृतिक पर्यटन, वन्य जीवन पर्यटन, वन में लॉजों का निर्माण, समुद्री किनारों (बीच) का विकास, जिसमें गोल्फ कोर्स, स्मारकों की परिप्रदीप्ति (फ्लड लाइटिंग), ध्वनि एवं प्रकाश प्रदर्शनियां आदि शामिल हैं, के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है । इसमें देश के धार्मिक तथा तीर्थ-स्थानों पर धर्मशालाओं ओर सरायों आदि के निर्माण के लिए भारतीय यात्री आवास विकास समिति को सहायता प्रदान करना और होटलों का निर्माण करने के लिए होटल कम्पनियों को भारतीय औद्योगिक वित्त निगम द्वारा दिए गए उधारों पर निगम को ब्याज संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता देना भी शामिल है।

7. संशोधित अनुमानों में की गई व्यवस्था 1989-90 में भारतीय पर्यटन विकास निगम के आयोजना-परिव्यय के बजटीय समर्थन को दर्शाती है । यह निगम 15.50 करोड़ रुपए की अनुमानित आयोजना परिव्यय की राशि अपने आन्तरिक और बजटबाह्य संसाधनों से वर्ष 1990-91 में प्राप्त करेगा ।

case of operation East Asia, West Asia and Austral-asia.

4.The provision is for meeting capital expenditure on resorts development, Yatri Niwas, Infrastructural development of tourism centres supplementary accommodation and tourist transport at selected centres.

5. Provision has been made for grants-in-aid to the Institutes of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition and the Foodcrafts Institutes for meeting the manpower requirements at management, catering and crafts levels in hotel and catering establishments. This also includes grant-in-aid to the Indian Institute of Tourism and Travel Management for conducting courses on tourism development.

6. The provision covers expenditure on cultural tourism, wild life tourism, construction of forest lodges, development of beach tourism, flood lighting of monuments, sound and light shows, etc. This also includes grant assistance to Bhartiya Yatri Avas Vikas Samiti for construction of dharamshalas, sarais, etc. at religious and pilgrim centres in the country and interest subsidy to IFCI on loans advanced by it to hotel companies for construction of hotels.

7. The provision in the Revised estimates represents budgetary support to the Plan outlay of ITDC in 1989-90. the Corporation will meet its Plan outlay in 1990-91, estimated at Rs. 15.50 crores, from internal and extra budgetary resources.

शहरी विकास मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.75

शहरी विकास और आवास Urban Development and Housing

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार हैः
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1989-90 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1989-90 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1990-91 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		11.23	89.27	100.50	160.84	100.92	261.76	182.60	108.36	290.96
पूंजी	*Capital*		*78.72*	*58.80*	*137.52*	*74.81*	*63.37*	*138.18*	*91.32*	*69.19*	*160.51*
जोड़	**Total**		**89.95**	**148.07**	**238.02**	**235.65**	**164.29**	**399.94**	**273.92**	**177.55**	**451.47**
1. सचिवालय-सामान्य सेवाएं	1. Secretariat - General Services	2052	...	3.70	3.70	...	3.80	3.80	0.30	4.00	4.30
शहरी विकास	**Urban Development**										
2. नगर एवं ग्राम आयोजना संगठन	2. Town & Country Planning Organisation	2217	...	1.08	1.08	...	1.09	1.09	...	1.17	1.17
3. राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र	3. National Capital Region	2217	...	0.27	0.27	...	0.27	0.27	...	0.30	0.30
		4217	8.00	...	8.00	7.60	...	7.60	10.00	...	10.00
जोड़		*Total*	*8.00*	*0.27*	*8.27*	*7.60*	*0.27*	*7.87*	*10.00*	*0.30*	*10.30*
4. राज्य राजधानी क्षेत्रों का विकास	*4. Development of State Capital Regions*										
4.01 वृहद बम्बई विकास योजना	4.01 Greater Bombay Development Scheme	3601	...	30.00	30.00	...	28.50	28.50	...	21.50	21.50
5. छोटे और मध्यम नगरों का समेकित विकास	5. Integrated Development of Small & Medium Towns	2217	0.25	...	0.25	0.24	...	0.24	2.00	...	2.00
		7601	15.50	...	15.50	14.72	...	14.72	19.00	...	19.00
		7602	0.25	...	0.25	0.24	...	0.24	4.00	...	4.00
जोड़		*Total*	*16.00*	...	*16.00*	*15.20*	...	*15.20*	*25.00*	...	*25.00*
6. शहरी परिवहन सहायता निधि	6. Urban Transport Consortium Fund	2217	0.50	...	0.50	0.45	...	0.45	1.80	...	1.80
		7601	1.40	...	1.40	0.54	...	0.54	0.10	...	0.10
		7602	0.10	...	0.10	0.01	...	0.01	0.10	...	0.10
जोड़		*Total*	*2.00*	...	*2.00*	*1.00*	...	*1.00*	*2.00*	...	*2.00*
7. अन्य शहरी विकास योजनाएं	7. Other Urban Development Schemes	2217	0.72	1.17	1.89	0.61	2.71	3.32	1.00	1.21	2.21
		3601	1.00	...	1.00	0.80	...	0.80	23.00	...	23.00
		3602	0.18	...	0.18	0.14	...	0.14	0.85	...	0.85
जोड़		*Total*	*1.90*	*1.17*	*3.07*	*1.55*	*2.71*	*4.26*	*24.85*	*1.21*	*26.06*
आवास	**Housing**										
8. राष्ट्रीय भवन संगठन	8. National Buildings Organization	2216	0.80	0.50	1.30	1.77	0.53	2.30	1.30	0.57	1.87
9. सम्पदा निदेशालय	9. Directorate of Estates	2216	...	12.26	12.26	...	13.95	13.95	...	17.00	17.00
10. सरकारी रिहायशी इमारतें	*10. Govt Residential Buildings*										
10.01 निर्माण	10.01 Construction										
शहरी विकास	Urban Development	4216	17.00	4.36	21.36	18.71	2.64	21.35	22.00	10.48	32.48
राष्ट्रपति एस्टेट	President Estates	4216	...	1.73	1.73	...	1.35	1.35	...	1.67	1.67
शिक्षा	Education	4216	0.10	...	0.10	...	...	...	...	...	...
कला और संस्कृति	Art and Culture	4216	0.82	0.07	0.89	0.10	0.07	0.17	...	...	...
चिकित्सा और लोक स्वास्थ्य	Medical and Public Health	4216	0.40	0.26	0.66	0.38	0.26	0.64	3.81	...	3.81
श्रम और रोजगार	Labour & Employment	4216	1.48	0.19	1.67	0.72	0.19	0.91	...	...	...
पशु-पालन	Animal Husbandry	4216	0.26	...	0.26	0.20	...	0.20	0.35	...	0.35
डेरी विकास	Dairy Development	4216	0.08	...	0.08	0.05	...	0.05	0.08	...	0.08
वानिकी तथा वन्य जीवन	Forestry and Wild Life	4216	...	0.03	0.03	...	0.03	0.03	0.05	...	0.05
खानें	Mines	4216	0.89	...	0.89	0.84	...	0.84	0.06	...	0.06
गैर-परम्परागत ऊर्जा स्रोत	Non-Conventional Energy Sources	4216	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.30	...	0.30
औद्योगिक विकास	Industrial Development	4216	0.20	...	0.20	0.19	...	0.19	0.25	...	0.25
अन्य संचार सेवाएं	Other Communication Services	4216	...	...	...	0.28	...	0.28	0.31	...	0.31
विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी	Science and Technology	4216	0.50	2.50	3.00	0.13	2.60	2.73	...	...	...
भारतीय सर्वेक्षण	Survey of India	4216	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.65	...	0.65
भारतीय मौसम विभाग	Indian Meteorological Department	4216	0.67	...	0.67	0.64	0.14	0.78	0.75	...	0.75
पारिस्थितिकी और पर्यावरण	Ecology & Environment	4216	0.02	...	0.02	0.01	...	0.01	...	...	...
पूर्ति-अन्य वैज्ञानिक सेवाएं	Supply - Other Scientific Services	4216	0.13	...	0.13	0.08	...	0.08	0.01	...	0.01
कृषि	Agriculture	4216	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.04	0.04	...	...	...
लेखा परीक्षा	Audit	4216	...	4.90	4.90	...	4.90	4.90	...	4.41	4.41
विदेश विभाग	External Affairs	4216	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.10	0.10
वित्त	Finance	4216	...	21.70	21.70	...	23.48	23.48	...	21.59	21.59
गृह मंत्रालय	Home Affairs	4216	...	1.70	1.70	...	1.36	1.36	...	1.00	1.00
लोक सभा/राज्य सभा	Lok Sabha / Rajya Sabha	4216	...	0.02	0.02	...	0.02	0.02	...	...	...
कार्मिक तथा प्रशिक्षण	Personnel & Training	4216	...	0.15	0.15	...	0.20	0.20	...	0.25	0.25
लेखन सामग्री और मुद्रण	Stationery & Printing	4216	...	0.13	0.13	...	0.13	0.13	...	0.19	0.19
जोड़		*Total*	*22.55*	*37.80*	*60.35*	*22.33*	*37.42*	*59.75*	*28.62*	*39.69*	*68.31*
10.02 बड़े और लघु निर्माण कार्य	10.02 Major & Minor Works	2216	...	2.79	2.79	...	2.59	2.59	...	2.93	2.93
10.03 अनुरक्षण और मरम्मत	10.03 Maintenance & Repairs	2216	...	36.37	36.37	...	46.32	46.32	...	58.45	58.45

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1989-90 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1989-90 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1990-91 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
10.04 अन्य मदें	10.04 Other items	2216	...	1.02	1.02	...	1.03	1.03	...	1.10	1.10
जोड़-सरकारी रिहायशी इमारतें	**Total Govt. Residential Buildings**		**22.55**	**77.98**	**100.53**	**22.33**	**87.36**	**109.69**	**28.62**	**102.17**	**130.79**
11. अन्य आवासीय योजनाएं	11. Other Housing Schemes	2216	2.70	0.11	2.81	0.97	0.13	1.10	7.20	0.13	7.33
		3601	3.20	...	3.20	2.04	...	2.04	1.32	...	1.32
		3602	...	...	...	..	...	...	0.50	...	0.50
		4216	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.50	...	2.50
जोड़		*Total*	*5.90*	*0.11*	*6.01*	*3.01*	*0.13*	*3.14*	*11.52*	*0.13*	*11.65*
12. जवाहर रोजगार योजना	12. Nehru Rozgar Yojana	2052	...	...	...	0.20	...	0.20	0.20	...	0.20
		3475	...	...	...	147.80	...	147.80	114.50	...	114.50
		3601	...	...	...	2.00	...	2.00	5.00	...	5.00
		3602	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.30	...	0.30
जोड़		*Total*	...	...	...	*150.00*	...	*150.00*	*120.00*	...	*120.00*
जल पूर्ति तथा सफाई	**Water Supply and Sanitation**										
13. नगर जल पूर्ति तथा निकासी	13. Urban Water Supply & Sewerage	2215	1.88	...	1.88	3.80	...	3.80	22.37	...	22.37
		3601	...	...	...	0.01	...	0.01	0.95	...	0.95
		3602	...	...	...	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01
जोड़		*Total*	*1.88*	...	*1.88*	*3.82*	...	*3.82*	*23.33*	...	*23.33*
14. सरकारी उद्यमों को आयोजना-भिन्न ऋण	*14. Non-plan loans to Public Enterprises*										
14.01 आवास और नगर विकास निगम	14.01 Housing & Urban Development Corporation	6216	...	20.00	20.00	...	15.00	15.00	...	15.00	15.00
14.02 हिन्दुस्तान प्रीफेब लि.	14.02 Hindustan Pre-fab Ltd.	6216	...	1.00	1.00	...	0.95	0.95	...	1.00	1.00
14.03 आवासीय विकास वित्त निगम	14.03 Housing Development Finance Corporation	6216	...	...	...	...	10.00	10.00	...	13.50	13.50
जोड़		*Total*	...	*21.00*	*21.00*	...	*25.95*	*25.95*	...	*29.50*	*29.50*
15. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	15. Investment in Public Enterprises	4215	1.50	...	1.50	1.50	...	1.50	2.00	...	2.00
		4216	20.95	...	20.95	19.68	...	19.68	21.00	...	21.00
		4217	3.00	...	3.00	3.00	...	3.00	2.00	...	2.00
		6215	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.00	...	2.00
		6216	5.47	...	5.47	5.19	...	5.19	...	...	...
जोड़		*Total*	*30.92*	...	*30.92*	*29.37*	...	*29.37*	*27.00*	...	*27.00*
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***89.95***	***148.07***	***238.02***	***235.65***	***164.29***	***399.94***	***273.92***	***177.55***	***451.47***

		विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
ख. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	**B. Investment in Public Enterprises**										
15.01 आवास और नगर विकास निगम	15.01 Housing & Urban Development Corporation	22216	20.00	...	20.00	18.77	...	18.77	20.00	...	20.00
		22216	5.47	...	5.47	5.19	...	5.19	...	...	...
		22215	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.00	...	4.00
		22217	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.00	...	2.00
		Total	*25.47*	...	*25.47*	*23.96*	...	*23.96*	*26.00*	...	*26.00*
15.02 हिन्दुस्तान प्रीफेब लि.	15.02 Hindustan Pre-fab Ltd.	22216	0.95	...	0.95	0.91	...	0.91	1.00	...	1.00
15.03 शहरी विकास और शहरी जल पूर्ति वित्तीय निगम	15.03 Urban Dev. & Urban Water Supply Financing Corporation	22215	1.50	...	1.50	1.50	...	1.50	...	...	...
		22217	3.00	...	3.00	3.00	...	3.00	...	...	...
		Total	*4.50*	...	*4.50*	*4.50*	...	*4.50*	...	...	...
जोड़	**Total**		**30.92**	**...**	**30.92**	**29.37**	**...**	**29.37**	**27.00**	**...**	**27.00**
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय*	C. Plan Outlay*:-										
1. जल पूर्ति और सफाई	1. Water Supply & Sanitation	22215	3.38	...	3.38	5.32	...	5.32	27.33	...	27.33
2. आवास	2. Housing	22216	50.12	...	50.12	48.36	...	48.36	55.82	...	55.82
3. शहरी विकास	3. Urban Development	22217	30.90	...	30.90	28.35	...	28.35	63.85	...	63.85
4. सचिवालय सामान्य सेवाएं	4. Secretariat - General Services	32052	...	...	...	0.20	...	0.20	0.50	...	0.50
5. अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	5. Other General Economic Services	13475	...	...	...	149.80	...	149.80	119.80	...	119.80
जोड़	**Total**		**84.40**	**...**	**84.40**	**232.03**	**...**	**232.03**	**267.30**	**...**	**267.30**

सेवाएं इस मांग में अन्य मंत्रालय/विभागों के लिए निर्माण कार्यों पर परिव्यय के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल नहीं है

** Excluding Works Outlay for other Ministries/Deptts. included in this Demand*

22216	5.55	...	5.55	3.62	...	3.62	6.62	...	6.62

1. इसके अन्तर्गत, शहरी विकास मंत्रालय के सचिवालय के व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था सम्मिलित है ।

2. नगर तथा ग्राम आयोजना संगठन:- यह एक तकनीकी, परामर्शदात्री और सलाहकार संगठन है और इसका संबंध नगरीय तथा क्षेत्रीय स्थल संबंधी आयोजन कार्य सम्पन्न करना है । यह संगठन राज्य सरकारों के उनकी शहरी और देहाती आयोजना विषयक गतिविधियों को आयोजित करने और उनके संबंध में कानून बनाने में भी मदद करता है ।

3. इसमें राष्ट्रीय राजधानी आयोजन बोर्ड निधि को दिये जाने वाले

1. The provision is for expenditure on Secretariat of the Ministry of Urban Development.

2. Town and Country Planning Organisation is a technical, advisory and consultative organisation and is concerned with urban and regional planning. It also guides the State Governments in organising their town and country planning activities and in formulating allied legislation.

3. The provision includes contribution to National Capital Region

अंशदान के लिए व्यवस्था सम्मिलित है । यह बोर्ड हरियाणा, राजस्थान तथा उत्तर प्रदेश के निकटवर्ती राज्यों के अन्तर्गत आने वाले क्षेत्रों में समारम्भ की जाने वाली काउन्टर मेगनेट परियोजनाओं का चयन करता है और उनके लिए वित्त व्यवस्था करता है ।

4. इसके अन्तर्गत महाराष्ट्र राज्य सरकार के लिए ग्रेटर बम्बई में विकास योजनाओं के लिए व्यय की व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

5. शहरी विकास के निधिकरण और प्रबंध से संबंधित समग्र नीति के एक भाग के रूप में, छोटे और दरम्याने कस्बों का एकीकृत विकास एक सतत स्कीम है जिसके अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय सरकार एक लाख तक की आबादी वाले छोटे और दरम्याने शहरों के एकीकृत विकास के लिए राज्यों को विस्तृत मार्ग दर्शन तथा ऋण सहायता उपलब्ध करती है ।

6. इसके अन्तर्गत शहरी योजनाओं जिनमें उनसे संबंधित अध्ययन और सर्वेक्षण भी सम्मिलित हैं, का वित्त पोषण करने के लिए व्यवस्था की गईहै ।

7. इनके अंतर्गत शहरी बुनियादी सेवा स्कीमों, स्थानीय निकायों के लिए अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण कार्यों तथा यू.एन.सी.एच.एस. को दिये जाने वाले अंशदान से संबंधित व्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है । इसके साथ ही इसमें दिल्ली शहरी कला आयोग तथा राष्ट्रीय शहरी-कार्य संस्थान हेतु अनुदान सहायता भी सम्मिलित है ।

8. राष्ट्रीय भवन संगठन ग्रामीण आवास सहित भवन निर्माण संबंधी अनुसंधान को बढ़ावा देता है और उसके अनुप्रयोग को इस आशय से प्रोत्साहितकरता है कि निर्माण की लागत में कमी आए और भवनों की गुणवत्ता तथा भवनों के निर्माण की किस्म में सुधार लाया जा सके ।

9. सम्पदा निदेशालय कार्यालय के लिए स्थान और सामान्य आवासन पूल में रिहायशी आवास का आवंटन करने, सरकारी आवास बस्तियों में दुकानों के आवंटित करने और सरकारी होस्टलों, विज्ञान भवन, मावलंकर हाल तथा केन्द्र सरकार के कर्मचारियों के लिये देश के विभिन्न भागों में स्थित अवकाशगृहों का प्रबन्ध करने के लिए उत्तरदायी है ।

10. इसके अंतर्गत सरकारी रिहायशी भवनों तथा राष्ट्रपति भवन के मुख्य निर्माण कार्यों, लघु निर्माण कार्य, मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण, सज्जा व्यवस्थापन पूंजीगत निर्माण कार्य पर होने वाला व्यय, तथा किरायों और पट्टे के प्रभारों की व्यवस्था है ।

11. इसके अन्तर्गत ग्रामीण आवास पर व्यय तथा विकासात्मक निर्माण कार्यों के लिए विभिन्न ऐजन्सियों अर्थात् हुडको, आदि को तकनीकी सहायता का खर्च तथा केन्द्र सरकार कर्मचारी आवास कल्याण संगठन हेतु प्रारम्भिक पूंजी आदि की व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

12. वर्ष 1989-90 में प्रारम्भ किये गये इस कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य शहरों में रहने वाले निर्धन लोगों को रोजगार के अवसर उपलब्ध कराना है । इसके अंतर्गत वेतन-भोगी रोजगार स्कीमों, लघु उद्यम स्कीमों तथा आवासीय और आश्रय-स्थलों के उन्नयन से संबंधित स्कीमों के लिये व्यवस्था की गई है ।

13. भारत सरकार, राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को जलपूर्ति और स्वच्छता कार्यक्रमों के तैयार करने और उनको कार्यान्वित करने के लिए, केन्द्रीय लोक-स्वास्थ्य तथा पर्यावरणात्मक इंजीनियरी संगठन के माध्यम से सहायता और तकनीकी मार्ग दर्शन प्रदान करती है । इस व्यवस्था में प्रयोगात्मक परियोजना व्यवहार्यता अध्ययनों, कार्यक्रमों के मूल्यांकन, अनुवीक्षण तथा प्रबंध और प्रशिक्षण योजनाओं और इसके साथ ही मैला ढोने वालो की मुक्ति के लिये कम लागत वाली सफाई संबंधी नई स्कीमों तथा शहरी जल आपूर्ति स्कीमा के लिये होने वाला व्यय शामिल है ।

14. इसके अन्तर्गत आवास योजनाओं का वित्तपोषण करने के लिए हुडको तथा एच.डी.एफ.सी. को और हिन्दुस्तान प्री. फेब्रि लि. को, जो पूर्व निर्मितभवन सामग्री के निर्माण कार्य में लगा है, को आयोजना-भिन्न ऋण सहायता देने के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

15. इसमें हुडको, हिन्दुस्तान प्रि-फेब लि. और शहरी विकास और शहरी जल आपूर्ति वित्त निगम की आयोजना योजनाओं से निवेश के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

Planning Board Fund. The Board selects and finances counter-magnet projects in areas falling within the adjoining States of Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.

4. This provision is for assistance to Govt. of Maharashtra for Greater Bombay development schemes.

5. Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns is a continuing scheme as a part of the overall strategy for funding and managing urban growth. Central Government provides broad guidelines and gives loan assistance to the States for Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns with a population upto 1 lakh.

6.The provision is intended to finance urban transport schemes, including studies and surveys relating to them.

7.The provision is for expenditure on urban basic services schemes, research and training activities for local bodies and contribution to the UNCHS. The provision also includes grant assistance to Delhi Urban Arts Commission and National Institute of Urban Affairs.

8. National Buildings Organisation promotes buildings research and its application with the objective of effecting reduction in cost and improvement in the quality of building and house construction including rural housing.

9. Directorate of Estates is responsible for allotment of office and residential accommodation in general pool, shops in Government housing colonies and management of Government hostels, Vigyan Bhavan, Mavalankar Hall and holiday homes for Central Government employees at various places in the country.

10. The provision includes expenditure on major/minor works, repairs and maintenance, furnishings, rents, capital construction works, lease charges on Government residential buildings and Rashtrapati Bhavan.

11. The provision includes expenditure on rural housing and rendering technical assistance to various agencies such as HUDCO etc. for developmental works besides, seed capital for Central Government Employees Housing Welfare Organisation.

12. This programme, which was launched in 1989-90, aims at providing employment opportinities for the urban poor. The provision includes expenditure on wage employment schemes, micro enterprises schemes and housing and shelter upgradation schemes.

13. Government of India provides assistance and technical guidance to the States and union territories for formulation and implementation of water supply and sanitation programmes through Central Public Health and Environmental Engineering Organisation. The provision includes expenditure on pilot projects, feasibility studies, evaluation of programmes, monitoring and management and training schemes and also new schemes of low cost sanitation for liberation of scavengers and urban water supply schemes.

14. The provision is for non-plan loan assistance to HUDCO and HDFC for financing housing schemes and Hindustan Pre-fab Limited which manufactures pre-fabricated building material.

15. This includes provision for investment in HUDCO, Hindustan Pre-fab. Ltd. and Urban Development and Urban Water Supply Financing Corporation in their Plan schemes.

शहरी विकास मंत्रालय *MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT*

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.76

लोक निर्माण कार्य Public Works

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1989-90 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1989-90 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1990-91 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		0.60	73.07	73.67	1.26	86.52	87.78	0.60	96.21	96.81
पूंजी	*Capital*		*29.00*	*98.36*	*127.36*	*27.55*	*77.37*	*104.92*	*33.12*	*51.81*	*84.93*
जोड़	**Total**		**29.60**	**171.43**	**201.03**	**28.81**	**163.89**	**192.70**	**33.72**	**148.02**	**181.74**
लोक निर्माण	Public Works										
1. केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग	1. Central Public Works Deptt.	2059	0.60	27.17	27.77	1.26	27.17	28.43	0.60	27.27	27.87
2. गैर-आवासीय इमारतों का रख-रखाव और मरम्मत	2. Maintenance and Repairs including minor works	2059	...	44.82	44.82	...	55.91	55.91	...	67.82	67.82
3. कार्यालय इमारतों का निर्माण	*3. Construction of Office Buildings*										
3.01 लेखा परीक्षा	3.01 Audit	4059	...	3.48	3.48	...	2.61	2.61	...	5.34	5.34
4.02 वित्त (राजस्व)	3.02 Finance (Revenue)	4059	...	14.10	14.10	...	14.55	14.55	...	15.55	15.55
3.03 गृह मंत्रालय	3.03 Home Affairs	4059	1.00	2.00	3.00	...	1.00	1.00	...	1.06	1.06
3.04 शहरी विकास	3.04 Urban Development	4059	4.00	3.96	7.96	5.09	4.22	9.31	4.00	...	4.00
3.05 लेखन सामग्री और मुद्रण	3.05 Stationery & Printing	4059	0.05	0.08	0.13	0.05	0.02	0.07	...	0.08	0.08
3.06 कार्मिक तथा प्रशिक्षण	3.06 Personnel & Training	4059	...	0.46	0.46	0.61	0.54	1.15	0.01	0.60	0.61
3.07 ग्रामीण विकास	3.07 Rural Development	4059	...	...	...	0.01	...	0.01	...	...	...
3.08 खानें	3.08 Mines	4059	4.11	...	4.11	5.19	...	5.19	0.19	...	0.19
3.09 गैर-परम्परागत ऊर्जा स्रोत	3.09 Non-Conventional Energy Sources	4059	0.55	...	0.55	0.52	...	0.52	0.35	...	0.35
3.10 अन्य संचार सेवाएं	3.10 Other Communication Services	4059	0.60	...	0.60	0.39	0.01	0.40	0.99	...	0.99
3.11 विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी	3.11 Science & Technology	4059	...	0.26	0.26	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.12 पूर्ति - अन्य वैज्ञानिक सेवाएं	3.12 Supply - Other Scientific Services	4059	0.80	...	0.80	0.51	...	0.51	0.45	...	0.45
3.13 सांख्यिकीय	3.13 Statistics	4059	...	0.56	0.56	...	0.55	0.55	...	...	...
3.14 कृषि	3.14 Agriculture	4059	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.09	0.09			...
3.15 श्रम	3.15 Labour	4059	...	0.47	0.47	...	0.30	0.30			...
3.16 लोक सभा	3.16 Lok Sabha	4059	...	0.13	0.13	...	0.20	0.20	...	0.86	0.86
3.17 नौवहन और परिवहन	3.17 Shipping & Transport	4059	...	0.02	0.02	...	0.10	0.10			...
3.18 विदेश	3.18 External Affairs	4059	...	0.02	0.02	...	0.02	0.02	...	0.56	0.56
3.19 उच्चतम न्यायालय	3.19 Supreme Court	4059	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.76	1.76
जोड़-कार्यालय इमारतों का निर्माण	**Total Construction of Office Bldgs.**		**11.11**	**25.55**	**36.66**	**12.37**	**24.21**	**36.58**	**5.99**	**25.81**	**31.80**
4. अन्य गैर-रिहायशी इमारतों का निर्माण	*4. Construction of Other Non-residential Buildings*										
4.01 शिक्षा	4.01 Education	4202	0.50	...	0.50	0.24	...	0.24	0.70	...	0.70
4.02 कला तथा संस्कृति	4.02 Arts & Culture	4202	6.18	0.09	6.27	4.86	0.19	5.05	12.30	...	12.30
4.03 स्वास्थ्य (केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य सेवा योजना)	4.03 Health (Central Government Health Scheme)	4210	1.60	2.00	3.60	1.52	1.50	3.02	6.66	...	6.66
4.04 परिवार कल्याण	4.04 Family Welfare	4211	0.05	...	0.05	0.10	0.01	0.11	0.05	...	0.05
4.05 श्रम तथा रोजगार	4.05 Labour and Employment	4250	1.93	0.05	1.98	2.03	0.15	2.18	...	...	...
4.06 फसल पालन	4.06 Crop Husbandry	4401	...	0.28	0.28	0.37	0.01	0.38	...	...	...
4.07 पशु पालन	4.07 Animal Husbandry	4403	0.71	...	0.71	0.67	...	0.67	0.94	...	0.94
4.08 डेयरी विकास	4.08 Dairy Development	4404	0.20	...	0.20	0.19	0.03	0.22	0.25	...	0.25
4.09 वानिकी तथा वन्य जीवन	4.09 Forestry & Wildlife	4406	0.30	0.19	0.49	0.60	0.35	0.95	0.23	...	0.23
4.10 औद्योगिक विकास	4.10 Industrial Development	4885	1.50	0.01	1.51	1.42	0.01	1.43	1.50	...	1.50
4.11 नौवहन	4.11 Shipping	5052	1.16	...	1.16	1.00	...	1.00	0.63	...	0.63
4.12 भारतीय सर्वेक्षण	4.1 2 Survey of India	5425	1.75	1.11	2.86	0.53	1.88	2.41	2.00	...	2.00
4.13 भारतीय मौसम विभाग	4.13 Indian Meteorological Department	5455	1.33	0.08	1.41	1.00	0.08	1.08	1.75	...	1.75
4.14 पारिस्थितिक विज्ञान और पर्यावरण	4.14 Ecology & Environment	5425	0.68	...	0.68	0.65	...	0.65	0.12	...	0.12
जोड़		*Total*	*17.89*	*3.81*	*21.70*	*15.18*	*4.21*	*19.39*	*27.13*	...	*27.13*
5. अन्य संगठन	5. Other Organisations	2059	...	1.08	1.08	...	3.44	3.44	...	1.12	1.12
6. सरकारी उद्यमों में आयोजना-भिन्न निवेश	*6. Non-Plan Investment in Public Enterprises*										
6.01 रा.भ.नि.नि. में इक्विटी	6.01 Equity in NBCC	4875	...	1.00	1.00	...	0.95	0.95	...	1.00	1.00
6.02 रा.भ.नि.नि. को ऋण	6.02 Loans to NBCC	6875	...	68.00	68.00	...	48.00	48.00	...	25.00	25.00
जोड़		*Total*	...	*69.00*	*69.00*	...	*48.95*	*48.95*	...	*26.00*	*26.00*
कुल जोड़	**Grand Total**		**29.60**	**171.43**	**201.03**	**28.81**	**163.89**	**192.70**	**33.72**	**148.02**	**181.74**

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
ख. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	**B. Investment in Public Enterprises**										
1. राष्ट्रीय भवन निर्माण निगम	1. National Building Construction Corporation		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय•	**C. Plan Outlay*:-**										
1. लोक निर्माण कार्य	1. Public Works	32059	4.60	...	4.60	6.35	...	6.35	4.60	...	4.60
जोड़	**Total**		**4.60**	**...**	**4.60**	**6.35**	**...**	**6.35**	**4.60**	**...**	**4.60**
	• इस मांग में अन्य मंत्रालय/विभागों के लिए निर्माण कार्यों पर परिव्यय शामिल नहीं है										
	**Excluding Works Outlay for other Ministries/ Deptts. included in this Demand*										
			24.95		24.95	22.41		22.41	29.12		29.12
लेखन सामग्री और मुद्रण	Stationery & Printing		0.05		0.05	0.05		0.05	...		...
जोड़		**Total**	**25.00**	**...**	**25.00**	**22.46**	**...**	**22.46**	**29.12**	**...**	**29.12**

1. केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण कार्य विभाग केन्द्रीय सरकार के समस्त सरकारी रिहाइशी भवनों और गैर-रिहाइशी भवनों का डिजाइन तैयार करने, उनका निर्माण और रख-रखाव करने के लिए एक प्रमुख अभिकरण है । इसमें देश के विभिन्न भागों में केन्द्र सरकार के सामान्य पूल और अन्य सामान्य प्रयोजन की कार्यालयों की इमारतों के निर्माण पर व्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

2. इसके अन्तर्गत पूरे देश में विद्यमान गैर-रिहायशी भवनों, जो केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग के सीधे नियंत्रण में है, के अनुरक्षण और मरम्मत के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

3 और 4. इसमें विभिन्न मंत्रालयों/विभागों की ओर से केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग द्वारा कार्यात्मक कार्यालय भवनों और अन्य गैर-रिहायशी भवनों के निर्माण के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

5. इसमें भूमि तथा विकास कार्यालय के स्थापना, जो दिल्ली में नजूल भूमि पट्टों के प्रशासन के लिए जिम्मेदार है, पर व्यय की व्यवस्था शामिल की गई है । इसमें राजघाट समाधि समिति को अनुदान सहायता के लिए भी व्यवस्था शामिल की गई है ।

6. इसमें राष्ट्रीय भवन निर्माण निगम को, जो देश के बाहर निर्माण परियोजनाओं का कार्य कर रहा है, को आयोजना-भिन्न सहायता के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है । ऋण-सहायता मुख्य रूप से कम्पनी को कतिपय बकाया विदेशी ऋण दायित्वों को चुकाने में समर्थ बनाने के लिए है ।

1. Central Public Works Department is a primary agency for designing, construction and maintenance of all Central Government residential and non-residential buildings. The provision includes expenditure on construction of general pool and other general purposes office buildings of the Central Government in various parts of the country.

2. Provision is for maintenance of and repairs to non-residential buildings all over the country, which are under the direct charge of the Central Public Works Department.

3 & 4. The provisions are for construction of functional office buildings and other non-residential buildings by the Central Public Works Department on behalf of various Ministries/Departments.

5. This covers establishment expenditure of the Land and Development Office which is responsible for administration of Nazul land leases in Delhi. It also includes provision for grant assistance to Rajghat Samadhi Committee.

6. The provision is for non-plan support to National Buildings Construction Corporation which is also involved in construction projects outside the country. The loan assistance is mainly intended to enable the Company to clear certain outstanding external debt obligations.

शहरी विकास मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.77

लेखन सामग्री तथा मुद्रण Stationery & Printing

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1989-90 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1989-90 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1990-91 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		...	45.10	45.10	...	49.93	49.93	...	51.31	51.31
पूंजी	*Capital*		*0.10*	*4.25*	*4.35*	*0.10*	*4.25*	*4.35*	*0.10*	*4.00*	*4.10*
जोड़	**Total**		**0.10**	**49.35**	**49.45**	**0.10**	**54.18**	**54.28**	**0.10**	**55.31**	**55.41**
1. मुद्रण तथा लेखन सामग्री नियंत्रक	1. Controller of Printing and Stationery	2058	...	-0.12	-0.12	...	0.08	0.08	...	2.99	2.99
2. मुद्रणालय	2. Printing Presses	2058	...	12.32	12.32	...	12.52	12.52	...	9.74	9.74
		4058	0.10	4.25	4.35	0.10	4.25	4.35	0.10	4.00	4.10
3. प्रकाशन नियंत्रक	3. Controller of Publications	2058	...	2.01	2.01	...	2.71	2.71	...	3.14	3.14
4. अन्य संगठन	4. Other Organisations	2058	...	30.26	30.26	...	33.96	33.96	...	34.80	34.80
		2202	...	0.63	0.63	...	0.66	0.66	...	0.64	0.64
जोड़		*Total*	...	*30.89*	*30.89*	...	*34.62*	*34.62*	...	*35.44*	*35.44*
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***0.10***	***49.35***	***49.45***	***0.10***	***54.18***	***54.28***	***0.10***	***55.31***	***55.41***

ग. आयोजना परिव्यय*	**C. Plan Outlay:-***	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total
1. लेखन सामग्री तथा मुद्रण	1. Stationery & Printing	32058	0.15	...	0.15	0.15	...	0.15	0.10	...	0.10
*मांग संख्या 76 में निर्माण कार्यों के लिए की गई व्यवस्था सहित	*inclusive of Works Outlay provided in Demand No. 76		0.05	...	0.05	0.05		0.05	...		...

1. लेखन सामग्री नियंत्रण देश तथा विदेश में केन्द्रीय सरकार के समस्त कार्यालयों के लए लेखन सामग्री की खरीद और सप्लाई के लिए उत्तरदायी है ।

2. सरकार द्वारा चलाए जान वाली प्रिंटिंग प्रैसों की संख्या 21 है । इसमें सरकारी छपाई का अधिकांश कार्य पूरा किया जाता है । विभिन्न विभागों से इस संबंध में 1990-91 के दौरान 28.50 करोड़ रुपए की वसूलियां होने का अनुमान है ।

3. प्रकाशन नियंत्रक एक केन्द्रीयकृत संगठन है जो सरकार द्वारा प्रकाशित किए जाने वाले पत्रों का स्टाक रखने, उनका वितरण करने के लिए उत्तरदायी है ।

4. इसके अन्तर्गत विभाग का मुद्रण स्कंध, फार्म स्टोर, प्राइवेट पार्टियों के माध्यम से मुद्रण कार्य तथा पाठ्य-पुस्तकों के मुद्रणालय संबंधी व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

1. Controller of Stationery is responsible for purchase and supply of stationery stores for all Central Government offices in the country and abroad.

2. There are twenty-one Government printing presses, which attend to bulk of Government printing job-work. The recoveries on this account from the concerned Departments are estimated at Rs.28.50 crores during 1990-91.

3. Controller of Publication is a core organisation to stock, distribute and sell Government publications.

4. Provision includes expenditure of the Printing Wing of the department, Form Stores, printing through private parties and Text Book Presses.

जल संसाधन मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.78

जल संसाधन मंत्रालय Ministry of Water Resources

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries; are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1989-90 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1989-90 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1990-91 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		189.88	77.00	266.88	179.47	108.83	288.30	178.92	70.97	249.89
पूंजी	*Capital*		*50.12*	*2.00*	*52.12*	*46.90*	*2.00*	*48.90*	*81.30*	*2.07*	*83.37*
जोड़	**Total**		**240.00**	**79.00**	**319.00**	**226.37**	**110.83**	**337.20**	**260.22**	**73.04**	**333.26**
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-Economic services	3451	0.15	2.94	3.09	0.10	2.94	3.04	0.30	3.09	3.39
वृहद तथा मध्यम सिंचाई	**Major and Medium Irrigation**										
2. केन्द्रीय जल आयोग	2. Central Water Commission	2701	3.20	17.72	20.92	2.99	17.72	20.71	6.74	19.11	25.85
		4701	0.30	...	0.30	0.27	...	0.27	0.50	...	0.50
जोड़		*Total*	*3.50*	*17.72*	*21.22*	*3.26*	*17.72*	*20.98*	*7.24*	*19.11*	*26.35*
3. केन्द्रीय जल तथा विद्युत अनुसंधान केन्द्र	3. Central Water and Power Research Station	2701	0.85	2.12	2.97	0.91	1.71	2.62	2.32	2.82	5.14
		4701	2.75	...	2.75	1.65	...	1.65	1.00	...	1.00
जोड़		*Total*	*3.60*	*2.12*	*5.72*	*2.56*	*1.71*	*4.27*	*3.32*	*2.82*	*6.14*
4. सर्वेक्षण तथा अन्वेषण	4. Survey and Investigation	2701	2.55	...	2.55	2.66	...	2.66	3.00	...	3.00
5. वृहद तथा मध्यम सिंचाई की अन्य योजनाएं	5. Other Schemes of Major and Medium Irrigation	2701	2.83	2.42	5.25	2.44	2.30	4.74	4.00	3.68	7.68
		3601	0.50	...	0.50	0.28	...	0.28	0.35	...	0.35
		4701	6.37	...	6.37	6.05	...	6.05	0.50	...	0.50
जोड़		*Total*	*9.70*	*2.42*	*12.12*	*8.77*	*2.30*	*11.07*	*4.85*	*3.68*	*8.53*
6. सतलुज-यमुना लिंक नहर परियोजना के लिए सहायता	6. Assistance for Sutlej Yamuna Link Canal Project	3601	...	18.00	18.00	...	48.10	48.10	...	...	...
7. हरिके बराज	7. Harike Barrage	3601	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. राज्य आयोजना	8. State Plan								...	2.06	2.06
8.01 विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता - सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र	8.01 Special Central Assistance - Border Areas	3601	26.00	...	26.00	24.70	...	24.70	28.60	...	28.60
जोड़ - वृहद और मध्यम सिंचाई	**Total - Major and Medium Irrigation**		**45.35**	**40.26**	**85.61**	**41.95**	**69.83**	**111.78**	**47.01**	**27.67**	**74.68**
लघु सिंचाई	**Minor Irrigation**										
9. केन्द्रीय भू-गत जल बोर्ड	9. Central Ground Water Board	2702	19.80	11.20	31.00	20.60	11.80	32.40	17.70	16.86	34.56
		4702	0.20	...	0.20	0.01	...	0.01	0.20	...	0.20
जोड़		*Total*	*20.00*	*11.20*	*31.20*	*20.61*	*11.80*	*32.41*	*17.90*	*16.86*	*34.76*
10. भू-गत जल योजनाएं	10. Ground Water Schemes	2702	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		3601	13.10	...	13.10	12.49	...	12.49	23.75	...	23.75
		3602	0.20	...	0.20	0.15	...	0.15	0.25	...	0.25
जोड़		*Total*	*13.30*	...	*13.30*	*12.64*	...	*12.64*	*24.00*	...	*24.00*
जोड़ - लघु सिंचाई	**Total - Minor Irrigation**		**33.30**	**11.20**	**44.50**	**33.25**	**11.80**	**45.05**	**41.90**	**16.86**	**58.76**
11. कमान क्षेत्र विकास	11. Command Area Development	2705	0.40	...	0.40	0.38	...	0.38	0.20	...	0.20
		3601	106.75	...	106.75	99.20	...	99.20	77.80	...	77.80
		7601	6.00	...	6.00	5.70	...	5.70	30.00	...	30.00
जोड़		*Total*	*113.15*	...	*113.15*	*105.28*	...	*105.28*	*108.00*	...	*108.00*
बाढ़ नियंत्रण	**Flood Control**										
12. केन्द्रीय जल आयोग	12. Central Water Commission	2711	5.35	8.60	13.95	4.82	8.60	13.42	5.05	9.45	14.50
13. ब्रह्मपुत्र बोर्ड	13. Brahamputra Board	2711	7.00	...	7.00	6.65	...	6.65	7.75	...	7.75
14. बाढ़ नियंत्रण तथा समुद्र कटाव-रोधी निर्माण कार्य:	14. Flood Control and Anti-sea Erosion works:										
14.01 ब्रह्मपुत्र घाटी	14.01 Brahamputra Valley	7601	21.00	...	21.00	19.95	...	19.95	20.00	...	20.00
14.02 गंगा बाढ़ बेसिन राज्यों में सामरिक महत्व के बाढ़-नियंत्रण उपाय	14.02 Strategic Flood Proofing measures in Ganga Flood Basin States	7601	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.00	...	9.00
14.03 राज्यों में समुद्र कटाव-रोधी निर्माण कार्यों के लिए सहायता	14.03 Assistance for Anti-Sea Erosion Works in States	7601	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.00	...	4.00
14.04 अन्य	14.04 Others	7601	2.50	2.30	4.80	2.37	2.30	4.67	0.10	2.37	2.47
जोड़		*Total*	*23.50*	*2.30*	*25.80*	*22.32*	*2.30*	*24.62*	*33.10*	*2.37*	*35.47*
15. बाढ़ नियंत्रण की अन्य योजनाएं	15. Other Schemes of Flood Control	2711	1.20	...	1.20	1.10	...	1.10	1.11	...	1.11
जोड़ - बाढ़ नियंत्रण	**Total - Flood Control**		**37.05**	**10.90**	**47.95**	**34.89**	**10.90**	**45.79**	**47.01**	**11.82**	**58.83**
अन्य परिवहन सेवाएं	**Other Transport Services**										
16. फरक्का बराज परियोजना	16. Farakka Barrage Project	3075	...	10.65	10.65	...	10.65	10.65	...	11.15	11.15
		5075	9.00	-0.40	8.60	9.00	-0.40	8.60	8.00	-0.40	7.60
जोड़		*Total*	*9.00*	*10.25*	*19.25*	*9.00*	*10.25*	*19.25*	*8.00*	*10.75*	*18.75*
17. अन्य देशों के साथ तकनीकी तथा आर्थिक सहयोग — नेपाल हितकारी योजना-चन्द्रा नहर और नेपाल पश्चिमी नहर	17. Technical and Economic Cooperation with Other countries - Nepal Benefit Scheme - Chandra Canal and Nepal Western Canal	3605	...	0.50	0.50	...	2.23	2.23	...	0.25	0.25

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1989-90 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1989-90 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1990-91 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
18. गंडक, पश्चिम कोसी नहर, डान नहर तथा जलपापुर बाढ़ नियंत्रण निर्माण कार्य	18. Gandak, Western Kosi Canal, Don Canal and Jalpapur Flood Control Works	3601	...	2.85	2.85	...	2.78	2.78	...	2.50	2.50
		7601	...	0.10	0.10	...	0.10	0.10	...	0.10	0.10
जोड़		*Total*	...	*2.95*	*2.95*	...	*2.88*	*2.88*	...	*2.60*	*2.60*
19. सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों/वित्तीय संस्थाओं में निवेश	19. Investments in Public Enterprises/ Financial Institutions	6701	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.00	...	6.00
		6705	2.00	...	2.00	1.90	...	1.90	2.00	...	2.00
जोड़		*Total*	*2.00*	...	*2.00*	*1.90*	...	*1.90*	*8.00*	...	*8.00*
20. सहायता सामग्री और उपस्कर	20. Aid Material & Equipments	3606	...	6.20	6.20	...	6.09	6.09	...	...	...
घटाए- कार्यात्मक मुख्य शीर्ष को अन्तरण	*Deduct*- transfer to functional Major Head	3606	...	-6.20	-6.20	...	-6.09	-6.09	...	...	...
निवल- सहायता सामग्री और उपस्कर	*Net* - Aid Material & Equipments		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
कुल जोड़	**Grand Total**		**240.00**	**79.00**	**319.00**	**226.37**	**110.83**	**337.20**	**260.22**	**73.04**	**333.26**
ख. सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में निवेश	**B.Investment in Public Enterprises**	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
19.01 नेशनल प्रोजेक्ट्स कंसट्रक्शन कारपोरेशन लि)	19.01 National Projects Construction Corpn.Ltd.	12701	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.00	...	6.00
19.02 नाबार्ड (कमान क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम के लिए विशेष उधार खाते में अंशदान)	19.02 NABARD(Contribution to special loan Account for Command Area Development Programme)	12705	2.00	..	2.00	1.90	..	1.90	2.00	..	2.00
जोड़		*Total*	*2.00*	...	*2.00*	*1.90*	...	*1.90*	*8.00*	...	*8.00*
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय	**C. Plan Outlay**										
केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र आयोजना	**Central Sector Plan**										
1. सचिवालय - आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-Economic services	13451	0.15	...	0.15	0.10	...	0.10	0.30	...	0.30
2. वृहद तथा मध्यम सिंचाई	2. Major and Medium Irrigation	12701	19.35	...	19.35	17.25	...	17.25	24.41	...	24.41
3. लघु सिंचाई	3. Minor Irrigation	12702	33.30	...	33.30	33.25	...	33.25	41.90	...	41.90
4. कमान क्षेत्र विकास	4. Command Area Development	12705	115.15	...	115.15	107.18	...	107.18	110.00	...	110.00
5. बाढ़ नियंत्रण	5. Flood Control	12711	37.05	...	37.05	34.89	...	34.89	47.01	...	47.01
6. अन्य परिवहन सेवाएं	6. Other Transport Services	13075	9.00	...	9.00	9.00	...	9.00	8.00	...	8.00
जोड़		*Total*	*214.00*	...	*214.00*	*201.67*	...	*201.67*	*231.62*	...	*231.62*
राज्य आयोजनाएं	**State Plans**										
विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता - सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र	Special Central Assistance - Border Areas	43601	26.00	...	26.00	24.70	...	24.70	28.60	...	28.60
जोड़	**Total**		**240.00**	**...**	**240.00**	**226.37**	**...**	**226.37**	**260.22**	**...**	**260.22**

1. **सचिवालय - आर्थिक सेवाएं :** इस आयोजना व्यवस्था की आवश्यकता विश्व बैंक से सहायता प्राप्त "राष्ट्रीय जल प्रबन्ध परियोजना" के लिए है, जिसके अन्तर्गत जल संसाधन मंत्रालय के जल प्रबन्ध एकक को सुदृढ़ करने का प्रस्ताव है ।

2. **केन्द्रीय जल आयोग :** राज्य सरकारों के परामर्श से देश भर में सिंचाई, नौचालन और बाढ़ नियंत्रण के प्रयोजनों के लिए जल संसाधनों के नियंत्रण, अनुरक्षण तथा उपयोग हेतु स्कीमें शुरु करने, समन्वित करने तथा उन्हें और आगे बढ़ाने के बारे में सलाह देने का उत्तरदायित्व आयोग को सौंपा गया है । देश में जल संसाधनों के विकास और उपयोग के क्षेत्र में प्रमुख तकनीकी संगठन होने के कारण यह बहुप्रयोजनी नदी घाटी तथा बाढ़ नियंत्रण परियोजनाओं के संबंध में आयोजना, अन्वेषण, डिजाइन तथा अनुसंधान के क्षेत्र में एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता

3. **केन्द्रीय जल तथा विद्युत अनुसंधानशाला :** 1917 में स्थापित की गई केन्द्रीय जल तथा विद्युत अनुसंधानशाला, पुणे, नदी इंजीनियरी, पोत जल-गतिकी, द्रवचालित मशीनरी, स्तरित प्रवाहों, नीवों तथा संरचनाओं, भू-तकनीकों, भूकम्प इंजीनियरी, गणितीय प्रतिरूपण और यंत्रीकरण के क्षेत्र में अनुसंधान कार्यों के लिए उत्तरदायी है ।

4. **सर्वेक्षण और अन्वेषण :** इसमें की गई व्यवस्था राष्ट्रीय जल विकास एजेंसी के लिए है । जिसे प्रायद्वीपीय नदी प्रणालियों में सूखे से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों की आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिए अधिषेष जल के अन्तर-बेसिन अन्तरणों की उपयुक्ता के लिए वृहद समीक्षा और अन्वेषण करने का काम सौंपा गया है ।

5. **वृहद और मध्यम सिंचाई की अन्य योजनाएं ;** इसमें केन्द्रीय मृदा एवं सामग्री अनुसंधानशाला, राष्ट्रीय जल विज्ञान संस्थान और केन्द्रीय सिंचाई और विद्युत बोर्ड द्वारा समन्वित नदी घाटी परियोजनाओं के लिए बुनियादी अनुसंधान कार्यों के लिए की गई व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

1. **Secretariat-Economic Services** - The Plan provision is meant for World Bank aided "National Water Management Project" under which the Water Management Cell of the Ministry of Water Resources is proposed to be strengthened.

2. **Central Water Commission** - It is charged with the responsibilities of giving advice in consultation with the State Governments concerned on initiating, coordinating and furthering schemes for the control, conservation and utilisation of water resources for the purpose of irrigation, navigation and flood control throughout the country. Being the premier technical organisation in the country in the field of development and utilisation of water resources, it plays an important role in the field of planning, investigation, design and research in connection with multipurpose river valley and flood control projects.

3. **Central Water and Power Research Station** - The Central Water and Power Research Station, Pune established in 1917, is responsible for conducting applied research in the field of river engineering, ship-hydrodynamics, hydraulic machinery, stratefied flows, foundation and structures, geo-techniques, earthquake engineering, mathematical modelling and instrumentation.

4. **Survey and Investigation** - The provision under this is meant for National Water Development Agency, which is entrusted with the task of conducting detailed survey and investigation for feasibility of inter-basin transfers of surplus water to meet the requirement of drought prone areas in the peninsular river systems.

5. **Other Schemes of Major and Medium Irrigation** - These include provision for Research Schemes being undertaken by the Central Soil and Materials Research Station, the National Institute of Hydrology and Fundamental and Basic Research for River Valley projects.

6. **सतलुज-यमुना संयोजन (लिंक) नहर परियोजना के लिए सहायता :** इस परियोजना के लिए बजट अनुमान 1990-91 में कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई क्योंकि परियोजना के दूसरे संशोधित लागत अनुमानों तक की व्यवस्था वर्ष 1989-90 में पहले ही कर दी गई थी ।

7. **हरिके बराज** : वर्ष 1990-91 के बजट अनुमानो मे 2.06 करोड़ रुपए की आयोजना-भिन्न व्यवस्था हरिके-बराज, फिरोजपुर के निर्माण की लागत से संबंधित भारत सरकार के हिस्से का प्रतिनिधित्व करती है । बराज की लागत की शेष राशि को पंजाब और राजस्थान की सरकारों द्वारा बाटा गया था । केन्द्रीय सरकार के हिस्से की राशि पंजाब सरकार को दी जानी है ।

8. **राज्य आयोजनाएं:**

8.01 **सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता** : यह, इंदिरा गांधी नहर परियोजना (राजस्थान नहर परियोजना) से संबंधित सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्दर्गत राजस्थान सरकार को विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता के संबंध में है ।

9. **केन्द्रीय भूगत जल बोर्ड :** केन्द्रीय भूगत जल बोर्ड , देश में जल भू-वैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षणों को हाथ में लेने तथा भूगत जल वाले क्षेत्रों का सीमांकन करने के लिए अन्वेषणात्मक ड्रिलिंग करने और भूगत जल विकास योजनाओं की रूपरेखा तैयार करने में राज्य सरकारों को सहायता देने के लिए और राज्यों में भू-गत जल संगठनों को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए भी उत्तरदायी है ।

10 **भूगत जल योजनाएं :** - लघु सिंचाई के क्षेत्र में केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित निम्नलिखित पांच योजनाएं हाथ में ली गई हैं:-

(i) राज्यों/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में भूगत और भूतल जल संगठनों को सुदृढ़ करना,

(ii) स्प्रिंकलरो, सौर और वायु पम्पों, हाइड्रम्स आदि के प्रयोग को बढ़ावा देना,

(iii) सिंचाई पंपसेटों की मरम्मत करना,

(iv) लघु सिंचाई संबंधी आंकड़ों को युक्तिसंगत बनाना और

(v) लघु सिंचाई निर्माण कार्यों के आंकड़े रखना ।

उपर्युक्त के अतिरिक्त वर्ष 1990-91 के दौरान लघु सिंचाई कमानों के विकास और भू-गत जल का 50 प्रतिशत आधार पर पुनः शुल्क लेने तथा पुनर्मूल्यांकन अध्यन करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों की सहायता हेतु नई योजनाएं सुरु करने का प्रस्ताव है, जिसके लिए वर्ष 1990-91 के बजट अनुमानों में 8.00 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

11. **कमान क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम (सी.ए.डी)** : सरकार द्वारा सन् 1975 में केन्द्र प्रायोजित योजना के रूप में शुरू किया गया कमान क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य उपलब्ध जल का अधिकतम उपयोग करना तथा सृजित सिंचाई क्षमता तथा वस्तुतः उपयोग की गई क्षमता के बीच के अंतर को भी कम करना है । कमान क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम का वित्तपोषण तीन स्रोतों यथा, केन्द्रीय सहायता, राज्य सरकार के अपने संसाधनों और संस्थागत उधारों से किया जाता है । निम्नलिखित क्रियाकलापों के लिए समतुल्य अनुदान दिया जाता है । (यथा) स्थापना, आयोजना, सर्वेक्षण, बाराबंदी, फसल क्षतिपूर्ति, फील्ड चैनलों और नालियों का निर्माण तथा एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम की प्रणाली पर लघु और सीमांतिक किसानों को आर्थिक सहायता आदि । फील्ड चैनलों के निर्माण तथा उपस्कर और मशीनरी के लिए ऋण सहायता भी दी जाती हैं।

बाढ़ नियंत्रण

12. **केन्द्रीय जल आयोग :** इसके अतंर्गत महत्वपूर्ण अंतर्राज्यीय नदी जलवाह क्षेत्रों में केन्द्रीय जल आयोग के अधीन स्थित महत्वपूर्ण स्थलों पर बाढ़ संबंधी पूर्व सूचना प्रदान करने और तत्संबंधी चेतावनी देने वाले केन्द्रों की स्थापना, अनुरक्षण और आधुनिकीकरण के व्यय की व्यवस्था शामिल है । बाढ़ संबंधी पूर्वसूचना देने का जो कार्य चौथी आयोजना के दौरान गंगा, ब्रहमपुत्र, नर्मदा, ताप्ती, तिस्ता नदियों के सम्भावित सिद्ध होने के कारण उसे गोदावरी, दामोदर, कृष्णा, माही तथा सावरमती नदियों के जलवाहक क्षेत्रों में भी शुरू कर दिया गया है । केन्द्रीय जल आयोग द्वारा अपने जल विषयक मौसम विज्ञान केन्द्रों तथा वायरलेस केन्द्रों के जरिए बाढ़ संबंधी जो पूर्वसूचना भेजी जाती है वह बाढ़ का प्रबन्ध करने और बाढ़ से होने वाली क्षति को कम से कम करने में स्थानीय प्राधिकारियों के लिए बहुत सहायक सिद्ध होती है ।

6. **Assistance for Sutlej-Yamuna Link Canal Project** - No provision has been made for this project in B.E. 1990-91 as provision upto the 2nd Revised Cost Estimates of the Project had already been provided in 1989-90.

7. **Harike Barrage** - The Non-plan provision of Rs.2.06 crores in B.E. 1990-91 represents the Government of India's share of the cost of the construction of Harike Barrage, Ferozepur. The balance of the cost of Barrage were shared by the Governments of Punjab and Rajasthan. The Central Government's share is to be given to Government of Punjab.

8. **State Plans:**

8.01 **Special Central Assistance - Border Areas Development** - This represents Special Central Assistance to Government of Rajasthan under the Border Areas Development Programme related to Indira Gandhi Nahar Pariyojna (Rajasthan Canal Project).

9. **Central Ground Water Board** - Central Ground Water Board is responsible for undertaking Hydrogeological surveys and exploratory drilling for delineating the Ground Water worthy areas in the country and assisting the States in the preparation of Ground Water Development Schemes and also for strengthening the Ground Water Organisations in the States.

10. **Ground Water Schemes** - In the field of minor irrigation, the following five Centrally Sponsored Schmes have been taken up:-

(i) Strengthening of surface water organisations in the States/Union Territories.

(ii) Encouraging use of sprinklers, Solar and wind pumps, hydrams, etc.

(iii) Rectification of Irrigation Pumpsets.

(iv) Rationalisation of Minor Irrigation Statistics; and

(v) Census of Minor Irrigation Works.

Besides the above, new schemes for assistance to State Governments for development of minor irrigation commands and for recharging of ground water on 50% basic and evaluation studies are proposed to be taken up during 1990-91 for which a provision of Rs.8.00 crores has been kept in B.E. 1990-91.

11. **Command Area Development Programms** - The Command Area Development Programme launched by the Government in 1975 as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme is designed to bring about optimum utilisation of the available water, as also to bridge the gap between the irrigation potential created and ultimately utilised. The financing of the CAD Programme is from three sources viz. Central Assistance, State Government's own resources and institutional credit. Grants are given on matching basis for the following activities (viz) establishment, Planning, Surveys, Warabandi, Crop Compensation, Construction of Field Channels and drains and subsidy for small and marginal farmers on IRDP pattern. Loan assistance is also given for construction of field channels, equipment and machinery.

Flood Control

12. **Central Water Commission** - This includes provision for establishment, maintenance and modernisation of Flood Forecasting and Warning Centres at Key sites on important inter State river basins under the Central Water Commission. The Flood Forecasting work which was taken up during the 4th Plan period in the Flood prone basins of Ganga, Brahmaputra, Narmada, Tapti, Teesta and the Coastal rivers of Orissa has been extended to cover the Godavari, Damodar, Krishna, Mahi and the Sabarmati rivers due to its proven usefulness. The Flood Forecasts issued by the Central Water Commission through their net work of Hydrometeorological stations and wireless stations are of great help to the local authorities in the flood management and in minimising the flood damages.

आयोग को भारत-बंगलादेश संयुक्त नदी आयोग की तरफ से विशिष्ट योजनाओं को शुरू व कार्यान्वित करने की भी जिम्मेदारी सौंपी गई है । वर्ष 1990-91 के बजट अनुमानों में वृद्धि, केन्द्रीय जल आयोग के अन्तर्गत बाढ़ संबंधी पूर्व सूचना प्रदान करने और तत्संबंधी चेतावनी देने के प्रयत्नों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए तथा भारत, नेपाल और बंगलादेश नदियों पर बाढ़ नियंत्रण संबंधी समीक्षा के लिए भी है ।

13. **ब्रह्मपुत्र बोर्ड-** वह प्रयोजनी लाभों के लिए ब्रह्मपुत्र बेसिन के जल संसाधन विकास को ध्यान में रखते हुए एक मास्टर योजना तैयार करने में मदद देने के वास्ते सर्वेक्षण तथा अन्वेषण कार्य करने के अतिरिक्त ब्रह्मपुत्र एवं बारक घाटियों में बाढ़ नियंत्रण तथा तट कटाव को रोकने और जल निकास में सुधार करने के लिए एक मास्टर योजना तैयार करने के विशिष्ट उद्देश्य से भारत सरकार द्वारा ब्रह्मपुत्र बोर्ड की स्थापना की गई थी । बोर्ड का समस्त व्यय केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा सहायता-अनुदान के रूप में वहन किया जाता है !

14. **बाढ़ नियंत्रण और समुद्री -कटान रोधी कार्य:**

14.01 **ब्रहमपुत्र नदी घाटी -** ब्रहमपुत्र नदी घाटी में बाढ़ नियंत्रण के उपाय करने के लिए असम सरकार को शत-प्रतिशत ऋण-सहायता दी जा रही है ।

14.02 **गंगा बाढ़ बेसिन राज्यों में सामरिक महत्व के बाढ़ नियंत्रण उपाय -** इस मद के अन्तर्गत, बिहार आदि जैसे गंगा बाढ़ बेसिन राज्यों को सामरिक महत्व के बाढ़ प्रबन्ध कार्यों को सुदृढ करने के लिए केन्द्रीय ऋण सहायता प्रदान करने का प्रस्ताव है ।

14.03 **राज्यों में समुद्री-कटाव रोधी कार्यों के लिए सहायता -** इस मद के अन्दर्गत की गई आयोजना व्यवस्था केरल आदि जैसे विभिन्न राज्यों में समुद्री-कटाव रोधी कार्यों के कार्यान्वियन की गति को तेज करने के लिए राज्यों को दी जाने वाली केन्द्रीय ऋण सहायता के लिए है ।

14.04 **अन्य** - इस के अन्तर्गत की गई आयोजना-व्यवस्था, ब्राहमणी नदी पर रेंगाली बांध परियोजना के बाद नियंत्रण संबंधी घटक के लिए उड़ीसा सरकार को दी जाने वाली केन्द्रीय ऋण सहायता के लिए है । आयोजना-भिन्न भाग में की गई व्यवस्था, देश के पूर्वी और पश्चिमी क्षेत्रों में बाढ़ से बचाव करने के तात्कालिक निर्माण कार्यों के लिए विशेष ऋण सहायता दर्शाती है ।

15. **बाढ़ नियंत्रण की अन्य योजनाएं :** इसमें गंगा बाढ़ नियंत्रण आयोग जोकि गंगा बेसिन में बाढ़ नियंत्रण का मास्टर प्लान तैयार करने के कार्य और केन्द्रीय सिंचाई और विद्युत बोर्ड द्वारा समन्वित बाढ़ नियंत्रण परियोजनाओं के संबंध में मूलभूत अनुसंधान कार्यों में लगा हुआ है, के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है। इसमें नेपाल और भूटान की सहभागी नदियों के सर्वेक्षण और अन्वेषण के लिए और राष्ट्रीय बाढ़ आयोग की सिफारिशों के फलस्वरूप योजनाओं के लिए व्यवस्था भी की गई हैं ।

16. **फरक्का बराज परियोजना :** फरक्का बराज परियोजना जो अनिवार्यतः परिवहन क्षेत्र की परियोजना है, का क्रियान्वयन इस मंत्रालय द्वारा किया जा रहा है । गंगा नदी पर फरक्का पर मुख्य बराज और जंगीपुर के पास भागीरथी पर एक बराज, रेल एवं सड़क पुल और बराज से निकाली गई तथा भागीरथी में गिरती हुई पृष्ठ नहरों के कार्य 1975 में पूरे कर लिए गए थे । फरक्का में नौवहन लोक को 1987 में राष्ट्र को समर्पित कर दिया गया । फरक्का पर नौवहन लोक का कार्य पूरा हो जाने पर, हल्दिया से फरक्का तक और पटना में इलाहाबाद तक का अन्तर्देशीय नौवहन मार्ग फिर से चालू कर दिया गया है [कटाव-रोधी कार्यों के लिए है । हैं । फरक्का बराज , जंगीपुर बराज और पृष्ठ नहर के नियमित अनुरक्षण के लिए भी आयोजना-भिन्न शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत व्यवस्था की गई है ।

17. **नेपाल हितकारी योजनाचंद्रा नहर परियोजनाः** - चन्द्रा नहर आदि के नवीकरण और विस्तार के लिए नेपाल की महामहिम सरकार और भारत सरकार के बीज मूल्तः: अप्रैल, 1976 में एक करार पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए थे । यह सहमति हुई थी कि नेपाल की महामहिम सरकार द्वारा उपर्युक्त कार्य को क्रियान्वित करने के लिए भारत सरकार 18.05 करोड़ रुपए (नेपाली मुद्रा) की वित्तीय सहायता देगी । तथापि करार के अनुसार नेपाल द्वारा निर्धारित कार्यक्रम के अनुसार कार्य पूरा नहीं किया जा सका । भारत सरकार से 41.80 करोड़ रुपए (नेपाली मुद्रा) अर्थात् 28.44 करोड़

The Commission is also entrusted with the responsibility of undertaking and executing specific schemes on behalf of Indo-Bangladesh Joint River Commission. The increase in B.E. 1990-91 is provided for intensifying the efforts for flood forecasting and warning under Central Water Commission and also for survey of flood control on rivers of India, Nepal and Bangladesh.

13. **Brahmaputra Board** - The Brahmaputra Board was constituted by Government of India with the specific objective of preparing of Master Plan for the control of floods and bank erosion and improvement of drainage of the Brahmaputra and the Barak Valleys, besides carrying out surveys and investigations for facilitating the preparation of the Master Plan, keeping in view the water resources development of the Brahmaputra Basin for multipurpose benefits. The entire expenditure of the Board is met by Central Government in form of Grants-in-aid.

14. **Flood Control and Anti-sea-erosion Works:**

14.01 **Brahmaputra Valley** - 100% loan assistance is being provided to the Government of Assam, for execution of flood control measures in Brahmaputra Valley.

14.02 **Strategic Flood Proofing Measures in Ganga Flood Basin States** - Under this item, central loan assistance is proposed to be given to the Ganga flood basin States like Bihar etc. for undertaking strategic flood proofing measures and for strengthening of flood management works.

14.03 **Assistance for Anti-Sea-Erosion Works in the States** - The Plan provision under this item represents central loan assistance to be given to States for accelerating the tempo of anti-sea erosion works in various States like Kerala, etc.

14.04 **Others** - The Plan provision under this is for central loan assistance given to the Government of Orissa for the flood control component of Rengali Dam Project on river Brahmani. The Non-plan provision represents special loan assistance to States for emergent flood protection works in the eastern and western sectors of the country.

15. **Other Schemes of Flood Control** - This includes provision for the Ganga Flood Control Commission which is engaged in Master Plan preparation for Flood Control in Ganga Basin and for Fundamental and Basic Research on Flood Control projects. Provision has also been made for Survey and Investigation on rivers common to Nepal and Bhutan and also for schemes arising out of recommendations of Rashtrya Barh Ayog.

16. **Farakka Barrage Project** - The Farakka Barrage Project which is essentially a transport sector project is being implemented by this Ministry. The main barrage at Farakka across the river Ganga and a barrage on Bhagirathi near Jangipur, a road-cum-rail bridge and feeder canals taking off from the barrage and falling into Bhagirathi were completed in 1975. The navigation lock at Farakka has been dedicated to the Nation in 1987. With the completion of the lock at Farakka the inland navigation routes from Haldia to Farakka and from Patna to Allahabad has been restored. The Plan provision in B.E. 1990-91 is mainly for undertaking anti-erosion works. Provision for regular maintenance of Farakka Barrage, Jangipur Barrage and Feeder Canal is also made under Non-Plan.

17. **Nepal Benefit Schemes-Chandra Canal Project** - An agreement for the renovation and extension of Chandra Canal etc. was originally signed between HMG Nepal and the Government of India in April, 1976. It was agreed that the Government of India would provide financial aid of Rs. 18.05 Crores (Nepal Currency) for execution of the above work by HMG Nepal. As per the agreement, the work however could not be completed by Nepal as scheduled. The cost estimates of the project have been revised with financial

मुद्रा) की वित्तिय सहायता के साथ परियोजना की लादत को संशाधित किया गया है । इस परियोजना का कुछ निर्माण कार्य अभी भी पूरा किया जाना शेष है, इसलिए बजट अनुमाल 199091 में व्यवस्था की गई

18. **गंडक, पश्चिमी कोसी नहर और जलपापुर बाढ़ नियंत्रण कार्य और डान नहर को सहायता:**

(i) **पश्चिमी कोसी नहर :** पश्चिमी कोसी नहर परियोजना में नेपाल क्षेत्र में कोसी बराज की पश्चिमी ओर से, बिहार राज्य में भारतीय क्षेत्र में प्रवेश करने से पहले, एक नहर का निर्माण करने की परिकल्पना की गई है । नेपाल हितकारी कार्यों की लागत भारत सरकार द्वारा सहायता अनुदान के रूप में दी जा रही है, जबकि भारतीय क्षेत्र में निर्माण कार्यों की लागत बिहार सरकार को ऋण सहायताके रूप में दी जा रही है।

(ii) **गंडक परियोजना :** गंडक परियोजना के लिए, जो नेपाल हितकारी कार्यों का एक भाग है, बिहार सरकार और उत्तरप्रदेश सरकार को सहायता अनुदान दिए जा रहे हैं । गंडक परियोजना बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश द्वारा अपने-अपने क्षेत्रों में क्रियान्वित की जा रही है ।

(iii) **जलपापुर बाढ़ नियंत्रण कार्य :** नेपाल की महामहिम सरकार के साथ किए गए संशोधित कोसी करार के अन्तर्गत कोसी बराज के प्रतिप्रवाह में नदी की दायीं ओर नेपाल क्षेत्र में कटाव के रोकथाम के उपाय किए जाने है । इन क्षेत्रों में सुरक्षा की योजना बिहार सरकार की एजेंसी द्वारा क्रियान्वित की जा रही है । केन्द्रीय सरकार इस कार्य के लिए बिहार सरकार को सहायता अनुदान देती है ।

(iv) **डान नहर के लिए सहायता:** बिहार सरकार के अनुरोध पर केन्द्र सरकार ने वर्ष 1986 और 1987 में आई बाढ़ के दौरान क्षतिग्रस्त डान नहर की तत्काल मरम्मत का कार्य करने के लिए बिहार सरकार को आयोजना-भिन्न अनुमान के रुप में 3.90 करोड़ रुपए की विशेष सहायता देने का निर्णय किया है, यह नहर पूर्वी नेपाल नहर को सिंचाई के लिए जल प्रदान करती है और करार के अन्तर्गत पूर्वी नेपाल नहर को जल की आपूर्ति करना भारत सरकार का उत्तरदायित्व है ।

19. **सरकारी उद्यमों/वित्तीय संस्थाओं में निवेश:**

19.01 **नेशनल प्रोजेक्टस कंसट्रक्शन कारपोरेशन लि0:** यह 30.00 करोड़ रुपए की प्राधिकृत पूंजी वाला केन्द्रीय और राज्य सरकारों का एक संयुक्त उपक्रम है तथा बहुउद्देशीय नदी घाटी परियोजनाओं, जल विद्युत परियोजनाओं, तापीय विद्युत परियोजनाओं और सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के निर्माण में लगा हुआ है । एन.पी.सी.सी. ऊर्जा मंत्रालय (विद्युत विभाग) से अन्तरित होकर 1989-90 के दौरान जल संसाधन मंत्रालय के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण के अन्तर्गत आया है । विद्युत क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत इस निगम के लिए सातवीं योजना में स्वीकृत परिव्यय 14.50 करोड़ रुपए था जबकि इसकी तुलना में प्रत्याशीत व्यय लगभग 26.50 करोड़ रुपए होने का अनुमान है । वर्ष 1990-91 के दौरान 6.00 करोड रुपए का बजटीय समर्थन एन.पी.पी.सी. के लिए ऋण के रूप में होगा ।

19.02 **नाबार्ड (कमान क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रमों के लिए विशेष ऋण खाते में अंशदान):** यह कमान क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कमजोर किसानों को भूमि समतल करने और उसे आकार देने, फील्ड चैनलों के निर्माण करने और ड्रेन स्प्रिंकलर और ड्रिप सिंचाई के कार्य करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंक (नाबार्ड) द्वारा रखे जाने वाले "विशेष ऋण खाते" में केन्द्रीय सरकार का अंशदान दर्शाता है । कमान क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत उपर्युक्त कार्य के लिए जबकि छोटे और सीमांतिक किसानों को ऋण प्रदान किए जाते हैं, वहीं कमजोर किसानों को "नाबार्ड" द्वारा रखे जाने वाले विशेष ऋण खाते, जिसमें केन्द्रीय सरकार, राज्य सरकार और "नाबार्ड" द्वारा 37.5 : 37.5 : 25 के अनुपात में अंशदान किया जाता है, से ऋण प्रदान किए जाते हैं ।

20. **सहायता सामग्री और उपकरण तथा कार्यशील मुख्य शीर्ष में अन्तरण -** इस मद में अयोजना-भिन्न के अन्तर्गत की गई व्यवस्था वर्ष 1989-90 के दौरान केन्द्रीय जल और विद्युत अनुसंधान केन्द्र, पूना तथा केन्द्रीय मृदा और सामग्री अनुसंधान केन्द्र, नई दिल्ली को अपनी यू.एम.डी.पी. से सहायता प्राप्त योजनाओं के लिए प्राप्त सहायता सामग्री और उपस्करों के समायोजन के लिए है । वर्ष 1990-91 में इस मद के अन्तर्गत कोई समायोजन करने की सम्भावना नहीं है इसलिए 1990-91 के बजट अनुमानों में कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है ।

assistance from Government of India Rs.41.80 crore (Nepal Currency) i.e. Rs.28.44 crore (Indian Currency). Some work of the Project still remain to be completed and hence the provision in B.E. 1990-91.

18. **Gandak, Western Kosi Canal, Jalpapur Flood Control Works and Assistance for Don Canal:**

(i) **Western Kosi Canal:** The Western Kosi Canal Project envisages the construction of the canal taking off from the Western side of the Kosi Barrage in the Nepal territory before entering the Indian territory in Bihar State. The cost of Nepal benefit works is being provided by the Government of India as grants-in-aid while the cost for the works on the Indian side is being provided as loan assistance to the Government of Bihar.

(ii) **Gandak Project:** Grants-in-aid are being given to Government of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh for Gandak Project which is a part of Nepal Benefit works. The Gandak Project is being implemented by Bihar and Uttar Pradesh in their respective sectors.

(iii) **Jalpapur Flood Control Works:** Under the revised Kosi agreement entered into with HMG Nepal, preventive measures are to be undertaken against erosion of areas in Nepal on the right side of the river upstream of Kosi Barrage. The scheme for protecting the areas is being implemented through the agency of Bihar Government. The Central Government provides grants-in-aid to Bihar Government for this work.

(iv) **Assistance for Don Canal:** On a request from Government of Bihar, the Central Government have decided to provide special assistance in the form of Non-plan grant to the tune of Rs.3.90 crores to the State Government for undertaking urgent repairs to Don Canal which has been damaged during the floods of 1986 and 1987. This canal provides irrigation waters to the Nepal Eastern Canal and under the treaty, supply of waters to Nepal Eastern Canal is the obligation of Government of India.

19. **Investments in Public Enterprises/Financial Institutions**

19.01 **National Projects Construction Corporation Ltd:** This is a joint venture of the Central and State Governments with an authorised Capital of Rs.30.00 crores and is engaged in the construction of multi-purpose river valley projects, hydro-electric projects, thermal power projects and irrigation projects. NPCC has come under the administrative control of Ministry of Water Resources during 1989-90 transferred from Ministry of Energy (Department of Power). The approved VII Plan outlay for the Corporation was Rs.14.50 crores under the Power Sector against which the anticipated expenditure is expected to be about Rs.26.50 crores. The budgetary support of Rs.6.00 crores during 1990-91 will be in the form of loan to N.P.C.C.

19.02 **NABARD (Contribution to Special Loan Account for Command Area Development Programmes)** : This represents contribution of Central Government to the 'Special Loan Account' being maintained by NABARD for financing the ineligible farmers for land levelling and shaping, construction of field channels and drains, sprinklers and drip irrigation under the Command Area Development Programme. While the small and marginal farmers are given loans for the above work under the Command Area Development Programme, the ineligible farmers are given loan out of the Special Loan Account being maintained by the NABARD with the contribution being made to it by the Central and State Governments and NABARD in the ratio of 37.5 : 37.5 : 25.

20. **Aid-Materials and Equipments and Transfer to Functional Major Head** : This item represents provision made under Non-Plan for adjustement of aid materials and equipments received by Central Water and Power Research Station, Pune and Central Soil and Materials Research Station, New Delhi during 1989-90 for their UNDP-aided schemes. There is however, no adjustement under this item anticipated during 1990-91 and hence no provision has been made in B.E. 1990-91.

कल्याण मंत्रालय *MINISTRY OF WELFARE*

मांग संख्या DEMAND No. 79

कल्याण मंत्रालय Ministry of Welfare

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1989-90 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1989-90 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1990-91 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		526.99	21.76	548.75	596.09	21.34	617.43	607.53	27.31	634.84
पूंजी	*Capital*		*3.01*	*0.60*	*3.61*	*3.91*	*1.02*	*4.93*	*9.62*	*0.67*	*10.29*
जोड़	**Total**		**530.00**	**22.36**	**552.36**	**600.00**	**22.36**	**622.36**	**617.15**	**27.98**	**645.13**
1. सचिवालय-सामाजिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat - Social Services	2251	0.15	2.26	2.41	0.15	2.32	2.47	0.15	2.69	2.84
अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित जनजातियों तथा अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों का कल्याण	**"Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled" Tribes And Other Backward Classes**										
अनुसूचित जातियों का कल्याण	***Welfare of Scheduled Castes***										
2 अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता संघटक आयोजना	2. Special Central Assistance for Scheduled Castes Component Plan	2225	1.73	...	1.73	1.73	...	1.73	2.75	...	2.75
		3601	178.13	...	178.13	178.13	...	178.13	212.00	...	212.00
		3602	0.14	...	0.14	0.14	...	0.14	0.25	...	0.25
जोड़		*Total*	*180.00*	...	*180.00*	*180.00*	...	*180.00*	*215.00*	...	*215.00*
3. मैट्रिकोत्तर छात्रवृति योजना	3. Post Matric Scholarship Scheme	2225	0.30	...	0.30	0.68	...	0.68	0.12	...	0.12
		3601	39.00	...	39.00	88.63	...	88.63	15.10	...	15.10
		3602	0.03	...	0.03	0.07	...	0.07	0.01	...	0.01
जोड़		*Total*	*39.33*	...	*39.33*	*89.38*	...	*89.38*	*15.23*	...	*15.23*
4. सिविल अधिकार अधिनियम, 1955 के संरक्षण के क्रियान्वयन के लिए तंत्र	4. Machinery for implementation of protection of Civil Rights Act,1955 and Liberation of Scavengers	2225	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.10	...	0.10
		3601	10.89	...	10.89	10.89	...	10.89	27.10	...	27.10
		3602	0.10	...	0.10	0.10	...	0.10	0.80	...	0.80
जोड़		*Total*	*11.00*	...	*11.00*	*11.00*	...	*11.00*	*28.00*	...	*28.00*
5. अनुसूचित जाति विकास निगम को सहायता	5. Assistance to Scheduled Castes Development Corpn.	2225	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.45	...	0.45
		3601	10.00	...	10.00	10.00	...	10.00	16.35	...	16.35
		3602	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.20	...	0.20
जोड़		*Total*	*10.00*	...	*10.00*	*10.00*	...	*10.00*	*17.00*	...	*17.00*
6. कन्या छात्रावास	6. Girls Hostels	3601	3.40	...	3.40	3.40	...	3.40	7.60	...	7.60
		3602	0.10	...	0.10	0.10	...	0.10	0.40	...	0.40
जोड़		*Total*	*3.50*	...	*3.50*	*3.50*	...	*3.50*	*8.00*	...	*8.00*
7. अनुसूचित जातियों के कल्याण के लिए अन्य कार्यक्रम	7.Other Programmes for Welfare of Scheduled Castes	2225	2.17	0.23	2.40	2.17	0.23	2.40	3.91	0.25	4.16
		3601	2.47	...	2.47	2.47	...	2.47	8.77	...	8.77
		3602	0.21	...	0.21	0.21	...	0.21	0.85	...	0.85
जोड़		*Total*	*4.85*	*0.23*	*5.08*	*4.85*	*0.23*	*5.08*	*13.53*	*0.25*	*13.78*
जोड़ -अनुसूचित जातियों का कल्याण	**Total-Welfare of Scheduled Castes.**		**248.68**	**0.23**	**248.91**	**298.73**	**0.23**	**298.96**	**296.76**	**0.25**	**297.01**
8. अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए समान कार्यक्रम	8. Common Programmes for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	2225	0.40	1.86	2.26	0.40	1.86	2.26	0.50	2.07	2.57
अनुसूचित जनजातियों का कल्याण	**Welfare of Scheduled Tribes**										
9. कन्या होस्टल	9. Girls Hostels	2225	0.15	...	0.15	0.10	...	0.10	0.30	...	0.30
		3601	1.85	...	1.85	1.85	...	1.85	3.70	...	3.70
जोड़		*Total*	*2.00*	...	*2.00*	*1.95*	...	*1.95*	*4.00*	...	*4.00*
10. मैट्रिकोत्तर छात्रवृत्ति योजना	10. Post Matric Scholarship Scheme	2225	0.05	...	0.05	0.12	...	0.12	0.02	...	0.02
		3601	15.62	...	15.62	35.50	...	35.50	6.10	...	6.10
जोड़		*Total*	*15.67*	...	*15.67*	*35.62*	...	*35.62*	*6.12*	...	*6.12*
11. जनजातीय उप-आयोजना क्षेत्र में आश्रम स्कूल की स्थापना	11. Establishment of Ashram School in Tribal Sub-Plan Area	2225	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.05	...	0.05
		3601	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.92	...	1.92
		3602	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.03	...	0.03
जोड़		*Total*	...	...	...	...	...	...	*2.00*	...	*2.00*
12. भारतीय जनजातीय सहकारी विपणन विकास संघ को अनुदान	12. Grants-in-aid to Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India	2225	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.00	...	2.00
13. जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में तेलहनों और वृक्ष मूल के तेलों का विकास	13. Development of Oilseeds and Oils of tree origin in Tribal Area	2225	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.38	...	0.38
		7601	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.12	...	1.12
जोड़		*Total*	...	...	...	...	...	...	*1.50*	...	*1.50*
14. अनुसूचित जातियों के कल्याण के लिए अन्य कार्यक्रम	14. Other Programmes for Welfare of Scheduled Tribes	2225	1.60	0.30	1.90	1.60	0.30	1.90	3.50	0.35	3.85
		3601	0.65	0.14	0.79	0.65	0.14	0.79	3.52	0.14	3.66
		3602	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.10	...	0.10
जोड़		*Total*	*2.25*	*0.44*	*2.69*	*2.25*	*0.44*	*2.69*	*7.12*	*0.49*	*7.61*
राज्य आयोजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता	**Central Assistance for State Plans**										
15. *जनजातीय उप-आयोजना*	15. Tribal sub-plans										
15.01 भारतीय जनजातीय सहकारी विपणन विकास संघ	15.01 Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India	4225	3.00	...	3.00	3.00	...	3.00	8.00	...	8.00
15.02 जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में तेलहनों और वृक्ष मूल के तेलों का विकास	15.02. Development of Oil seeds and Oils of tree origin in Tribal Areas.	2225	1.20	...	1.20	0.40	...	0.40	...	...	...
		7601	...	...	...	0.90	...	0.90	...	...	...
15.03 अन्य योजनाएं	15.03. Other Schemes	2225	0.80	...	0.80	0.75	...	0.75	1.00	...	1.00
		3601	205.00	...	205.00	205.00	...	205.00	223.70	...	223.70
जोड़		*Total*	*210.00*	...	*210.00*	*210.05*	...	*210.05*	*232.70*	...	*232.70*

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1989-90 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1989-90 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1990-91 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
16. संविधान के अनुच्छेद 275 के परन्तुको (i) के अधीन योजनाओं के लिए सहायता	16. Assistance for schemes under proviso(i) to Article 275 of the Constitution	3601	20.00	...	20.00	20.00	...	20.00	20.00	...	20.00
जोड़-राज्य आयोजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता	**Total- Central Assistance for State Plans**		**230.00**	**...**	**230.00**	**230.05**	**...**	**230.05**	**252.70**	**...**	**252.70**
जोड़-अनुसूचित जातियों का कल्याण	**Total-Welfare of Scheduled Tribes**		**249.92**	**0.44**	**250.36**	**269.87**	**0.44**	**270.31**	**275.44**	**0.49**	**275.93**
जोड़-अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित जनजातियों तथा अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों का कल्याण	**Total-Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and Other Backward Classes.**		**499.00**	**2.53**	**501.53**	**569.00**	**2.53**	**571.53**	**572.70**	**2.81**	**575.51**
सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण	***Social Security And Welfare***										
विकलांगों का कल्याण	**Welfare of Handicapped**										
17. नेत्रहीन, मूक, मानसिक रूप से विकलांग व्यक्तियों के लिए राष्ट्रीय संस्थान	17. National Institutes for Blind, Deaf, Mentally Retarded and Orthopaedically handicapped	2235	4.45	4.56	9.01	4.45	4.56	9.01	5.50	7.92	13.42
18. विकलांगों तथा कुष्ठ रोग मुक्त व्यक्तियों के कल्याण के लिए स्वैच्छिक संगठनों को सहायता	18. Assistance to voluntary organisations for the welfare of handicapped and leprosy cured persons	2235	2.60	1.75	4.35	2.60	1.75	4.35	2.00	1.75	3.75
19. मिशन मोड में तकनीकी विकास परियोजना	19. Technology Development Project in the Mission Mode	2235	1.50	...	1.50	1.50	...	1.50	1.35	...	1.35
20. मेरूदण्ड क्षति केन्द्र	20. Spinal Cord Injury Centre	2235	2.00	...	2.00	2.00	...	2.00	1.50	...	1.50
21. संस्तंभी सोसाइटी को सहायता अनुदान	21. Grants-in-aid to Spastics Society	2235	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.50	...	2.50
22. आर्थिक पुर्नवास कार्यक्रम	22. Economic Rehabilitation Programme	2235	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.30	...	0.30
		3601	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.00	...	2.00
		3602	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.20	...	0.20
जोड़		*Total*	...	...	...	...	...	...	*2.50*	...	*2.50*
23. विकलागों के कल्योण के लिए अन्य कार्यक्रम	23. Other programmes for the welfare of handicapped	2235	4.64	0.59	5.23	4.64	0.59	5.23	8.10	0.99	9.09
		3601	1.08	1.57	2.65	1.08	1.57	2.65	2.02	2.52	4.54
		3602	0.03	0.05	0.08	0.03	0.05	0.08	0.03	0.07	0.10
जोड़		*Total*	*5.75*	*2.21*	*7.96*	*5.75*	*2.21*	*7.96*	*10.15*	*3.58*	*13.73*
जोड़ - विकलांगों का कल्याण	**Total- Welfare of Handicapped**		**16.30**	**8.52**	**24.82**	**16.30**	**8.52**	**24.82**	**25.50**	**13.25**	**38.75**
शिशु कल्याण	**Child Welfare**										
24. द्विपक्षीय करारों के अंतर्गत वस्तु सहायता पर वितरण व्यय	24. Distribution expenses on commodity assistance under Bilateral Agreements	2235	...	6.31	6.31	...	5.75	5.75	...	6.13	6.13
25. अन्य योजनाएं	25. Other schemes	2235	0.15	0.11	0.26	0.15	0.11	0.26	0.30	0.14	0.44
		3601	3.30	...	3.30	3.30	...	3.30	4.50	...	4.50
		3602	0.15	...	0.15	0.15	...	0.15	0.20	...	0.20
जोड़		*Total*	*3.60*	*0.11*	*3.71*	*3.60*	*0.11*	*3.71*	*5.00*	*0.14*	*5.14*
जोड़-शिशु कल्याण	**Total- Child Welfare**		**3.60**	**6.42**	**10.02**	**3.60**	**5.86**	**9.46**	**5.00**	**6.27**	**11.27**
26. समाज कल्याण की विविध मदें	26. Misc. Items of Social Welfare	2235	7.39	1.39	8.78	7.39	1.39	8,78	8.95	1.53	10.48
		3601	3.40	0.01	3.41	3.40	0.01	3.41	4.10	0.01	4.11
		3602	0.15	...	0.15	0.15	...	0.15	0.25	...	0.25
जोड़		*Total*	*10.94*	*1.40*	*12.34*	*10.94*	*1.40*	*12.34*	*13.30*	*1.54*	*14.84*
जोड़-सामाजिक सुरक्षा तथा कल्याण	**Total-Social Security and Welfare**		**30.84**	**16.34**	**47.18**	**30.84**	**15.78**	**46.62**	**43.80**	**21.06**	**64.86**
27. अन्य सामाजिक सेवाएं	27. Other Social Services	2252	...	0.63	0.63	...	0.71	0.71	...	0.75	0.75
28. सरकारी उपक्रमों को आयोजना-भिन्न ऋण कृत्रिम अंग विनिर्माण निगम	28. Non -Plan Loans to Public Enterprises -Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation	6875	...	0.60	0.60	...	1.02	1.02	...	0.67	0.67
29. सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में निवेश	29. Investment in Public Enterprises	4875	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.50	...	0.50
30. सहायता सामग्री और उपस्कर	30. Aid Material & Equipment	3606	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.22	0.22
घटाइये-प्रचालनात्मक मुख्य शीर्ष में अन्तरण	Deduct Transfers to Functional Major Heads	3606	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-0.22	-0.22
निवल सहायता सामाग्री और उपस्कर	Net- Aid Material & Equipment		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***530.00***	***22.36***	***552.36***	***600.00***	***22.36***	***622.36***	***617.15***	***27.98***	***645.13***

ख. सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमो मे निवेश	**B. Investment in Public Enterprises**	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
29.01 कृत्रिम अंग विनिर्माण निगम	29.01. Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation	12875	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.50	...	0.50
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय	**C. Plan Outlay**										
केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र आयोजना	**Central Sector Plan**										
1. सचिवालय-सामाजिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat - Social Services	22251	0.15	...	0.15	0.15	...	0.15	0.15	...	0.15
2. अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित जनजातियों तथा अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों का कल्याण	2. Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes.	22225	269.00	...	269.00	338.95	...	338.95	320.00	...	320.00
3. सामाजिक सुरक्षा तथाकल्याण	3. Social Security and Welfare	22235	30.84	...	30.84	30.84	...	30.84	43.80	...	43.80
4. अन्य उद्योग	4. Other Industries	12875	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.50	...	0.50
जोड़ - केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र आयोजना	**Total-Central Sector Plan**		**300.00**	**...**	**300.00**	**369.95**	**...**	**369.95**	**364.45**	**...**	**364.45**
राज्य आयोजना	**State Plan**										
1. सामान्य केन्द्रीय सहायता	1. Normal Central Assistance	43601	20.00	...	20.00	20.00	...	20.00	20.00	...	20.00
2. जनजातीय उप-आयोजना	2. Tribal Sub-Plans	43601	210.00	...	210.00	210.05	...	210.05	232.70	...	232.70
जोड़-राज्य आयोजना	**Total - State Plan**		**230.00**	**...**	**230.00**	**230.05**	**...**	**230.05**	**252.70**	**...**	**252.70**
जोड़	**Total**		**530.00**	**...**	**530.00**	**600.00**	**...**	**600.00**	**617.15**	**...**	**617.15**

1. इसके अन्तर्गत कल्याण मंत्रालय के सचिवालय व्यय की व्यवस्था है ।

2. राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा तैयार की गई अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए विशेष संघटक योजना को केन्द्रीय सहायता दी जाएगी । इसका उद्देश्य अनुसूचित जातियों के विकास से संबंधित कार्यक्रमों, विशेष-तौर से प्रमुख क्षेत्रों जैसे कि कृषि, ग्राम और कुटीर उद्योग, पशु पालन आदि पर आवश्यक बल देना है । इस योजना को 20 राज्यों और 4 संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों ने अपना लिया है । यह योजना पूर्ण रूप से केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा वित्तपोषित है ।

3. और 10. मैट्रिकोत्तर छात्रवृत्ति योजना का उद्देश्य अनुसूचित जातियों/ अनुसूचित जनजातियों के निर्धन विद्यार्थियों के, विशेषतौर पर सरकारी सेवाओं के, माध्यमिक और तृतीय क्षेत्रों में प्रवेश के योग्य बनाना है । राज्यों की वचनबद्ध देयता के अतिरिक्त इस योजना को शत-प्रतिशत आधार पर सरकार द्वारा वित्तपोषित किया जाता है । 1989-90 के दौरान लाभ पाने वालों की संख्या 14 लाख तक पहुचने की संभावना है ।

4. राज्य सरकारों को इस अधिनियम के प्रवर्तन के लिए तन्त्र को सुदृढ़ बनाने और साथ ही मौजूदा शुष्क शौचालयों को फ्लश शौचालयों में बदलने के द्वारा झाड़ूकशों की मुक्ति विस्थापित झाड़ूकशों को उनके और पुनर्वास के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा 50:50 के बराबर आधार पर सहायता उपलब्ध कराई जाती है ।

5. इस योजना के अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय सरकार, राज्य सरकारों के साथ मिलकर, इन निगमों, जिनकी स्थापना अनुसूचित जातियों के व्यक्तियों की ऋण संबंधी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए की गई है 49:51 आधार पर शेयर पूंजी में योगदान देती है । इस प्रकार के निगमों की स्थापना 18 राज्य सरकारों और 3 संघ राज्यों क्षेत्रों द्वारा की गई है ।

6. इस योजना के अन्तर्गत अनुसूचित जातियों की मिडिल और उच्च स्तर की शिक्षा प्राप्त करने वाली लड़कियों के लिए छात्रावास भवनों के निर्माण और उनके विस्तार के लिए 50:50 आधार पर राज्य सरकारों को अनुदान सहायता दी जाती है ।

7. व्यवस्था में निम्नलिखित योजनाओं के लिए सहायता शामिल है

i) अस्वच्छ व्यवसायों में लगे व्यक्तियों के बच्चों के लिए मैट्रिक पूर्व शिक्षा के लिए छात्रवृत्तियां ।
ii) चिकित्सा और इंजीनियरी कालेजों में अनुसूचित जातियों/ अनुसूचित जनजातियों के विद्यार्थियों के लिए पुस्तक बैंक ।
iii) अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए शिक्षण और सम्बद्ध योजना ।
iv) अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लड़कों के लिए छात्रावास,

8. अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए मिले जुले कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत, अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के आयुक्त/राष्ट्रीय आयोग का व्यय, परीक्षा-पूर्व प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र चलाने के लिए गैर-सरकारी संस्थाओं को अनुदानों के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

9. इस योजना के अंतर्गत अनुसूचित जनजातियों की लड़कियों के लिए छात्रावास के निर्माण/विस्तार के लिए राज्य की बराबरी के आधार पर सहायता दी जाती है । इस योजना का मुख्य उद्देश्य शैक्षिक संस्थाओं, विशेष रूप से स्कूल अवस्था पर, में आदिवासी लड़कियों की पर्याप्त भरती को सुनिश्चित करना है । व्यावसायिक संस्थानों जैसे कि टंकण, आशुलिपि, नर्सिंग, सहायक नर्सिंग, प्रसूति विद्या आदि में अध्ययन कर रही अनुसूचित जनजातियों की लड़कियां भी इन छात्रावासों में प्रवेश के लिए पात्र हैं ।

11. इसमें जनजाति उपयोजना क्षेत्र के लिए शिक्षा सुविधाएं और पर्यावरण प्रेरक जानकारी को बढ़ावा देने के लिए आश्रम विद्यालयों की स्थापना की व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

12. इसके लिए सहायता अनुदान के रूप में टेरिफेड को राज्यों को पूर्ण सहयोग से पेड़ो और वन मूल के बीजों के तेलों का संग्रहण करने समबन्धी वृद्धि करने के कार्यक्रम को विकसित करने के लिए निधियों की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

13. इसमें जनजाति क्षेत्रों में तेलहन और तेलों के पेड़ों की उत्पति के विकास के व्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

14. इसके अन्तर्गत अनुसूचित जनजातियों के शिक्षा, आवास, उनके स्वैच्छिक संगठनों को सहायता और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए अखिल भारतीय अथवा अन्तर-राज्यीय स्वरूप की सहायक परियोजनाओं और

1. The provision is for expenditure on secretariat of the Ministry of Welfare.

2. It is additive to the special component plan for the scheduled castes prepared by the States/U.Ts. The intention is to provide the required thrust to programmes relevant for the development of the S.Cs. particularly in core sectors like agriculture, village and cottage industry, animal husbandry etc. The scheme has been adopted by 20 States and 4 Union Territories. It is entirely financed by the Central Government.

3 &10. The objective of the post matric scholarship scheme is to enable poor SC/ST students to enter secondary and tertiary sectors of the economy, specially in the public services. The scheme is financed by the Central Government on 100% basis over and above the committed non-plan liability of the states. The number of beneficiaries is expected to go upto 14 lakhs during 1989-90.

4. Matching assistance is provided by the Central Government to the States on 50:50 basis for strengthening of machinery for the enforcement of the Act as well as for a scheme of liberation of scavengers, by conversion of the existing dry latrines into flush latrines, and rehabilitation of the displaced scavengers.

5. Under this scheme the Central Government along with State Governments contributes on 49:51 basis towards the share capital of these Corporations which have been set up to tackle the credit needs of scheduled castes. Such Corporations have been set up by 18 State Governments and 3 U.Ts.

6. Under the scheme grant assistance is given to the State Governments for construction and extension of hostel buildings for S.C. girls who are pursuing middle and higher level of education.

7. The provision covers assistance for the following schemes:

i) Pre-matric scholarships for the children of those engaged in unclean occupations.
ii) Book banks scheme for SC/ST students in medical/engineering colleges.
iii) Coaching and allied scheme for SC/ST candidates and
iv) Hostels for SC/ST boys

8. The provision includes expenditure of Commissioner/National Commission for Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes and grants to non-Government institutions for running pre-examination training centres, etc.

9. Under this scheme assistance is given to the State Governments on a matching basis for construction/ expansion of hostels for scheduled tribes girls. The main object of the scheme is to ensure adequate enrolment of adivasi girls in educational institutions particularly at the school stage. Scheduled Tribe girls studying in professional institutions like those for typing, shorthand, nursing etc. are also eligible for admission in these hostels.

11. The provision is for establishing Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub-plan Areas to promote educational facilities and environment conducive for learning.

12. The provision is for providing funds to TRIFED as grant-in-aid to enable it to develop a programme for increasing the collection of oilseeds of tree and forest origin in close coordination with States.

13. The provision covers expenditure on the development of oilseeds and oils of tree origin in tribal areas.

14. The provision relates to education, housing, assistance to voluntary organisations for scheduled tribes and supporting projects of all-India or inter-State nature for scheduled tribes and Tribal Research

जातीय मामलों पर विशेषज्ञ परामर्श देने वाले जनजातीय अनुसंधान संस्थानों के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

15. इस आयोजना की परिकल्पना सघन जनजातीय क्षेत्रों के एकीकृत विकास और जनजातीयों के सर्वतोमुखी विकास को तेज करने के लिए की गई थी । इसके अंतर्गत 191 एकीकृत जनजातीय विकास परियोजनाएं, संशोधित क्षेत्र विकास प्रस्ताव के अंतर्गत जनजातीय केन्द्रीकरण के 268 पाकेट, 74 समूह और 74 आदिम जनजातीय समूह शामिल हैं । इस उप-योजना में 17 राज्य और 2 संघ राज्य क्षेत्र शामिल हैं । इस योजना में जनजातीय क्षेत्रों से बाहर रहने वाली जनजातियों को भी शामिल किया गया है । सातवी योजना के अंतर्गत शेयर पूंजी राज्यो को राज्य आयोजना के लिए विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता दी गई । इस व्यवस्था में नए स्थापित जनजातीय सहकारी विपणन विकास संघ का व्यय के लिए भी शामिल है ।

16. योजनाएं जिनके लिए अनुदान सहायता प्रदान की जाती है उनमें झूम कृषि करने वाली जनजातियों का पुनर्वास, वन ग्रामों के विकास की योजनाएं, विशेष रोगों से कष्ट पा रहे जनजातियों को सहायता, विद्यमान आयोजनागत योजनाओं से पहले न वित्तपोषित की जा रही विशेष स्वास्थ्य योजनाएं, जनजातीय महिला संगठनों की आय देने वाली योजनाएं, विशेष जनजातीय हस्तकला प्रशिक्षण-एवं-उत्पादन केन्द्र, बंधुआ मजदूरों/बंधुआ मामलों के अंतर्गत भूमि विसबंध का पता लगाना और उचित विधान के अंतर्गत न्यायालय में मामला दायर करना और आदिम जनजातियों के लिए रिहायशी स्कूल आदि शामिल है ।

17. राष्ट्रीय संस्थान विकलांगों के कल्याण का कार्य कर रहे हैं, इनकी स्थापना विकलांगों आदि की शिक्षा, प्रशिक्षण और पुनर्वास, अनुसंधान कार्य करने तथा सेवा कार्यो में सुधार लाने के लिए सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के उद्देश्य से की गई है । ये संस्थान ये है : श्रवण दोष से विकलांग व्यक्तियों के लिए अली यावर जंग राष्ट्रीय संस्थान, बम्बई, मानसिक रूप से विकलांगों के लिए राष्ट्रीय संस्थान, सिकन्दराबाद, दृष्टि दोषयुक्त विकलांगों के लिए राष्ट्रीय संस्थान, देहरादून और शारीरिक रूप से विकलांगों के लिए राष्ट्रीय संस्थान, कलकत्ता । पुनर्वास, प्रशिक्षण और अनुसंधान के लिए राष्ट्रीय संस्थान, कटक के अलावा, उनके क्षेत्रों में अनुसंधान एवं प्रशिक्षण सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के लिए प्रशिक्षण और अनुसंधान और शारीरिक रूप से विकलांगों के लिए संस्थान, नई दिल्ली की स्थापना की गई है । ये संस्थाएं पूरी तरह केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा वित्त पोषित हैं ।

18. योजना का उद्देश्य शारीरिक रूप से विकलांग व्यक्तियों के लिए कार्यरत ऐसे संगठनों को वित्तीय सहायता देना है, जो विकलांगों को विकलांगता की प्राथमिक अवस्था का पता लगाने और उसमें हस्तक्षेप करने और असमर्थता की रोकथाम करने और उनकी शिक्षा और/या प्रशिक्षण करने तथा विकलांगों का शारीरिक, मनोवैज्ञानिक, सामाजिक और आर्थिक पुनर्वास करने और कोढ़ मुक्त रोगियों को व्यवसाय का प्रशिक्षण देकर उनका पुनर्वास करने का कार्य कर रहे हैं ।

19. इस योजना का उद्देश्य उन देश में निर्धारित संस्थानों में ऐसी परियोजनाओं को वित्तपोषित करना है, जिन का उद्देश्य भारतीय परिस्थितियों के लिए उपयुक्त अल्प लागत सहायक वस्तुओं और साधनों का उपकरणों का विकास करना और अपंग व्यक्तियों की रोजगार स्थिति तथा उत्पादकता में सुधार करने के लिए विद्यमान औजारों को अपनाना है ।

20. इस योजना में स्वैच्छिक क्षेत्र में सोसायटी रेजिस्ट्रेशन अधिनियम के अंतर्गत रजिस्टर्ड एक सोसाइटी नामक मेरूदण्ड क्षति केन्द्र को आर्थिक सहायता देने के लिए व्यवस्था करती है । यह सोसायटी मेरूदण्ड आघात से पीड़ित रोगियों के लिए व्यापक पुर्न-स्थापन केन्द्र स्थापित करने के लिए बाह्यय सहायता प्राप्त करने के वास्ते आर्थिक कार्य विभाग के जरिए इटली की सरकार से सम्पर्क बनाए हुए है ।

21. इसमें स्पेसाटिक सोसाइटियों, को प्रशिक्षण तथा कार्यक्रम विकास को सहायता अनुदान तथा मानमिक रूप से पिछड़े हुए लोगों के विद्यमान 6 या 7 संस्थानों के लिए प्रशिक्षण तथा होस्टल सुविधाओं के लिए अनुदान का प्रावधान है ।

22. इसमें शारिरिक रूप से अक्षम व्यक्तियों के लिए आर्थिक पुर्नवास कार्यक्रम अपनाने के लिए राज्य सरकारों को सहायता उपलब्ध कराने के लिए प्रावधान है ।

23. इसमें विकलांग व्यक्तियों के कल्याण के लिए अन्य कार्यक्रमों में उनके लिए रोजगार, छात्रवृत्तियां, सहायता तथा यंत्र, पुनर्वास केन्द्रों की व्यवस्था शामिल है । विकलांग व्यक्तियों को प्रारंभिक अपसरणों के लिए गांवों में कैम्प लगाने के लिए स्वंयसेवी संगठनों को सहायता ।

Institutes for rendering expert advice on tribal matters and new scheme of "price support to TRIFED."

15. The concept of Tribal Sub-Plans was designed for the integrated development of the tribal areas and for accelerating the all round development of the tribal people. It now covers 191 Integrated Tribal Development projects, 268 pockets of tribal concentration under Modified Area Development approach, 74 clusters and 74 primitive tribal groups. The sub-plan approach covers 17 States and 2 Union Territories. This approach has also been extended to tribals living outside the tribal areas under Seventh Plan. Special Central assistance is given to the States as an additive to the State Plan. The provision also covers the expenditure for share capital for Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation.

16. The schemes for which the grant assistance is provided cover resettlement of tribals practising shifting cultivation, schemes of development of forest villages, help to tribals suffering from special diseases, specific health schemes not already funded by existing plan schemes, income generating schemes of tribal women's organisations, special tribals crafts training-cum-production centres, special machinery for detection of bonded labour and filing of court case under appropriate legislation, residential schools for primitive tribes, etc.

17. National Institutes engaged in the welfare of handicapped have been set up to provide facilities for education, training and rehabilitation, carrying out research, improving the services for the handicapped etc. These institutes are Ali Yavar Jung National Institute for the Hearing Handicapped, Bombay, National Institute for the Mentally Handicapped, Secunderabad, National Institute for the Visually Handicapped, Dehra Dun and National Institute for Orthopaedically Handicapped, Calcutta. Besides, National Institute for Rehabilitation, Training and Research, Cuttack and Institute for the Physically Handicapped, New Delhi have been set up to provide research-cum-training facilities in their fields. These Institutes are fully financed by the Central Government.

18. This scheme envisages financial assistance to organisations working for detection, intervention of primary nature, prevention of disability, education and/or training and physical, psychological, social and economic rehabilitation of the handicapped and rehabilitation of leprosy cured persons by providing training in vocational trades etc.

19. The scheme provides for funding projects in identified institutions in the country which would aim at developing low cost aids and appliances suitable to indian conditions and adopting the existing tools to improve the productivity and employability of the handicapped persons.

20. The scheme provides for assisting Spinal Cord Injury Centre, a Society Registered under the Societies Registration Act in Voluntary Sector, which has been in touch with the Govt. of Italy through the Department of Economic Affairs for external assistance for setting up a comprehensive rehabilitation centre for spinal injury patients.

21. The provision is mainly for Grant-in-aid to the Spastics Societies for training and programme development and grants for training and hostel focilities for the existing 6 or 7 Institutes for the Mentally Retarded.

22. This Provision is for providing assistance to State Governments for taking economic rehabilitation programmes for the Disabled.

23. This includes provision for other schemes relating to employment, scholarships, aids and appliances establishment of rehabilitation centres for welfare of the handicapped and assistance to voluntary organisations for organising rural camps for early detection of handicapped.

24. इसके अंतर्गत व्यवस्था द्विपक्षीय करारों के अंतर्गत विदेशों से प्राप्त उपहार संबंधी प्रेषणों से संबंधित परिवहन तथा अन्य व्यय को पूरा करने के लिए है । इन करारों में गरीब और जरूरतमंद लोगों के सहायतार्थ और उनके पुनर्वास के लिए दान स्वरूप दी गई आपूर्तियों के भारत में निःशुल्क प्रवेश की व्यवस्था है ।

25. देखभाल और सुरक्षा के लिए जरूरतमंद बच्चों के कल्याण से संबंधित योजनाओं के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है । इस का उद्देश्य निराश्रित बच्चों को कल्याणकारी सेवाएं प्रदान करना है ताकि उन्हें संबंधित समुदाय में नागारिकों की तरह पुनः बसाया जा सके ।

26. इसमें मद्य निषेध, सामाजिक कार्य करने वाले विद्यालयों, वक्फ और सामाजिक कल्याण के क्षेत्र में कार्यरत अखिल भारतीय स्वैच्छिक संगठन, अनुसंधान संबंधी अध्ययन और अनुसंधान संबंधी प्रकाशनों, सूचना और जन शिक्षा कक्ष, कैदियों का कल्याण और किशोर अपचार की रोकथाम और नियन्त्रण कार्यो के लिए व्यवस्था तथा वृद्ध व्यक्तियों से संबंधित लोगों के कार्यक्रम के लिए स्वंयसेवी संगठनों को सहायता शामिल है ।

27. इसमें अल्प संख्यक आयोग और भाषाई अल्प संख्यकों के लिए विशेष अधिकारों से संबंधित व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

28. कृत्रिम अंग विनिर्माण : निगम कृत्रिम अंग-प्रोस्थेटिक और और्थेटिक अंगों तथा पुनर्वास संबंधी सहायक उपकरणों का निर्माण करता है और इसका उद्देश्य जरूरतमंद व्यक्तियों को इन्हें उचित लागत पर उपलब्ध कराना है ।

29. **सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश :** इनके बजटीय समर्थन इक्विटी और ऋणों तथा आ.ब.बा.सं. का ब्यौरा व्यय बजट खण्ड-I में दिया गया है ।

इसमें कृत्रिम अंग विनिर्माण निगम को इक्विटी पूंजी उपलब्ध कराने के लिए व्यवस्था है ।

30. नशीले पदार्थों से बचने के कार्यक्रम के लिए नशीली दवाओं पर नियंत्रण के लिए संयुक्त राष्ट्र धनकोष से सहायता के रूप में प्राप्त आर्थिक सहायता के लिए प्रावधान है ।

24. The provision is for meeting transport and other incidental expenditure connected with gift consignments received from abroad under bilateral agreements. These agreements envisage duty free entry into India of donated supplies for relief and rehabilitation of the poor and the needy.

25. The provision relates to schemes for welfare of children in need of care and protection. The objective is to provide welfare services to destitute children so as to rehabilitate them as normal citizens in the community they belong to.

26. The provision is for expenditure relating to prohibition, grants to schools of social work, Wakfs and All India voluntary organisations in the field of social welfare,research studies and research publications, Information and Mass education cell, welfare of prisoners and prevention and control of juvenile maladjustments and Assistance to voluntary Organisations for the programme relating to the Aged.

27. The provision is for expenditure of the Minorities Commission and Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities.

28. The Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation is manufacturing artificial limbs - prosthetic, orthotic and rehabilitation aids-and aims at supplying them to needy persons at reasonable cost.

29. **Investment in Public Enterprises :** The break up of equity and loans through Budgetary support and IEBR are given in Expenditure Budget Vol. I.

The provision is for providing equity capital to Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation.

30. The provision is for assistance to be received in kind from united Nations Funds for Drug Abuse Central for the programme of Drug Abuse Prevention.

परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENGRGY
मांग संख्या DEMAND No.80
परमाणु ऊर्जा Atomic Energy

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1989-90 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1989-90 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1990-91 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		39.53	261.35	300.88	43.64	247.37	291.01	50.61	221.76	272.37
पूंजी	*Capital*		*320.47*	*229.72*	*550.19*	*297.17*	*183.01*	*480.18*	*314.05*	*233.05*	*547.10*
जोड़	**Total**		**360.00**	**491.07**	**851.07**	**340.81**	**430.38**	**771.19**	**364.66**	**454.81**	**819.47**
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1.Secretariat-Economic Services	3451	...	2.65	2.65	...	2.92	2.92	...	3.60	3.60
		5401	...	...	...	0.90	...	0.90	0.55	...	0.55
जोड़	*Total*		...	*2.65*	*2.65*	*0.90*	*2.92*	*3.82*	*0.55*	*3.60*	*4.15*
परमाणु ऊर्जा अनुसंधान तथा उद्योग	**Atomic Energy Research and Industries**										
2.भाभा परमाणु अनुसंधान केन्द्र::	*2. Bhabha Atomic Research Centre*										
2.01 अनुसंधान तथा विकास	2.01 Research & Development	3401	4.28	58.09	62.37	4.30	58.10	62.40	0.73	69.57	70.30
2.02 सामान्य सेवाएं	2.02 Common Services	3401	0.15	18.11	18.26	0.10	17.71	17.81	0.15	20.10	20.25
2.03 स्वास्थ्य	2.03 Health	3401	...	3.75	3.75	...	4.50	4.50	...	5.25	5.25
जोड़	*Total*		*4.43*	*79.95*	*84.38*	*4.40*	*80.31*	*84.71*	*0.88*	*94.92*	*95.80*
2.04 औद्योगिक परियोजनाएं	2.04 Industrial Projects	2852	...	18.97	18.97	...	13.69	13.69	...	15.32	15.32
जोड़	*Total*		*4.43*	*98.92*	*103.35*	*4.40*	*94.00*	*98.40*	*0.88*	*110.24*	*111.12*
2.05 पूंजीगत परियोजनाएं	2.05 Capital Projects	4861	4.39	...	4.39	6.12	...	6.12	7.00	...	7.00
		5401	16.07	...	16.07	13.35	...	13.35	12.48	...	12.48
जोड़	*Total*		*20.46*	...	*20.46*	*19.47*	...	*19.47*	*19.48*	...	*19.48*
2.06 ईंधन पुनर्संसाधन संयंत्र	2.06 Fuel Reprocessing Plant										
(i) प्रीफ्रे, तारापुर	i. PREFRE, Tarapur	2852	...	3.40	3.40	...	3.35	3.35	...	5.40	5.40
		4861	2.31	...	2.31	1.83	...	1.83	...	...	...
ईंधन पुनर्संसाधन संयंत्र	ii Fuel Reprocessing Plant	2852	...	4.50	4.50	...	1.50	1.50	...	6.50	6.50
(ii) प्रीफ्रे, कल्पक्कम	PREFRE, Kalpakkam	4861	36.50	...	36.50	31.50	...	31.50	36.33	...	36.33
जोड़	*Total*		*38.81*	*7.90*	*46.71*	*33.33*	*4.85*	*38.18*	*36.33*	*11.90*	*48.23*
जोड़ - भाभा परमाणु अनुसंधान केन्द्र	**Total - BARC**		**63.70**	**106.82**	**170.52**	**57.20**	**98.85**	**156.05**	**56.69**	**122.14**	**178.83**
3. इंदिरा गांधी परमाणु अनुसंधान केन्द्र:	*3. Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research*										
3.01 फास्ट ब्रीडर रिएक्टर और अन्य सुविधाओं को चालू करना	3.01 Commissioning of Fast Breeder Reactor & Other Facilities	3401	3.98	6.24	10.22	4.51	5.48	9.99	2.86	8.74	11.60
3.02 सामान्य सेवाएं	3.02 Common Services	3401	0.97	6.09	7.06	1.09	5.70	6.79	1.14	6.67	7.81
3.03 फास्ट ब्रीडर रिएक्टर फ्यूल रीप्रोसेसिंग	3.03 FBTR Fuel Reprocessing	4861	2.00	...	2.00	2.40	...	2.40	7.50	...	7.50
3.04 पूंजीगत परियोजनाएं	3.04 Capital Projects	5401	15.05	...	15.05	11.68	...	11.68	15.00	...	15.00
जोड़-इंदिरा गांधी परमाणु अनुसंधान केंद्र	**Total - IGCAR**		**22.00**	**12.33**	**34.33**	**19.68**	**11.18**	**30.86**	**26.50**	**15.41**	**41.91**
4. उच्च प्रौद्योगिकी केन्द्र	4. Centre for Advanced Technology	3401	...	0.93	0.93	...	0.87	0.87	...	1.20	1.20
		5401	12.00	...	12.00	11.25	...	11.25	18.14	...	18.14
जोड़-उच्च प्रौद्योगिकी केन्द्र	**Total - CAT**		**12.00**	**0.93**	**12.93**	**11.25**	**0.87**	**12.12**	**18.14**	**1.20**	**19.34**
5. परिवर्ती ऊर्जा साइक्लोट्रोन केन्द्र	5. Variable Energy Cyclotron Centre	3401	...	3.80	3.80	...	4.10	4.10	...	4.50	4.50
		5401	0.40	...	0.40	0.40	...	0.40	0.25	...	0.25
जोड़	*Total*		*0.40*	*3.80*	*4.20*	*0.40*	*4.10*	*4.50*	*0.25*	*4.50*	*4.75*
6. क्रय तथा भंडार निदेशालय	6. Directorate Purchase & Stores	3401	...	3.20	3.20	...	3.17	3.17	0.02	3.58	3.60
7. निर्माण और सेवा ग्रुप, बम्बई	7. Construction & Services Group, Bombay	3401	0.52	5.74	6.26	0.31	5.43	5.74	0.30	6.07	6.37
		5401	0.37	...	0.37	0.32	...	0.32	0.10	...	0.10
जोड़	*Total*		*0.89*	*5.74*	*6.63*	*0.63*	*5.43*	*6.06*	*0.40*	*6.07*	*6.47*
8. सामान्य सेवा संगठन, कल्पक्कम	8. General Services Organisation, Kalpakkam	3401	...	4.54	4.54	...	2.92	2.92	...	4.52	4.52
9. टाटा मूलभूत अनुसंधान संस्थान को अनुदान	9. Grants to Tata Institute of Fundamental Research	3401	12.00	17.00	29.00	13.76	17.03	30.79	22.25	19.35	41.60
10. टाटा स्मारक केन्द्र को अनुदान	10. Grants to Tata Memorial Centre	3401	5.20	10.93	16.13	5.85	9.90	15.75	5.00	12.62	17.62
11. साहा न्यूक्लीय भौतिकी संस्थान को अनुदान	11. Grant to Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics	3401	0.90	4.10	5.00	0.90	3.97	4.87	1.00	4.63	5.63
12. अन्य संस्थाओं को अनुदान	12. Grants to other Institutes	3401	6.50	0.90	7.40	8.37	0.75	9.12	11.00	1.15	12.15
13. आवास परियोजनाएं	13. Housing Projects	5401	10.49	...	10.49	14.63	...	14.63	13.01	...	13.01
14. परमाणु खनिज प्रभाग	14. Atomic Minerals Division	3401	5.03	16.05	21.08	4.45	15.02	19.47	6.16	17.56	23.72
		4861	1.80	...	1.80	1.80	...	1.80	2.50	...	2.50

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1989-90 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1989-90 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1990-91 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
		5401	1.07	...	1.07	0.62	...	0.62	1.84	...	1.84
जोड़		*Total*	*7.90*	*16.05*	*23.95*	*6.87*	*15.02*	*21.89*	*10.50*	*17.56*	*28.06*
न्यूक्लीय ईंधन	**Nuclear Fuel**										
15. न्यूक्लीय ईंधन कम्पलेक्स	15. Nuclear Fuel Complex										
15.01 ईंधन विनिर्माण सुविधाएं:	15.01 Fuel Fabrication Facilities:										
15.001 राजस्व व्यय	15.001 Revenue Expenditure	2852	...	111.93	111.93	...	114.35	114.35	...	127.30	127.30
15.002 घटाइए-प्राप्तियां	15.002 Less-Receipts	0852	...	-74.81	-74.81	...	-79.68	-79.68	...	-162.78	-162.78
15.003 निवल	15.003 Net		...	37.12	37.12	...	34.67	34.67	...	-35.48	-35.48
15.02 आम सेवाएं	15.02 Common Services	2852	...	1.37	1.37	...	1.36	1.36	...	1.54	1.54
15.03 इस्पात ट्यूब संयंत्र	15.03 Steel Tubes Plant	2852	...	25.80	25.80	...	22.04	22.04	...	24.69	24.69
15.04 पूंजीगत परियोजनाएं	15.04 Capital Projects	4861	43.00	...	43.00	21.38	...	21.38	46.00	...	46.00
जोड़-न्यूक्लीय ईंधन	**Total-Nuclear Fuel**		**43.00**	**64.29**	**107.29**	**21.38**	**58.07**	**79.45**	**46.00**	**-9.25**	**36.75**
भारी पानी	**Heavy Water**										
16. भारी पानी परियोजनाएं	16.Heavy Water Projects										
16.01 भारी पानी संयंत्र मनुगुरू	16.01 Heavy Water Plant Manuguru	4861	65.00	...	65.00	56.05	...	56.05	38.51	...	38.51
16.02 भारी पानी संयंत्र थाल वैशेट	16.02 HeavyWaterPlantThal Vaishet	4861	0.02	...	0.02	0.02	...	0.02	...	...	...
16.03 भारी पानी संयंत्र, हजीरा	16.03 Heavy Water Plant,Hazira	4861	57.00	...	57.00	63.64	...	63.64	33.37	...	33.37
16.04 अन्य भारी पानी संयंत्र आदि	16.04 Maintenance of Housing Colonies for Heavy Water Plants	2852	...	0.81	0.81	...	1.10	1.10	...	1.07	1.07
16.05 नये भारी पानी संयंत्र	16.05 New Heavy Water Plants	4861	0.60	...	0.60	1.50	...	1.50	22.16	...	22.16
16.06 अन्यभारी पानी संयंत्र आदि	16.06 Other HeavyWater Plants etc.	4861	17.38	...	17.38	11.84	...	11.84	12.12	...	12.12
जोड़ - भारी पानी परियोजनाएं	**Total-Heavy Water Projects**		**140.00**	**0.81**	**140.81**	**133.05**	**1.10**	**134.15**	**106.16**	**1.07**	**107.23**
17. *भारी पानी उत्पादन :*	17. *Heavy Water Production*										
17.01 भारी पानी संयंत्र, बड़ौदा	17.01 Heavy Water Plant, Baroda	4861	...	32.64	32.64	...	42.73	42.73	...	27.57	27.57
17.02 भारी पानी संयंत्र, कोटा	17.02 Heavy Water Plant, Kota	4861	...	7.53	7.53	...	-1.97	-1.97	...	4.03	4.03
17.03 भारी पानी संयंत्र, तूतीकोरन	17.03 Heavy Water Plant, Tuticorin	4861	...	16.48	16.48	...	12.98	12.98	...	15.48	15.48
17.04 भारी पानी संयंत्र, तलचर	17.04 Heavy Water Plant, Talcher	4861	...	7.00	7.00	...	6.00	6.00	...	9.00	9.00
17.05 भारी पानी संयंत्र, थाल	17.05 Heavy Water Plant, Thal	4861	...	28.00	28.00	...	30.00	30.00	...	33.00	33.00
17.06 भारी पानी संयंत्र, हजीरा	17.06 Heavy Water Plant, Hazira	4861	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.00	15.00
17.07 भारी पानी संयंत्र, मनुगुरु	17.07 Heavy Water Plant, Manuguru	4861	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35.70	35.70
जोड़		Total	...	91.65	91.65	...	89.74	89.74	...	139.78	139.78
जोड़ - भारी पानी	**Total - Heavy Water**		**140.00**	**92.46**	**232.46**	**133.05**	**90.84**	**223.89**	**106.16**	**140.85**	**247.01**
18. *अनुसंधान तथा समस्थानी तकनीकी-बोर्ड*	18. *Board for Research and Isotope Technology*										
18.01 राजस्व व्यय	18.01 Revenue Expenditure	2852	...	...	...	...	4.80	4.80	...	5.50	5.50
18.02 पूंजी व्यय	18.02 Capital Expenditure	4861	...	...	...	0.30	...	0.30	2.00	...	2.00
जोड़		*Total*	...	...	...	*0.30*	*4.80*	*5.10*	*2.00*	*5.50*	*7.50*
19. अन्य कार्यक्रम	19. Other Programmes	2852	...	0.53	0.53	...	0.54	0.54	...	0.59	0.59
		3401	...	4.38	4.38	...	4.40	4.40	...	5.52	5.52
		4425	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01
		4861	1.58	138.06	139.64	2.15	93.26	95.41	0.67	93.26	93.93
		5401	0.02	...	0.02	0.02	...	0.02	0.02	...	0.02
जोड़		*Total*	*1.60*	*142.98*	*144.58*	*2.17*	*98.21*	*100.38*	*0.69*	*99.38*	*100.07*
20. इलेक्ट्रानिक कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि. को सहायता अनुदान	20. Grants-in-aid to Electronic Corporation of India Limited	2852	...	2.35	2.35	...	2.35	2.35	...	2.00	2.00
21. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	21. Investments in Public Enterprises	4859	3.00	...	3.00	3.00	...	3.00	2.00	...	2.00
		4861	26.00	...	26.00	27.63	...	27.63	40.00	...	40.00
		6859	3.00	...	3.00	3.00	...	3.00	2.50	...	2.50
		6861	1.42	...	1.42	9.84	...	9.84	...	...	...
जोड़		*Total*	*33.42*	...	*33.42*	*43.47*	...	*43.47*	*44.50*	...	*44.50*
जोड़ -परमाणु ऊर्जा अनुसंधान और उद्योग	**Total-Atomic Energy Research and Industries**		**360.00**	**488.42**	**848.42**	**339.91**	**427.46**	**767.37**	**364.11**	**451.21**	**815.32**
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***360.00***	***491.07***	***851.07***	***340.81***	***430.38***	***771.19***	***364.66***	***454.81***	***819.47***
ख. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	**B. Investments in Public Enterprises**	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
1. इलेक्ट्रानिक कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि.	1. Electronics Corporation of India Ltd.	12859	6.00	13.50	19.50	6.00	12.20	18.20	4.50	16.67	21.17
2. यूरेनियम कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि.	2. Uranium Corporation of India Ltd.	12861	26.00	4.00	30.00	19.64	...	19.64	40.00	...	40.00
3. इंडियन रेअर अर्थ्स लि.	3. Indian Rare Earths Ltd	12861	1.42	12.50	13.92	17.83	17.94	35.77	...	23.67	23.67
जोड़	**Total**		**33.42**	**30.00**	**63.42**	**43.47**	**30.14**	**73.61**	**44.50**	**40.34**	**84.84**
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय *	**C. Plan Outlay*:-**										
1. दूरसंचार और इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स उद्योग	1. Telecommunication and Electronics Industries	12859	6.00	13.50	19.50	6.00	12.20	18.20	4.50	16.67	21.17
2. परमाणु ऊर्जा उद्योग	2. Atomic Energy Industries	12861	259.00	16.50	275.50	238.00	17.94	255.94	248.16	23.67	271.83
3. परमाणु ऊर्जा अनुसंधान	3. Atomic Energy Research	13401	95.00	...	95.00	96.81	...	96.81	112.00	...	112.00
जोड़	Total		**360.00**	**30.00**	**390.00**	**340.81**	**30.14**	**370.95**	**364.66**	**40.34**	**405.00**
*इसमें निम्न लिखित निर्माण कार्य परिव्यय शामिल हैं	*Inclusive of Works Outlay as below:-		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

1. **सचिवालय - आर्थिक सेवाएं** : इस में परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग के साथ परमाणु ऊर्जा आयोग के सचिवालय के लिए भी व्यवस्था है ।

2. **भाभा परमाणु अनुसंधान केन्द्र** : भाभा परमाणु अनुसंधान केन्द्र न्यूक्लीय ऊर्जा तथा तत्संबंधी विषयों के संबंध में अनुसंधान तथा विकास करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय केन्द्र है । इसकी सुविधाओं के अंतर्गत अनुसंधान रिएक्टर, त्वरक, संगणक और एक यूरेनियम संयंत्र, ईंधन तत्व निर्माता संयंत्र और प्लूटोनियम संयंत्र आते हैं । भाभा परमाणु अनुसंधान केन्द्र की पूंजीगत परियोजनाओं के लिए अनुसंधान एवं विकास परियोजनाओं और औद्योगिक परियोजनाओं और कार्यचालन क्रियाकलापों सहित विभिन्न अनुसंधान एवं विकास प्रभागों, प्रयोगशालाओं और केन्द्र के अन्य संयंत्रों के अनुरक्षण संबंधी कार्यकलाप की व्यवस्था की गई है जिसमें वैज्ञानिकों तथा अन्य कर्मचारियों के वेतन, सामग्री तथा सामान, मशीनरी तथा उपस्करों आदि के लिए की गई व्यवस्था शामिल है।

2.01. जिन पूंजी परियोजनाओं के लिए बजट में व्यवस्था की गई है, उनमें निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं :

i **नई और आधुनिक संगणक प्रणाली की अभिवृद्धि और उसका विस्तार:** यह केन्द्र की अनुसंधान तथा विकास संबंधी संगणकीय आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए है और इस प्रयोजन के लिए 4.60 करोड़ रुपए की अनुमानित लागत पर विद्यमान सुविधाओं में पहले से बृहत्तर संगणक सुविधा की स्थापना करके वृद्धि की जा रही है ।

ii **अत्युच्च संभारी सेवाएं:-** इसमें उच्च तापमान में अत्युच्च संभारी सेवाओं के क्षेत्र में मूलभूत अनुसंधान के लिए व्यवस्था हैं ।

iii **उच्च शुद्धता वाली सामग्री से संबंधित राष्ट्रीय विश्लेषणात्मक अभिलक्षक केन्द्र:-** इस केन्द्र के लिए भी व्यवस्था प्रस्तावित है ।

2.02 **विद्युत रिएकटर ईंधन पुनःसंसाधन संयंत्र (पी.आर.ई.एफ.आर.ई.)**

कलपक्कम में इस संयंत्र की स्थापना की जा रही है । बजट में व्यवस्था मुख्य रूप से उपस्कर प्राप्त करने तथा सिविल और इलैक्ट्रिकल निर्माण कार्यों के लिए की गई है । परमाणु अनुसंधान रियक्टरों से प्राप्त तरल पदार्थों को संसाधित करने और उन्हें ठोस बनाने के लिए ट्रामबे में एक अपशिष्ट पदार्थ अचलीकरण संयंत्र की स्थापना की जारही है ।

वर्ष 1989-90 के संशोधित अनुमानों (राजस्व) की तुलना में वर्ष 1990-91 के बजट अनुमानों में निवल वृद्धि मुख्यतः अनुसंधान और विकास गतिविधियों, समर्थन सुविधाओं और ईंधन निर्माण सुविधाओं जैसी औद्योगिक गतिविधिओं और विद्युत रिएक्टर और ईंधन पुनः संसाधन संयंत्र के कार्यचालन के व्ययों के संबंध में है ।

3. **इंदिरा गांधी परमाणु अनुसंधान केन्द्र** : कलपक्कम में स्थित यह केन्द्र फास्ट ब्रीडर रिएक्टरों और थोरियम टैक्नोलाजी से संबंधित अनुसंधान तथा विकास-कार्य करता है । सुविधाओं में फास्ट ब्रीडर टैस्ट रिएक्टर और विभिन्न विशेष प्रयोगशालाएं तथा संयंत्र शामिल हैं, जिनकी स्थापुना फास्ट ब्रीडर टैस्ट-रिएक्टर के निर्माण और प्रचालन में सहायता देने और विद्युत अर्जन में वृद्धि करने के लिए टैस्ट रिएक्टर को काम में लाने के उद्देश्य से की जा रही है । 22.50 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था फास्ट ब्रीडर रिएक्टर प्रोटोटाइप, फास्ट ब्रीडर रिएक्टर के समर्थन के लिए इंजीनियरिंग अनुसंधान, और रेडियो धातुकर्म प्रयोगशाला, रेडियो रसायन प्रयोगशाला तथा इंजीनियरिंग सेवाओं, पदार्थ विज्ञान और अत्युच्च संभारी सेवाओं जैसी सुविधाओं के लिए निर्धारित है ।

प्रोटोटाइप फास्ट ब्रीडर रिएक्टर को समर्थन देने के लिए 25 करोड़ रुपए की अनुमानित लागत से इंजीनियरिंग अनुसंधान कार्य शुरू किया गया है, जिसका उद्देश्य अन्ततोगत्वा प्रस्तावित प्रोटोटाइप फास्ट ब्रीडर रिएक्टर की स्थापना के कार्य में सहयोग देना है । इस परियोजना के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है । फास्ट ब्रीडर रिएक्टर ईंधन पुनः संसाधन संयंत्र के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है । फास्ट ब्रीडर टैस्ट रिएक्टर और विभिन्न प्रयोगशालाओं के संचालन के लिए राजस्व बजट में व्यवस्था की गई

4. **उच्च प्रौद्योगिकी केन्द्र** : फ्यूजन और त्वरक संबंधी अनुसंधानों के लिए इंदौर में एक नए अनुसंधान केन्द्र की स्थापना की जा रही है । पूंजीगत बजट में 18.14 करोड रुपए की व्यवस्था आधारभूत सुविधाओं अर्थात् प्रयोगशाला भवन और वर्कशाप आदि के लिए और लेसर प्रौद्योगिकी और त्वरक के क्षेत्र में नई अनुसंधान और विकास, उद्योग और औषधियों में उनका प्रयोग शुरू करने के लिए की गई है।

1. **Secretariat - Economic Services** - This includes provisions for the Secretariat of the Department of Atomic Energy as well as for the Atomic Energy Commission.

2. **Bhabha Atomic Research Centre :** The BARC is the national centre for research and development work in the nuclear energy and related disciplines. Its facilities include research reactors, accelerators, computers, as also a uranium plant, fuel elements fabrication plant and plutonium plant. Provision has been made for the capital projects of the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre covering the research and development as well as Industrial projectsand for the operational activities which includes salaries of scientific and other personnel, materials and supplies, machinery and equipment etc. and maintenance of various research and development divisions, laboratories and other plants of the Centre.

2.01. Some of the major capital projects for which provision has been included in the budget are the following:

i. **Augmentation and extension of New and Modern Computer System.** This is to meet the increased computational needs of the Centre for Research and Development activities by augmenting the existing facility with a larger Computer Configuration at an estimated cost of Rs.4.60 crores.

ii. **Super conductivity** Provision has also been made for superconductivity to carry out basic research in High Temperature Superconductors.

iii. **National Centre for Analytical Characterisation of High Purity Materials.** Provision for National Centre for Analytical Characterisation of High Purity Materials has also been proposed.

2.02 **Power Reactor Fuel Reprocessing Plant (PREFRE)**

This plant is being set up at Kalpakkam. The provision in the budget is mainly for procurement of equipment and for civil, electrical works etc. A Waste Immobilisation Project at Trombay is also being set up to process and solidify liquid waste from the Research Reactors of the Atomic Energy.

The net increase in BE 90-91 over the RE 89-90 (Revenue) is mainly on account of larger provisions for Research and Development activities, supporting facilities and industrial activities like Fuel Fabrication Facilities and for the operational expenses of Power Reactor Fuel ReprocessingPlants.

3. **Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research (IGCAR)** - This centre at Kalpakkam conducts research and development works relating to fast breeder reactors and thorium technology. Its facilities include the Fast Breeder Test Reactor and various special laboratories and plants being set up to help in the construction and operation of the fast breeder test reactor and use of the test reactor programme to enhence power generation. The provision of Rs.22.50 crores is for the Fast Breeder Test Reactor, Engineering Research in support of Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor and Facilities like Radio-metallurgy Laboratory, Radio-chemistry Laboratory, Engineering Services, Material Science and Superconductivity, etc.

Engineering Research in support of Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor estimated to cost Rs. 25 crores has been undertaken to support the ultimate objective of setting up the proposed Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor. Provision has been made for this project. Provision exists for Fast Breeder Test Reactor Fuel reprocessing to reprocess the fuel from FBTR to cose the fuel cycle. Provision in the Revenue Budget is for the operation of FBTR and operation and maintenance of various laboratories for carrying on research work.

4. **Centre for Advanced Technology :** The research Centre is being set up at Indore for fusion and accelerator research. A provision of Rs.18.14 crores in the Capital Budget is to provide infrastructural facilities like laboratory buildings, workshop etc and for taking up new research schemes in the field of Laser Technology and in the field of accelerators to explore their application in R&D, Industry and Medicines.

5. **परिवर्तनीय ऊर्जा साइक्लोट्रोन केन्द्र :** यह केन्द्र न्यूक्लीय भौतिकी विज्ञान, न्यूक्लीय रसायन विज्ञान, चिकित्सा औद्योगिक और कृषि प्रयोजनों के लिए आइसोटोप उत्पादन तथा परमाणु भट्टी की सामग्री से उत्पन्न विकिरणों द्वारा होने वाली क्षति का अध्ययन करने के क्षेत्र में उच्च स्तरीय अध्ययन कार्य सम्पन्न करने के लिए एक राष्ट्रीय अनुसंधान सुविधा के रूप में स्थापित किया गया है ।

9. **बम्बई स्थित टाटा मूलभूत अनुसंधान संस्थान** : यह न्यूक्लीय विज्ञान और गणित का एक राष्ट्रीय केन्द्र है तथा इसके दो विभाग हैं, गणित और भौतिकी विभाग । इसकी विशेष सुविधाओं मे राष्ट्रीय संगणक केन्द्र, बैलून बनाने और उड़ाने की सुविधा तथा जल विज्ञान संबंधी अध्ययन के लिए ट्रिशियम प्रयोगशाला शामिल है । बजट में संस्थान को सहायता अनुदान देने के लिए 41.60 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था मुख्यतः सिविल निर्माण कार्यो के अनावर्ती व्यय को पूरा करने और अनुसंधान कार्यक्रमों के लिए आवश्यक उपस्कर प्राप्त करने और पहले से चल रही अनुसंधान की गतिविधियों संबंधी खर्च को पूरा करने के लिए की गई है जिनमें कर्मचारियों के वेतन और अन्य प्रशासनिक व्यय भी शामिल हैं । यह संस्थान विराट मीटर तरंग टूनी दूरवीक्षण यन्त्र, विज्ञान शिक्षा संबंधी होमी भाभा केन्द्, जैव-विज्ञान विषयक वैज्ञानिक मूलभूत अनुसंधान केन्द्र की स्थापना करने जैसे कार्य कर रहा है ।

10. **टाटा स्मारक केन्द्र (टी.एम.सी.) :** इसमें टाटा स्मारक अस्पताल और कैंसर अनुसंधान संस्थान शामिल हैं, जो देश में कैंसर का इलाज करने वाली अग्रणी संस्थाओं में से एक है और कैंसर के क्षेत्र में अनुसंधान कार्य भी करता है । बजट में निर्धारित 17.62 करोड़ रुपए का सहायता अनुदान मुख्यतः केन्द्र के लिए उपस्कर प्राप्त करने, सिविल निर्माण कार्यो पर आने वाले व्यय तथा अस्पताल और अनुसंधान संस्थान के चालू खर्चो के तथा नई बम्बई में कैंसर चिकित्सा, अनुसंधान और शिक्षा के आधुनिक केन्द्र, जिसमें 200 बिस्तरे और अन्य सुविधाएं होंगी, के लिए और इसके साथ ही उत्तरपूर्वी क्षेत्र में चिकित्सा सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराने के लिए गुवाहाटी (असम) में डा. बरूआ कैन्सर संस्थान के विकास के लिए है ।

11 **कलकत्ता स्थित साहा न्यूक्लियर भौतिकी संस्थान** माइक्रोस्कोपी, मास स्पैक्ट्रोमीटरी, न्यूक्लियर स्पैक्ट्रोस्कोपी कंडेस्ड मेटर फिजिक्स, खर्फेस अध्ययन आदि के क्षेत्र में अनुसंधान करता है । बजट में 5.63 करोड़ रुपए के सहायता-अनुदान की व्यवस्था सिविल निर्माण कार्यो पर आने वाले व्यय को पूरा करने, पूंजीगत उपस्कर प्राप्त करने और विभिन्न जारी अनुसंधान सुविधाओं के खर्चो को पूरा करने के लिए है ।

12.. **भौतिकी विज्ञान संस्थान भुवनेश्वर** यह संस्थान सैद्धान्तिक तथा अनुप्रयुक्त भौतिक विज्ञान की विभिन्न शाखाओं में अनुसंधान कार्य करता है। 2.15 करोड़ रुपए के सहायता अनुदानों की व्यवस्था त्वरक सुविधा की स्थापना, सिविल निर्माण कार्यो और इस संस्थान की जारी प्रणाली अनुसंधान की गतिविधियों के चालू व्ययों को पूरा करने के लिए की गई है ।

अन्य अनुदान : गणित शास्त्र का विकास करने के लिए, गणित विज्ञान संस्थान, मद्रास और मेहता संस्थान, इलाहाबाद, नेशनल बोर्ड फार हायर मेथेमेटिक्स,न्यूक्लिय अनुसंधान बोर्ड आदि के लिए अनुदानो की व्यवस्था भी की गई है और विभिन्न अनुसंधान संस्थानों को सहायता देने के लिए 10.00 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था भी की गई है ।

14. **परमाणु खनिज प्रभाग** : इसके अन्तर्गत हैदराबाद, बंगलौर, बड़ौदा, और जयपुर में प्रयोगशालाओं और दोनों के निर्माण कार्य को जारी रखने तथा इसके साथ ही हमीरपुर (हि.प्र.) और जजावल (म.प्र.) में अन्वेषण संबंधी खुदाई तथा गोमाघाट (मेघालय) और तुमलपळ्ळी (आ.प्र.) में अन्वेषण संबंधी खनन के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है।

15. **न्यूक्लीय ईंधन कम्प्लेक्स** : न्युक्लियर विद्युत रिएक्टरों की ईंधन संबंधी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए हैदराबाद में इस कम्पलैक्स की स्थापना की गई है । परमाणु बिजलीघरों के लिए आवश्यक ईंधन तत्वों तथा कलैंड्रिया टच्यूबों आदि का निर्माण करने के अलावा यह कम्पलैक्स इलैक्ट्रानिक्स उद्योग के लिए आवश्यक अति शुद्ध धातुओं तथा सामग्रियों का निर्माण भी करता है । जरकोनियम आक्साइड संयंत्र, सिरेमिक ईंधन निर्माण संयंत्र, स्टैनलैस स्टील की जोड़रहित टच्यूब बनाने वाला संयंत्र, समृद्ध यूरेनियम वाले आकसाइड संयंत्र जैसे ईंधन निर्माण करने की सुविधाओं वाले अनेक पहले से ही कार्य कर रहे हैं । कम्पलैक्स में ईंधन निर्माण करने की सुविधाओं का विस्तार करने, और हैदराबाद और तुरमदीह में एक नई ईंधन परियोजना तथा हैदराबाद में एक नए

5. **Variable Energy Cyclotron Centre** : This centre is a national research facility for advanced work in nuclear physics, nuclear chemistry,isotopes production for medical, industrial and agricultural purposes and radiation damage studies of reactor materials.

9. **Tata Institute of Fundamental Research at Bombay** is a national centre for nuclear science and mathematics with a school of mathematics and school of physics. Its special facilities include a national computer centre, a balloon fabrication and flying facility and tritium laboratory for hydrological studies. The provision of Rs.41.60 crores in the budget for grants-in-aid to the Institute is mainly to cover non-recurring expenses of civil works and procurement of equipment required for its research programmes and running expenses of its on-going research activities including salaries of staff and other administrative expenses. It is also executing National Programmes viz. Giant Meter Wave length Radio Telescope, which will be a uniquely powerful facility in the world of astronomical research, Homi Bhabha Centre for Science Education and setting a Centre for Fundamental Research in Biological Sciences.

10. **Tata Memorial Centre (TMC)** Comprising Cancer Research Institute and the Tata Memorial Hospital is one of the foremost treatment centre for cancer in the country and also for conducting research on cancer. The grant-in-aid of Rs.17.62 crores provided in the budget mainly covers procurement of equipment, expenses on civil works and running expenses of the Hospital and the Research Institute besides setting up an Advanced Centre for Treatment, Research and Education in Cancer at New Bombay with 200 beds and allied facilities as well as developing Dr. Barooah Cancer Institute at Gauhati (Assam) to extend treatment facilities to the people in the North Eastern Region.

11. **Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics at Calcutta** Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics at Calcutta conducts research in Electron Microscopy, mass-spectrometry nuclear spectroscopy , Condensed Matter Physics, Surface Studies etc. The Grant-in-aid of Rs.5.63 crores provided in the budget is to cover expenses of procurement of capital equipments, civil works and running expenses of its on-going research facilities.

12. **Institute of physics, Bhubaneswar** This Institute conducts research works in different branches of Theoretical and experimental physics. A Grant-in-aid of Rs.2.15 crores has been provided for establishment of Accelerator facility, civil works and for on-going research activities.

Other Grants: Grants to the extent of Rs. 10.00 crores are also provided to various others like the Institute of Mathematical Sciences at Madras, Mehta Institute at Allahabad, National Board for Higher Mathematics, Board of Research in Nuclear Science etc.

14. **Atomic Minerals Division** The provision is essentially intended towards carrying out construction of laboratories and houses at Hyderabad, Bangalore, Baroda, Jaipur as well as for exploratory drilling at Hamirpur (HP) and Jajawal (MP) and exploratory mining at Gomaghat (Meghalaya) and at Tumalapalli (Andhra Pradesh).

15. **Nuclear Fuel Complex -** This Complex at Hyderabad has been established to meet the fuel requirements of the nuclear power reactors. Besides producing the fuel elements, calandria tubes etc. required for the atomic power stations, it also produces special high purity metals and materials, required for electronic industry. A number of fuel fabrication facilities like Zirconium oxide plant, ceramic fuel fabrication plant, enriched uranium oxide plant etc and stainless steel seamless tubes plant are already operational. A provision of Rs.46.00 crores has been made for expansion of fuel fabrication facilities at the complex, setting up of a new fuel project at Hyderabad and one at Turamdih, a new Zircaloy Febrication Plant at Hyderabad.

जिरकालोए निर्माण संयंत्र की स्थापना के लिए 46.00 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

वर्ष 1990-91 में ईंधन निर्माण सुविधाओं से लगभग 162.78 करोड़ रुपए वाणिज्यिक प्राप्तियां होने की आशा है ।

16. **भारी पानी परियोजनाएं** : मानुगुरू और हजीरा में परमाणु बिजलीघरों के उपयोग के लिए आवश्यक भारी पानी संयंत्रों के पूंजीगत व्यय को पूरा करने के लिए भारी पानी का उत्पादन करने के लिए, बजट की व्यवस्था की गई है । इसमें कोटा, बड़ौदा, तूतीकोरिन और हजीरा तथा मानुगुरू में भारी पानी संयंत्रों के लिए आवासीय बस्तियां बनाने के लिए की व्यवस्था भी शामिल की गई है । नए भारी पानी संयंत्रों पर काम शुरू करने तथा कोटा, तूतिकोरिन और बड़ौदा के भारी पानी संयंत्रों में सुधार कार्य करने के लिए भी आवश्यक व्यवस्था की गई है ।

बजट में तूतीकोरिन, बड़ौदा, कोटा, तलचर और थल वेशट में स्थित भारी पानी संयंत्र, मेटैलिक पोटेशियम संयंत्र एवं बडौदा में भारी पानी संयंत्र की अमोनिया सिन्थेसिस गैस सुविधा के लिए और कर्मचारियों की आवास कालोनियों के अनुरक्षण संबंधी व्यय के लिए भी व्यवस्था की गई है। इस व्यवस्था में मानुगुरु और हजीरा में भारी पानी परियोजना संबंधी प्रचालन व्यय भी शामिल हैं जिनके वर्ष के दौरान प्रचालित किए जाने की आशा है ।

21. ***सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश :***

(i) **इलैक्ट्रानिक्स कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया** : परमाणु बिजली संबंधी कार्यक्रम के लिए आवश्यक परिष्कृत इलेक्ट्रानिक उपकरण तैयार करता है। यह कम्पनी भाभा परमाणु अनुसंधान केन्द्र तथा टाटा मूलभूत अनुसंधान संस्थान में तैयार किए गए विभिन्न प्रकार के इलैक्ट्रानिक साज-सामान का निर्माण वाणिज्यिक आधार पर करती है । यह कम्पनी अन्य वाणिज्यिक वस्तुओं, अर्थात् कम्प्यूटरों, टी.वी. सैटों आदि का भी निर्माण करती है । बजट में कम्पनी के स्वीकृत विस्तार कार्यक्रम को वित्तपोषित करने के वास्ते कम्पनी की इक्विटी में निवेश और ऋण सहायता की व्यवस्था है । 31-3-89 को कम्पनी की कुल प्रदत्त पूंजी 39.22 करोड़ रुपए थी । परमाणु ऊर्जा के संबंध में अनुसंधान तथा विकास कार्यक्रमों के लिए, सहायता अनुदानों के रूप में 2.00 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था का प्रस्ताव है ।

(ii) **इंडियन रेअर अर्थ्स लिमिटेड** : यह खनिज रेत को अलग करने तथा मोनाजाइट से विरल मुद्रा निकालने का काम करती है । यह कम्पनी ट्रोम्बे में भारत सरकार के थोरियम संयंत्र की प्रबन्ध-व्यवस्था भी देखती है । कम्पनी ने उड़ीसा सेण्ड्स कम्पलैक्स परियोजना की स्थापना का भी काम पूरा कर दिया है, जिसमें उड़ीसा में खनिज रेत पृथक्करण संयंत्र और सिंथेटिक रुटाइल संयंत्र की स्थापना भी शामिल है । 31.3.89 को कम्पनी की कुल प्रदत्त पूंजी 63.23 करोड़ रुपए थी ।

(iii) **यूरेनियम कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लिमिटेड** : यह खानों से यूरेनियम निकालती है तथा उसकी पिसाई करती है । जादूगुडा में इस निगम की एक खान और एक मिल हैं । यह कम्पनी अन्य खनिज निक्षेपों से वाणिज्यिक स्तर पर खनिज निकालना चाहती है । 31.3.89 को इस कम्पनी की कुल चुकता पूंजी 25.75 करोड़ रुपए थी । नरनापहाड़ तथा तुरुमडीह खानों तथा मिलों और जादूगुडा में तीसरे शैफ्ट सिंकिंग पर होने वाले व्यय की पूर्ति के लिए कम्पनी को सहायता देने हेतु ईक्विटी निवेश के लिए बजट में 40.00 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

In 1990-91 the commercial receipts from Fuel Fabrication Facilities are expected to be around Rs.162.78 crores.

16. **Heavy Water Projects -** Provision has been made in the Budget for meeting capital expenditure on the heavy water plants at Manuguru and Hazira for producing heavy water required for the use in the atomic power stations. This includes for the housing colonies for the Heavy Water Plants at Kota, Baroda, Tuticorin, Hazira and Manuguru. Necessary provisions have also been made for commencing work on new heavy water plants and for improvement works at Kota, Tuticorin, Baroda and Thal plants.

The Budget provides for the operational expenses of heavy water plants at Tuticorin, Baroda, Kota, Talcher and Thal Vaishet as also for the metallic pottassium plant and the ammonia synthesis gas facility of heavy water plant, Baroda and the maintenance of staff housing colonies. Provision also includes operational expenses of Heavy Water projects at Manuguru and Hazira expected to be operational during the year.

21. ***Investments in Public Enterprises:-***

(i) **Electronics Corporation of India (ECIL)** produces sophisticated electronic instruments required for the atomic power programme. The company also undertakes commercial manufacturing of various electronic equipment developed at the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre and the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research and other commercial products like computers, TV sets etc. The Budget includes provision for investment in equity and loan assistance to the company for financing its approved expansion programme. The total paid up capital of the company as on 31.3.89 amounted to Rs.39.22 crores. Rs. 2.00 crores are also proposed as grant-in-aid for research and development programme relevant to Atomic Energy.

(ii) **Indian Rare Earths Limited (IRE)** undertakes the separation of mineral sands and extraction of rare earths from monazite. The company also manages the Government Thorium Plant at Trombay. It has completed the establishment of Orissa Sands Complex Project in Orissa comprising of a mineral separation plant and a synthetic rutile plant. The total paid up capital of the Company as on 31.3.1989 amounted to Rs.63.23 crores.

(iii) **Uranium Corporation of India Limites (UCIL)** is responsible for mining and milling of uranium. It has a mine and a mill at Jaduguda. The Company proposes to undertake, in due course, commercial exploitation of other Uranium deposits. The total paid-up capital of the Company was Rs.25.75 crores as on 31.3.1989. A Provision of Rs.40.00 crores for investment in equity has been made in the Budget to assist the company in meeting expenditure on Narwapahar and Turamdih Mines and Mills in Bihar as well as the Third Shaft Sinking at Jaduguda.

परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.81

नयूक्लीय विद्युत संबंधी स्कीमें Nuclear Power Schemes

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1989-90 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1989-90 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1990-91 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		...	58.66	58.66	...	47.27	47.27	...	22.61	22.61
पूंजी	*Capital*		*240.00*	...	*240.00*	*238.80*	...	*238.80*	*195.00*	...	*195.00*
जोड़	**Total**		**240.00**	**58.66**	**298.66**	**238.80**	**47.27**	**286.07**	**195.00**	**22.61**	**217.61**
न्यूक्लीय विद्युत परियोजनाएं	**Nuclear Power Projects**										
1. *राजस्थान परमाणु विद्युत केन्द्र :*	1. *Rajasthan Atomic Power Station:*										
1.01 सकल राजस्व व्यय	1.01 Gross Revenue Expenditure	2801	...	49.30	49.30	...	47.50	47.50	...	55.00	55.00
1.02 घटाइए - राजस्व प्राप्तियां	1.02 Less-Revenue Receipts	0801	...	-38.22	-38.22	...	-45.27	-45.27	...	-38.48	-38.48
1.03 निवल	1.03 Net		...	11.08	11.08	...	2.23	2.23	...	16.52	16.52
2. ईंधन भंडार	2. Fuel Inventory										
2.01 सकल राजस्व व्यय	2.01 Gross Revenue Expenditure	2801	...	96.82	96.82	...	92.96	92.96	...	99.93	99.93
2.02 घटाइये प्राप्तियां	2.02 Less Receipts	0801	...	-78.08	-78.08	...	-77.08	-77.08	...	-124.29	-124.29
2.03 निवल	2.03 Net		...	18.74	18.74	...	15.88	15.88	...	-24.36	-24.36
3 तारापुर और कलपक्कम में अपशिष्ट पदार्थ प्रबन्ध सुविधाएं	3. Waste Management Facilities at Tarapur and Kalpakkam	2801	...	4.70	4.70	...	4.70	4.70	...	5.90	5.90
		4801	1.19	...	1.19	1.59	...	1.59	2.07	...	2.07
जोड़	*Total*		*1.19*	*4.70*	*5.89*	*1.59*	*4.70*	*6.29*	*2.07*	*5.90*	*7.97*
4. *भारी पानी पूल प्रबन्धः*	4. *Heavy Water Pool Management :*										
4.01 सकल राजस्व व्यय	4.01 Gross Revenue Expenditure	2801	...	64.20	64.20	...	61.96	61.96	...	77.50	77.50
4.02 घटाइए - राजस्व प्राप्तियां	4.02 Less - Revenue Receipt	0801	...	-40.16	-40.16	...	-37.60	-37.60	...	-53.05	-53.05
4.03 निवल	4.03 Net		...	24.04	24.04	...	24.36	24.36	...	24.45	24.45
5. अन्य योजनाएं	5. Other Schemes	2801	...	0.10	0.10	...	0.10	0.10	...	0.10	0.10
		4801	8.81	...	8.81	7.21	...	7.21	7.93	...	7.93
जोड़	*Total*		*8.81*	*0.10*	*8.91*	*7.21*	*0.10*	*7.31*	*7.93*	*0.10*	*8.03*
6. लोक उद्यमों में निवेश	6. Investment in Public Enterprises	4801	230.00	...	230.00	220.00	...	220.00	185.00	...	185.00
		6801	...	...	...	10.00	...	10.00	...	...	...
जोड़	*Total*		*230.00*	...	*230.00*	*230.00*	...	*230.00*	*185.00*	...	*185.00*
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***240.00***	***58.66***	***298.66***	***238.80***	***47.27***	***286.07***	***195.00***	***22.61***	***217.61***

		विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
ख. लोक उद्यमों में निवेश	B. Investment in Public Enterprises										
न्यूक्लीय विद्युत निगम	Nuclear Power Corporation	12801	230.00	485.00	715.00	230.00	403.00	633.00	185.00	630.62	815.62
जोड़	*Total*		*230.00*	*485.00*	*715.00*	*230.00*	*403.00*	*633.00*	*185.00*	*630.62*	*815.62*
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय•	**C. Plan Outlay***										
1. विद्युत	1. Power	12801	240.00	485.00	725.00	238.80	403.00	641.80	195.00	630.62	825.62

• *इसमें निम्नलिखित निर्माण कार्य परिव्यय शामिल है :-*
* *Inclusive of Works Outlay as below:-*

न्यूक्लीय विद्युत योजनाएं	Nuclear Power Schemes		...	...	...			...		...	...

1. **राजस्थान परमाणु विद्युत केन्द्र** - प्रथम यूनिटः राजस्थान विद्युत केन्द्र का प्रबंध अभिकरण व्यवस्था के आधार पर भारतीय परमाणु शक्ति निगम लिमिटेड को सौंप दिया गया है । इसलिए प्रवर्तन संबंधी व्ययों के लिए बजट में व्यवस्था की गई है ।

2. **ईंधन भंडार** : इसमें तारापुर के लिए समृद्ध यूरेनियम का आयात करने पर होने वाले व्यय तथा शक्ति भारी पानी के रिएक्टरों के लिए न्यूक्लीय ईंधन कम्पलेक्स के द्वारा सप्लाई किए जाने वाले ईंधन के व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है । भारतीय परमाणु शक्ति निगम लिमिटेड से वसूल किए गए ईंधन के उपभोक्ता प्रभागों को हिसाब में शामिल करने के पश्चात, इस से संबंधित राजस्व खाते के व्यय की निवल राशि (-)24.36 करोड़ रूपया है ।

3. **अपशिष्ट पदार्थ प्रबन्ध सुविधाएं** : इन से संबद्ध कार्यान्वियन, भाभा परमाणु अनुसंधान केन्द्र के द्वारा सम्पन्न किया जा रहा है और तारापुर तथा कलपक्कम में इनका प्रवर्तन हो रहा है ।

4. **भारी पानी पूल प्रबंधः** इसमें भारी पानी के भंडार के प्रबंध के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है । भारी पानी के उपयोग से संबंधित लीज प्रभार प्रवर्तनशील विद्युत केन्द्रों द्वारा वसूल कर लिए जाते है । इस सम्बन्ध में 24.45 करोड़ रुपए के निवल व्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

1. **RAPS-Unit- I :** The management of Rajasthan Atomic Power Station has been entrusted to NPCIL on an agency basis. Hence provision has been made in the Budget for the operational expenses.

2. **Fuel inventory :** This provides for expenditure on the import of enriched uranium for Tarapur as well as for the fuel supplied by the Nuclear Fuel complex for Pressurised Heavy Water Reactors. Taking into account the user charges for fuel recovered from NPCIL, the revenue expenditure on this account is netted at Rs.(-)24.36 crores.

3. **Waste Management Facilities :** These are executed by BARC and operated at Tarapur and Kalpakkam.

4. **Heavy Water Pool Management :** This provides for the management of Heavy Water Inventory. Lease chares are recovered for the use of Heavy Water by the operating power stations. The net expenditure on this account is Rs.24.45 crores.

5. **अन्य योजनाएं** : इनमें नरोरा तथा काकरापार में स्थित पर्यावरण सर्वेक्षण प्रयोगशालाएं सम्मिलित हैं । 33 करोड़ रुपए की अनुमानित लागत के प्रोटोटाइप फास्ट ब्रीडर रिएक्टर के लिए भी व्यवस्था की गई है

6. **सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश:**

भारतीय परमाणु शक्ति निगम लिमिटेड - इस संस्थान को 3 सितम्बर, 1987 को एक कम्पनी के रूप में निगमित गिया गया । इस निगम की स्थापना मुख्य रूप से वाणिज्यिक आधार पर विद्युत का उत्पादन करने के लिए न्यूक्लीय ऊर्जा का विकास और नियमन करने के प्रयोजन से एक वृहत एवं एकीकृत कार्यक्रम का आयोजन करने और उसे कार्यान्वित करने, पर्यावरण के संरक्षण की व्यवस्था करने और क्रय, विक्रय, निर्यात तथा विनिर्माण आदि के कार्य में व्यस्त होने तथा सहायक सुविधाओं का परिचालन और अनुरक्षण करने के उद्देश्यों को पूरा करने के लिए की गई थी।

इस कम्पनी की अधिकृत पूंजी 2,,000 करोड़ रूपया है । कम्पनी ने अपना कारोबार 17.9.87 को शुरू किया । अब यह अपने मौजूदा विद्युत केन्द्रों का संचालन कर रही है और नई विद्युत परियोजनाओं तथा सहायक परियोजनाओं के विनिर्माण का कार्य भी हाथ में ले रही है ।

कुछ एक महत्वपूर्ण परियोजनाओं का विवरण, जिनमें से प्रत्येक पर 100 करोड़ रूपए से ज्यादा की लागत आएगी और जिनके लिए व्यवस्थाएं कर दी गई हैं, इस प्रकार है :

5. **Other Schemes :** These include Environmental Survey Laboratories at Narora and Kakrapar. Provision is also made for Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor with an estimated cost of Rs.33.00 crores.

6. **Investment in Public Enterprises -**

Nuclear Power Corporation of India Ltd. - was incorporated as a company on 3rd September, 1987 with the main objective to plan and execute an integrated programme for harnessing and developing nuclear energy for generating electricity on commercial basis, to promote protection of the environment and to engage in purchase, selling, exporting, manufacturing etc., and operation and maintenance of ancillary facilities.

The authorised capital of the company is Rs.2,000 crores. The Company commenced its business on 17.9.1987. It is now operating the existing power stations and is undertaking the construction of new power projects and ancillary projects.

Some of the important projects costing more than Rs.100 crores each which are being executed by NPCIL and for which provision has been made are given below :

योजना का नाम	Name of the scheme	स्वीकृत लागत Approved cost	स्वीकृत आयोजना परिव्यय 1989-90 Approved Plan-outlay 1989-90	1989-90 (स.अ.) RE for 1989-90	आयोजना परिव्यय 1990-91 (ब.अ.) Plan outlay for BE 1990-91	पूर्ति की प्रत्याशित अवधि Anticipated completion date
			(करोड़ रुपए Rs. in crores)			
1. नरोरा परमाणु विद्युत	1. Narora Atomic Power	399.64	22.00	52.44	16.77	1990-91
2 काकरापार परमाणु विद्युत परियोजना I तथा II	2. Kakrapara Atomic Power Project I & II	382.52	150.00	193.87	80.54	1991-92
3. कैगा परमाणु विद्युत केन्द्र एकक I तथा II	3. Kaiga Atomic Power Station Unit I & II	730.72	110.00	76.44	185.39	1995-96
4. राजस्थान परमाणु विद्युत केन्द्र एकक III तथा IV	4. Rajasthan A.P.S. Unit III & IV	711.57	100.00	86.68	185.71	1995-96

235 मेगावाट एम्पीयर की परियोजनाओ के लिए (76.67 करोड़ रूपए), 500 मेगावाट एम्पीयर की I से VI: परियोजनाओं (425.42 करोड़ रूपए) कुडागुलम परियोजना (16.49 करोड़ रूपए) तथा 500 मेगावाट एम्पीयर क्षमता की परियोजना से संबधित विकास कार्यो सहित सहायक सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था शामिल है । इसमें तारापुर परमाणु विद्युत केन्द्र और राजस्थान परमाणु विद्युत केन्द्र और उपयुक्त ईंधन परिवहन सुविधा(82.34 करोड़ रूपए) के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

Provision is also made for four new 235 MWe projects (Rs76. 67 crores), 500 MWe projects I to VI (Rs.425.42 crores), Kudankulam Project (Rs.16.49 crores) and for ancillary facilities including development work for 500 MWe. Improvements for TAPS and RAPS, and Spent Fuel Transportation facility (Rs.82.34 crores).

इलेक्ट्रोनिकी विभाग *DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS*

मांग संख्या DEMAND No. 82

इलेक्ट्रोनिकी विभाग Department of Electronics

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1989-90 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1989-90 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1990-91 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		67.66	6.20	73.86	71.50	6.20	77.70	81.35	12.31	93.66
पूंजी	*Capital*		32.34	...	32.34	28.50	...	28.50	28.65	...	28.65
जोड़	**Total**		**100.00**	**6.20**	**106.20**	**100.00**	**6.20**	**106.20**	**110.00**	**12.31**	**122.31**
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-Economic Services	3451	1.00	3.25	4.25	1.00	3.25	4.25	1.00	3.40	4.40
दूर संचार और इलेक्ट्रानिक्स उद्योग	**Telecommunications and Electronics Industries**										
2. प्रौद्योगिकी विकास परिषद परियोजनाएं	2. Technology Development Council Projects	2852	2.79	...	2.79	2.29	...	2.29	4.00	...	4.00
		3601	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	...	...	...
		6859	0.50	...	0.50	0.50	...	0.50	...	...	...
जोड़	*Total*		*3.30*	...	*3.30*	*2.80*	...	*2.80*	*4.00*	...	*4.00*
3. औद्योगिक इलेक्ट्रानिकी संवर्धन कार्यक्रम	3. Industrial Electronics Promotion Programme	2852	4.20	...	4.20	3.00	...	3.00	3.95	...	3.95
		4859	0.30	...	0.30	0.30	...	0.30	0.55	...	0.55
जोड़	*Total*		*4.50*	...	*4.50*	*3.30*	...	*3.30*	*4.50*	...	*4.50*
4. राष्ट्रीय राडार परिषद परियोजना	4. National Radar Council Project	2852	2.25	...	2.25	3.00	...	3.00	1.60	...	1.60
		6859	0.25	...	0.25	0.25	...	0.25	...	...	...
		7425	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.40	...	0.40
जोड़	*Total*		*2.50*	...	*2.50*	*3.25*	...	*3.25*	*2.00*	...	*2.00*
5. सी ए एस ई एवं एस ई सी ओ कार्यक्रम	5. CASE & SECO Programme	2852	1.55	...	1.55	1.00	...	1.00	1.20	...	1.20
		4859	0.45	...	0.45	...	...	...	0.30	...	0.30
जोड़	*Total*		*2.00*	...	*2.00*	*1.00*	...	*1.00*	*1.50*	...	*1.50*
6. कम्प्यूटर के लिए विशेष जनशक्ति का निर्माण	6 Generation of Special Manpower for Computer	2852	1.99	...	1.99	1.99	...	1.99	2.00	...	2.00
		3601	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	...	...	...
	Total		*2.00*	...	*2.00*	*2.00*	...	*2.00*	*2.00*	...	*2.00*
7. उत्कृष्ट क्षेत्रीय विकास केन्द्र आदि	7. Centre for Excellence Development etc.	2852	1.00	...	1.00	1.00	...	1.00	1.70	...	1.70
8. इलेक्ट्रानिकी सामग्री विकास कार्यक्रम	8. Electronics Material Development Programme	2852	2.00	...	2.00	3.00	...	3.00	4.00	...	4.00
		4859	1.90	...	1.90	0.80	...	0.80	...	...	...
		6859	0.10	...	0.10	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़	*Total*		*4.00*	...	*4.00*	*3.80*	...	*3.80*	*4.00*	...	*4.00*
9. नेशनल माइक्रो इलेक्ट्रानिक काउंसिल-इंडियन माइक्रो इलेक्ट्रानिक्स प्रोग्राम	9. National Micro Electronics Council- Indian Micro Electronics Programme	2852	7.00	...	7.00	7.00	...	7.00	3.60	...	3.60
		3601	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	...	...	...
		4859	0.49	...	0.49	0.49	...	0.49	0.30	...	0.30
		6859	0.50	...	0.50	0.50	...	0.50	...	...	...
		7425	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.10	...	0.10
जोड़	*Total*		*8.00*	...	*8.00*	*8.00*	...	*8.00*	*4.00*	...	*4.00*
10. परिकलन विकास केन्द्र (सी.डी. ए सी)	10. Centre for Development of Computing(C-DAC)	2852	9.00	...	9.00	11.50	...	11.50	10.00	...	10.00
11. राष्ट्रीय एच.वी.डी.सी. परियोजना	11. National HVDC Project	2852	1.20	...	1.20	0.50	...	0.50	2.00	...	2.00
12. अनुप्रयुक्त माइक्रोवेव इलेक्ट्रानिक इंजीनियरी तथा अनुसंधान संस्था	12. Society for Applied Microwave Electronics Engg. and Research	2852	4.50	...	4.50	4.34	...	4.34	4.37	2.30	6.67
13. मानकीकरण गतिविधि कार्यक्रम	13. Standardisation Activities Programme	2852	2.85	2.10	4.95	3.25	2.10	5.35	3.00	2.22	5.22
		3601	0.20	...	0.20	0.20	...	0.20	0.20	...	0.20
		4859	4.10	...	4.10	6.70	...	6.70	2.35	...	2.35
जोड़	*Total*		*7.15*	*2.10*	*9.25*	*10.15*	*2.10*	*12.25*	*5.55*	*2.22*	*7.77*
14. इलेक्ट्रानिक डिजाइन तथा प्रौद्योगिकी केन्द्र	14. Centre for Electronics Design and Technology	2852	4.00	...	4.00	4.00	...	4.00	4.00	1.20	5.20
15. विशेष जनशक्ति विकास कार्यक्रम	15. Special Manpower Development Programme	2852	1.45	...	1.45	1.45	...	1.45	1.50	...	1.50
		3601	0.05	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.05	...	...	...
जोड़	*Total*		*1.50*	...	*1.50*	*1.50*	...	*1.50*	*1.50*	...	*1.50*
16. साफ्टवेयर विकास कार्यक्रम	16. Software Development Programme	2852	1.35	...	1.35	1.35	...	1.35	0.95	...	0.95
		4859	0.40	...	0.40	0.40	...	0.40	0.05	...	0.05
जोड़	*Total*		*1.75*	...	*1.75*	*1.75*	...	*1.75*	*1.00*	...	*1.00*
17. साफ्टवेयर निर्यात संवर्धन कार्यक्रम	17. Software Export Promotion Programme	2852	1.50	...	1.50	1.30	...	1.30	3.50	...	3.50
18. पांचवीं जनरेशन की कम्प्यूटर प्रणाली का विकास कार्यक्रम	18. Fifth Generation Computer System Dev. Programme	2852	0.90	...	0.90	0.90	...	0.90	0.90	...	0.90
		4859	0.10	...	0.10	0.10	...	0.10	0.10	...	0.10
जोड़	*Total*		*1.00*	...	*1.00*	*1.00*	...	*1.00*	*1.00*	...	*1.00*

(करोड़ रुपए Rs. in crores)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1989-90 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1989-90 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1990-91 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
19. सेमिकंडक्टर कम्पलैक्स लिमिटेड (एस सी एल)	19. Semi Conductor Complex Ltd.(SCL)	2852	1.80	...	1.80	2.00	...	2.00	15.00	...	15.00
20. इलेक्ट्रानिकी अनुसंधान और विकास केन्द्र	20. Electronic Research & Development Centres	2852	2.00	...	2.00	3.90	...	3.90	2.00	2.30	4.30
21. सी एल ए एस एस कार्यक्रम	21. CLASS Programme	2852	0.20	...	0.20	0.20	...	0.20	1.00	...	1.00
22. भारतीय भाषाओं हेतु प्रौद्योगिकी विकास	22. Technology Development for Indian Languages	2852	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.50	...	1.50
		4859	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.50	...	0.50
जोड़		*Total*	...	...	...	...	...	...	*2.00*	...	*2.00*
23. फोटोनिक विकास कार्यक्रम	23. Photonic Development Programme	2852	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.00	...	1.00
24. अन्य कार्यक्रम	24. Other programmes	2252	...	0.52	0.52	...	0.52	0.52	...	0.55	0.55
		2852	12.85	0.20	13.05	13.25	0.20	13.45	7.38	0.20	7.58
		3453	...	0.13	0.13	...	0.13	0.13	...	0.14	0.14
		4859	7.25	...	7.25	10.25	...	10.25	3.00	...	3.00
		6859	12.00	...	12.00	2.06	...	2.06	...	...	...
जोड़		*Total*	*32.10*	*0.85*	*32.95*	*25.56*	*0.85*	*26.41*	*10.38*	*0.89*	*11.27*
25. सहायता सामग्री उपस्कर- सकल घटाकर- कार्यात्मक मुख्य शीर्ष में अन्तरण	25. Aid Material Equipments-Gross	3606	...	3.47	3.47	...	1.10	1.10	...	5.24	5.24
	Deduct - Transfers to functional Major head	3606	...	-3.47	-3.47	...	-1.10	-1.10	...	-5.24	-5.24
निवल- सहायता सामग्री एवं उपस्कर	**Net-Aid Materials & Equipments**	**Total**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	26. Investment in Public Sector Enterprises	4859	2.00	...	2.00	2.95	...	2.95	15.25	...	15.25
		6859	2.00	...	2.00	3.20	...	3.20	5.75	...	5.75
जोड़		*Total*	*4.00*	...	*4.00*	*6.15*	...	*6.15*	*21.00*	...	*21.00*
कुल - जोड़	***Grand Total***		***100.00***	***6.20***	***106.20***	***100.00***	***6.20***	***106.20***	***110.00***	***12.31***	***122.31***

ख. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	**B. Investments in Public Enterprises**	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश - बजट शीर्ष	B. Investment in Public Enterprises Head of Budget										
1. सेमि-कन्डक्टर कम्पलेक्स लि0	1. Semi-Conductor Complex Ltd	12859	1.50	2.50	4.00	1.50	3.34	4.84	20.00	21.70	41.70
2. सी.एम.सी.लि0	2. CMC Ltd.	12859	1.75	22.15	23.90	1.75	7.00	8.75	0.15	26.00	26.15
3. ई.टी.टी.डी.सी.लि.	3. ETTDC Ltd.	12859	0.75	2.25	3.00	2.90	0.45	3.35	0.85	2.00	2.85
जोड़		*Total*	*4.00*	*26.90*	*30.90*	*6.15*	*10.79*	*16.94*	*21.00*	*49.70*	*70.70*
अन्य संस्थाएं/निकाय एन आर सी/एस टी क्यू सी/ कम्प्यूटर नेट कार्य प्रणाली आदि	Other Institutions/Bodies NRC/STQC/ComputerNet Working etc.	12859	...	3.10	3.10	...	3.10	3.10	...	22.30	22.30
जोड़	**Total**		**4.00**	**30.00**	**34.00**	**6.15**	**13.89**	**20.04**	**21.00**	**72.00**	**93.00**
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय*	C. Plan Outlay*:-										
1. दूरसंचार और इलेक्ट्रानिकी उद्योग	1. Telecommunications and Electronics Industries	12859	99.00	30.00	129.00	99.00	13.89	112.89	108.50	72.00	180.50
2. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	2. Secretariat-Economic Services	13451	1.00	...	1.00	1.00	...	1.00	1.00	...	1.00
3. अन्य वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान	3. Other Scientific Research	13425	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.50	...	0.50
जोड़	**Total**		**100.00**	**30.00**	**130.00**	**100.00**	**13.89**	**113.89**	**110.00**	**72.00**	**182.00**
*** इसमें निम्नलिखित निर्माण कार्य परिव्यय शामिल हैं**	*Inclusive of Works Outlay as below:-										
दूरसंचार और इलेक्ट्रोनिकी उद्योग	Telecommunications and Electronics Industries		...	...	...			...			...

1. **सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं :** इसमें इलेक्ट्रोनिकी विभाग के सचिवालय व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

2. **प्रौद्योगिकी विकास परिषद परियोजनाएं (टी.डी.सी.) :** टी.डी.सी. ने अब तक लगभग 307 परियोजनाओं के लिए सहायता दी है जिसमें से लगभग 247 परियोजनाएं पहले ही पूरी हो चुकी हैं जिनसे इलेक्ट्रोनिकी के क्षेत्र में देश की अनुसंधान एवं विकास संबंधी क्षमताओं पर पर्याप्त प्रभाव पड़ा है । टी.डी.सी. कार्यकारी दल की सिफारिशों के अनुसार विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत वर्ष 1990-91 के दौरान कुछ नई परियोजनाएं शुरू किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है।

3. **औद्योगिक इलेक्ट्रोनिकी संवर्धन कार्यक्रम (आई.ई.पी.पी.) :** इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत आटोमेशन प्रोमोशन केन्द्रों, सूक्ष्म-संसाधन अनुप्रयोग इंजीनियरी केन्द्रों और खनन इलेक्ट्रोनिकी उपस्कर विकास के लिए सहायता अनुदान दिया जाता है।

1. **Secretariat-Economic Services** - It provides for Secretariat expenditure of the Department of Electronics.

2. **Technology Development Council Projects (TDC)** - The Technology Development Council has so far supported about 307 projects out of which about 247 projects have already been completed which have made much impact on the R&D capabilities of the country in Electronics. Some new projects are proposed to be initiated during 1990–91 under S&T programme as per recommendations of TDC Working Groups.

3. **Industrial Electronics Promotion Programme (IEPP)** - Under this programme Grants-in-aid are released for Appropriate Automation Promotion Centres, Micro-processor Application Engineering Centres and Mining Electronics Equipment Development.

4. **राष्ट्रीय राडार परिषद (एन.आर.सी.) :** इन कार्यक्रमों के अंतर्गत राडार, मार्गनिर्देशी उपकरणों, सोनार तथा अन्तर्जलीय इलेक्ट्रानिकी प्रणालियों के क्षेत्र में लगभग 108 परियोजनाएं आरम्भ की गई हैं।

5. **इलैक्ट्रोनिकी विषयक उच्च अध्ययन केन्द्र (सी ए एस ई) और एस ई सी ओ कार्यक्रम:** सी ए एस ई और एस ई सी ओ, जो सातवीं योजना के लिए विभागीय कार्यक्रम थे, दोनों कार्यक्रमों को मिला कर प्रणाली इंजीनियरिंग और अनुप्रयोग कार्यक्रम (सिस्टम इंजीनियरिंग एण्ड एप्लीकेशन प्रोग्राम) नामक एक ही कार्यक्रम बना दिया गया है ।

6. **कम्प्यूटरों के लिए विशेष जनशक्ति जुटाना :** कम्प्यूटर क्षेत्र के लिए विशेष जनशक्ति का विकास करने हेतु चुनिंदा विश्वविद्यालय/कालिजों तथा संस्थाओं में विभिन्न नए पाठ्यक्रम आरम्भ किए गए हैं ।

7. **प्रकर्ष विकास केन्द्र:** इस कार्यक्रम का मुख्य उद्देश्य विभिन्न क्षेत्रों, मुख्यतः कृषि, स्वास्थ्य रक्षा तथा क्षेत्रीय विकास आदि में इलेक्ट्रोनिकी यंत्रों के उपयोग को बढ़ावा देना है ।

8. **इलेक्ट्रानिकी सामग्री विकास कार्यक्रम (सी-डोम्स और आई.एम.डी.ए.) :** देश में इस कार्यक्रम की स्थापना इलेक्ट्रानिकी सामग्री के लगातार अत्यधिक आयात को कम करके इलेक्ट्रानिकी संघटक उद्योग में आत्म-निर्भरता प्राप्त करने के लिए की गई है।

9. **राष्ट्रीय सूक्ष्म इलेक्ट्रानिकी परिषद परियोजना (एन एम सी) :** एल.एस.आई./वी.एल.एस.आई. के टास्क फोर्स की सिफारिशों पर एन.एम.सी. की स्थापना जनवरी 1985 में माइक्रो-इलेक्ट्रानिक्स विकास और उत्पादन कार्यक्रम का समन्वय करने, उसे तैयार करने तथा उसका कार्यान्वियन करने के लिए की गई थी ।

10. **सी-डैक** परियोजना की स्थापना एक पंजीकृत वैज्ञानिक संस्था के रूप में पुणे में की गई है जिसका मुख्य उद्देश्य सुपर कम्प्यूटरों/उच्च कम्प्यूटरों में प्रयोग में लायी जाने वाली समानान्तर संसाधन तकनीकों में, विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी के सीमान्त क्षेत्रों में अनुसंधान बढ़ाने के लिए, अपेक्षित देशी अनुसंधान और विकास सक्षमताओं को बढ़ाने के साथ-साथ विभिन्न महत्वपूर्ण उपयोगों जैसे मौसम का पूर्वानुमान, भूंकपी आंकड़ों का संसाधन, इकनौमैट्रिक माडलिंग, कृत्रिम आसूचना, आदि के लिए एक समय-बद्ध प्रौद्योगिकी मिशन के रूप में विकास करना है।

11. **राष्ट्रीय एच.वी.डी.सी. परियोजना :** इसका उद्देश्य एच.वी.डी.सी. प्रौद्योगिकी का विकास करना है जिससे कि उच्च प्रौद्योगिक क्षेत्र में अनुभव प्राप्त किया जा सके, उच्च अनुसंधान केन्द्रों को नाभिकीय बनाया जा सके तथा तापीय विद्युत संयंत्रों में इलेक्ट्रानिकी अनुप्रयोग के लाभों को गुणात्मक और परिमाणात्मक आधार पर प्रदर्शित किया जा सके ।

12. **प्रयुक्त माइक्रोवेव इलेक्ट्रानिकी इंजीनियरिंग अनुसंधान सोसाइटी :** इस सोसाइटी की स्थापना सामरिक आवश्यकताओं के लिये कस्टम निर्मित माइक्रोवेव उत्पादों का नमूना तैयार करने और उनकी सप्लाई करने तथा कुछ चुने हुए माइक्रोवेव उत्पादों की बेच संरचना करने के उद्देश्य से की गई थी । यह सोसाइटी कैंसर उपचार के लिए मेडिकल लाइनक ट्यूब के विकास और संरचना का कार्य भी करती है ।

13. **मानकीकरण गतिविधि कार्यक्रम :** इसका उद्देश्य देश में निर्मित किये गये इलेक्ट्रानिक उत्पादों की गुणवत्ता और विश्वसनीयता में सुधार लाना तथा उन्हें राष्ट्रीय/अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मानकों के अनुरूप बनाना है ।

14. **इलेक्ट्रोनिक डिजाइन और प्रौद्योगिकी केन्द्र :** इन केन्द्रों का उद्देश्य इलेक्ट्रोनिकी और इलेक्ट्रो-यांत्रिकी प्रणाली के क्षेत्र में डिजाइन टेक्नालाजी में विशेषज्ञता का निर्माण करना और इलेक्ट्रानिकी और इलेक्ट्रो-मेकेनिकल प्रणाली का निर्माण करना हैं ।

15. **विशेष जनशक्ति विकास :** इस कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत चार योजनाएं, डी.ओ.ई./यू.जी.सी., ई.एस.एस. सर्विस टेक्नीशियन तथा टीचर्स ट्रेनिंग चल रही है । इसका उद्देश्य लोगों को आधुनिक इलेक्ट्रानिकी के क्षेत्र में जानकारी देना, उसे उन्नत करना तथा प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करना है ।

16. **साफ्टवेयर विकास कार्यक्रम :** इस कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत इंजीनियरी उद्योग परामर्श संस्थाओं को हर प्रकार से सहायता देने के लिये, कम्प्यूटर-एडिड-डिजाइन (सी.ए.डी.) तथा कम्प्यूटर-एडिड मेनेजमेंट (सी.ए.एम.), तथा डेवलपमेंट आफ साफ्टवेयर पेकेजिज नामक तीन योजनाएं चलाई जा रही है ।

17. सेमिकंडक्टर लिमिटेड मोहाली में 7/8 फरवरी, 1989 को हुए अग्निकांड में अनुसंधान और विकास संबंधी सभी सुविधाएं पूरी तरह से नष्ट हो गई थी । यह निर्णय लिया गया है कि आगामी पांच वर्षों की अवधि के दौरान 42.8 करोड़ रुपए के पूंजीगत निवेश तथा 19.2 करोड़ रुपए के आवर्ती व्यय के द्वारा इन सुविधाओं का पुनर्निर्माण किया जाए । अनुसंधान और विकास सुविधाओं का उद्देश्य यह है कि जहां तक संभव हो प्रौद्योगिकी को आधुनिकतम और प्रतिस्पर्द्धात्मक बनाए रखने के लिए उसका विकास और उन्नयन किया जाए तथा एल एस आई/वी एल एस आई क्षेत्र में राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर अनुसंधान और विकास कार्य किए जाएं ।

4. **National Radar Council (NRC)** - Under this programme about 108 projects have been initiated in the area of Radars, Navigational Aids, Sonars and Underwater Electronics Systems.

5. CASE & SECO Programme: CASE & SECO which were the departmental programmes of the 7th plan have been merged into a single programme called System Engineering and Application Programme.

6. **Generation of Special Manpower for Computers.** - Various new courses have been started at selected Universities/Colleges and other Institutions to develop special manpower for Computer Sector.

7. Centre for Excellence Development etc.: The main objective of this programme is to promote the use of various electronics instruments in different areas mainly Agriculture, Health care and regional development.

8. **Electronics Material Development Programme (C-DOMES & IMDA)** - This programme has been set up in the country to achieve self reliance in electronics components industry reducing the size of the continuous import of Electronics material.

9. **National Micro-Electronics Council Project (NMC)**- was set up in January 1985 on the recommendations of the Task Force in LSI/VLSI for co-ordinate, formulation and implementation of micro-electronics development and production programme.

10. **C-DAC** project has been set up at Pune as a registered Scientific Society with the main objective of development as a time bound technology mission for enhancing the indigenous R&D capability in the techniques of parallel processing used in super computers/advanced computers required for pursuing research in frontier areas of S&T as well as various important applications like weather forecasting seismic data processing econometric medelling, artificial intelligence informations etc.

11. **National HVDC Project** - It is aimed to develop the HVDC technology, gain experience in high technology area, to nucleate advanced research Centres and to demonstrate qualitatively and quantitatively the benefits of electronics application in Thermal Power Plants.

12. **Society for Applied Microwave Electronics Engineering Research (SAMEER)** - SAMEER was set up to design and supply custom built micro-wave product for strategic needs and batch fabrication of selected microwave products. It is also working in the development and fabrication of medical linac tube for Cancer Therapy.

13. **Standardisation Activities Programme** - It aims to improve the quality and reliability of electronic products manufactured in the country and their conforming to the National/International standards.

14. **Centres for Electronics Design and Technology** - The objectives of these centres are to build expertise in design Technology and fabrication techniques in the area of electronics and electro-mechanical system.

15. **Special Manpower Development Programme**- Under this programme four schemes viz. DOE/UGC, E.S.S., Service Technicians and Teachers Training are operational. The aim is to educate, upgrade and train people in the field of modern electronics.

16. **Software Development Programme** : Three Schemes namely Computer Aided Design (CAD), Computer Aided Management (CAM) and Development of Software Packages are being implemented under this programme to provide all round support to engineering industry consultancy houses.

17. The R&D facilities at SCL, Mohali were completely destroyed in a fire on 7th/8th February, 1989. A decision has been taken to rebuild these facilities with a capital investment of Rs.42.8 crores and recurring expenditure of Rs.19.2 crores spread over a period of 5 years during the 8th Plan. The objectives of R&D are to develop and upgrade technology so as to remain as contemporary and competitive as possible and to lead a national R&D effort in LSI/VLSI field.

18. **पांचवी पीढ़ी कम्प्यूटर प्रणाली :** इस परियोजना का मुख्य उद्देश्य, सम्बद्ध समस्याओं के बारे में जानकारी पर कम्प्यूटर प्रणाली (के.बी.सी.एस.) प्रौद्योगिकी के आधार पर अनुसंधान, डिजाइन, विकास और प्रदर्शन करके के.बी.सी.एस./पांचवी पीढ़ी कम्प्यूटर प्रणाली की प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में व्यापक विशेषज्ञता प्राप्त करना है । इस उद्देश्य से पुणे में एक सी-डी.ए.सी.टी. की स्थापना की गई है ।

19. **बड़े स्तर/अत्यन्त बड़े स्तर के समाकलित सर्किटों का विकास :** सेमिकन्डक्टर कम्पलैक्स, इलैक्ट्रान-बीम प्रणाली की प्राप्ति के बाद 2-माइक्रोन प्रौद्योगिकी का विकास कर रहा है । वर्तमान 5/3 माइक्रोन प्रौद्योगिकियों को 2-माइक्रोन प्रौद्योगिकी में परिवर्तित करके एल.एस.आई. यन्त्रों का उत्पादन करने के लिए यह आवश्यक है और इससे उत्पादन तथा लाभकारिता में भी वृद्धि होगी । इस उद्देश्य के लिये, बंगलौर में एक डिजाइन केन्द्र की स्थापना की गई है।

20. **इलैक्ट्रोनिकी अनुसंधान और विकास केन्द्र (ई.आर.एण्ड डी.सी) तथा ग्रामीण इलैक्ट्रोनिकी प्रौद्योगिकी केन्द्र (आर.ई.टी.सी):** इस केन्द्र का मुख्य उद्देश्य विभिन्न निर्धारित क्षेत्रों में स्टेट-आफ-आर्ट इलैक्ट्रोनिकी प्रौद्योगिकी संबंधी विभिन्न उत्पादों का विकास करना तथा प्रतिस्पर्द्धात्मक मूल्यों और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय गुणवत्ता के अनुरूप इनके उत्पादन में सहायता करना है । इलैक्ट्रोनिकी अनुसंधान और विकास केन्द्र क्षेत्र-विशिष्ट उत्पादों के विकास से संबंधित कार्य करते हैं तथा अपने क्षेत्र के निजी और सरकारी दोनों प्रकार के उद्योगों को अनुसंधान और विकास संबंधी सहायता देते हैं । ग्रामीण इलैक्ट्रोनिकी प्रौद्योगिकी केन्द्र ग्रामीण अनुप्रयोग हेतु इलैक्ट्रोनिकी उत्पाद तैयार करते हैं और उनके प्रयोग को बढ़ावा देने के साथ-साथ समाज के कमजोर वर्गों के लोगों को व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण भी देते हैं।

21. **सी.एल.ए. एस. एस. कार्यक्रम:** इस कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य कम्प्यूटर के लिए जनशक्ति आधार तैयार करना और विकासोन्मुखी अनुप्रयोग हेतु कम्प्यूटरों के प्रयोग को बढ़ावा देना है ।

22. **भारतीय भाषाओं हेतु प्रौद्योगिकी विकास:** इस का उद्देश्य प्राकृतिक भाषा समझ, संस्करण तथा निर्माण के क्षेत्र में अनुसंधान और विकास को बढ़ावा देने के उद्देश्य से मानव तन्त्र अंतःक्रिया तथा सूचना संसाधन को सुकर बनाने के वास्ते भारतीय भाषाओं हेतु इलैक्ट्रोनिकी उपकरण तैयार करना है ।

23. **फोटोनिक्स विकास कार्यक्रम:** इस कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य उचित प्रौद्योगिकियों की सहायता से शैक्षिक संस्थाओं, प्रयोगशालाओं तथा उद्योग में फोटोनिक्स कल्चर को बढ़ावा देना है ताकि अन्य राष्ट्रीय अभिकरणों के सहयोग से इस क्षेत्र में सहक्रियात्मक विकास किया जा सके ।

24. **अन्य कार्यक्रम:** इसके अंतर्गत मुख्य कार्यक्रम हैं: सेमी कंडक्टर डिवासिज, एम.सी.एस.टी, फाइबर आप्टिक्स, कम्प्यूटर विकास कार्यक्रम, प्रदर्शनियां, कम लागत वाले पी.सी. इलैक्ट्रोनिक विभाग का भवन आदि।

25. **सहायता सामग्री और उपस्कर:** इस कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत सामग्री, उपस्करों तथा अन्य मदों के रूप में सहायता को दर्शाया गया है।

26. **सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश:** इस विभाग के नियंत्रण में 3 सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रम-सी.एम.सी. लिमिटेड, ई.टी.एण्ड टी. तथा एस.सी.एल. आते हैं, ई.टी.एण्ड टी. में इलेक्ट्रानिकी व्यापार के विकास को बढ़ावा देना, सी.एम.सी. में समस्त सहायक सेवाएं उपलब्ध कराने और भारत में कम्प्यूटरों के प्रयोग को बढ़ावा देने तथा एल.एस.आई./वी.एल.एस.आई. सर्किट और मोड्यूल्स उप-प्रणालियों का डिजाइन तैयार करने तथा निर्माण करने के लिए एस.सी.एल. में निवेश किया जाएगा ।

18. **Fifth Generation Computer Systems** - A major objective of this project is to gain extensive expertise in the Knowledge Based computer System/Fifth Generation Computer System technology by research, design, development and demonstrate KBCS Technology based solutions to related problems. C-DACT has been established at Pune for this purpose.

19. **Development of Large Scale/Very Large Scale Integrated Circuits -** Semi-conductor Complex (SCL) is developing 2-micron technology on the procurement of Electron-Beam System. This is necessary to produce LSI devices and modules/Sub-systems from the present 5/3 micron-technologies to 2-micron technology which will result in additional turnover and profit. Design Centre has been set up at Bangalore for this purpose.

20. **Electronics Research and Development Centre (ER&DC) and Rural Electron Technology Centre**: The main objectives of the centre are to develop products in the State-of-art Electronics Technology in various identified areas and enable their productionisation at competitive prices and international quality. ER&DCs are engaged in development of region specific products and provide R&D support to the industry in their region, both in the private and public sector. The RETCs develop electronics products for rural applications as well as accelerate their usage in addition to providing vocational training for those belonging to weaker sections of the Society.

21. Class Programme: It aims to build manpower base for Computer and to promote usage of computers for development oriented applications.

22. Technology Development for Indian Languages: Its aim is to develop electronic tools for Indian Languages to facilitate human machine interaction and information processing, to promote research and development in the area of Natural Language Understanding, processing and Generation.

23. Photonics Development Programme: It aims to spread photonics culture through support of appropriate technologies at academic institutions, laboratories and industry to enable synergetic development in this area in coordination with other national agencies.

24.Other Programmes: The main programmes covered under it are Power Semi-conductor Devices, NCST, Fibre-Optics, Computer Development Programme, Exhibition, Low Cost Pcs, DOE Building etc.

25. Aid Material and Equipment: Under this programme assistance in the form of materials equipments and other commodities is shown.

26. **Investment in Public Enterprises** - There are 3 Public Sector Undertakings under the control of this Department viz. CMC Ltd., ET&T and SCL. The investment in ET&T is to promote the growth of trade in electroinics, in CMC for augmenting facilities to provide total support services and promote application of computers in India and in SCL for design and manufacture of LSI/VLSI circuits and modules/sub-systems.

महासागर विकास विभाग *DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT*

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.83

महासागर विकास विभाग Department of Ocean Development

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries are given below:

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1989-90 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1989-90 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1990-91 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		21.15	7.77	28.92	20.88	7.77	28.65	28.20	8.16	36.36
पूंजी	*Capital*		*2.85*	...	*2.85*	*2.71*	...	*2.71*	*6.80*	...	*6.80*
जोड़	**Total**		**24.00**	**7.77**	**31.77**	**23.59**	**7.77**	**31.36**	**35.00**	**8.16**	**43.16**
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat - Economic Services	3451	...	0.47	0.47	...	0.47	0.47	...	0.54	0.54
समुद्र विज्ञान अनुसंधान	**Oceanographic Research**										
2. समुद्र विज्ञान सर्वेक्षण	2. Oceanographic Survey	3403	...	6.35	6.35	...	6.40	6.40	...	6.50	6.50
3. एंटार्कटिक अनुसंधान (बर्फ तोड़ने वाले यंत्रों सहित)	3. Antarctic Research (Including ice-breakers)	3403	9.15	...	9.15	10.29	...	10.29	10.20	...	10.20
		5403	2.85	...	2.85	2.71	...	2.71	6.80	...	6.80
जोड़		*Total*	*12.00*	...	*12.00*	*13.00*	...	*13.00*	*17.00*	...	*17.00*
4. बहुधात्विक कोषिका कार्यक्रम	4. Polymetallic Nodules Programme	3403	6.20	...	6.20	6.20	...	6.20	10.00	...	10.00
5. अन्य कार्यक्रम	5. Other Programmes	3403	5.80	0.95	6.75	4.39	0.90	5.29	8.00	1.12	9.12
जोड़-समुद्र विज्ञान अनुसंधान	**Total Oceanographic Research**		24.00	7.30	31.30	23.59	7.30	30.89	35.00	7.62	42.62
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***24.00***	***7.77***	***31.77***	***23.59***	***7.77***	***31.36***	***35.00***	***8.16***	***43.16***
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय*	**C. Plan Outlay*:-**	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
1. समुद्र विज्ञान अनुसंधान	1. Oceanographic Research	13403	24.00	...	24.00	23.59	...	23.59	35.00	...	35.00

इसमें निम्नलिखित निर्माण-कार्य परिव्यय शामिल है
*Inclusive of Works Outlay as below:-

समुद्र विज्ञान अनुसंधान	Oceanographic Research	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

1. **सचिवालय-** इसमें विभाग के सचिवालय के व्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

2. **समुद्र विज्ञान सर्वेक्षण** : इस कार्यक्रम का मुख्य उद्देश्य समुद्र वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान एवं सर्वेक्षण कार्य में अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण, अनन्य आर्थिक क्षेत्र और महाद्वीपीय रेती (शेल्फ) क्षेत्र की संसाधन क्षमता का मानचित्रण एवं रेखांकन करना है । विभाग के दो अनुसंधान जलयान –सागर कन्या और सागर सम्पदा – भारतीय नौवहन निगम, बम्बई द्वारा चलाए जा रहे हैं ।

3. **एंटार्कटिक अनुसंधान कार्यक्रम** : (बर्फ तोड़ने वाले यंत्रों सहित): भारतीय एंटार्कटिक कार्यक्रम का मुख्य उद्देश्य एंटार्कटिक में सजीव और निर्जीव संसाधनों का वैज्ञानिक अध्ययन करना है । वर्ष 1989-90 के दौरान विभाग ने दो अभियान आयोजित किए – एक दक्षिण गंगोत्री की ओर और दूसरा एंटार्कटिक के वेड्डेल समुद्री क्षेत्र में । गोवा में एंटार्कटिक अध्ययन केन्द्र की स्थापना के लिए भवन का निर्माण कार्य 1990-91 में प्रारम्भ हो जाने की सम्भावना है ।

यह विभाग तटीय क्षेत्र में संसाधनों का सर्वेक्षण और मूल्यांकन करने के लिए 'डेनिडा' सहायता के अन्तर्गत एक लघु पोत की खरीद कर रहा है।

4. **बहुधात्विक ग्रंथिका कार्यक्रम** :दि प्रिपैरटरि कमीशन फार दि इटरनेशनल सी-बेड आथारिटी ने भारतीय महासागर के मध्य में भारत के पक्ष में 1,50,000 वर्ग कि. मी. के एक खनन स्थल का पंजीयन किया है । धातु खनन का अनुसंधान एवं विकास कार्य प्रारम्भ कर दिया गया है और यह कार्य 1990-91 में जारी रहेगा ।

5. **अन्य कार्यक्रम** : *(क) महासागर ऊर्जा कार्यक्रम* – इस कार्यक्रम का मुख्य उद्देश्य तरंग ऊर्जा से विद्युत शक्ति के उत्पादन की संभावना का अध्ययन करना है । आई. आई. टी., मद्रास के माध्यम से त्रिवेन्द्रम के पास विजिन्जम के तट पर 150 किलोवाट डिवाईस द्वारा समुद्र परीक्षण प्रयोग संबंधी परियोजना पर कार्य चल रहा है । दिसम्बर, 1990 तक इसके चालू हो जाने की संभावना है ।

(ख) *समुद्रीय प्रदूषण* : परीवीक्षण कार्य करने हेतु पूर्वी और पश्चिमी तटों पर दो समुद्रीय प्रदूषण केन्द्रों की स्थापना की गई है । विभाग ने आंध्र प्रदेश के तट पर पूर्वी तट में समुद्रीय प्रदूषण परीवीक्षण कार्य करने के लिये एक और केन्द्र स्थापित करने का

1. **Secretariat-** Provides for expenditure on account of the Secretariat of the Department.

2. **Oceanographic Survey:** The main objective of this programme is research and training in marine scientific research and survey, mapping and demarcating of resource potential of the Exclusive Economic Zone and Continental Shelf area. The Department's two research vessels, namely Sagar Kanya and Sagar Sampada, are run by the Shipping Corporation of India, Bombay.

3. **Antarctic Research Programme:** (including ice brakers) : The main objective of the Indian Antarctic programme is to undertake scientific study of living and non-living resources at Antarctica. During 1989-90, the Department has sent two expeditions - one to Dakshin Gangotri and the other to the Weddell Sea Area at Antarctica. Construction of a building to house the Antarctic Study Centre at Goa is likely to start during 1990-91.

The Department is granting one small vessel under DANIDA assistance for undertaking survey and assessment of resources in the Coastal Zone.

4. **Polymetallic Nodules Programme:** The Preparatory Commission for the International Seabed Authority registered one mine site in favour of India, measuring 1,50,000 sq. km in the Central Indian Ocean. R & D work in extractive metallurgy has been carried out and will be continued during 1990-91.

5. **Other Programmes:** (a) *Ocean Energy Programme* – The main objective of this programme is to study the feasibility of generating electric power from wave energy. The project on sea trial experiment of a 150 KW device off Vizhinjam at Trivandrum through IIT, Madras, is in progress. Commissioning of the same is expected by December, 1990.

(b) *Marine Pollution :* Two marine pollution Centres in East and West Coasts have been established to cary out monitoring task. The Department has proposed to further establish another centre in East Coast to monitor pollution along the

प्रस्ताव किया है।

(ग) *अपक्षार और समुद्रीय रसायन कार्यक्रम* : इस कार्यक्रम का मुख्य उद्देश्य महासागर के प्रचूर अजैव और जैव रसायन स्रोतों का पता लगाना है ।

(घ) *समुद्रीय यांत्रिकी* : इस कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत देश में ही विभिन्न समुद्रीय यंत्रों के डिजाईन और विकास की परिकल्पना की गई है।

(ङ) *अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग* : महासागरों की नयी प्रणाली के अन्तर्गत अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग के विकास हेतु अधिक व्यापक संभावनाओं की व्यवस्था करने की आवश्यकता है । महासागर विकास विभाग को कैरीबीयन सागर तट पर सर्वेक्षण कार्यक्रम के लिये राष्ट्रमंडल सचिवालय से अनुरोध प्राप्त हुआ है । इसी प्रकार, मारीशस, सेशल्स तथा मैडागास्कर देशों की सरकारों से भी अनुरोध प्राप्त हुए हैं ।

(च) *प्रदर्शनी और मेले* : महासागर विकास विभाग की अपने विभाग की उपलब्धियों का प्रदर्शन करने के लिये प्रगति मैदान में 850 वर्ग मीटर की जगह प्राप्त हुई है ।

(छ) *द्वीप विकास कार्यक्रम* : विभाग ने समुद्र-विज्ञान और समुद्रीय संसाधनों से संबंधित विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों को आरम्भ करने का प्रस्ताव किया है जिससे द्वीप निवासियों की समुद्र की महत्ता के बारे में शिक्षित करने के लिये समुद्र-विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी संबंधी परियोजनाओं को तैयार किया जा सके ।

(ज) *अखिल भारतीय समन्वित परियोजनाएं* : इस परियोजना के अंतर्गत एन. आई. ओ., गोवा, ओ. आर. एस. ए. सी., भुवनेश्वर तथा सी. एम. एफ. आर. आई., कोचीन में तीन केन्द्रों की स्थापना की गई है । इसका उद्देश्य विभिन्न समुद्रीय विशिष्टताओं की सुदूर संवेदनशीलता के बारे में इन केन्द्रों को आवश्यक प्रौद्योगिकी से सुसज्जित करना है ।

(झ) *महासागर अनुसंधान तथा प्रबन्ध के लिए जनशक्ति प्रशिक्षण:* इस कार्यक्रम का मुख्य उद्देश्य समुद्र-विज्ञान के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के लिये पर्याप्त संख्या में कार्मिकों की भर्ती करना है ।

(ञ) *समुद्रीय अनुसंधान और विकास निधि* : महासागर विकास विभाग अपने विभाग से संबंधित विभिन्न परियोजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन के लिये विभिन्न संस्थानों/संगठनों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान कर रहा है ।

(ट) *सूखा-राहत कार्यक्रम* : इस योजना के अंतर्गत उच्च तकनीकी वाली जल-कृषि को अपनाने की परिकल्पना की गई है जिससे जलाशय में जल एकत्र करने और मछली पालन के लिये मानसून के मौसम पर निर्भर नहीं रहना पड़ेगा ।

Andhra Coast.

(c) *Desalination and Marine Chemicals Programme* : The main objective of this Programme is to exploit rich inorganic and organic chemical resources of the ocean.

(d) *Marine Instrumentation* : Under this programme it is envisaged to encourage indigenous designing and development of various marine instruments.

(e) *Internation Co-operation* : The new regime for oceans calls for greater possibilities for development through international cooperation. The Department has received request from the Commonwealth Secretariat for survey programme off the Carribbean Sea. Requests from the Government of Mauritius, Seychelles and Madegascar have also been received.

(f) *Exhibitions & Fairs* : The Department has acquired an area of 850 sq. mtrs. at Pragati Maidan for displaying the achievements of the Department. The Department arranges a number of exhibitions at various places in India.

(g) *Island Development Programme* : The Department has proposed to undertake various schemes related to oceanography and marine resources of the groups of islands with the aim of creating ocean related S & T projects to educate the islanders about the importantance of the Sea.

(h) *All India Co-ordinated Projects* : Under this Project three centres have been created at N.I.O., Goa, ORSAC, Bhubaneswar and CMFRI, Cochin. The objective is to equip these centres with the requisite technology for remote sensing of various oceanic features.

(i) *Manpower Training for Ocean Research & Management* : Under this scheme the main objective is to have sufficient number of personnel in various fields of oceanographic sciences.

(j) *Marine Research & Development Fund* : The Department is extending financial assistance to various institutes/organisations for undertaking the related projects of the Department.

(k) *Drought Relief Programme* : The above scheme envisages adoption of hi-tech agriculture which will delink the stocking of reservoir and fish production from monsoon season.

अन्तरिक्ष विभाग DEPARTMENT OF SPACE

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.84

अन्तरिक्ष विभाग Department of Space

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries are given below:

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1989-90 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1989-90 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1990-91 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		190.29	91.85	282.14	209.90	93.27	303.17	227.43	111.51	338.94
पूंजी	*Capital*		*107.71*	...	*107.71*	*0.68*	...	*0.68*	*95.57*	...	*95.57*
जोड़	**Total**		**298.00**	**91.85**	**389.85**	**210.58**	**93.27**	**303.85**	**323.00**	**111.51**	**434.51**
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat - Economic Services	3451	0.01	0.94	0.95	0.01	0.92	0.93	0.01	0.93	0.94
अंतरिक्ष अनुसंधान	**Space Research**										
2 आई.एस.आर.ओ. मुख्यालय	2. ISRO Headquarters	3402	0.40	2.99	3.39	0.98	3.05	4.03	0.65	3.10	3.75
राकेट विकास	**Rocket Development**										
3. संवर्धित उपग्रह प्रक्षेपण वाहन (ए.एस.एल.वी. निरन्तरता वाहन सहित)	3. Augmented Satellite Launch Vehicle (including ASLV continuation)	3402	4.55	...	4.55	5.41	...	5.41	5.71	...	5.71
		5402	0.46	...	0.46	0.10	...	0.10	0.08	...	0.08
जोड़		*Total*	*5.01*	...	*5.01*	*5.51*	...	*5.51*	*5.79*	...	*5.79*
4. पोलर उपग्रह प्रक्षेपण वाहन	4. Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle	3402	34.37	...	34.37	25.17	...	25.17	22.75	...	22.75
		5402	8.63	...	8.63	8.83	...	8.83	2.27	...	2.27
जोड़		*Total*	*43.00*	...	*43.00*	*34.00*	...	*34.00*	*25.02*	...	*25.02*
5. क्रायोजेनिक्स (इंजन एंड स्टेज)	5. Cryogenics (Engine & Stage)	3402	0.49	...	0.49	2.13	...	2.13	7.53	...	7.53
		5402	3.51	...	3.51	3.88	...	3.88	12.28	...	12.28
जोड़		*Total*	*4.00*	...	*4.00*	*6.01*	...	*6.01*	*19.81*	...	*19.81*
6. जिओ-सिंक्रोनाउस प्रक्षेपण वाहन	6. Geo -Synchronous Launch Vehicle	3402	3.90	...	3.90	...	...	...	20.00	...	20.00
		5402	0.60	...	0.60	...	...	...	10.00	...	10.00
जोड़		*Total*	*4.50*	...	*4.50*	...	...	...	*30.00*	...	*30.00*
7. पोलर प्रक्षेपण केन्द्र	7. Polar Launch Station	5402	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01
8. विक्रम साराभाई अन्तरिक्ष केन्द्र	8. Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre	3402	4.51	32.57	37.08	12.31	32.67	44.98	12.60	34.99	47.59
		5402	7.18	...	7.18	9.55	...	9.55	4.09	...	4.09
जोड़		*Total*	*11.69*	*32.57*	*44.26*	*21.86*	*32.67*	*54.53*	*16.69*	*34.99*	*51.68*
9. श्रीहरिकोटा केन्द्र	9. Sriharikota Centre	3402	4.10	11.33	15.43	7.18	10.95	18.13	7.88	11.54	19.42
		5402	3.59	...	3.59	3.70	...	3.70	4.88	...	4.88
जोड़		*Total*	*7.69*	*11.33*	*19.02*	*10.88*	*10.95*	*21.83*	*12.76*	*11.54*	*24.30*
10. भारतीय अन्तरिक्ष संगठन टेलीमीटरी, ट्रैकिंग और दूर नियंत्रण नेटवर्क	10. ISRO Telemetry,Tracking & Command Network	3402	6.90	1.19	8.09	7.88	0.55	8.43	0.51	8.75	9.26
		5402	2.18	...	2.18	3.72	...	3.72	2.69	...	2.69
जोड़		*Total*	*9.08*	*1.19*	*10.27*	*11.60*	*0.55*	*12.15*	*3.20*	*8.75*	*11.95*
11. तरल नोदन प्रणाली केन्द्र	11. Liquid Propulsion Systems Centre	3402	5.34	5.29	10.63	9.82	5.40	15.22	10.77	5.49	16.26
		5402	1.28	...	1.28	2.14	...	2.14	11.80	...	11.80
जोड़		*Total*	*6.62*	*5.29*	*11.91*	*11.96*	*5.40*	*17.36*	*22.57*	*5.49*	*28.06*
12. अकास्टिक परीक्षण सुविधा	12. Acoustic Test Facility	3402	0.20	...	0.20	0.20	...	0.20	...	0.20	0.20
जोड़-राकेट विकास	**Total - Rocket Development**		**91.80**	**50.38**	**142.18**	**102.03**	**49.57**	**151.60**	**135.85**	**60.97**	**196.82**
उपग्रह विकास	**Satellite Development**										
13. विस्तारित रोहिणी उपग्रह श्रृंखला (एस.आर.ओ.एस.एस. निरंतरता सहित)	13. Stretched Rohini Satellite Series (including SROSS continuation)	3402	2.85	...	2.85	1.87	...	1.87	1.90	...	1.90
		5402	0.16	...	0.16	0.03	...	0.03	0.02	...	0.02
जोड़		*Total*	*3.01*	...	*3.01*	*1.90*	...	*1.90*	*1.92*	...	*1.92*
14. भारतीय सुदूर संवेदन उपग्रह (आई.आर.एस.निरन्तरता सहित)	14. Indian Remote Sensing Satellite (including IRS continuation)	3402	15.69	...	15.69	9.40	...	9.40	52.12	...	52.12
		5402	4.10	...	4.10	0.52	...	0.52	11.90	...	11.90
जोड़		*Total*	*19.79*	...	*19.79*	*9.92*	...	*9.92*	*64.02*	...	*64.02*
15. आई.आर.एस.श्रृंखला/पी.एस. एल.बी. टेस्ट फ्लाईट पेलोड	15. IRS Series/ PSLV Test Flight Payload	3402	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.50	...	1.50
16. इनसेट-II परीक्षण अन्तरिक्ष यान परियोजना(प्रक्षेपण सेवाओं सहित)	16. INSAT - II Test Spacecraft Project (Including launch Services)	3402	74.30	...	74.30	100.37	...	100.37	40.88	...	40.88
		5402	20.77	...	20.77	12.14	...	12.14	2.78	...	2.78
जोड़		*Total*	*95.07*	...	*95.07*	*112.51*	...	*112.51*	*43.66*	...	*43.66*
17. इनसेट-II उपग्रह	17. INSAT-II Satellite	3402	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.00	...	10.00
18. भारतीय अंतरिक्ष अनुसंधान संगठन उपग्रह केन्द्र	18. ISRO Satellite Centre	3402	4.54	7.99	12.53	4.34	8.17	12.51	3.44	10.91	14.35
		5402	1.88	...	1.88	1.79	...	1.79	3.10	...	3.10
जोड़		Total	6.42	7.99	14.41	6.13	8.17	14.30	6.54	10.91	17.45
जोड़-उपग्रह विकास	**Total - Satellite Development**		**124.29**	**7.99**	**132.28**	**130.46**	**8.17**	**138.63**	**127.64**	**10.91**	**138.55**
अन्तरिक्ष अनुप्रयोग	**Space Applications**										
19. आई.आर.एस. के उपयोग संबंधी कार्यक्रम सुदूर संवेदन अनुप्रयोग मिशन	19. IRS Utilisation Programme/ Remote Sensing Applications Missions	3402	2.00	...	2.00	2.57	...	2.57	1.58	...	1.58
		5402	...	...	...	0.42	...	0.42	...	...	...
जोड़		*Total*	*2.00*	...	*2.00*	*2.99*	...	*2.99*	*1.58*	...	*1.58*

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1989-90 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1989-90 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1990-91 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
20. माइक्रोवेव सुदूर संवेदन कार्यक्रम	20. Microwave Remote Sensing Prog.	3402	0.30	...	0.30	0.37	...	0.37	2.65	...	2.65
		5402	0.50	...	0.50	0.81	...	0.81	1.32	...	1.32
जोड़		*Total*	*0.80*	...	*0.80*	*1.18*	...	*1.18*	*3.97*	...	*3.97*
21. डाटा प्रोडक्टस फेसिलिटी आगमेन्टेशन	21. Data Products Facility Augmentation	5402	4.40	...	4.40	5.11	...	5.11	0.71	...	0.71
22. डिजिटल फोटोग्रमेट्रिक आदि	22. Digital Photogrametric W/s etc	5402	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.00	...	1.00
23. राष्ट्रीय प्राकृतिक संसाधन प्रबन्ध प्रणाली	23. National Natural Resources Management System	3402	2.58	...	2.58	2.12	...	2.12	3.95	...	3.95
		5402	0.01	...	0.01	0.81	...	0.81	0.51	...	0.51
जोड़		*Total*	*2.59*	...	*2.59*	*2.93*	...	*2.93*	*4.46*	...	*4.46*
24. क्षेत्रीय सुदूर संवेदन सेवा केन्द्र	24. Regional Remote Sensing Service Centres	3402	0.10	...	0.10	1.05	...	1.05	2.67	...	2.67
		5402	0.06	...	0.06	0.94	...	0.94	1.26	...	1.26
जोड़		*Total*	*0.16*	...	*0.16*	*1.99*	...	*1.99*	*3.93*	...	*3.93*
25. अन्तरिक्ष अनुप्रयोग केन्द्र	25. Space Applications Centre	3402	4.03	9.58	13.61	5.61	9.68	15.29	5.77	11.01	16.78
		5402	3.01	...	3.01	3.88	...	3.88	6.82	...	6.82
जोड़		*Total*	*7.04*	*9.58*	*16.62*	*9.49*	*9.68*	*19.17*	*12.59*	*11.01*	*23.60*
26. विकास तथा शिक्षा सम्बन्धी संचार एकक	26. Development and Educational Communication Unit	3402	...	1.51	1.51	...	1.63	1.63	0.50	1.81	2.31
		5402	1.39	...	1.39	1.39	...	1.39	1.39	...	1.39
जोड़		*Total*	*1.39*	*1.51*	*2.90*	*1.39*	*1.63*	*3.02*	*1.89*	*1.81*	*3.70*
27. राष्ट्रीय सुदूर संवेदन एजेंसी	27. National Remote Sensing Agency	3402	2.80	8.20	11.00	2.79	8.21	11.00	3.90	9.50	13.40
जोड़-अंतरिक्ष अनुप्रयोग	**Total - Space Applications**		**21.18**	**19.29**	**40.47**	**27.87**	**19.52**	**47.39**	**34.03**	**22.32**	**56.35**
अन्तरिक्ष विज्ञान	**Space Sciences**										
28. भौतिक अनुसंधान प्रयोगशाला	28. Physical Research Laboratory	3402	0.35	5.25	5.60	0.40	5.62	6.02	0.76	6.03	6.79
29. अन्य योजनाएं	29. Other Schemes	3402	2.09	...	2.09	1.98	...	1.98	3.72	...	3.72
जोड़-अन्तरिक्ष विज्ञान	**Total - Space Sciences**		**2.44**	**5.25**	**7.69**	**2.38**	**5.62**	**8.00**	**4.48**	**6.03**	**10.51**
30. सिविल इंजीनियरी प्रभाग	30. Civil Engineering Division	3402	0.09	2.35	2.44	0.17	2.68	2.85	0.26	2.80	3.06
31. निगम पक्ष	31. Corporate Front	3402	1.00	...	1.00	0.01	...	0.01	0.50	...	0.50
32. प्रकाशीय/इनर्शियल/नियंत्रण संघटकों के उत्पादन की सुविधाएं	32. Optical/Inertial/Control Components Production Facilities	3402	2.50	...	2.50	0.15	...	0.15	2.00	...	2.00
		5402	2.50	...	2.50	0.10	...	0.10	0.75	...	0.75
जोड़		*Total*	*5.00*	...	*5.00*	*0.25*	...	*0.25*	*2.75*	...	*2.75*
33. केन्द्रीय प्रबन्ध	33. Central Management	5402	3.66	...	3.66	2.39	...	2.39	3.48	...	3.48
34. अन्य	34. Others	3402	10.10	...	10.10	5.33	1.00	6.33	0.60	1.50	2.10
		5402	5.01	...	5.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01
जोड़		*Total*	*15.11*	...	*15.11*	*5.34*	*1.00*	*6.34*	*0.61*	*1.50*	*2.11*
इन्सेट	**INSAT**										
35. इन्सेट (प्रचालनात्मक)	35. INSAT(Operational)	3252	0.20	2.66	2.86	0.28	2.74	3.02	0.32	2.95	3.27
		5252	32.82	...	32.82	49.41	...	49.41	12.42	...	12.42
		5252	...	...	...	-111.00	...	-111.00	...	...	...
	Net		32.82	...	32.82	-61.59	...	-61.59	12.42	...	12.42
जोड़-इन्सेट	**Total - INSAT**		**33.02**	**2.66**	**35.68**	**-61.31**	**2.74**	**-58.57**	**12.74**	**2.95**	**15.69**
36. सहायता सामग्री उपस्कर सकल	36. Aid Material Equipments-Gross	3606	...	0.35	0.35	...	0.35	0.35	...	0.35	0.35
	Deduct - Transfers to functional Major head	3606	...	-0.35	-0.35	...	-0.35	-0.35	...	-0.35	-0.35
	Net-Aid Materials & Equipments	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		*298.00*	*91.85*	*389.85*	*210.58*	*93.27*	*303.85*	*323.00*	*111.51*	*434.51*

ग. आयोजना परिव्यय	C. Plan Outlay	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
1. अन्तरिक्ष अनुसंधान	1. Space Research	13402	298.00	...	298.00	210.58	...	210.58	323.00	...	323.00

1. **सचिवालय आर्थिक सेवाएं :** इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत अन्तरिक्ष विभाग के सचिवालय पर किए जाने वाले व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

2. **भारतीय अन्तरिक्ष अनुसंधान संगठन मुख्यालय :** बंगलौर में आई.एस.आर.ओ. मुख्यालय आई.एस.आर.ओ. केन्द्रों/एककों को समग्र निदेशन और वैज्ञानिक, प्रौद्योगिक एवं प्रबन्धात्मक सहयोग प्रदान करता है तथा अन्तरिक्ष विभाग के कार्यक्रमों और परियोजनाओं का समन्वय करता है।

3. **संवर्धित उपग्रह प्रक्षेपण वाहन विस्तारण :** अन्तरिक्ष विभाग (एस एण्ड टी. क्षेत्र) के सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना प्रस्ताव में ए.एस.एल.वी के परिचालन की परिकल्पना की गई है। 1987 और 1988 में ए.एस.एल.वी की दो विकासात्मक उड़ानें हुई। केवल दो विकासात्मक उड़ानों से इसकी उत्तरोत्तर मिशनों के दौरान कार्य-निष्पादन संबंधी विश्वसनीयता और

1. **Secretariat - Economic Services:** Provision is made for expenditure to be incurred on the Secretariat of the Department of Space.

2. **ISRO Headquarters :** The ISRO Headquarters, at Bangalore, provides overall direction and scientific, technological and managerial support to ISRO Centres/Units and coordination to the programmes and projects of the Department of Space.

3. **Augmented Satellite Launch Vehicle Continuation:** The Seventh Five Year Plan proposal of the Department of Space (S&T Soctor) envisages operation alisation of ASLV. Two developmental flights of the ASLV took place in 1987 and 1988. With only two developmental flights it may not be possible to establish reliability and

पुनरावृत्ति को कायम करना संभव नहीं होगा। अतः वैज्ञानिक/अनुप्रयोग मिशनों के लिए एस.आर.ओ.एस.एस. उपग्रहों के प्रक्षेपण के लिए दो और उड़ानों की योजना तैयार की गई हैं। दो और उड़ानों के लिए 17.98 करोड़ रुपए के अनुमानित व्यय के लिए सरकार की स्वीकृति पहले ही दी जा चुकी है।

4. **पोलार उपग्रह प्रक्षेपण वाहन (पी.एस.एल.वी.)** : परियोजना-कार्यक्रम में एक ऐसे प्रक्षेपण वाहन का विकास करने की परिकल्पना की गई है जिससे भारतीय क्षेत्र से 900 कि.मीटर वाली पोलर सूर्य-तुष्यकालिक कक्षा में 1000 कि.ग्रा. तक का एक भारतीय सूदूर संवेदन उपग्रह छोड़ा जा सके। यह वाहन भविष्य में पृथ्वी संबंधी प्रेक्षपण कार्यों के लिए पोलर कक्षा उपग्रहों के प्रक्षेपण कार्यों के वास्ते वर्क-हार्स वाहन होगा । पी.एस.एल.वी. परियोजना को 311.57 करोड़ रुपए की लागत पर 1982 में दो विकासात्मक उड़ानों और एक आरक्षित (स्टैंड बाई) प्रणाली के एक सैट की व्यवस्था करने के लिए अनुमोदित किया गया था। लागत में अपरिहार्य वृद्धि और कतिपय अनिश्चिताओं को देखते हुए, 414.96 करोड़ रुपये की संशोधित मंजूरी जारी की गई है । 1990-91 तक प्रथम उड़ान परीक्षण के लिए निर्धारित लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने हेतु परियोजना कार्य प्रगति पर है।

5. **क्रायोजेनिक्स (इंजिन तथा स्टेज)**: वर्ष 1993-94 की समयावधि में इनसेट-।। श्रेणी के भू-तुल्यकालिक उपग्रहों का प्रक्षेपण करने के लिए जी.एस.एल.वी. की भू-स्थिरीकृत प्रक्षेपण क्षमता प्राप्त करने के लिए क्रायोजेनिक इंजन का विकास करना अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण है । इस कार्य को पूरा करने के लिए आई.एस.आर.ओ. में जो एस.एल.वी. के संबंध में विभिन्न विन्यासात्मक विकल्पों के संबंध में गहन अध्ययन किए गए हैं। एक 12 टी क्रायोजेनिक इंजिन और स्टेज के विकास के लिए 240 करोड़ रुपए की अनुमानित लागत वाली एक परियोजना रिपोर्ट का बारीकी से मूल्यांकन किया जा रहा है।

6. **भू-तुल्यकालिक प्रक्षेपण वाहन (जी.एस.एल.वी.)** : जी.एस.एल.वी. के मुख्य उद्देश्यों में से एक उद्देश्य भू-स्थिरीकृत कक्षा में लगभग 1200 कि.ग्रा. वजन के इनसेट उपग्रह का प्रक्षेपण करना है । वर्ष 1993-94 तक इनसेट-॥ श्रेणी के उपग्रह को छोड़ने के लिए देशीय तुल्यकालिक प्रक्षेपण क्षमता के विभिन्न विन्यास अन्तिम चरण में हैं ।

7. **पोलर प्रक्षेपण स्टेशनः** : पी.एस.एल.वी. की पूरी-पूरी क्षमता का उपयोग करने की दृष्टि से यह आवश्यक है कि बालासौर के आस-पास उड़ीसा में एक अन्य प्रक्षेपण स्टेशन स्थापित किया जाए ।

8. **विक्रम साराभाई अन्तरिक्ष केन्द्र** : यह अन्तरिक्ष प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में अनुसंधान और विकास का राष्ट्रीय केन्द्र है । इस केन्द्र में राकेटों और उपग्रह प्रक्षेपण वाहनों का उनसे संबंधित नियंत्रण तथा मार्गदर्शन प्रणाली और इलेक्ट्रानिकी समेत देश में ही विकास करने के कार्य पर जोर दिया जा रहा है। इस केन्द्र का मुख्य प्रयास अब ए.एस.एल.वी. - सी. और पी.एस.एल.वी. की उड़ान पर केन्द्रित हैं ।

9. **श्री हरिकोटा अनुप्रयोग अनुसंधान केन्द्र** : यह केन्द्र स्थिर परीक्षण, ठोस नोदक उत्पादन और प्रक्षेपण सेवाओं के संचालन के लिए है । ठोस नोदक अन्तरिक्ष बूस्टर संयंत्र की सुविधाओं का उपयोग प्रक्षेपण वाहन कार्यक्रमों के लिए ठोस मोटर्स का संसाधन करने के लिए किया जा रहा हैं, पी.एस.एल.वी. प्रक्षेपण काम्प्लेक्स और भूमि पर सहायक सुविधाएं स्थापित की जा रही हैं और जल सेवा संरचना का निर्माण किया जा रहा हैं। स्थिर परीक्षण सुविधाओं को पी.एस.एल.वी. ठोस मोटरों और उनकी उप-प्रणालियों को भूमि पर सापेक्षता के लिए तैयार किया जा रहा है।

10. **भारतीय अन्तरिक्ष अनुसंधान संगठन दूरमिति, अनुवर्ती कमान नेटवर्क (आई.एस.टी.आर.ए.सी.)** : आई.एस.टी.आर.ए.सी. को बंगलौर में एक अलग यूनिट के रूप में गठित किया गया था और इसके अहमदाबाद, त्रिवेन्द्रम, श्रीहरिकोटा, लखनऊ, कार निकोबार और मारीशस में भूकेन्द्र है जिनका कार्य आई.आर.एस/ एस.आर.ओ.एस.एस./ए.एस.एल.वी/पी.एस.एल.वी. के कार्यक्रमों में सहायता करना है । बंगलौर स्थित अन्तरिक्षयान नियंत्रण केन्द्र पूरी तरह काम कर रहा है।

11. **तरल प्रणोदन प्रणाली केन्द्र (एल.पी.एस.सी.)** : तरल प्रणोदन प्रणाली केन्द्र (एल.पी.एस.सी.) 1985 में स्थापित किया गया था । इसे भारतीय अन्तरिक्ष अनुसंधान संगठन प्रक्षेपण की सभी तरल प्रणोदन प्रणलियों और आई.एस.आर.औ. की उपग्रह परियोजनाओं के विकास की जिम्मेदारी सौंपी गई ।

12. **अकाउस्टिक परीक्षण सुविधाः** अकाउस्टिक परीक्षण सुविधा, उपग्रहों की समग्र गतिशीलता परीक्षण हेतु भारतीय अंतरिक्ष संगठन कार्यक्रम के लिए अनिवार्य है ।

13. **एस.आर.ओ.एस.एस. विस्तारण** : ए.एस.एल.वी-3 और ए.एस.एल.वी-4 पर उड़ाए जाने वाले दो उपग्रहों के लिए एस.आर.ओं.एस.एस-विस्तारण परियोजना की स्वीकृत लागत 13.40 करोड़ रुपए है। एस.आर.ओ.एस.एस-3 और एस.आर.औ.एस.एस-4 पर एक एरोनोमी पेलोड (एल.पी.एल और पी.आर.एल) तथा एक एस्ट्रोनोमी पेलोड (टी.आई.एफ..आर.और आई.एस.ए.सी.) को उड़ाने की योजना है। एस.आर.ओ.एस.एस. का प्रक्षेपण 1990-91 में किये जाने का कार्यक्रम है।

repeatability of its performance over sucessive missions. Hence two more flights are planned for launching SROSS Satellites for scientific/application missions. Sanction of the Government for an estimated expenditure of Rs.17.98 crores has since been issued for two flights.

4. **Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV)** : This project envisages development of an Indian Launch Vehicle to place an Indian Remote Sensing Satellite of 1000 kg class in a 900 km polar sun-synchronous orbit from an Indian range. This will be the future work-horse vehicle for missions for launching polar orbiting satellites for earth observations. The PSLV Project was approved in 1982 at a cost of Rs.311.57 crores for realising two developmental flights and one set of stand-by systems. Taking into account the inescapable cost escalation and certain uncertainties, revised sanction for Rs.414.96 crores has been issued. The project is progressing with the target for the first flight test by 1990-91.

5. **Cryogenics (Engine and Stage)** : The development of the cryogenic engine is vitally important for attaining geo-stationary launch capability with the GSLV for launching INSAT-II class geo-synchronous satellites by 1993-94 timeframe. In order to accomplish this task, extensive studies have been carried out in ISRO on different configuration options for the GSLV. For the development of a 12T Cryogenic Engine and Stage, a Project at an estimated cost of Rs.240 crores is under critical evaluation.

6. **Geo-Synchronous Launch Vehicle (GSLV)** : One of the major objectives of GSLV is launching INSAT satellite of about 1200 kg in geo-stationary orbit. Various configurations for indigenous geo-synchronous lannch capability for launching INSAT-II class satellite1993-94 is in the final stage.

7. **Polar Launch Station:** In order to exploit the full capability of PSLV it is necessary to establish another launch station around Balasore in Orissa.

8. **Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre** : This is a National Centre for Research and Development in Space Technology. The main thrust of the work in the Centre is towards indigenous development of rockets and satellite launch vehicles with their associated control and guidance systems and electronics. The main efforts of the Centre are now focussed towards the realisation of the ASLV-C and the PSLV.

9. **SHAR Centre** : SHAR Centre is the operations base for static testing, solid propellant production and launch services. The facilities at the Solid Propellant Space Booster Plant (SPROB) are being utilised for processing of solid motors for launch vehicle programmes; the PSLV launch complex and ground support facilities are being set up and fabrication of a Mobile Service Structure taken up. The Static Test Facilities (STEX) are geared up for ground qualification of PSLV solid motors and their sub-systems.

10. **ISRO Telemetry, Tracking and Command Network (ISTRAC)** : ISTRAC organised into a separate Unit at Bangalore, has ground stations at Ahmedabad, Trivandrum, SHAR, Lucknow, Car Nicobar and Mauritius for supporting the IRS/SROSS/ASLV/PSLV Missions. The Space-craft Control Centre at Bangalore is fully operational.

11. **Liquid Propulsion Systems Centre (LPSC)** : LPSC was established in 1985 with the responsibility for development of all liquid propulsion systems for ISRO launchers and satellite projects of ISRO.

12. **Acoustic Test Facility** : Acoustic Test Facility is essential for the ISRO Programme for overall dynamics testing of Satellites.

13. **SROSS Continuation** : The sanctioned cost of SROSS-Continuation Project is Rs.13.40 crores for two satellites to be flown on ASLV-3 and ASLV-4. An Aeronomy payload (of NPL and PRL) and an Astronomy payload of (of TIFR and ISAC) are planned to be flown on SROSS and SROSS-4 respectively. The launch of SROSS-3 is scheduled for 1990-91.

14. **भारतीय सुदूर संवेदन उपग्रह (आई.आर.एस.) :** भारतीय सुदूर संवेदन उपग्रह परियोजना के उद्देश्य इस प्रकार हैं; (क) भूमिगत संसाधनों के अनुप्रयोगों के वास्ते भारत के ऊपर बिम्वग्रहण के लिए एक 3 - अक्षेप स्थायीकृत पोलर सूर्य-तुल्यकालिक उपग्रह का डिजाइन तैयार करना, उसे विकसित और कार्यरत करना (ख) आंकड़े प्राप्त करने, उन्हें दर्ज करने, संसाधित करने और उनका विश्लेषण करने के लिए भू-स्थित प्रणालियों की स्थापना एवं संचालन और (ग) महत्वपूर्ण राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्रों में संशोधनों के सर्वेक्षण एवं. प्रबन्ध के लिए आई.आर.एस. से प्राप्त आंकड़ों का उपयोग करना । आई.आर.एस.-।ए जो कि लगभग 2-1/2 वर्षों के अन्तरालों पर छोड़े जाने वाले परिचालन सुदूर संवेदन उपग्रहों की श्रृंखला में पहला था, मार्च, 1988 में सफलतापूर्वक छोड़ा गया और मई, 1988 में इसे प्रचालित घोषित कर दिया गया। नेमी प्रचालन प्रगति पर हैं और बिम्ब नियमित आधार पर प्राप्त किए जा रहे हैं और विभिन्न उपयोगकर्ताओं को आंकड़े सप्लाई किए जा रहे हैं।

136.22 करोड़ रुपए की अनुमानित लागत से आई.आर.एस-आई.सी और आई.डी. परियोजनाएं शुरू करने के लिए स्वीकृति मई 1989 में जारी कर दी गई थी। इस परियोजना का उद्देश्य उपयोगकर्ता समुदाय को निरन्तर अन्तरिक्ष आधारित सुदूर संवेदन सेवाएं प्रदान करने के लिए द्वितीय उत्पादन परिचालन स्टेट-आफ-दी-आर्ट 3-अक्षेप के पिण्ड स्थायीकृत उपग्रहों का डिजाइन और विकास करना है और इस परियोजना में 1993-94 और 1995-96 तक क्रमशः आई.आर.एस.आई.सी और आई.डी के दो उड़ान माडल उपग्रहों के प्रक्षेपण की परिकल्पना की गई है।

15. **आई.आर.एस श्रृंखला/पी.एस.एल.वी. उड़ान पेलोड:** आईआर.एस.-**आई.सी और** आई.डी मिशनों के बाद आई.आर.एस- II के लिए यान पर बहुत-**सी प्रौद्योगि**ककियां हैं और बिम्ब संवेंदकों का विकास किया जाना है। पी.एस.एल.वी-डी-। के पश्चात् एक अन्य विकासात्मक उड़ान (पी.एस.एल.वी-डी-2) के 1992 में प्रक्षेपित किए जाने की संभावना है। इन मिशनों के लिए पोलोड हेतु तैयारी करने के लिए कम से कम जरूरत है।

16. **इनसेट - II परीक्षण अन्तरिक्षयान परियोजना - इनसेट- II परीक्षण** अन्तरिक्षयान परियोजना के अन्तर्गत दो इनसेट- - II परीक्षण **अन्तरिक्षयानों के** स्वदेशी ड़िजाइन, विकास, भूमिपर परीक्षण और परिगुण **करने, कक्षा में प्र**चालित करने और उड़ान परीक्षण की परिकल्पना की गई **है । इनसेट--II** प्रचालनात्मक अन्तरिक्षयान के संबंध में अनुवर्ती कार्रवाई **के लिए ये आ**कृति के साथ-साथ सेवा क्षमताओं में समान होंगे। इस अन्तरिक्षयान में उपग्रह से जुड़ा हुआ एक सर्च एण्ड रेस्क्यू पेलोड शामिल होगा । 243.10 करोड़ रुपए की जो लागत स्वीकृत की गई है, वह दो अन्तरिक्ष उपयुक्त इनसेट- -II परीक्षण अन्तरिक्षयानों व इसके अतिरिक्त पुर्जों तथा हसन में इनसेट मास्टर नियंत्रण सुविधा के संवर्धन, और **इनसेट**--II परीक्षण अन्तरिक्षयान के निर्माण, परीक्षण और परिगुण के लिए मौजूदा सुविधाओं के निकट आवश्यक संरचना स्थापित करने एवं इनसेट- -II प्रचालनात्मक अन्तरिक्षयान के संबंध में अनुवर्ती कार्रवाई करने के लिए है । एरिएने द्वारा इन दोनों अन्तरिक्षयानों के लिए प्रक्षेपण की स्वीकृत लागत 160.70 करोड़ रुपए है। इनसेट- II की सपुर्दगी 1991 के मध्य में होने की आशा है और इसका एरिएने प्रक्षेपण 1991 के अंततक होने की संभावना है। दूसरे अन्तरिक्षयान (इनसेट- IIबी) की सुपुर्दगी और प्रक्षेपण 12 महीने बाद किए जाने का कार्यक्रम है।

17. **इनसेट- II उपग्रह:** आठवीं पंचवषीय योजना के दौरान निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों में बल दिया जाएगाः

- राष्ट्रीय सेवाएं प्रदान करने के लिए इनसेट- Iके प्रचालनों का कुशल प्रबन्ध
- तीन बहुप्रयोजनी उपग्रहों के साथ इनसेट- IIअन्तरिक्ष खण्ड की स्थापना और इनसेट-2 श्रृंखला अर्थात् इनसेट- IIटी.एतस- I(II ए), इनसेट- II टी.एस(II -बी), इनसेट-2 सी, इनसेट-2डी और इनसेट-2ई का प्रचालन करना।

हालांकि इनसेट-II परीक्षण उपग्रहों पर कार्य सातवीं योजना में शुरू हो चुका था, फिर भी यह अनिवार्य है कि बाद के प्रचालनात्मक उपग्रहों पर कार्य जल्दी शुरू हो।

18. **भारतीय अन्तरिक्ष अनुसंधान संगठन उपग्रह केन्द्र (आई.एस.ए.सी.) बंगलौर:** आई.एस.ए.सी. मुख्य रूप से अन्तरिक्ष यानों, की योजना बनाने और उपग्रह की मुख्य संरचना से संबंधित प्रौद्योगिकियों के विकास के लिए उत्तरदायी है ।

19. **भारतीय सुदूर संवेदन उपग्रह उपयोग कार्यक्रम सुदूर संवेदन उपयोग कार्यक्रम :** भारतीय सुदूर संवेदन कार्यक्रम, कार्यक्रम की पुनरीक्षा होने तक, के लिए बजट अनुमान 1990-91 में एक लाख रुपए की सांकेतिक व्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है। 1985-86 के दौरान सुदूर संवेदन उपयोग कार्यक्रम तैयार किया गया, ताकि चुनिंदा क्षेत्रों में बड़े पैमाने पर प्रदर्शन परियोजनाएं चलाई जा सके । इनमें फसल उत्पादन के बारे में भविष्यवाणी करना, भूमि के प्रयोग के लिए नक्शे बनाना, वनों की तरह के सघनता वाले क्षेत्रों का नक्शा तैयार करना तथा नुकसान का पता लगाना, जलसंभर को प्राथमिकता देना, खनन/बड़े थर्मल पावर स्टेशनों के पर्यावरण संबंधी प्रभाव, शहरों के अव्यवस्थित फैलाव तथा तटीय पर्यावरण को मानीटर करना शामिल होगा।

14. **Indian Remote Sensing Satellite (IRS) (Including IRS Continuation:** The objectives of the Indian Remote Sensing Satellite Project are (a) to design, develop and deploy a three-axes stabilised polar sun-synchronous satellite for acquiring imageries over India for earth resources applications (b) to establish and operate ground based systems for data reception, recording, processing and analysis and (c) to use the data from IRS for survey and management of resources in important national areas. IRS-IA spececraft, the first of a series of operational remote sensing satellites to be launched at intervals of about 2-1/2 years was successfully launched in March 1988, and was declared operational in May, 1988. Routing operations are in progress and imageries are being obtained on a regular basis and data products are being supplied to various users.

Sanction for undertaking IRS-IC and ID Projects at an estimated cost of Rs.136.22 crores was issued in May 1989. The objectives of the project are to design and develop second generation operational state-of-the-art 3-axis body stabilized satellites for providing continued space based remote sensing services to the user community, and the project envisages launch of two flight model satellites of IRS-IC and ID by 1993-94 and 1985-96 respectively.

15. **IRS Series/PSLV Test Flight Payload**: There are several technologies on spacecraft and imaging sensors to be developed for IRS-II missions to follow up IRS-IC and ID missions. Following PSLV-DI, another developmental flight (PSLV-D2) is expected to be launched in 1992. There is a minimum need to make preparations for payloads for these missions.

16. **INSAT-II Test Spacecraft Project :** INSAT-II Test Spacecraft Project envisages indigenous design, development, test and qualification on ground, operation in orbit, and flight test of two INSAT-II Test Spacecraft. These will be identical in configuration as well as service capabilities to the follow on operational INSAT-II spacrecraft. The spacecraft will also include a Satellite aided Search and Rescue (SAS&R) Payload. Sanctioned cost of Rs.243.10 crores is for two spaceworthly INSAT-II Test Spacecrafts and spares along with augmentation of the INSAT Master Control Facility at Hassan, and establishment of necessary infrastructure around the existing facilities for building, testing and qualifying INSAT-II Test Spececraft are consequently for the follow on INSAT-II operational spacecraft. The sanctioned cost for launching the these two spacecrafts by Ariane is Rs.160.70 crores. The delivery of INSAT-IIA is expected by the middle of 1991 and the Ariane launch of the same is expected by end 1991. The delivery and launch of the second spacecraft (INSAT-IIB) are scheduled 12 months thereafter.

17. **INSAT-II Satellities:** The thrust are as during the Eighth Five Year Plan will be:-

- Efficient management of INSAT-I operations to provided national services;
- Establishment of INSAT-II Space Segment with three multi purpose satellite and operationalisation of INSAT-2 Series, viz., INSAT-II TSI, (IIA), INSAT II TS-IIB, INSAT-2C, INSAT-2 D and INSAT-2 E.

While the work on INSAT-II Test Satellities began in the Seventh Plan, it is essential that the work on the follow-on operational satellites also starts early.

18. **ISRO satellite Centre (ISAC), Bangalore**: ISAC is mainly responsible for planning of spacecraft; and for development of technologies related to satellite mainframe.

19. **IRS Utilisation Programme/Remote Sensing Applications Mission (RSAM)**: A token provision of Rs.1 lakh is made in BE 1990-91 for IRS Utilisation Programme, pending further review of the programme. Remote Sensing Applications Missions formulated during 1985-86 to conduct large-scale demonstration projects in selected areas will cover crop production forecasting land use mapping, forest type density mapping and damage detection, water-shed prioritisation environmental effects of mining/super thermal power stations, monitoring urban sprawl and coastal environment.

20. **माइक्रोवेव सुदूर संवेदन कार्यक्रम (एम.आर.एस.पी.)** : माइक्रोवेव सुदूर संवेदन में बादलों का भेदन करने की क्षमता है और इसका रात्रि के दौरान ही सचालन किया जा सकता है और इस प्रकार प्रणाली की क्षमताओं में व्यापक रूप से वृद्धि हो सकती है । यह पृथ्वी का भी कुछ गहराई तक भेदन कर सकता है और समुद्र विज्ञान संबंधी उपयोगों के लिए उप-सतह जानकारी की सूचना दे सकता है । यूरोपीय माइक्रोवेव सुदूर संवेदन उपग्रह ई.आर.एस.-। (जिसे 1989 तक प्रक्षेपित करने की योजना है) से आकड़ों को प्राप्त करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय सुदूर संवेदन एजेंसी की सुविधाओं को बढ़ाने के लिए 1.25 करोड़ रुपए की अनुमानित लागत से कार्य शुरु किया जा रहा है । इसके साथ-साथ, देश में पहले से विकसित साइड लुकिंग एपरचर राडार (एस.एल.ए.आर) का प्रयोग करके हवाई उड़ानों को कार्यान्वित करने के अलावा सी-बैंड सिंथेटिक एपरचर राडार के वायुयान का विकास करने जिसे अन्ततः सुधार करके एस.ए.आर के अन्तरिक्षयान में परिवर्तित किया जा सकता है को तैयार करने की भी योजना है।

21. **डाटा प्रोडक्टस फैसिलिटी आगमेन्टेशन** : सुदूर संवेदन का प्रचालनात्मक उपयोग किए जाने से, सूचना संबंधी उत्पादों की मांग कई गुणा अधिक हो गई है । सुदूर संवेदन आंकड़ों का उपयोग करने में इसका इस्तेमाल करने वालों की जागरूकता के कारण अन्य प्रयोगकर्ताओं की संख्या में वृद्धि हुई है, जबकि अन्तरिक्ष विभाग में ही एकत्रित आंकड़ों के लिए मिशन परियोजनाओं में इनकी मांग और अधिक हो गई है।एन.आर.एस.ए. में मौजूदा सुविधा लैंण्डसेट, एम.एस.एस और टी.एम. आंकड़ों के लिए एकत्रित करने की है। इस सुविधा में पर्याप्त वृद्धि की जा रही है जो 1990-91 तक पूरी हो जाएगी।

22. **डिजीटल फोटोग्रेमीट्रिक डब्ल्यू/एस आदि** : यद्यपि हवाई फोटो देश में कई दशकों से उपलब्ध है फिर भी हवाई फोटो के प्रतिपादन के लिए उपलब्ध सुविधाएं, प्रतिपादन और मानचित्रण उपस्कर में हुई उन्नति के बराबर नहीं रही हैं। उपयोगकर्ता की जागरूकता में वृद्धि के साथ हवाई फोटो और इसके उपयोग के लिए मांग में हाल के वर्षों में तेजी से वृद्धि हुई है। उपयोगकर्ता तब तक एन.आर.एस.ए का प्रभावी ढंग से उपयोग नहीं कर सकते जब तक कि उनको दिए गए आंकड़े सीधे ही उपयोगी रूप में न हों। अतः डिजीटल फोटोग्रेमीट्रिक वर्क स्टेशन, त्रिविम निष्कर्षण सुविधा, अंकीय विश्लेषण सुविधा और मानचित्रण सुविधा स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है।

23. **राष्ट्रीय प्राकृतिक संसाधन प्रबन्ध प्रणाली** : देश के लिए राष्ट्रीय प्राकृतिक संसाधन प्रबन्ध प्रणाली और प्राकृतिक संसाधन आसूचना प्रणाली की स्थापना के लिए अंतरिक्ष विभाग मुख्य एजेंसी है । इन प्रणालियों को केन्द्र और राज्य सरकारों के संबंधित विभागों/एजेंसियों के सहयोग से कार्यान्वित किया जाता है । आई.आर.एस.-अन्तरिक्ष खंड एन.एन.आर.एस.एस. का महत्वपूर्ण घटक है। एन.आर.एम.एस की प्रचालनों की राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर समन्वित विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी की परियोजना ठीक ढंग से कार्य कर रही है।

24. **क्षेत्रीय सुदूर संवेदन सेवा केन्द्र (आर.आर.एस.एस.सी.)**: अंतरिक्ष विभाग उपयोगकर्ताओं को डिजिटल आकड़ों के विश्लेषण की सुविधा प्रदान करने के लिए क्षेत्रीय सुदूर संवेदन केन्द्रों (अंतरिक्ष विभाग, जी.एस.आई, भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद और विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग द्वारा वित्तपोषित) की एक श्रृंखला की स्थापना और प्रचालन के लिए जिम्मेदार है। पांच आर.आर.एस.एस.सी. (बंगलौर, देहरादून, नागपुर,जोधपुर और खड़गपुर में) पहले ही कार्य कर रहे हैं । उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र के लिए आर.आर.एस.एस.सी. शिलांग में स्थापित किया जा रही है।

25. **अन्तरिक्ष अनुप्रयोग केन्द्र (एस.ए.सी.) अहमदाबाद** : एस.ए.सी को उपग्रह संचार, भू-गणित और मौसम विज्ञान के क्षेत्रों में अनुसंधान और विकास और उपग्रह परियोजनाओं के लिए पेलोड के विकास का कार्य सौंपा गया है।

26. **विकास तथा शिक्षा सम्बंधी संचार एकक (डी.ई.सी.यू.)** : डी.ई.सी.यू. विकासात्मक अभिविन्यास के दूरदर्शन कार्यक्रमों, दूरदर्शन के कार्मिकों के लिए संचार अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों सहित जन संचार साफ्टवेयर का कार्य कर रहा है ।

27. **राष्ट्रीय सुदूर संवेदन एजेंसी (एन.आर.एस.ए)** : यह अंतरिक्ष विभाग के अन्तर्गत एक स्वायत्त पंजीकृत संस्था है । यह हैदराबाद में स्थित है । यह सुदूर संवेदन प्रौद्योगिकी की प्रचालनात्मक सेवाओं और उपयोग के लिए देश में एक प्रमुख संगठन है । यह मुख्य रूप से उपग्रह और वायुयान संबंधी सुदूर संवेदन आकड़ों को प्राप्त करने, संसाधन और प्रसार, उपयोग की विभिन्न तकनीकों में उपयोगकर्ताओं को प्रशिक्षण और सुदूर संवेदन की तकनीकों को प्रयोग करके संसाधन सर्वेक्षण करने के लिए जिम्मेदार है ।

28. **भौतिक अनुसंधान प्रयोगशाला (पी.आर.एल), अहमदाबाद** : पी.आर.एल. अंतरिक्ष विज्ञान और संबद्ध क्षेत्रों में अनुसंधान करने का प्रमुख राष्ट्रीय संस्थान है । यह एक स्वायत्त संस्थान है जिसकी वित्त व्यवस्था मुख्यतः

20. **Microwave Remote Sensing Programme (MRSP)** : Microwave Remote Sensing has the capability to penetrate clouds ~~can also be operated~~ during the night and thus greatly enhances system capabilities. It also penetrates soil to a small depth and can give indications of sub-surface for oceanographic applications. Augmentation of the NRSA facilites for reception of data from the European Microwave Remote Sensing Satellite ERS-1 (planned to be launched by 1989) is being taken up at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.25 crores. Simultaneously, development of the aircraft version of a C-band Synthetic Aperture Radar which could eventually be upgraded into a spacecraft version of SAR is also planned, apart from carrying out aerial flights using the Side Looking Aperture Radar (SLAR) already developed indigenously.

21. **Data Products Facility Augmentation** : With Remote Sensing moving into an era of its operational utilisation, the demand on data products is increasing manifold. User awareness in the use of Remote Sensing Data has led to a spurt in outside user demand while the Mission Projects have created a large demand for data products from within Department of Space. The corrent facility at NRSA for data products generation is for landsat MSS and TM data. Substantial augmentation to the facility is taken up which will be completed by 1990-91.

22. **Digital Photogrametric W/s etc**: Though aerial photographs have been available for several decades in the country the facilities available for interpretation of the aerial photographs have not kept pace with advances in the interpretation and mapping equipment. With increased user awareness, the demand for aerial photography and its usage has grown steeply in the recent past. The users cannot utilise the NRSA in an effective manner unless the data is given to them in a directly useable form. Hence it is proposed to establish Digital Photogrametric Work Station, Stereo Extracation Facility, Dioital Analysis Facility and Cartographic Facility.

23. **National Natural Resources Management System (NNRMS)**: DOS is the nodal agency for the establishment of the National Natural Resources Management System and the Natural Resources Information System for the country, to be carried out in collaboration with all the concerned Departments/Agencies of the Central and State Governments. IRS - Space Segment is the crucial element of NNRMS. A Nationally coordinated S&T project on operationalisation of NRMS is progressing well.

24. **Regional Remote Sensing Service Centres (RRSSCs)** : DOS is responsible for setting up and operating a chain of Regional Remote Sensing Services Centres (funded by DOS, GSI, ICAR & DST) for kproviding the digital data analysis facility for the users. Five RRSSCs (at Bangalore, Dehradun, Nagpur, Kharagpur and Jodhpur) are already operational. The RRSSC for the North-Eastern Region is being set up at Shillong.

25. **Space Applications Centre (SAC) Ahmedabad** : SAC is entrusted with the task of research and development work in the areas of satellite communications, geodesy and meteorology, and the development of payloads for the satellite projects.

26. **Development and Educational Communication Unit (DECU)**: DECU is engaged in mass communication software including television programmes with a developmental orientation, communications research and training programmes for Doordarshan personnel.

27. **National Remote Sensing Agency (NRSA)** : This is an autonomous Registered Society under the Department of Space, located at Hyderabad. It is the premier organisation in the country for operational services and applications of remote sensing technology. It is mainly responsible for acquisition, processing and dissemination of satellite and aircraft remote sensing data, training of users in different applications techniques and conducting resources surveys using remote sensing techniques.

28. **Physical Research Laboratory (PRL), Ahmedabad** : PRL is the premier national institution carrying out research in space science and allied fields. It is an autonomous institution supported mainly by

अन्तरिक्ष विभाग से प्राप्त सहायता अनुदानों से होती है ।

29. **अन्य योजनाएं** : अन्य योजनाओं के अंतर्गत की जाने वाली मुख्यः गतिविधियों में विश्वविद्यालयों तथा अन्य शैक्षिक संस्थानों (रिसपोंड) में अनुसंधान परियोजनाओं, जिनमें अंतरिक्ष विभाग की रूचि हो, का वित्त पोषण आदि सम्मिलित है । इनमें निम्नलिखित के लिये भी व्यवस्था की गई हैः-

(i) मौसम विज्ञान-संबंधी पेलोड तथा बैलून पेलोड सुविधा ।
(ii) मेसोफेयर, स्ट्रेटोसफेयर और ट्रोपसफेयर राडार (एम.एस.टी. राडार) जो मध्य वायुमण्डल में हवा, तरंगों, विक्षोभ और वायुमण्डलीय स्थिरता को लगातार मानीटर कर सकता है। यह परियोजना बहुत से उपयोगकर्ता विभागों द्वारा वित्तपोषित की जा रही है।
(iii) अन्तरिक्ष विज्ञान संबंधी प्रयोगों के लिए परिज्ञप्ति राकेट।
(iv) हाई-रेल इलेक्ट्रानिक संघटकों का देशीयकरण।
(v) आई.एस.आर.ओ. जिओस्फियर-बायोस्फियर कार्यक्रम।
(vi) सोवियत समाजवादी जनतंत्र संघ के एम.आई.आर अन्तरिक्ष केन्द्र पर एम.आई.आर अन्तरिक्ष केन्द्र संबंधी प्रयोग।

30. **सिविल अभियांत्रिकी प्रभागः** सिविल अभियांत्रिकी प्रभाग अंतरिक्ष विभाग के विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों के सभी सिविल, विद्युत संबंधी तथा वातानुकूलन कार्यों के लिये जिम्मेदार है ।

31. **निगमित क्षेत्र** : प्रौद्योगिकियों और औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों के एक बहुत विस्तृत दायरे में, भारतीय अंतरिक्ष अनुसंधान संगठन से संबंधित उद्योग के आधार संवर्धन हेतु एक विशिष्ट प्रौद्योगिकी-विद् प्रबंधकीय व्यवस्था और तदनुरूप सेवा-सम्पन्न करने वाले एक अभिकरण की आवश्यकता है जो कि प्रौद्योगिकी के अंतरण/प्रौद्योगिकी परामर्श से संबंधित विविध कार्य-कलाप, उच्च प्रौद्योगिकी प्रदान करने की व्यवस्था के विकास, बाजार सर्वेक्षण, वार्तालाप और संविदा निष्पन्न करने संबंधी कार्यों, अनुवीक्षण, अंतरिक्ष के लिये आवश्यक उत्पादों/सेवाओं के निर्यात संवर्द्धन कार्यों और अंतरिक्ष उद्योग आदि के विकास के लिये अनुरूपता से उद्यम-पूंजी जुटाने के कार्यों को आरम्भ करेगा । व्यवसायिक सेवाओं की व्यवस्था करने और संविदाओं को निष्पन्न करने और अनुवीक्षण करने आदि कार्यों को भारतीय अंतरिक्ष संगठन जैसी अनिवार्य उच्च प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में अनुसंधान तथा विकास करने वाला संगठन प्रभावपूर्ण ढंग से पूरा नहीं कर सकता । इसलिये, इन कार्यों को इस संगठन की ओर से एक ऐसे पृथक निगमित निकाय द्वारा सम्पन्न किया जाना चाहिये, जिसकी स्थापना अभी आगे चल कर अधिमान्यतः कम्पनी अधिनियमों के अंतर्गत पंजीकृत एक कम्पनी के रूप में की जानी है ।

32. **प्रकाशीय/जड़त्वीय/नियंत्रण घटक उत्पाद सुविधाएं** : भविष्य के उपग्रहों और पी एस एल वी/जी एस एल वी के राकटों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिये अंतरिक्ष कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत जड़त्वीय सेंसर्स/हाई प्रीसीजन-आपटिक्स के क्षेत्र में विशिष्ट और उच्च प्रौद्योगिकीय प्रणालियों की जरूरत है । इसके लिये उचित उत्पादन ढांचों को तैयार किया जाना आवश्यक है तथा इस बारे में उन ढांचों की स्थापना से संबंधित उक्त समयावधि को ध्यान में रखते हुए स्वदेशी उद्योगों का सहयोग लिया जाना चाहिये।

33. **केन्द्रीय प्रबन्ध** : 1990-91 के बजट अनुमानों में 3.48 करोड़ रूपए की व्यवस्था मुख्य रूप से बंगलौर और हसन में क्वार्टरों और कार्यालय की इमारत के निर्माण हेतु की गई है।

34. **अन्य** : विकसित और विकासशील देशों के सहयोग से किये जा रहे विभिन्न प्रयासों हेतु व्यवस्था की जाती है ।

35. **भारतीय राष्ट्रीय उपग्रह (इन्सेट)** - भारतीय राष्ट्रीय उपग्रह (इन्सेट) प्रणाली दूरसंचार, मौसम विज्ञान संबंधी भू-प्रेक्षण और आंकड़ों के लिये तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों से संबंधित सामुदायिक टेलीविजन कार्यक्रमों के वितरण/जाल बिछाने संबंधी एक क्रियात्मक, बहु-उद्देशीय स्वदेशी उपग्रह प्रणाली है । अंतरिक्ष विभाग इन्सेट प्रणाली के अंतरिक्ष भाग के कार्यान्वियन तथा संचालन के लिये जिम्मेदार है । अंतरिक्ष-भाग (इन्सेट- I ए, I बी, I सी तथा I डी) की स्वीकृत लागत 468.57 करोड़ रुपए है ।

अगस्त, 1983 में सफलतापूर्वक छोड़ा गया इनसेट- I बी नियमित प्रचालन प्रयोग में है।

इनसेट- I सी जो कि पावर बसों में से एक में अनियमितता के कारण पूरे पेलोड के साथ कार्य नहीं कर रहा था, इसमें 22 नवम्बर, 1989 को लाक की क्षति हुई। बीमे दावे के लिए 111.00 करोड़ रुपए की राशि प्राप्त हुई। उपर्युक्त वसूलियों को हिसाब में लेने के पश्चात् (-) 61.59 करोड़ रुपए की निवल आवश्यकता होगी।

इनसेट- I डी उपग्रह, जोकि इनसेट- I बी के जीवन समाप्त होने पर इसे प्रतिस्थापित करेगा, मई-जून, 1990 में छोड़े जाने का कार्यक्रम है।

way of grants-in-aid by the DOS.

29. **Other Schemes :** The major activites under the Other Schemes is the funding of the research projects of interest to the Department in Universities and academic institutions (RESPOND). Provisions are also included for the following:-

(i) Meteorological payload and balloon facility.
(ii) Mesosphere, Stratosphere and Troposphere Radar (MST Radar), which can monitor continuously winds, waves, turhulances and atmospheria stability in the middle atmosphere. This project is being funded by several user Departments.
(iii) Sounding rockets for space science experiments.
(iv) Indigenisation of Hi-Rel electronic components.
(v) ISRO Geosphere-Biospnere Programme.
(vi) MIR Space Station Experiments on board USSR's MIR Space Station.

30. **Civil Engineering Division :** CED is responsible for execution of all civil, electrical and air conditioning work required for the various programmes of the Department of Space.

31. **Corporate Front** : The promotion of ISRO Industry interface, across a wide spectrum of technologies and industrial sectors, call for a specialised techno-managerial interface and service agency which will undertake the multifarious activities related to technology transfer/.technological consultancy, high-tech vendor development, market surveys, negotiating and contracting, monitoring, export promotion for space products/services, orchestrating venture capital for development of space industry etc. This vast gamut of professional services and contracting/monitoring, etc., cannot be handled effectively by an essentially high technology R&D organisation like ISRO, but should be handled on its behalf by a separate Corporate Front to be set up, preferably in the form of a company registered under the Companies Act.

32. **Optical/Inertial/Control Components Prduction Facilities:** Specialised and high technology systems develped in the space programme in the area of inertial sensors/high precision electro-optics are required in larger number for meeting the needs of future satellites as well as PSLV/GSLV rockets. Appropriate production set ups are to be evolved, taking into account the lead times for their establishments in cooperation with indigenous industries.

33. **Central Management**: Provision of Rs.3.48 crores made in BE 1990-91 is mainly for construction of quarters and office Building at Bangalore and Hassan.

34. **Others** : Provision is kept for various collaboration efforts with developed and developing countries.

35. **Indian National Satellite (INSAT) :** The Indian National Satellite (INSAT) System is an operational, multi-purpose, domestic satellite system for telecommunications, meteorological earth observation and data relay and direct TV broadcasting to augmented community receivers in rural areas as well as for radio-TV programme distribution networking. The Department of Space is responsible for the implementation and operation of the space segment of the INSAT System. The sanctioned cost of the Space Segment (INSAT-IA, IB, IC&ID) is Rs.468.57 crores.

INSAT-IB successfully launched in August 1983 is in regular operational use.

INSAT-IC which was operating with part of the payloads due to an nomaly in one of the power buses on board suffered loss of look on November 22, 1989. A sum of Rs.111.00 crores was received towards insurance claim. The net requirment after taking into account the above recoveries will be Rs. (-)61.59 crores.

INSAT-ID satellite which will replace INSAT-IB at the end of its life, is scheduled for launch in May-June, 1990.

संसद,राष्ट्रपति और उपराष्ट्रपति के सचिवालय तथा संघ लोक सेवा आयोग

PARLIAMENT, SECRETARIATS OF THE PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT AND UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION :

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.85

लोक सभा LOK SABHA

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1989-90 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1989-90 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1990-91 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		...	17.68	17.68	...	17.32	17.32	...	18.69	18.69
पूंजी	*Capital*		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़	**Total**		**...**	**17.68**	**17.68**	**...**	**17.32**	**17.32**	**...**	**18.69**	**18.69**
संसद-लोक सभा	**Parliament-Lok Sabha**										
1. अध्यक्ष और उपाध्यक्ष	1. Speaker & Deputy Speaker	2011	...	0.09	0.09	...	0.11	0.11	...	0.12	0.12
2. सदस्य	2. Members	2011	...	10.20	10.20	...	9.91	9.91	...	11.12	11.12
3. सचिवालय	3. Secretariat	2011	...	6.82	6.82	...	6.79	6.79	...	6.94	6.94
4. अन्य व्यय	4. Other Expenditure	2011	...	0.57	0.57	...	0.51	0.51	...	0.51	0.51
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		**...**	***17.68***	***17.68***	**...**	***17.32***	***17.32***	**...**	***18.69***	***18.69***

लोक सभा

इस में सभा के अध्यक्ष, उपाध्यक्ष तथा सदस्यों के वेतनों, यात्रा व्यय तथा वेतन और लेखा कार्यालय सहित लोक सभा सचिवालय के व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था है ।

Lok Sabha

Provision has been made for the salaries, travel expenses, etc. of the Speaker, Deputy Speaker, Members of the Lok Sabha and for the Lok Sabha Secretariat including its Pay and Accounts Office.

संसद,राष्ट्रपति और उपराष्ट्रपति के सचिवालय तथा संघ लोक सेवा आयोग

PARLIAMENT, SECRETARIATS OF THE PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT AND UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION :

मांग संख्या DEMAND No. 86

राज्य सभा RAJYA SABHA

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(in crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1989-90 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1989-90 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1990-91 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		...	6.98	6.98	...	6.98	6.98	...	7.49	7.49
पूंजी	*Capital*		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़	**Total**		...	**6.98**	**6.98**	...	**6.98**	**6.98**	...	**7.49**	**7.49**
संसद-राज्य सभा	**Parliament-Rajya Sabha**										
1. सभापति और उप-सभापति	1.Chairman & Deputy Chairman	2011	...	0.04	0.04	...	0.04	0.04	...	0.04	0.04
2. सदस्य	2. Members	2011	...	4.15	4.15	...	4.15	4.15	...	4.38	4.38
3. सचिवालय	3. Secretariat	2011	...	2.72	2.72	...	2.72	2.72	...	3.00	3.00
4. अन्य	4.Others	2011	...	0.07	0.07	...	0.07	0.07	...	0.07	0.07
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		...	***6.98***	***6.98***	...	***6.98***	***6.98***	...	***7.49***	***7.49***

राज्य सभा

अनुदानों की मांग में राज्य सभा के सभापति, उपसभापति और राज्य सभा के सदस्यों के वेतनों और यात्रा व्यय तथा वेतन और लेखा कार्यालय सहित राज्य सभा सचिवालय के व्यय आदि के लिए व्यवस्था है ।

Rajya Sabha

Includes provision for the salaries and travel expenses etc. of the Chairman, Deputy Chairman, Members of the Rajya Sabha and for the Rajya Sabha Secretariat including its Pay and Accounts Office.

संसद,राष्ट्रपति और उपराष्ट्रपति के सचिवालय तथा संघ लोक सेवा आयोग

PARLIAMENT, SECRETARIATS OF THE PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT AND UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION :

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.87

विनियोग-राष्ट्रपति के कर्मचारीवृंद, आवास और भत्ते Appropriation- Staff, Household and Allowances of the President

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1989-90 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1989-90 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1990-91 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		...	2.39	2.39	...	2.81	2.81	...	2.60	2.60
पूंजी	*Capital*		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़	**Total**		...	**2.39**	**2.39**	...	**2.81**	**2.81**	...	**2.60**	**2.60**
राष्ट्रपति	**President**										
1. राष्ट्रपति	1. President	2012	...	0.02	0.02	...	0.02	0.02	...	0.02	0.02
2. सचिवालय	2. Secretariat	2012	...	0.88	0.88	...	0.94	0.94	...	0.96	0.96
3. अन्य व्यय	3. Other Expenditure	2012	...	1.49	1.49	...	1.85	1.85	...	1.62	1.62
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		...	***2.39***	***2.39***	...	***2.81***	***2.81***	...	***2.60***	***2.60***

अनुदानों की मांग में राष्ट्रपति के वेतन और भत्तों तथा राष्ट्रपति सचिवालय और राष्ट्रपति भवन के अन्य कर्मचारियों और राष्ट्रपति की गृह स्थापना पर होने वाले व्यय की व्यवस्था है ।

Provides for the salaries and allowances of the President and expenditure on the President's Secretariat and other establishment of the Rashtrapati Bhavan, including President's Household Establishment.

संसद,राष्ट्रपति और उपराष्ट्रपति के सचिवालय तथा संघ लोक सेवा आयोग

PARLIAMENT, SECRETARIATS OF THE PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT AND UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION :

मांग संख्या DEMAND No. 88

उपराष्ट्रपति का सचिवालय Secretariat of the Vice-President

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1989-90 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1989-90 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1990-91 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		...	0.22	0.22	...	0.23	0.23	...	0.24	0.24
पूंजी	*Capital*		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़	**Total**		...	**0.22**	**0.22**	...	**0.23**	**0.23**	...	**0.24**	**0.24**
उप-राष्ट्रपति	**Vice-President**										
1. सचिवालय	1. Secretariat	2012	...	0.21	0.21	...	0.22	0.22	...	0.23	0.23
2. अन्य	2. Others	2012	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		...	***0.22***	***0.22***	...	***0.23***	***0.23***	...	***0.24***	***0.24***

अनुदानों की मांगों में उपराष्ट्रपति के सचिवालय के अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों के व्यय, उपराष्ट्रपति और कर्मचारीवृंद के यात्रा व्यय, आकस्मिक व्यय और उपराष्ट्रपति के विवेकाधीन अनुदानों के लिए व्यवस्था है ।

उपराष्ट्रपति को राज्य सभा के सभापति की हैसियत से वेतन प्राप्त होता है ।

Provides for expenditure on the Officers and staff of the Vice President's Secretariat, travel expenses of the Vice President and staff, contingencies and discretionary grants of the Vice President.

The Vice President draws pay as the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.

संसद,राष्ट्रपति और उपराष्ट्रपति के सचिवालय तथा संघ लोक सेवा आयोग

PARLIAMENT, SECRETARIATS OF THE PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT AND UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

मांग संख्या DEMAND No. 89

विनियोग-संघ लोक सेवा आयोग Appropriation- Union Public Service Commission

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1989-90 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1989-90 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1990-91 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		...	11.45	11.45	...	11.20	11.20	...	12.02	12.02
पूंजी	*Capital*		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़	**Total**		**...**	**11.45**	**11.45**	**...**	**11.20**	**11.20**	**...**	**12.02**	**12.02**
संघ लोक सेवा आयोग	**Union Public Service Commission**										
1. प्रशासनिक व्यय	1. Administrative Expenditure	2051	...	7.95	7.95	...	8.27	8.27	...	8.82	8.82
2. परीक्षा और चयन	2. Examinations and Selections	2051	...	3.50	3.50	...	2.93	2.93	...	3.20	3.20
कुल जोड़	*Grand Total*		...	*11.45*	*11.45*	...	*11.20*	*11.20*	...	*12.02*	*12.02*

1. **प्रशासनिक व्यय :** संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के अध्यक्ष, सदस्यों, अधिकारियों ओर कर्मचारियों के वेतन और भत्तों की व्यवस्था है ।

2. **परीक्षाएं और चयन :** आयोग द्वारा ली जाने वाली परीक्षाओं और चयन के सम्बन्ध में होने वाले व्यय की व्यवस्था है ।

1. **Administrative Expenditure :** Provides for salaries and allowances of the Chairman, Members, Officers and Staff of the Union Public Service Commission.

2. **Examinations and Selections :** Provides for expenditure connected with the examinations and selections conducted/ made by the Commission.

गृह मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

मांग संख्या DEMAND No. 90-95

बिना विधान मंडल वाले संघ राज्य क्षेत्र Union Territories Without Legislature

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1989-90 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1989-90 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1990-91 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		283.05	753.73	1036.78	297.36	848.38	1145.74	333.79	934.93	1268.72
पूंजी	*Capital*		*512.85*	*-13.99*	*498.86*	*491.04*	*-67.52*	*423.52*	*666.75*	*-13.01*	*653.74*
जोड़	**Total**		**795.90**	**739.74**	**1535.64**	**788.40**	**780.86**	**1569.26**	**1000.54**	**921.92**	**1922.46**
(i) दिल्ली	(i) Delhi										
1. राजस्व	I. Revenue	3710	236.12	587.62	823.74	250.52	644.04	894.56	283.88	726.63	1010.51
1.01 घटाइए - प्राप्तियों के आधार पर निवल राशि	1.01 Less - Amount netted against Receipts	3710	...	-50.30	-50.30	...	-55.30	-55.30	...	-58.77	-58.77
			236.12	537.32	773.44	250.52	588.74	839.26	283.88	667.86	951.74
2. पूंजी	2. Capital	5710	97.56	-4.65	92.91	105.29	-73.07	32.22	161.21	...	161.21
3. ऋण और अग्रिम	3. Loans & Advances	7710	286.32	1.00	287.32	284.19	18.00	302.19	354.91	1.00	355.91
जोड़ - दिल्ली	**Total Delhi**		**620.00**	**533.67**	**1153.67**	**640.00**	**533.67**	**1173.67**	**800.00**	**668.86**	**1468.86**
(ii) अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	(ii) Andaman & Nicobar Islands										
1. राजस्व	I. Revenue	3710	16.64	87.20	103.84	16.64	108.44	125.08	15.41	108.49	123.90
1.01 घटाइए - प्राप्तियों के आधार पर निवल राशि	1.01 Less - Amount netted against Receipts	3710	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			16.64	87.20	103.84	16.64	108.44	125.08	15.41	108.49	123.90
2. पूंजी	2. Capital	5710	62.74	1.83	64.57	46.34	2.13	48.47	81.12	0.87	81.99
3. ऋण और अग्रिम	3. Loans & Advances	7710	0.62	0.02	0.64	0.49	0.01	0.50	0.47	0.02	0.49
जोड़ :अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह	**Total A & N Islands**		**80.00**	**89.05**	**169.05**	**63.47**	**110.58**	**174.05**	**97.00**	**109.38**	**206.38**
(iii) दादरा और नगर हवेली	(iii) Dadra & Nagar Haveli										
1. राजस्व	I. Revenue	3710	6.21	6.71	12.92	5.97	6.21	12.18	6.53	8.33	14.86
1.01 घटाइए - प्राप्तियों के आधार पर निवल राशि	1.01 Less - Amount netted against Receipts	3710	...	-0.06	-0.06	...	-0.05	-0.05	...	-0.06	-0.06
			6.21	6.65	12.86	5.97	6.16	12.13	6.53	8.27	14.80
2. पूंजी	2. Capital	5710	4.65	0.07	4.72	4.49	0.08	4.57	6.20	0.23	6.43
3. ऋण और अग्रिम	3. Loans & Advances	7710	0.20	0.13	0.33	0.12	0.19	0.31	0.26	0.22	0.48
जोड़ : दादरा और नगर हवेली	**Total D & N Haveli**		**11.06**	**6.85**	**17.91**	**10.58**	**6.43**	**17.01**	**12.99**	**8.72**	**21.71**
(iv) लक्षद्वीप	(iv) Lakshadweep										
1. राजस्व	I. Revenue	3710	7.68	19.23	26.91	8.01	22.86	30.87	11.33	24.22	35.55
1.01 घटाइए - प्राप्तियों के आधार पर निवल राशि	1.01 Less - Amount netted against Receipts	3710	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			7.68	19.23	26.91	8.01	22.86	30.87	11.33	24.22	35.55
2. पूंजी	2. Capital	5710	13.19	0.01	13.20	11.22	0.03	11.25	10.15	0.04	10.19
3. ऋण और अग्रिम	3. Loans & Advances	7710	0.13	...	0.13	0.12	...	0.12	0.52	...	0.52
जोड़ : लक्षद्वीप	**Total Lakshadweep**		**21.00**	**19.24**	**40.24**	**19.35**	**22.89**	**42.24**	**22.00**	**24.26**	**46.26**
(v) चंडीगढ़	(v) Chandigarh										
1. राजस्व	I. Revenue	3710	12.75	92.66	105.41	13.22	109.88	123.10	11.24	112.82	124.06
1.01 घटाइए - प्राप्तियों के आधार पर निवल राशि	1.01 Less - Amount netted against Receipts	3710	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			12.75	92.66	105.41	13.22	109.88	123.10	11.24	112.82	124.06
2. पूंजी	2. Capital	5710	36.60	-11.62	24.98	28.68	-14.29	14.39	43.58	-14.81	28.77
3. ऋण और अग्रिम	3. Loans & Advances	7710	2.15	...	2.15	2.00	...	2.00	1.15	...	1.15
जोड़ : चंडीगढ़	**Total Chandigarh**		**51.50**	**81.04**	**132.54**	**43.90**	**95.59**	**139.49**	**55.97**	**98.01**	**153.98**
[vi] दमन और दीव	[vi] Daman and Diu										
1. राजस्व	I. Revenue	3710	3.65	10.67	14.32	3.00	12.30	15.30	5.40	13.27	18.67
1.01 घटाइये - प्राप्तियों के आधार पर निवल राशि	1.01 Less - Amount netted against Receipts	3710	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			3.65	10.67	14.32	3.00	12.30	15.30	5.40	13.27	18.67
2. पूंजी	2. Capital	5710	8.49	-0.83	7.66	7.91	-0.63	7.28	7.06	-0.62	6.44
3. ऋण और अग्रिम	3. Loans & Advances	7710	0.20	0.05	0.25	0.19	0.03	0.22	0.12	0.04	0.16
जोड़ : दमन और दीव	**Total Daman & Diu**		**12.34**	**9.89**	**22.23**	**11.10**	**11.70**	**22.80**	**12.58**	**12.69**	**25.27**
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		*795.90*	*739.74*	*1535.64*	*788.40*	*780.86*	*1569.26*	*1000.54*	*921.92*	*1922.46*

ग. आयोजना परिव्यय	C. Plan Outlay	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
संघ राज्य क्षेत्र आयोजनाएं	**Union Territory Plans**										
बिना विधान मंडल वाले संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	Union Territories without Legislature:										
1. दिल्ली	1. Delhi	43602	620.00	...	620.00	640.00	...	640.00	800.00	...	800.00
2. अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	2. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	43602	80.00	...	80.00	63.47	...	63.47	97.00	...	97.00
3. दादरा और नगर हवेली	3. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	43602	11.06	...	11.06	10.58	...	10.58	12.99	...	12.99
4. लक्षद्वीप	4. Lakshadweep	43602	21.00	...	21.00	19.35	...	19.35	22.00	...	22.00
5. चन्डीगढ़	5. Chandigarh	43602	51.50	...	51.50	43.90	...	43.90	55.97	...	55.97
6. दमन और दीव	6. Daman & Diu	43602	12.34	...	12.34	11.10	...	11.10	12.58	...	12.58
जोड़		*Total*	*795.90*	...	*795.90*	*788.40*	...	*788.40*	*1000.54*	...	*1000.54*

90 दिल्ली DELHI

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

1	2	बजट अनुमान BE 89-90 (3)	संशोधित अनुमान RE 89-90 (4)	बजट अनुमान BE90-91 (5)
आयोजना-भिन्न	Non-Plan	533.67	533.67	668.86
आयोजना	Plan	620.00	640.00	800.00
जोड़	**Total**	**1153.67**	**1173.67**	**1468.86**

इस मांग मे संघ राज्य क्षेत्र **दिल्ली** के ऋणों सहित राजस्व खाते और पूंजी खाते के अन्तर्गत होने वाले व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था है। इस व्यवस्था का विस्तृत ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :-

The provisions in this Demand are for the expenditure of the Union Territory of **Delhi** both on Revenue Account and Capital Account including Loans. A broad analysis of the provision is as follows:-

1	2	3	4	5
(i) सामान्य सेवाएं	**(i) General Services**			
(क) राजस्व खाता	(a) Revenue Account	205.50	228.13	249.11
(ख) पूंजी खाता	(b) Capital Account	8.54	8.04	10.87
जोड़-सामान्य सेवाएं	**Total General Services**	**214.04**	**236.17**	**259.98**
(ii) सामाजिक सेवाएं	**(ii) Social Services**			
(क) राजस्व खाता	(a) Revenue Account	463.30	510.86	587.83
(ख) पूंजी खाता	(b) Capital Account	40.43	-28.17	65.71
जोड़-सामाजिक सेवाएं	**Total Social Services**	**503.73**	**482.69**	**653.54**
(iii) आर्थिक सेवाएं	**(iii) Economic Services**			
(क) राजस्व खाता	(a) Revenue Account	104.64	100.27	114.80
(ख) पूंजी खाता	(b) Capital Account	43.94	52.35	84.63
जोड़-आर्थिक सेवाएं	**Total Economic Services**	**148.58**	**152.62**	**199.43**
(iv) संघ राज्य क्षेत्र को सरकार द्वारा ऋण तथा अग्रिम	**(iv) Loans and Advances by the Union Territory Govt.**	287.32	302.19	355.91
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***	***1153.67***	***1173.67***	***1468.86***

1	2	3	4	5
I. आयोजना-भिन्न विस्तृत ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :-	**I. Non-Plan Broad-details are:-**			
1. सचिवालय	1. Secretariat	3.18	3.64	4.04
2. पुलिस	2. Police	149.12	160.90	171.82
3. शिक्षा	3. Education	187.24	202.56	248.81
4. स्वास्थ्य	4. Health	42.29	53.49	70.65
5. श्रम	5. Labour	9.81	14.37	11.11
6. सामाजिक सुरक्षा तथा कल्याण	6. Social Security & Welfare	37.31	37.19	39.66
7. वित्तीय तथा व्यापारिक संस्थाओं को सहायता अनुदान	7. Grants-in-aid to Financial & Trading Institutions	15.00	1.99	...
8. अन्य	8. Others	89.72	59.53	122.77
जोड़-आयोजना-भिन्न	**Total Non-Plan**	**533.67**	**533.67**	**668.86**
II. आयोजना - विस्तृत ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :-	**II. Plan - Broad-details are:-**			
1. कृषि तथा संबद्ध सेवाएं	1. Agriculture & Allied activities	7.75	7.20	10.34
2. ग्रामीण विकास	2. Rural Development	2.01	2.36	3.57
3. सिंचाई तथा बाढ़ नियंत्रण	3. Irrigation & Flood control	11.33	16.54	20.00
4. ग्राम तथा लघु उद्योग	4. Village & Small Industries	4.51	4.17	5.24
5. परिवहन	5. Transport	29.64	28.14	58.62
6. शिक्षा	6. Education	37.25	39.62	30.64
7. स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार कल्याण	7. Health and Family Welfare	35.77	37.44	35.55
8. आवास तथा नगर विकास	8. Housing & Urban Development	232.64	240.09	320.37
9. ऊर्जा	9. Energy	173.65	173.30	200.65
10. सामाजिक सुरक्षा तथा अन्य	10. Social Security and Others	85.45	91.14	115.02
जोड़-आयोजना	**Total Plan**	**620.00**	**640.00**	**800.00**

91 अंडमान तथा निकोबार द्वीपसमूह ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

1	2	3	4	5
आयोजना-भिन्न	Non-Plan	89.05	110.58	109.38
आयोजना	Plan	80.00	63.47	97.00
जोड़	**Total**	**169.05**	**174.05**	**206.38**

इस मांग में संघ राज्य क्षेत्र **अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह** के ऋणों सहित राजस्व खाते और पूंजी खाते के अन्तर्गत होने वाले व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था है। इस व्यवस्था का विस्तृत ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :-

The provisions in this Demand are for the expenditure of the Union Territory of **Andaman and Nicobar Islands** both on Revenue Account and Capital Account including Loans. A broad analysis of the provision is as follows:-

1	2	3	4	5
(i) सामान्य सेवाएं	**(i) General Services**			
(क) राजस्व खाता	(a) Revenue Account	19.15	23.23	25.68
(ख) पूंजी खाता	(b) Capital Account	2.90	2.48	2.88
जोड़-सामान्य सेवाएं	**Total General Services**	**22.05**	**25.71**	**28.56**
(ii) सामाजिक सेवाएं	**(ii) Social Services**			
(क) राजस्व खाता	(a) Revenue Account	22.50	26.31	26.74
(ख) पूंजी खाता	(b) Capital Account	13.01	11.94	13.50
जोड़-सामाजिक सेवाएं	**Total Social Service**	**35.51**	**38.25**	**40.24**
(iii) आर्थिक सेवाएं	**(iii) Economic Services**			
(क) राजस्व खाता	(a) Revenue Account	62.19	75.54	71.48
(ख) पूंजी खाता	(b) Capital Account	48.66	34.05	65.61
जोड़-आर्थिक सेवाएं	**Total Economic Services**	**110.85**	**109.59**	**137.09**
(iv) संघ राज्य क्षेत्र को सरकार द्वारा ऋण तथा अग्रिम	**(iv) Loans and Advances by the Union Territory Govt.**	0.64	0.50	0.49
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***	***169.05***	***174.05***	***206.38***

1	2	3	4	5
I. आयोजना-भिन्न विस्तृत ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :-	**I. Non-Plan Broad-details are:-**			
1. सचिवालय	1. Secretariat	1.00	1.05	1.22
2. पुलिस	2. Police	6.13	9.85	10.92
3. शिक्षा	3. Education	11.93	12.29	15.11
4. वानिकी तथा वन्य जीवन	4. Forestry &Wildlife	12.41	11.85	14.32
5. परिवहन	5. Transport	26.96	35.27	31.59
6. आवास तथा नगर विकास	6. Housing & Urban Development	9.08	9.99	9.44
7. खाद्य तथा नागरिक आपूर्ति	7. Food & Civil Supplies	-0.38	0.21	0.31
8. ऊर्जा	8. Energy	7.30	10.39	7.82
9. अन्य	9. Others	14.62	19.68	18.65
जोड़-आयोजना-भिन्न	**Total Non-Plan**	**89.05**	**110.58**	**109.38**
II. आयोजना - विस्तृत ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :-	**II. Plan - Broad-details are:-**			
1. कृषि तथा संबद्ध सेवाएं	1. Agriculture & Allied activities	2.82	2.57	2.74
2. ग्रामीण विकास	2. Rural Development	2.15	2.20	2.41
3. परिवहन	3. Transport	39.96	25.98	52.52
4. आवास तथा नगर विकास	4. Housing & Urban Development	16.80	14.68	20.09
5. वानिकी तथा वन्य जीवन	5. Forestry & Wildlife	3.50	3.33	4.10
6. शिक्षा	6. Education	2.59	3.83	3.24
7. ऊर्जा	7. Energy	7.48	6.44	8.78
8. अन्य	8. Others	4.70	4.44	3.12
जोड़- आयोजना	**Total Plan**	**80.00**	**63.47**	**97.00**

92 दादरा और नगर हवेली DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

1	2	बजट अनुमान BE 89-90 (3)	संशोधित अनुमान RE 89-90 (4)	बजट अनुमान BE90-91 (5)
आयोजना-भिन्न	Non-Plan	6.85	6.43	8.72
आयोजना	Plan	11.06	10.58	12.99
जोड़	**Total**	**17.91**	**17.01**	**21.71**

इस मांग में संघ राज्य क्षेत्र **दादरा और नगर हवेली** के ऋणों सहित राजस्व खाते और पूंजी खाते के अन्तर्गत होने वाले व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था है । इस व्यवस्था का विस्तृत ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है:-

The provisions in this Demand are for the expenditure of the Union Territory of **Dadra and Nagar Haveli** both on Revenue Account and on Capital Account including Loans. A broad analysis of the provisions is given below:-

1	2	BE 89-90 (3)	RE 89-90 (4)	BE90-91 (5)
(i) सामान्य सेवाएं	**(i) General Services**			
(क) राजस्व खाता	(a) Revenue Account	1.44	2.11	3.69
(ख) पूंजी खाता	(b) Capital Account	0.07	0.07	0.48
जोड़-सामान्य सेवाएं	**Total General Services**	**1.51**	**2.18**	**4.17**
(ii) सामाजिक सेवाएं	**(ii) Social Services**			
(क) राजस्व खाता	(a) Revenue Account	4.44	4.80	5.55
(ख) पूंजी खाता	(b) Capital Account	1.24	0.88	2.09
जोड़-सामाजिक सेवाएं	**Total Social Services**	**5.68**	**5.68**	**7.64**
(iii) आर्थिक सेवाएं	**(iii) Economic Services**			
(क) राजस्व खाता	(a) Revenue Account	6.98	5.22	5.56
(ख) पूंजी खाता	(b) Capital Account	3.41	3.62	3.86
जोड़-आर्थिक सेवाएं	**Total Economic Services**	**10.39**	**8.84**	**9.42**
(iv) संघ राज्य क्षेत्र को सरकार द्वारा ऋण तथा अग्रिम	**(iv) Loans and Advances by the Union Territory Govt.**	0.33	0.31	0.48
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***	***17.91***	***17.01***	***21.71***

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

1	2	बजट अनुमान BE 89-90 (3)	संशोधित अनुमान RE 89-90 (4)	बजट अनुमान BE90-91 (5)
I. आयोजना-भिन्न विस्तृत ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :-	**I. Non-Plan Broad-details are :-**			
1. सचिवालय	1. Secretariat	0.11	0.18	0.51
2. पुलिस	2. Police	0.59	0.84	1.27
3. स्वास्थ्य	3. Health	0.34	0.47	0.65
4. कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास	4. Agriculture & Rural Development	0.40	0.47	0.74
5. शिक्षा	5. Education	1.86	2.06	2.67
6. ऊर्जा	6. Energy	1.47	-0.10	-1.69
7. आवास तथा नगर विकास	7. Housing & Urban Development	0.17	0.41	1.25
8. परिवहन	8. Transport	0.65	0.67	1.26
9. खाद्य तथा नागरिक आपूर्ति	9. Food & Civil Supplies	0.04	0.03	0.04
10. अन्य	10. Others	1.22	1.40	2.02
जोड़ - आयोजना-भिन्न	**Total-Non-Plan**	**6.85**	**6.43**	**8.72**
II. आयोजना - विस्तृत ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :-	**II Plan - Broad-details are :-**			
1. कृषि तथा संबद्ध सेवाएं	1. Agriculture & Allied activities	1.47	1.79	2.27
2. वानिकी तथा वन्य जीवन	2. Forestry and wild Life	1.46	1.38	1.76
3. आवास तथा नगर विकास	3. Housing & Urban Development	1.72	1.34	2.80
4. परिवहन	4. Transport	1.62	1.37	1.20
5. सिंचाई तथा बाढ़ नियंत्रण	5. Irrigation & Flood Control	0.60	0.59	0.65
6. ऊर्जा	6. Energy	1.47	1.38	1.83
7. अन्य	7. Others	2.72	2.73	2.48
जोड़ - आयोजना	**Total Plan**	**11.06**	**10.58**	**12.99**

93 लक्षद्वीप LAKSHADWEEP

1	2	BE 89-90 (3)	RE 89-90 (4)	BE90-91 (5)
आयोजना-भिन्न	Non-Plan	19.24	22.89	24.26
आयोजना	Plan	21.00	19.35	22.00
जोड़	**Total**	**40.24**	**42.24**	**46.26**

इस मांग में संघ राज्य क्षेत्र **लक्षद्वीप** के ऋणों सहित राजस्व खाते और पूजी खाते के अन्तर्गत होने वाले व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था है । इस व्यवस्था का विस्तृत ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :-

The provisions in this Demand are for the expenditure of the Union Territory of **Lakshadweep** both on Revenue Account and on Capital Account including Loans. A broad analysis of the provisions is given below:-

1	2	BE 89-90 (3)	RE 89-90 (4)	BE90-91 (5)
(i) सामान्य सेवाएं	**(i) General Services**			
(क) राजस्व खाता	(a) Revenue Account	3.53	3.65	4.47
(ख) पूंजी खाता	(b) Capital Account	0.03	0.03	0.05
जोड़-सामान्य सेवाएं	**Total General Services**	**3.56**	**3.68**	**4.52**
(ii) सामाजिक सेवाएं	**(ii) Social Services**			
(क) राजस्व खाता	(a) Revenue Account	7.30	7.79	9.74
(ख) पूंजी खाता	(b) Capital Account	0.50	0.69	0.21
जोड़-सामाजिक सेवाएं	**Total Social Services**	**7.80**	**8.48**	**9.95**
(iii) आर्थिक सेवाएं	**(iii) Economic Services**			
(क) राजस्व खाता	(a) Revenue Account	16.08	19.43	21.34
(ख) पूंजी खाता	(b) Capital Account	12.67	10.53	9.93
जोड़-आर्थिक सेवाएं	**Total Economic Services**	**28.75**	**29.96**	**31.27**
(iv) संघ राज्य क्षेत्र को सरकार द्वारा ऋण तथा अग्रिम	**(iv) Loans and Advances by the Union Territory Govt.**	0.13	0.12	0.52
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***	***40.24***	***42.24***	***46.26***

1	2	BE 89-90 (3)	RE 89-90 (4)	BE90-91 (5)
I. आयोजना-भिन्न विस्तृत ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :-	**I. Non-Plan Broad-details are:-**			
1. सचिवालय	1. Secretariat	0.54	0.57	0.64
2. पुलिस	2. Police	1.03	1.03	1.23
3. आवास तथा नगर विकास	3. Housing & Urban Development	1.16	1.54	1.62
4. शिक्षा	4. Education	2.98	3.10	3.40
5. ऊर्जा	5. Energy	3.64	3.68	3.70
6. परिवहन	6. Transport	6.29	9.22	9.55
7. कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास	7. Agriculture & Rural Development	1.42	1.53	1.68
8. खाद्य तथा नागरिक आपूर्ति	8. Food & Civil Supplies	0.02	0.03	0.03
9. स्वास्थ्य	9. Health	0.94	0.99	1.04
10. अन्य	10. Others	1.22	1.20	1.37
जोड़-आयोजना-भिन्न	**Total- Non Plan**	**19.24**	**22.89**	**24.26**
II. आयोजना - विस्तृत ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :-	**II. Plan - Broad-details are:-**			
1. कृषि तथा संबद्ध सेवाएं	1. Agriculture & Allied activities	2.46	2.38	3.82
2. ग्रामीण विकास	2. Rural Development	0.14	0.14	0.13
3. आवास तथा नगर विकास	3. Housing & Urban Development	2.11	2.96	3.52
4. परिवहन	4. Transport	11.96	9.35	7.66
5. ऊर्जा	5. Energy	1.39	1.96	3.02
6. शिक्षा	6. Education	1.15	0.82	0.76
7. अन्य	7. Others	1.79	1.74	3.09
जोड़-आयोजना	**Total- Plan**	**21.00**	**19.35**	**22.00**

94 चण्डीगढ़ CHANDIGARH

(करोड़ रुपए) *(In crores of rupees)*

1	2	3 बजट अनुमान BE 89-90	4 संशोधित अनुमान RE 89-90	5 बजट अनुमान BE90-91
आयोजना-भिन्न	Non-Plan	81.04	95.59	98.01
आयोजना	Plan	51.50	43.90	55.97
जोड़	**Total**	**132.54**	**139.49**	**153.98**

इस मांग में संघ राज्य क्षेत्र **चण्डीगढ़** के ऋणों सहित राजस्व खाते और पूंजी खाते के अन्तर्गत होने वाले व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था है। इस व्यवस्था का विस्तृत ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :-

The provisions in this Demand are for the expenditure of the Union Territory of **Chandigarh** both on Revenue Account and on Capital Account including Loans. A broad analysis of the provisions is given below:-

(i) सामान्य सेवाएं	**(i) General Services**			
(क) राजस्व खाता	(a) Revenue Account	40.01	40.40	40.52
(ख) पूंजी खाता	(b) Capital Account	1.48	1.36	1.72
जोड़-सामान्य सेवाएं	**Total General Services**	**41.49**	**41.76**	**42.24**
(ii) सामाजिक सेवाएं	**(ii) Social Services**			
(क) राजस्व खाता	(a) Revenue Account	47.80	51.89	59.82
(ख) पूंजी खाता	(b) Capital Account	9.87	1.81	12.46
जोड़-सामाजिक सेवाएं	**Total Social Services**	**57.67**	**53.70**	**72.28**
(iii) आर्थिक सेवाएं	**(iii) Economic Services**			
(क) राजस्व खाता	(a) Revenue Account	17.60	30.81	23.72
(ख) पूंजी खाता	(b) Capital Account	13.63	11.22	14.59
जोड़-आर्थिक सेवाएं	**Total Economic Services**	**31.23**	**42.03**	**38.31**
(iv) संघ राज्य क्षेत्र को सरकार द्वारा ऋण तथा अग्रिम	**(iv) Loans and Advances by the Union Territory Govt.**	2.15	2.00	1.15
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***	***132.54***	***139.49***	***153.98***

(करोड़ रुपए) *(In crores of rupees)*

1	2	3 बजट अनुमान BE 89-90	4 संशोधित अनुमान RE 89-90	5 बजट अनुमान BE90-91
I. आयोजना-भिन्न विस्तृत ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :-	**I. Non-Plan Broad-details are:-**			
1. सचिवालय	1. Secretariat	0.70	0.84	0.91
2. पुलिस	2. Police	8.75	10.77	11.46
3. आवास तथा नगर विकास	3. Housing & Urban Development	17.01	16.56	17.40
4. शिक्षा	4. Education	29.04	32.04	39.27
5. स्वास्थ्य	5. Health	3.41	3.62	5.01
6. श्रम	6. Labour	0.90	0.96	1.13
7. परिवहन	7. Transport	13.40	12.69	13.84
8. ऊर्जा	8. Energy	9.69	13.89	4.67
9. अन्य	9. Others	-1.86	4.22	4.32
जोड़-आयोजना-भिन्न	**Total-Non-Plan**	**81.04**	**95.59**	**98.01**
II. आयोजना - विस्तृत ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :-	**II. Plan - Broad-details are:-**			
1. परिवहन	1. Transport	3.40	3.11	3.00
2. शिक्षा	2. Education	5.49	5.48	4.32
3. आवास तथा नगर विकास	3. Housing & Urban Development	27.84	22.68	32.85
4. ऊर्जा	4. Energy	8.70	7.15	7.96
5. अन्य	5. Others	6.07	5.48	7.84
जोड़- आयोजना	**Total- Plan**	**51.50**	**43.90**	**55.97**

95 दमन और दीव DAMAN AND DIU

आयोजना-भिन्न	Non-Plan	9.89	11.70	12.69
आयोजना	Plan	12.34	11.10	12.58
जोड़	**Total**	**22.23**	**22.80**	**25.27**

इस मांग में संघ राज्य क्षेत्र **दमन और दीव** के ऋणों सहित राजस्व खाते और पूंजी खाते के अन्तर्गत होने वाले व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था है। इस व्यवस्था का विस्तृत ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :-

The provisions in this Demand are for the expenditure of the Union Territory of **Daman and Diu** both on Revenue Account and on Capital Account including Loans. A broad analysis of the provisions is given below:-

(i) सामान्य सेवाएं	**(i) General Services**			
(क) राजस्व खाता	(a) Revenue Account	2.73	2.13	2.81
(ख) पूंजी खाता	(b) Capital Account	0.66	0.46	0.56
जोड़-सामान्य सेवाएं	**Total General Services**	**3.39**	**2.59**	**3.37**
(ii) सामाजिक सेवाएं	**(ii) Social Services**			
(क) राजस्व खाता	(a) Revenue Account	6.30	6.29	6.93
(ख) पूंजी खाता	(b) Capital Account	3.42	2.85	2.12
जोड़-सामाजिक सेवाएं	**Total Social Services**	**9.72**	**9.14**	**9.05**
(iii) आर्थिक सेवाएं	**(iii) Economic Services**			
(क) राजस्व खाता	(a) Revenue Account	5.29	6.88	8.93
(ख) पूंजी खाता	(b) Capital Account	3.58	3.97	3.76
जोड़-आर्थिक सेवाएं	**Total- Economic Services**	**8.87**	**10.85**	**12.69**
(iv) संघ राज्य क्षेत्र को सरकार द्वारा ऋण तथा अग्रिम	**(iv) Loans and Advances by the Union Territory Govt.**	0.25	0.22	0.16
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***	***22.23***	***22.80***	***25.27***

I. आयोजना-भिन्न विस्तृत ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :-	**I. Non-Plan Broad-details are:-**			
1. सचिवालय	1. Secretariat	0.08	0.18	0.27
2. पुलिस	2. Police	0.65	0.65	0.75
3. आवास तथा नगर विकास	3. Housing & Urban Development	0.92	1.08	1.21
4. शिक्षा	4. Education	2.66	2.99	3.12
5. स्वास्थ्य	5. Health	0.65	0.65	0.69
6. श्रम	6. Labour	0.15	0.15	0.15
7. परिवहन	7. Transport	0.49	0.71	0.74
8. ऊर्जा	8. Energy	2.89	4.33	4.42
9. खाद्य तथा नागरिक आपूर्ति	9. Food and Civil Supplies	-0.77	-0.56	-0.53
10. अन्य	10. Others	2.17	1.52	1.87
जोड़ - आयोजना-भिन्न	**Total- Non-Plan**	**9.89**	**11.70**	**12.69**
II. आयोजना- विस्तृत ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :-	**II. Plan - Broad-details are:-**			
1. परिवहन	1. Transport	1.17	1.29	1.71
2. शिक्षा	2. Education	0.98	0.90	1.20
3. आवास तथा नगर विकास	3. Housing & Urban Development	5.06	4.02	3.15
4. ऊर्जा	4. Energy	1.34	1.33	1.36
5. ग्राम और लघु उद्योग	5. Village and Small Industries	0.92	0.92	2.02
6. अन्य	6. Others	2.87	2.64	3.14
जोड़ - आयोजना	**Total- Plan**	**12.34**	**11.10**	**12.58**

Receipts Budget 1990-91 (Incorporating Receipts, Recoveries of Loans, other Capital Receipts and Debt position of Central Government), as finally adopted

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परिचायक टिप्पणी
INTRODUCTORY NOTE

इस पुस्तक के दो भाग हैं - अर्थात् भाग "क", जिसमें राजस्व प्राप्तियां और भाग "ख", जिसमें पूंजी प्राप्तियां प्रदर्शित की गई हैं ।

भाग "क" में राजस्व प्राप्तियों के अनुमानों की व्याख्या की गई है, जिनको दो वर्गों अर्थात् (क) कर-राजस्व तथा (ख) कर - भिन्न राजस्व के अन्तर्गत वर्गीकृत किया गया है।

भाग "ख" का सम्बन्ध पूंजी प्राप्तियों से है, जिनमें बाजार ऋण, विदेशी सहायता, अल्प बचतें, सरकारी भविष्य निधियां, विभिन्न जमा खातों में प्राप्त राशियां तथा रेलवे और दूर संचार आदि विभागों की मूल्यह्रास और प्रारक्षित निधियां भी सम्मिलित है ।

अनुबन्ध :

अनुबन्ध 1 और 2 में क्रमशः सीमा शुल्कों तथा संघ उत्पाद-शुल्कों से प्राप्त होने वाले राजस्व का वस्तुवार ब्यौरा दिया गया है । अनुबन्ध 3 में वित्त आयोग की सिफारिशों के आधार पर प्रत्येक राज्य को, आयकर, संघ उत्पाद-शुल्क तथा रेलवे यात्री किराया कर के बदले दिए जाने वाले अनुदानों के प्रतिशत हिस्से का ब्यौरा दिया गया है । अनुबंध 4 में आयकर, बुनियादी उत्पाद शुल्कों तथा अतिरिक्त उत्पाद-शुल्कों का वर्ष 1989-90 तथा 1990-91 से संबंधित राज्यवार वितरण प्रदर्शित किया गया है । अनुबन्ध 5 में दूर-संचार विभाग के कार्यचालन के वित्तीय परिणामों का ब्यौरा दिया गया है।

अनुबन्ध 6 में कतिपय वर्षों की भारत सरकार की कर्ज की स्थिति भी प्रदर्शित की गई है जिसके साथ सरकार की देनदारियों तथा परिसम्पत्तियों, का एक अनुबंध भी प्रस्तुत किया गया है, जो सरकार द्वारा किए गए पूंजी निवेशों और प्रदत्त उधारों पर आधारित है । अनुबंध 7 में सरकार के चालू रुपया उधारों का ब्यौरा दिया गया है । विदेशी स्रोतों से प्राप्त ऋणों, नगदी और वस्तु सहायता अनुदानों तथा विदेशी ऋणों की वापसी-अदायगी का ब्यौरा अनुबंध 8 में दिया गया है ।

अनुबन्ध 9 और 10 में क्रमशः प्राप्तियों और व्यय की प्रवृत्तियों को प्रदर्शित किया गया है, जबकि कर और कर-भिन्न प्राप्तियों का विश्लेषण अनुबंध 11 में किया गया है। व्यय का विश्लेषण "व्यय बजट" पुस्तक खण्ड 1 में प्रस्तुत किया गया है । अनुबन्ध 12 में वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण में प्रदर्शित प्राप्तियों के अनुमान का प्राप्ति बजट में प्रदर्शित अनुमानों के साथ मिलान दर्शाया गया है ।

This document has two parts - Part A Revenue Receipts and Part B Capital Receipts.

Part A explains the estimates of Revenue receipts which are grouped under two categories, namely (a) Tax revenue, and (b) Non-tax revenue.

Part B deals with Capital Receipts which include market loans, external assistance, small savings, Government provident funds, accretions to various deposit accounts, depreciation and reserve funds of departments like Railways, Telecommunications, etc.

Annexures:

Annexures 1 and 2 give the commodity-wise details of revenue from Customs and Union Excise duties, respectively. Annexure 3 gives the percentage share of each State in respect of Income-tax, Union Excise duties, and grants in lieu of Railway Passenger Fare Tax as recommended by the Finance Commission. Annexure 4 gives State-wise distribution of Income-tax, Basic and Additional Excise Duties in 1989-90 and 1990-91. Annexure 5 gives the financial results of the working of the Telecommunications Department.

Annexure 6 gives a summary of debt position of the Government of India over the years along with statements showing the liabilities of the Government and assets comprising Capital investments and loans by the Government, while Annexure 7 gives details of current rupee loans of the Government. The details of loans, cash and commodity grants received from external sources and repayments of external loans are given in Annexure 8.

Annexure 9 and 10 show the trends in receipts and expenditure respectively, while an analysis of tax and non-tax receipt is included in the Annexure 11. Analysis of expenditure is included in the document Expenditure Budget, Volume 1. In Annexure 12 the estimates of receipts shown in the Annual Financial Statement and the Receipts Budget have been reconciled.

भाग क PART A

राजस्व प्राप्तियां REVENUE RECEIPTS

निम्नलिखित विवरण में वित्त अधिनियम 1990 से बढाया जा सकने वाले अतिरिक्त राजस्व के प्रभाव को हिसाब में लेने के बाद राजस्व प्राप्तियों के अनुमान स्थूल वर्गों के आधार पर सार रूप में दिए गए हैं । इस विवरण के बाद विभिन्न भागों और लेखा शीर्षों के अनुसार ब्यौरे दिए गए हैं, जिनके साथ दी गई संक्षिप्त टिप्पणियों में बजट और संशोधित अनुमान 1989-90 के अन्तर और 1990-91 के बजट अनुमानों के अन्तर को स्पष्ट किया गया है ।

The Statement below summarises by broad categories, the estimates of revenue receipts after taking into account the effect of additional revenues likely to be raised from the Finance Act, 1990. Further details by sections and heads of account, together with brief notes explaining the variations between the Budget and Revised estimates, 1989-90 and between the latter and the Budget estimates for 1990-91, are given in the notes that follow this Statement.

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		बजट Budget 1989-90	संशोधित Revised 1989-90	बजट Budget 1990-91
I. कर - राजस्व	**I. Tax Revenue**			
कम्पनी कर	Corporation Tax	4755.00	4755.00	6089.00
आय पर कर	Taxes on Income	4245.00	5000.00	5426.00
व्यय-कर अधिनियम, 1987	Expenditure-tax Act, 1987	66.00	66.00	72.00
संपदा शुल्क	Estate Duty	3.10	4.00	3.50
धन कर	Wealth Tax	120.00	160.00	175.00
दान कर	Gift Tax	9.50	9.00	9.00
सीमा शुल्क	Customs	17879.94	17876.99	21460.38
संघ उत्पाद शुल्क	Union Excise Duties	22702.18	22103.42	25125.03
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के कर	Taxes of Union Territories	912.86	938.76	1205.85
अन्य कर	Other Taxes	181.57	172.81	212.81
जोड़-कर राजस्व	**Total - Tax Revenue**	**50875.15**	**51085.98**	**59778.57**
घटाइए-राज्यों का अंश	***Less - States' Share:***			
आय पर कर	Taxes on Income	3128.15	3922.19	4064.31
संघ उत्पाद शुल्क	Union Excise Duties	9309.49	9310.11	10361.44
जोड़-राज्यों का अंश	**Total - States' Share**	**12437.64**	**13232.30**	**14425.75**
घटाइए-संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों पर कर और शुल्कों का स्थानीय निकायों को अन्तरण	***Less-Transfer of Union territory taxes and duties to local bodies***	50.36	55.35	58.83
	Centre's Net Tax Revenue	***38387.15***	***37798.33***	***45293.99***
II. कर-भिन्न राजस्व	**II. Non-Tax Revenue**			
ब्याज प्राप्तियां, लाभांश और लाभ	Interest receipts, dividends and profits	9176.89	9381.52	10239.98
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के कर-भिन्न राजस्व	Non-Tax Revenue of Union Territories	112.75	125.26	123.95
@ अन्य कर-भिन्न राजस्व	Other Non-Tax Revenue @	4218.09	4035.93	1472.65
जोड़-कर भिन्न राजस्व	**Total - Non-Tax Revenue**	**13507.73**	**13542.71**	**11836.58**
निवल-केन्द्रीय राजस्व*	***Net - Centre's Revenue****	***51894.88***	***51341.04***	***57130.57***

कर-राजस्व TAX REVENUE

कम्पनी कर CORPORATION TAX

इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत प्राप्तियों का ब्यौरा नीचे दिखाया गया है: The details of receipts under this head are as shown below:

(क) साधारण संग्रह	(a) Ordinary collection	1147.00	1147.00	1272.00
(ख) अग्रिम कर संग्रह	(b) Advance tax collections	3316.00	3316.00	4186.00
(ग) अधिकर	(c) Surtax	15.00	15.00	10.00
(घ) अधिभार	(d) Surcharge	265.00	265.00	604.00
(ङ) विविध प्राप्तियां	(e) Miscellaneous receipts	12.00	12.00	17.00
जोड़	**Total**	**4755.00**	**4755.00**	**6089.00**

संशोधित अनुमान में बजट स्तर के बराबर व्यवस्था है । वित्त अधिनियम, 1990 के माध्यम से किए गए परिवर्तनों के प्रभाव को हिसाब में लेने के बाद अगले वर्ष 6089 करोड़ रुपए की प्राप्तियां होने का अनुमान है ।

The Revised estimate is placed at the Budgeted level. After taking into account the effect of the changes made through the Finance Act, 1990 the collections next year are estimated at Rs.6089 crores.

कम्पनी-कर से भिन्न आय पर कर TAXES ON INCOME OTHER THAN CORPORATION TAX

इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत प्राप्तियों का ब्यौरा नीचे दिखाया गया है : The details of receipts under this head are as shown below:

(क) साधारण संग्रह	(a) Ordinary collections	2331.00	2348.00	2668.00
(ख) आयकर का अग्रिम संग्रह	(b) Advance collections of Income Tax	1632.00	2335.00	2448.08
(ग) अधिभार (संघ)	(c) Surcharge (Union)	255.00	290.00	276.00
(घ) विविध प्राप्तियां	(d) Miscellaneous receipts	27.00	27.00	33.92
जोड़	**TOTAL**	**4245.00**	**5000.00**	**5426.00**

@ वाणिज्यिक विभाग, नकद और वस्तु रूप में विदेशी अनुदान सहायता को छोड़कर ।

** इस दस्तावेज के अनुबंध 12 में उपर्युक्त प्राप्तियों का मिलान वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण के साथ प्रस्तुत किया गया है ।*

@ Excluding commercial departments, external grant assistance in cash & in kind.

** Annexure 12 to this document gives a reconciliation of the Receipts shown above with the Annual Financial Statement.*

संशोधित अनुमान 5000 करोड़ रुपए के हैं जबकि मूल बजट में 4245 करोड़ रुपए का अनुमान लगाया गया था । वित्त अधिनियम, 1990 के माध्यम से किए गए परिवर्तनों के प्रभाव को हिसाब में लेने के बाद अगले बजट में 5426 करोड़ रुपए की प्राप्तियां होने का अनुमान है।

निगम कर तथा कृषि आय पर लगने वाले करों से भिन्न आयकर की निवल प्राप्तियों को संविधान के अनुच्छेद 270 के अन्तर्गत संघ तथा राज्यों के बीच वितरित करना होता है । इस प्रयोजन के लिए संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से संबंधित आयकर संघीय परिलब्धियों के संबंध में देय कर तथा संघीय प्रयोजनों के लिए लगाये गये आयकर के अधिभार को विभाज्य पूंजी से बाहर रखा गया है । संविधान (राजस्व वितरण) सं. 4 आदेश, 1989 के उपबन्धों के अनुसार, जिसे नौवें वित्त आयोग की पहली रिपोर्ट में की गई सिफारिश के आधार पर 1989-90 के दौरान आय संबंधी करों से प्राप्त होने वाली निवल धनराशियों के 85 प्रतिशत अंश को, सिवाए उस स्थिति के जिसमें ये प्राप्तियां संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को प्राप्तव्य अंश (1.124 प्रतिशत) तथा संघीय परिलब्धियों के संबंध में देय करों की द्योतक हो, राज्य के नाम समनुदेशित कर दिया जाता है और उसमें उल्लिखित प्रतिशतताओं के अनुसार राज्यों में ही संवितरित कर दिया जाता है । राज्यों के प्रतिशत हिस्सों का उल्लेख अनुबन्ध 3 में कर दिया गया है ।

नवें वित्त आयोग ने वर्ष 1990-91 के संबंध में अपनी द्वितीय रिपोर्ट में सिफारिश की है कि आय पर लगने वाले करों से प्राप्त होने वाली निवल धनराशियों को, उस सीमा तक कम करके जिस सीमा तक ये राशियां संघीय राज्य क्षेत्रों को प्राप्तव्य अंश की द्योतक हैं (1.437 प्रतिशत) और संघीय परिलब्धियों के संबंध में देय करों को छोड़कर, राज्यों को वर्ष 1990-95 के दौरान प्रत्येक वित्तीय वर्ष में समनुदेशित कर दिया जाना चाहिए और राज्यों में, *अनुबंध 3* में दी गई प्रतिशतताओं के अनुरूप संवितरित कर दिया जाना चाहिए । तदनुसार वर्ष 1990-91 के संबंध में आयकर में राज्यों का हिस्सा नवें वित्त आयोग की उन सिफारिशों के आधार पर तैयार किया गया है, जिनको सरकार ने स्वीकार कर लिया है।

तदनुसार, आयकर में राज्यों के हिस्से का हिसाब उपर्युक्त आधार पर कर लिया गया है और नीचे दिखाया गया है (प्रत्येक राज्य के हिस्से की राशि *अनुबन्ध 4* में दी गई है):-

The Revised estimate is placed at the Rs.5000 crores against the original Budget of Rs. 4245 crores. After taking into account the effect of the changes made through the Finance Act, 1990 the receipts next year are estimated at Rs.5426 crores.

Under article 270 of the Constitution, the net proceeds of taxes on income, other than corporation tax and those on agricultural income, are to be distributed between the Union and the States. For this purpose, the proceeds of income tax attributable to Union territories, taxes payable in respect of Union emoluments and surcharge on income-tax levied for Union purposes are excluded from the divisible pool. In terms of the Constitution (Distribution of Revenues) No. 4 Order, 1989 issued on the basis of the recommendations made in the First Report of the Ninth Finance Commission 85 *per cent* of the net proceeds of taxes on income during 1989-90 except in so far as these proceeds represent the portion attributable to Union territories (1.124 *per cent*) and the taxes payable in respect of Union emoluments, is assigned to the States and distributed among them in accordance with the percentages indicated therein. The percentage shares of States are given in *Annexure 3*.

The Ninth Finance Commission in its Second Report for 1990-91 has recommended that 85 per cent of the net proceeds of taxes on income, except in so far as these proceeds represent the portion attributable to Union territories (1.437 per cent) and the taxes payable in respect of Union emoluments, should be assigned to the States in each Financial year during 1990-95 and distributed amongst them in accordance with the percentages indicated in *Annexure 3*. Accordingly, the States's share of income tax for the year 1990-91 has been worked out on the basis of recommendations of the 9th Finance Commission which have been accepted by the Government.

The States' share of Income-tax has been worked out on the above basis and is indicated below (the amount of share of each State is given in *Annexure 4*):-

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		बजट Budget 1989-90	संशोधित Revised 1989-90	बजट Budget 1990-91
कम्पनी कर से भिन्न कुल आय कर (वापसियों की रकम को घटाकर)	Total taxes on income other than Corporation Tax (net of refunds)	4245.00	5000.00	5426.00
घटाइए	***Less***			
संघ अधिभार	Union surcharge	-255.00	-290.00	-276.00
विविध प्राप्तियां	Miscellaneous receipts	-27.00	-27.00	-33.92
संघीय परिलब्धियों से संबद्ध अंश	Taxes payable in respect of Union emoluments	-92.00	-80.00	-90.00
वितरण योग्य प्राप्तियां	Distributable proceeds	3871.00	4603.00	5026.08
घटाइए-संग्रह की लागत	Deduct - Cost of Collection	-151.99	-165.38	-174.83
निवल विभाज्य प्राप्तियां	Net distributable proceeds	3719.01	4437.62	4851.25
घटाइए-संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को प्राप्तव्य अंश	Deduct-Proceeds attributable to Union territories 1989-90 : 1.124% 1990-91 : 1.437%	-38.83	-49.88	-69.71
जोड़-विभाज्य राशि	**Total - Divisible Pool**	**3680.18**	**4387.74**	**4781.54**
राज्यों का अंश (85%)	**States' Share (85%)**	**3128.15**	**3729.58**	**4064.31**
वर्ष 1983-84, 84-85 और 85-86 के लिए आयकर के प्रमाणित आंकड़ों के आधार पर देय राशि	Amount payable on the basis of certified figures of Income-tax for the year 1983-84, 84-85 and 85-86	..	192.61	..
जोड़ - राज्यों को देय अंश	**Total-Share payable to States**	**3128.15**	**3922.19**	**4064.31**

व्यय कर अधिनियम, 1987

व्यय कर अधिनियम, 1987 के अन्तर्गत, ऐसे होटलों में ठहरने पर किए गए व्यय के सम्बन्ध में कराधान की व्यवस्था है जहां पर एक रिहायशी इकाई के एक कमरे का प्रति व्यक्ति दैनिक किराया 400 रुपए अथवा उससे अधिक हो । व्यय कर की दर को 1.6.1989 से बढ़ा दिया गया है और यह कर किसी स्थान, भोजन, पेय पदार्थों और कतिपय अन्य वर्गों की सेवाओं की व्यवस्था के सम्बन्ध में किए गए व्यय पर उसके 10 प्रतिशत से 20 प्रतिशत तक के बराबर की दर से लगाया जाता है । यह अधिनियम विदेशी मुद्रा में किए गए व्यय पर अथवा ऐसे व्यक्ति पर लागू

EXPENDITURE-TAX ACT, 1987

The Expenditure Tax Act, 1987 provides for levy of a tax on expenditure incurred in hotels where the room charges for any unit of residential accommodation are Rs.400 or more per day per individual. The rates of Expenditure-tax have been raised w.e.f. 1.6.1989 from ten percent to twenty percent of the expenditure incurred in connection with provision of any accomodation, food, drinks and certain other categories of services. It will not apply to expenditure incurred in foreign exchange or in the case of persons enjoying diplomatic

नहीं होगा जिसे राजनयिक विशेषाधिकार प्राप्त हों । वित्त अधिनियम, 1989 के माध्यम से किए गए परिवर्तनों के प्रभाव को हिसाब में लेने के पश्चात् 1989-90 के संशोधित अनुमानों में और अगले वर्ष के बजट में क्रमशः 66 करोड़ रुपए और 72 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था हैं ।

privileges. After taking into account the effect of the changes made through Finance Act, 1989, the Revised estimate for 1989-90 and the next Budget are placed at Rs.66 crores and Rs. 72 crores respectively.

सम्पदा शुल्क

कृषि भूमि पर संपदा शुल्क को संपदा शुल्क (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 1984 के अन्तर्गत समाप्त कर दिया गया था । 16 मार्च, 1985 को अथवा उसके बाद मृत्यु होने के कारण हस्तांतरित होने वाली सम्पत्ति (कृषि भूमि से भिन्न) पर संपदा शुल्क की लेवी को भी संपदा शुल्क (संशोधन) अधिनियम 1985 के अन्तर्गत समाप्त कर दिया गया है । संशोधित तथा बजट अनुमानों में, जो कि उपर्युक्त संशोधनों से पहले अन्तरित होने वाली समस्याओं से संग्रहीत राशियों के द्योतक है, क्रमशः 4.00 करोड़ रुपए और 3.50 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्थाएं की गई है ।

इन प्राप्तियों का ब्यौरा निम्नलिखित हैं :-

ESTATE DUTY

Estate duty on agricultural land was discontinued under the Estate Duty (Amendment) Act, 1984. The levy of Estate Duty in respect of property (other than agricultural land) passing on death occurring on or after 16th March, 1985, has also been abolished under the Estate Duty (Amendment) Act, 1985. The Revised and the next Budget which represent likely collections on estates passing on before the above amendments, are placed at Rs. 4 crores, and Rs. 3.50 crores respectively.

The details are :-

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		बजट Budget 1989-90	संशोधित Revised 1989-90	बजट Budget 1990-91
इनके सम्बन्ध में सम्पदा शुल्क	Estate Duty in respect of:			
(i) कृषि भूमि	(i) Agricultural land	0.07	0.09	0.09
(ii) कृषि भूमि से भिन्न संपत्ति	(ii) Property other than agricultural land	3.03	3.91	3.41
जोड़	**Total**	**3.10**	**4.00**	**3.50**

धन कर WEALTH TAX

प्राप्तियों का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है:- The details of the receipts are :-

धन कर :-	*Wealth Tax on :*			
(i) कृषि सम्पत्ति से भिन्न सम्पत्ति	(i) Property other than agricultural property	119.79	159.66	174.66
(ii) कृषि सम्पत्ति	(ii) Agricultural property	0.21	0.34	0.34
जोड़	**Total**	**120.00**	**160.00**	**175.00**

धन कर अधिनियम, 1957 में प्रत्येक व्यक्ति, और हिन्दू अविभक्त परिवार के निवल धन पर कर लगाने की व्यवस्था है । वित्त अधिनियम, 1960 के अधीन कम्पनियों को धनकर से मुक्त कर दिया गया था किन्तु वित्त अधिनियम, 1983 के अन्तर्गत अल्प जन धारित कम्पनियो के मामले में इस कर को फिर से लगा दिया गया था । निर्धारण वर्ष 1985-86 तक अकेले व्यक्तिऔर हिन्दू अविभक्त परिवार के संबंध में जहां पर निवल धन 1.50 लाख रुपए से कम था वहां कोई धन कर नहीं देना पड़ता था । निवल सम्पत्ति की राशि 15 लाख रुपए से जितनी ज्यादा हो जाए उस पर जिस अधिकतम दर के हिसाब से धन कर लगाया जा सकता था, वह 5 प्रतिशत था । वित्त अधिनियम, 1985 के अन्तर्गत पहली अप्रैल, 1986 से प्रत्येक व्यक्ति अथवा हिन्दू अविभक्त परिवार के संबंध में छूट की सीमा को बढ़ाकर 2.50 लाख रुपए तक कर दिया गया था और उस हिन्दू अविभक्त परिवार के लिए 1.50 लाख रुपए तक कर दिया गया है जिसके कम से कम एक सदस्य का कर निर्धारण वर्ष के दौरान विधारित निवल धन 2.50 लाख रुपए से बढ़ गया हो । उक्त संशोधन के बाद निवल धन की राशि पहले मामले में 20 लाख रुपए से जितनी ज्यादा हो जाए उस पर जिस अधिकतम दर से धन कर लगाया जा सकता है यह 2 प्रतिशत है और बाद के मामले में 10 लाख रुपए से जितनी अधिक हो जाए उस पर 3 प्रतिशत के हिसाब से ।

The Wealth Tax Act, 1957 provides for levy of a tax on the net wealth of every individual, Hindu undivided family and company. Companies were exempted from Wealth Tax under the Finance Act, 1960, but under the Finance Act, 1983, tax was revived in respect of closely held companies. Till Assessment year 1985-86, no wealth tax was payable where the net wealth was less than Rs. 1.50 lakhs both in case of Individuals and HUF and the maximum rate at which the tax was chargeable is 5% of the amount by which the net wealth exceeds Rs.15 lakhs. The exemption limit was raised under the Finance Act, 1985 to Rs.2.50 lakhs with effect from 1st April, 1986, in the case of every individual or Hindu undivided family and to Rs.1.50 lakhs in the case of every Hindu undivided family which has at least one member whose net wealth assessable for the assessment year exceeds Rs.2.50 lakhs. The maximum rate at which the tax would be chargeable after the above amendment is 2% of the amount by which the net wealth exceeds Rs.20 lakhs in the case of former and 3% of the amount by which the net wealth exceeds Rs.10 lakhs in the case of latter.

वित्त अधिनियम, 1982 के अन्तर्गत कृषि संपत्ति पर धन कर वापस ले लिया गया था । जो अनुमान दिखाये गये हैं वे बकाया राशि की मांग के बारे में है । कृषि सम्पत्ति पर धन कर की निवल प्राप्तियों के बराबर की राशि सहायक अनुदानों के रूप में राज्यों को दे दी जाती है, जिसके लिये व्यय के अनुमानों में आवश्यक व्यवस्था की गई है ।

Wealth Tax on agricultural property was withdrawn under the Finance Act, 1982. The estimates assumed are in respect of arrear demand. An amount equivalent to the net proceeds of wealth tax on agricultural property is passed on to the States as grants-in-aid for which necessary provision is made in the expenditure estimates.

दान कर

20,000 रुपए के मूल्य से अधिक के दान पर, कुछ छूटों को देने के बाद, दानकर लगाया जाता है । चालू वर्ष के संशोधित अनुमानों में और अगले वर्ष के बजट अनुमानों में दान कर से 9.00 करोड़ रुपए के राजस्व की प्राप्ति का अनुमान है ।

GIFT TAX

Gift Tax is levied on gifts exceeding value of Rs.20,000 subject to certain exemptions. The revised estimate of collection during the current year and the budget estimate for the next year are placed at Rs.9 crores each.

सीमा शुल्क

वित्त अधिनियम, 1990 के अन्तर्गत किए गए परिवर्तनों को हिसाब में लेने के बाद चालू वर्ष के दौरान 17876.99 करोड़ रुपए और 1990-91 में 21460.38 करोड़ रुपए का संशोधित निवल सीमा शुल्क राजस्व प्राप्त होने का अनुमान है । (वापसी अदायगी और चुगीं वापसी की रकम को घटाकर) अनुमानों का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :-

CUSTOMS

The net Customs revenue is estimated at Rs. 17876.99 crores during the current year and Rs. 21460.38 crores in 1990-91 after taking into account the changes brought about under the Finance Act, 1990. The following is the break-up of the estimates (net of refunds and drawbacks):-

(करोड़ रुपए) *(In crores of Rupees)*

		बजट Budget 1989-90	संशोधित Revised 1989-90	बजट Budget 1990-91
(i) आयात शुल्क	(i) Import Duties	17686.76	17658.18	21213.00
(ii) निर्यात शुल्क	(ii) Export Duties	5.75	7.35	6.15
(iii) निर्यात पर उपकर	(iii) Cesses on Exports	33.95	33.56	39.23
(iv) अन्य प्राप्तियां	(iv) Other Receipts	153.48	177.90	202.00
जोड़	**Total**	**17879.94**	**17876.99**	**21460.38**

1988-89 में सीमा राजस्व का और 1989-90 तथा 1990-91 में अनुमानित राजस्व का वस्तुओं के अनुसार ब्यौरा विवरण 1 में दिया गया है ।

(i) *आयात शुल्कः-* मूल बजट में 17686.76 करोड़ रुपए के अनुमानों की अपेक्षा 1989-90 के संशोधित अनुमान में 17658.18 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है । सकल राजस्व में अनुमानित कमी मुख्यतया परियोजना विषयक आयात वनस्पति वसा एवं घी, कच्चा तेल और पैट्रोलियम उत्पाद, रेलवे लोकोमोटिव और पदार्थ तथा गैर-आर्गेनिक रसायन, विविध रसायन उत्पाद, लौह एवं अलौह इस्पात, जिंक, तांबा, बाल अथवा रोलर बियरिंग, प्लास्टिक और काफी, चाय, मसाले और मसालों से संबंन्धित वस्तुओं आदि से राजस्व की कम वसूली के कारण है । उपर्युक्त कमी गैर-विद्युत मशीनरी, विद्युत मशीनरी, प्राथमिक पदार्थ अथवा लौह और इस्पात, स्टेनलैस स्टील, हाथ से बने फिलामेंट, सूती कपड़ों, एल्यूमीनियम, आर्गेनिक रसायन, रंग, डाईयां, रंग, रोगन और वार्निश, और सिरेमिक उत्पादों से के संबंध में लगे आयात शुल्कों से प्राप्त होने वाले राजस्व में कमी होने के कारण अंशतः प्रतिसंतुलित हो गई है ।

वर्ष 1990-91 में आयात शुल्क की प्रत्याशित निवल वसूली वर्ष 1989-90 के संशोधित अनुमानों में प्रदर्शित वसूली से 3554.82 करोड़ रुपए ज्यादा है । सकल राजस्व में वृद्धि इन वस्तुओं के आधार पर अपेक्षित है, अर्थात् पेट्रोलियम और पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों परियोजनागत आयात, आर्गेनिक और गैर-आर्गेनिक रसायन, विद्युत और गैर-विद्युत मशीनरी, लौह और इस्पात प्लास्टिक, यात्री सामान, वनस्पति तेलों, तांबा, जिंक, इन्स्ट्रूमेंट्स, हाथ से बने फिलामेंट और सूती कपड़े, मोटर-वाहन और उनके हिस्से-पुर्जे, कागज और गत्ता, खनिज पदार्थ, फोटोग्राफी और सिनेमाग्राफी संबंधी वस्तुएं, रबड़ और विविध मदें, आदि ।

(ii) ***निर्यात शुल्कः-*** संशोधित अनुमानों के अनुसार वर्ष 19899-90 में निर्यात शुल्क से मूल अनुमान में 5.75 करोड़ रुपए की तुलना में 7.35 करोड़ रुपए की निवल राशि प्राप्त होने की संभावना है । वर्ष 1990-91 के बजट में अभ्रक पर निर्यात शुल्क को समाप्त कर दिया गया है । वर्ष 1990-91 के बजट अनुमानों में 6.15 करोड़ रुपए प्राप्त होने की संभावना है ।

(iii) *निर्यात पर उपकरः-* संशोधित तथा अगले बजट अनुमान क्रमशः 33.56 करोड़ रुपए और 39.23 करोड़ रुपए के हैं जबकि वर्ष 1989-90 का बजट बनाते समय 33.95 करोड़ रुपए का अनुमान लगाया गया था ।

(iv) *अन्य प्राप्तियांः-* संशोधित अनुमान 1989-90 तथा बजट अनुमान 1990-91 दोनों में क्रमशः 177.90 करोड़ रुपए और 202.00 करोड़ रुपए प्राप्त होने के हैं जबकि 1989-90 के बजट में 153.48 करोड़ रुपए का अनुमान लगाया गया था ।

The commodity-wise break-up of the revenue collections during 1988-89 and the estimated revenue in 1989-90 and 1990-91 are indicated in *Annexure 1.*

(i) *Import Duties.-* As against the original estimate of Rs. 17686.76 crores, Revised estimate for 1989-90 is placed at Rs. 17658.18 crores. The estimated decrease in gross revenue is mainly on account of less revenue realisations from project imports, vegetable fats & oils, crude oil & petroleum products, railway locomotives & materials, inorganic chemicals, miscellaneous chemical products, iron & non-alloy steel, zinc, copper, ball or roller bearings, plastics and coffee, tea, mate & spices etc. This decrease in estimated revenue realisations is likely to be balanced to a great extent by increased collection of import duties from non-electrical machinery, electrical machinery, primary materials or iron & steel, stainless steel, man-made filaments and fibres, aluminium, organic chemicals, dyes, colours, paints and varnishes and ceramic products.

Anticipated import duty realisation (net) in 1990-91 shows an increase of Rs.3554.82 crores as compared to the Revised Estimate of 1989-90. The increase in gross revenue is expected from petroleum and petroleum products, project imports, organic and inorganic chemicals, non-electrical and electrical machinery, iron & steel, plastics, baggage, vegetable oils, copper, zinc, instruments, man-made filament and fibres, motor vehicles & parts thereof, paper & paper board, mineral substances, photographic & cinematographic goods, rubber and miscellaneous articles.

(ii) *Export Duties :-* The revised estimate of net collections from export duties in 1989-90 is placed at Rs.7.35 crores as against the original estimate of Rs.5.75 crores. Export duty on mica has been abolished in Budget 1990-91. The budget estimate for 1990-91 has been placed at Rs.6.15 crores.

(iii) *Cesses on Exports:-*Revised estimate for the current year and Budget Estimate for the next year are placed at Rs .33.56 crores and Rs. 39.23 crores, respectively, against Rs.33.95 crores as anticipated at the Budget stage for 1989-90.

(iv) *Other Receipts:--* Collections are placed at Rs.177.90 crores and Rs.202.00 crores respectively in the Revised Estimate for 1989-90 and Budget Estimate for 1990-91 as against the Budget Estimate of Rs.153.48 crores in 1989-90.

संघ उत्पाद शुल्क

संघ उत्पाद शुल्क तथा उपकर केन्द्रीय उत्पाद तथा नमक अधिनियम, 1944 और विशेष अधिनियमों के अंतर्गत, जो समय-समय पर लागू होते रहते हैं, आने वाली वस्तुओं पर लगाए जाते हैं । इन वस्तुओं को बजट शीर्षों की 139 वस्तुओं में बांटा गया है । तथापि कई वस्तुओं को शुल्क से मुक्त कर दिया गया है । अनुमान है कि वर्ष 1989-90 में 22103.42 करोड़ रुपए की प्राप्तियां होंगी जबकि बजट अनुमान में 22702.18 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था (वित्त अधिनियम, 1989 द्वारा किए गए परिवर्तनों के प्रभाव को हिसाब में शामिल करके) की गई थी, जो 598.76 करोड़ रुपए

UNION EXCISE DUTIES

Union Excise Duties and cesses are levied on commodities covered by the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 and other special Acts enacted from time to time. The commodities are grouped into 139 budget heads. A number of commodities are, however, exempt from duty. The receipts during 1989-90 are estimated at Rs. 22103.42 crores as against the Budget Estimate of Rs.22702.18 crores (after taking into account the effect of changes made in the Finance Act, 1989) showing a decrease of Rs.598.76 crores. After taking into

की कमी की परिचायक है । वित्त अधिनियम, 1990 के माध्यम से किए गए परिवर्तनों के प्रभाव को हिसाब में लेने के बाद यह आशा है कि वर्ष 1990-91 में 25125.03 करोड़ रुपए की प्राप्तियां होंगी, अर्थात् वर्ष 1989-90 के संशोधित अनुमानों से 3021.61 करोड़ रुपए ज्यादा प्राप्त होगा । निम्नलिखित सारणी में उत्पाद-शुल्क से प्राप्त राजस्व (वापसी घटाकर) का संक्षिप्त ब्यौरा दिया गया है :—

account the effect of changes made through the Finance Act, 1990, the receipts in 1990-91 are expected to be Rs.25125.03 crores i.e. Rs. 3021.61 crores more than the Revised Estimate of 1989-90. The following table summarises the position of excise duty revenue (net of refunds):-

(करोड़ रुपए) *(In crores of Rupees)*

		बजट Budget 1989-90	संशोधित Revised 1989-90	बजट Budget 1990-91
(i) बुनियादी और विशेष उत्पाद शुल्क (वस्त्रों और वस्त्र संबंधी वस्तुओं पर अतिरिक्त शुल्क सहित)	(i) Basic and Special Excise Duties (including additional duties on textiles and textile articles)	17852.26	17320.19	19966.05
(ii) बिक्रीकर के एवज में अतिरिक्त उत्पाद शुल्क	(ii) Additional Excise Duties in lieu of Sales Tax	1550.71	1496.90	1655.64
(iii) निर्धारित उपकर	(iii) Earmarked Cesses	3299.21	3286.33	3503.34
जोड़	**Total**	**22702.18**	**22103.42**	**25125.03**

संघ उत्पाद शुल्कों से प्राप्त राजस्व का वस्तु-वार ब्यौरा वर्ष 1988-89 के वास्तविक आंकड़ों के लिए, वर्ष 1989-90 के बजट और संशोधित अनुमानों के लिए और वर्ष 1990-91 के बजट अनुमानों के संबंध में अनुबन्ध 2 में दिया गया है । बजट अनुमानों की तुलना में संशोधित अनुमान 1989-90 में बुनियादी और विशेष उत्पाद-शुल्कों में जो कमी हुई है, वह मुख्य रूप से हस्त निर्मित रेशे और धागे, विविध मशीनरी माल, टेलीविजन सैटों, सीमेंट भेषजीय उत्पादों, टायरों, ट्यूबौर और फ्लेपों, विविध रसायन उत्पादों, वातित जल, ट्रैक्टरों, चीनी मिट्टी के उत्पादों पर कम राजस्व वसूली होने के कारण हुई है ।

वर्ष 1989-90 के संशोधित अनुमानों की तुलना में वर्ष 1990-91 के बजट अनुमानों में जो वृद्धि हुई है, वह मुख्य रूप से हस्त निर्मित रेशों और धागों, मोटर गाड़ियों और उनके कल-पुर्जो, लोहा और इस्पात, सिगरेटों, रसायनों, रबड़ और रबड़ टायरों, रबड़ उत्पादों, सीमेंट, मोटर स्पिरिट, आर. डी. ऑयल, मिट्टी का तेल, एल्यूमिनियम, प्लास्टिक, रेफ्रिजरेटर और एयर कंडीशनरों, टेलीविजन सैटों, रंग-रोगन बिजली की तथा बिना बिजली की मशीनरी, कागज और गत्ता, भेषजीय उत्पादों, प्रसाधन-वस्तुओं, शीशा और शीशे के सामान, चीनी-मिट्टी के उत्पादों, वातित जल आदि से संभावित रूप से पहले से अधिक उत्पाद शुल्क राजस्व की वसूली होने के कारण हुई है ।

संशोधित अनुमान 1989-90 में, (वित्त अधिनियम, 1989 द्वारा किए गए परिवर्तनों के परिणामस्वरूप) बिक्री कर के बदले आरोपित अतिरिक्त उत्पाद-शुल्कों की प्राप्तियों को 1496.90 करोड़ रुपए आंका गया है, जबकि मूल अनुमान में 1550.71 करोड़ रुपए का अनुमान लगाया गया था । वित्त अधिनियम, 1990 के माध्यम से किए गए परिवर्तनों के प्रभाव को हिसाब में लेने के बाद 1990-91 के बजट अनुमानों में इस संबंध में 1655.64 करोड़ रुपए की राशि प्रदर्शित की गई है ।

केन्द्रीय उत्पाद-शुल्क की प्राप्तियों का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :-

The commodity-wise details of revenue from Union Excise Duties for actuals of 1988-89, budget and revised estimates of 1989-90 as well as the budget estimates of 1990-91 are given in *Annexure 2.* The decrease in basic and special excise duties in the Revised Estimate of 1989-90 as compared to be the budget estimates, is mainly on account of less revenue realisation from man-made fibres & yarns, miscellaneous machinery goods, television sets, cement, pharmaceutical products, tyres, tubes & flaps, miscellaneous chemical products, aerated waters, tractors, ceramic products.

The increase in Budget Estimates for 1990-91 as compared to the revised estimate of 1989-90 is mainly on account of expected growth in excise revenue realisations from man-made fibres & yarns, motor vehicles and parts thereof, iron and steel, cigarettes, chemicals, rubber and rubber products including tyres, cement, motor spirit, R. D. oil, kerosene, aluminimum, plastics, refrigerators and air-conditioners, television sets, paints & varnishes, electrical and non-electrical machinery, paper & paper board, pharmaceutical products, cosmetics, glass & glassware, ceramic products, aerated water etc.

The receipts from Additional Excise Duties in lieu of Sales Tax are placed at Rs.1496.90 crores in the Revised Estimates for 1989-90 as against Rs.1550.71 crores in the original estimate (after taking into account the changes made thereon in the Finance Act, 1989). The budget estimates for 1990-91 is placed at Rs.1655.64 crores after taking into accounts the changes made through the Finance Act, 1990.

The details of revenue from Central Excise are given below:-

(करोड़ रुपए) *(In crores of Rupees)*

		बजट Budget 1989-90	संशोधित Revised 1989-90	बजट Budget 1990-91
1. (क) निम्नस्थ (ख) से भिन्न बुनियादी तथा विशेष उत्पाद शुल्क	1. (a) Basic and Special Excise Duties other than (b) below	17627.59	17116.43	19686.52
(ख) वस्त्रों तथा वस्त्रों से संबंधित सामग्री पर अतिरिक्त शुल्क	(b) Additional duties on textiles and textile articles	224.67	203.76	279.53
जोड़	Total	**17852.26**	**17320.19**	**19966.05**
2. बिक्री-कर की बजाय अतिरिक्त उत्पाद शुल्क	2. Additional Excise Duties in lieu of sales tax	1550.71	1496.90	1655.64
3. निर्धारित उपकर	3. Earmarked Cesses:			
(क) राजस्व विभाग द्वारा प्रशासित	(a) Administered by Revenue Department	3199.21	3184.67	3394.25
(ख) अन्यों द्वारा प्रशासित	(b) Administered by others	100.00	101.66	109.09
जोड़	Total	**3299.21**	**3286.33**	**3503.34**
जोड़ (1+2+3)	*Total (1+2+3)*	***22702.18***	***22103.42***	***25125.03***

केन्द्र और राज्यों में संघ उत्पाद शुल्कों का वितरण:

संविधान के अनुच्छेद 272 के अन्तर्गत, संघ उत्पाद शुल्कों की निवल प्राप्तियों के ऐसे भाग की अदायगी तथा राज्यों के बीच उनके वितरण के लिए इस प्रयोजन से बनाए गए कानून के अनुरूप व्यवस्था की गई है । तथापि, उत्पाद के अतिरिक्त शुल्क (वस्त्र तथा वस्त्रों से संबंधित सामग्री) अधिनियम, 1978 के अन्तर्गत वस्त्रों तथा वस्त्रों से संबंधित सामग्री पर लागू अतिरिक्त शुल्कों से प्राप्तियां उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 3(2) के

Distribution of Union Excise Duties between Centre and States:

Article 272 of the Constitution provides for sharing a part of net proceeds of Union Excise Duties and their distribution among the States in accordance with law enacted for the purpose. However, the receipts from additional duties on textiles and textile articles levied under the Additional Duties of Excise (Textiles and Textile Articles) Act, 1978 are, in terms of Section 3(2) of the said Act, not distributable

अनुरूप हैं, जो राज्यों के बीच बांटी नहीं जा सकती । इसी प्रकार, निर्धारित उपकरों से प्राप्त राशि को भी राज्यों में नहीं बांटा जाता।

संघ उत्पाद शुल्क (संवितरण) संशोधन अधिनियम 1989 के अंतर्गत जिसमें नौवें वित्त आयोग की पहली रिपोर्ट में की गई सिफारिशों के आधार पर विशेष अधिनियमों के अन्तर्गत समाए गए तथा निर्दिष्ट प्रयोजनों के लिए निर्धारित किए गए उपस्करों को छोड़कर केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क तथा नमक अधिनियम, 1944 के अन्तर्गत और ऐसे ही शुल्क को आरोपित करने के लिए तथा एकत्रित करने के लिए लागू किसी अन्य कानून के अन्तर्गत आरोपित एंव संग्रहीत संघ उत्पाद शुल्कों की निवल प्राप्तियों की रकम के 45 प्रतिशत अंश को राज्यों को वित्तीय वर्ष 1989-90 के दौरान दिया जाना है । यद्यपि उत्पाद शुल्कों की निवल प्राप्तियों के 40 प्रतिशत भाग को आयोग द्वारा निर्धारित प्रतिशतताओं के आधार पर राज्यो में संवितरित किया जाएगा, तथापि शेष पांच प्रतिशत राशि घाटे वाले राज्यों में नौवें वित्त आयोग द्वारा निर्धारित की जाने वाली अलग-अलग प्रतिशतताओं के अनुसार संवितरित की जाएगी । वर्ष 1989—90 के संबंध में जिन प्रतिशतताओं के आधार पर राज्यों का हिस्सा निर्धारित एवं प्राप्त किया गया है, वे प्रतिशतताएं *अनुबंध 3* में दी गई हैं ।

नवें वित्त आयोग ने अपनी पहली रिपोर्ट में सिफारिश की थी कि केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क की विभाज्य निवल प्राप्तियों में राज्यों का हिस्सा 45 प्रतिशत होगा जिसे शेयर प्रतिशत के आधार पर वर्ष 1990-91 से 1994-95 तक की अवधि के प्रत्येक वर्ष के लिए राज्यों में बांटा जाएगा । सरकार ने आयोग की सिफारिशें स्वीकार कर ली है । वर्ष 1990-91 के लिए प्रतिशत आार पर राज्यों के हिस्से की जो राशि निकलती है उसे अनुबंध 3 में दिया गया है ।

अतिरिक्त उत्पाद शुल्क (विशेष महत्व का माल) अधिनियम 1957 में चीनी, तम्बाकू, सूती फेब्रिकों ऊन के तथा हाथ से बने फेब्रिकों पर अतिरिक्त उत्पाद शुल्क आरोपित किए जाने और उसे एकत्रित किए जाने की व्यवस्था है। यह शुल्क केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क तथा नमक अधिनियम, 1944 अथवा इस समय प्रवृत्त किसी अन्य कानून के अन्तर्गत देय शुल्कों के अतिरिक्त हैं और राज्यों की सरकारों के साथ सहमति से किए गए निर्णय के अनुसार बिक्री कर को प्रतिस्थापित करता है जिसे राज्य इन वस्तुओं पर अन्यथा आरोपित करते हैं। संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को प्राप्तव्य राशियों को छोड़कर अतिरिक्त उत्पाद शुल्कों से प्राप्त होने वाली समग्र धनराशियां राज्यों के बीच बांट दी जाती है । अतिरिक्त उत्पाद शुल्क (विशेष महत्व का माल) संशोधन अधिनियम, 1989 में जो कि नौवें वित्त आयोग की पहली रिपोर्ट में की गई सिफारिशों के आधार पर अधिनियमित किया गया था विभिन्न राज्यों को वित्तीय वर्ष 1989-90 में निवल प्राप्तियों से उनके 2.023 प्रतिशत के बराबर की रकम घटाकर जो कि संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को प्राप्त होती है, अदा की जाने वाली निवल प्राप्तियां प्रतिशतताएं निर्धारित की गई है । प्रत्येक राज्य का प्रतिशत हिस्सा अनुबंध 3 में दिया गया है । किन्तु उत्पाद शुल्कों का यह विभाजन इस शर्त के अधीन रहेगा कि यदि किसी वित्तीय वर्ष में उस राज्य के किसी भी कानून के द्वारा अथवा किसी भी कानून के अंतर्गत इन वस्तुओं में से किसी भी वस्तु की बिक्री या उसकी खरीद पर किसी भी राज्य में कोई कर आरोपित किया जाएगा अथवा एकत्रित किया जाएगा तो जब तक केन्द्रीय सरकार विशेष आदेश जारी करके अन्यथा निर्देश न दें तब तक उस वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान उस वस्तु के संबंध में कोई धनराशि अदा नहीं की जाएगी ।

वर्ष 1989—90 के संबंध में राज्यों का हिस्सा नौवें वित्त आयोग की पहली रिपोर्टों में की गई सिफारिशों के आधार पर प्राप्त किया गया है।

नवें वित्त आयोग ने वर्ष 1990-95 से संबंधित अपनी दूसरी रिपोर्ट में सिफारिश की थी कि सूती कपड़े, चीनी और तम्बाकू पर लगने वाले अतिरिक्त उत्पाद-शुल्कों से प्राप्त होने वाली निवल धनराशि में से, 1.903 प्रतिशत के बराबर की रकम केन्द्रीय सरकार के द्वारा संघीय राज्य क्षेत्रों को देय राशि के रूप में प्रतिधारित की जा सकेगी और शेष रकम को राज्यों के बीच, आयोग के द्वारा *अनुबंध-3* में आदिष्ट प्रतिशतताओं के अनुसार बांट दिया जाना चाहिए ।

among the States. Similarly, the receipts from earmarked cesses are also not shareable with States.

Under the Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Amendment Act, 1989 based on the recommendations made in the First Report of the Ninth Finance Commission, 45 per cent of the net proceeds of Union duties of excise levied and collected under the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944, and any other law for the levy and collection of such duty, excluding cesses levied under special Acts and earmarked for specific purposes, are to be paid to the States and distributed among them during the financial year 1989-90. While 40 per cent of the net proceeds of shareable excise duties will be distributed among all the States on the basis of percentages prescribed by the Commission, the balance 5 per cent will be distributed among the deficit States in accordance with a separate set of percentages prescribed by the Ninth Finance Commission. The percentage on which the State's share for the year 1989-90 has been worked are given in *Annexure 3.*

The Ninth Finance Commission in its Second Report has recommended that the States' share in the net proceeds of Shareable Union Excise Duties shall be 45 per cent which shall be distributed among the States on the basis of the percentage share prescribed by the Commission in each of the five years 1990-91 to 1994-95. The recommendation of the Commission has been accepted by the Government. The percentage shares on which the States' share for 1990-91 has been worked out are given in Annexure-3.

The Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957 provides for the levy and collection of additional duties on sugar, tobacco, cotton fabrics, woollen fabrics and man-made fabrics. This duty is in addition to the duties payable under the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 or under any other law for the time being in force, and had replaced, by agreement with the State Governments, the sales tax otherwise levied by the States on these commodities. The entire proceeds of the additional excise duties, other than the proceeds attributable to Union territories, are distributable among the States. Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Amendment Act, 1989 based on the recommendations made in the First Report of the Ninth Finance Commission prescribes the percentages of net proceeds to be paid to various States during the financial year 1989-90, after deducting a sum equal to 2.023 per cent of the net proceeds as being attributable to Union territories. The percentage share of each State is shown in *Annexure 3.* The sharing would be subject to the condition that if during any financial year, there is levied and collected in any State, a tax on the sale or purchase of any of these commodities by or under any law of that State, no sums shall be payable to that State in respect of that commodity in respect of that financial year unless the Central Government by special order otherwise directs.

The State's share for the year 1989-90 has been worked out on the basis of recommendations made in the First Report of the Ninth Finance Commission.

The 9th Finance Commission in its Second Report for 1990-95 have recommended that out of net proceeds of additional duties of excise on textiles, sugar and tobacco, a sum equal to 1.903 per cent be retained by the Central Government as attributable to Union Territories and the balance should be distributed amongst States in accordance with the percentages prescribed by the Commission which have been indicated in *Annexure 3.*

चालू वर्ष तथा अगले वर्ष के लिए संघ राज्य उत्पाद शुल्कों तथा बिक्री कर के बदले आरोपित अतिरिक्त उत्पाद शुल्कों में राज्यों का हिस्सा उपर्युक्त आधार पर निर्धारित किया गया है।

राज्यों को देय शेयरों का अनुमान नीचे दी गई सारणी में दिखाया गया हैः-

The States' share of Union Excise Duties and Additional Excise Duties in lieu of Sales tax for the current and next year has been worked out on the above basis.

The estimates of share payable to States are shown in the following table:-

(करोड़ रुपए) *(In crores of Rupees)*

		बजट Budget 1989-90	संशोधित Revised 1989-90	बजट Budget 1990-91
(क) बुनियादी(विशेष उत्पाद शुल्क सहित)	(a) Basic (including Special Excise Duties)			
जोड़-संग्रह (वापसी घटाकर)	**TOTAL**-Collections (net of refunds)	17627.59	17116.43	19686.52
घटाइए	***Less***			
-विविध प्राप्तियां	-Miscellaneous receipts	-166.43	- 84.00	- 105.00
-संग्रह की लागत	-Cost of collection	-125.63	- 117.95	- 139.76
-निवल प्राप्तियां	Net proceeds	17335.53	16914.48	19441.76
-राज्यों का अंश (45 प्रतिशत)	States' share (45%)	7800.99	7611.52	8748.79
वर्ष 1983-84,84-85 और 1985-86 के संबंध में नियत्रंण महालेखा परीक्षक द्वारा प्रमाणीकृत आंकड़ों के आधार पर देय राशि	Amount payable on the basis of certified figure of C&AG for the years 1983-84,1984-85 and 1985-86	...	+ 130.52	...
जोड़ राज्यों को देय अंश	**Total-Share payable to States**	**7800.99**	**7742.04**	**8748.79**
(ख) बिक्री कर के बदले में अतिरिक्त उत्पाद शुल्क	(b) Additional Excise Duties in lieu of sales tax			
जोड़-संग्रह (वापसी घटाकर)	**Total**-Collections (net of refunds)	**1550.71**	**1496.90**	**1655.64**
घटाइएः संग्रह की लागत	Deduct-Cost of collection	-11.07	- 10.31	- 11.71
निवल प्राप्तियां	Net proceeds	1539.64	1486.59	1643.93
घटाइए-संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों का अंश	Deduct-Share of Union Territories (1.903%)	-31.14	- 30.07	- 31.28
राज्यों का अंश	States' share	1508.50	1456.52	1612.65
वर्ष 1983-84, 1984-85 और 1985-86 के संबंध में नियंत्रक महालेखा परीक्षक द्वारा प्रमाणीकृत आंकड़ों के आधार पर देय राशियां	Amount payable on the basis of certified figure of C&AG for the years 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86	...	+ 111.55	...
जोड़-राज्यों को देय अंश	**Total--Share payable to States**	**1508.50**	**1568.07**	**1612.65**
जोड़-संघ उत्पाद शुल्क में राज्यों का अंश (अर्थात् क+ख)	**Total--States' share of Union Excise Duties i.e.(a+b)**	**9309.49**	**9310.11**	**10361.44**

प्रत्येक राज्य को देय राशि के अंश का विवरण अनुबन्ध 4 में दिया गया है ।

The amount of share of each State is given in *Annexure 4.*

संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के कर

विधान मंडल रहित संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की प्राप्तियों का विस्तृत ब्यौरा निम्नलिखित हैः-

TAXES OF UNION TERRITORIES

The receipts are in respect of Union territories without Legislature. Broad details are:-

(करोड़ रुपए) *(In crores of Rupees)*

		बजट Budget 1989-90	संशोधित Revised 1989-90	बजट Budget 1990-91
भू-राजस्व	Land Revenue	0.16	0.27	0.25
स्टाम्प और पंजीकरण	Stamps and Registration	53.34	44.91	48.32
राज्य उत्पाद शुल्क	State Excise Duties	177.51	159.46	180.99
बिक्री कर	Sales Tax	592.42	647.08	790.82
वाहनों पर कर	Taxes on Vehicles	31.28	31.33	48.16
सामान और यात्रियों पर कर	Taxes on goods and passengers	39.11	37.13	117.64
बिजली पर कर और शुल्क	Taxes and Duties on Electricity	2.52	2.52	2.79
अन्य कर और शुल्क	Other Taxes and Duties	16.52	16.06	16.88
जोड़	**Total**	**912.86**	**938.76**	**1205.85**
घटाइए	**Less**			
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के करों और शुल्कों का स्थानीय निकायों को अंतरण	Transfer of Union Territory Taxes and Duties to Local Bodies	50.36	55.35	58.83
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के निवल कर	Net-Taxes of Union Territories	862.50	883.41	1147.02

टर्मिनल, मनोरंजन और अन्य करों से होने वाली निवल प्राप्तियां दिल्ली नगर निगम, नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका और दिल्ली छावनी बोर्ड को दे दी जाती है ।

Net proceeds of terminal, entertainment and other taxes are paid to the Delhi Municipal Corporation,New Delhi Municipal Committee and Delhi Cantonment Board.

अन्य कर और शुल्क

इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत प्राप्त होने वाली राशियां निम्नलिखित वसूलियों को प्रकट करती है ।

OTHER TAXES AND DUTIES

The details are as follows:-

(i) विदेशी मुद्रा संरक्षण (यात्रा) कर	(i) Foreign Exchange Conservation (Travel) Tax	60.00	58.00	58.00
(ii) विदेशी यात्रा कर	(ii) Foreign Travel Tax	74.07	71.31	71.31
(iii) अन्तर्देशीय हवाई यात्रा कर	(iii) Inland Air Travel Tax	40.00	35.00	75.00
(iv) जल (प्रदूषण की रोकथाम और नियंत्रण) उपकर	(iv) Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess	7.50	8.50	8.50
जोड़	**Total**	**181.57**	**172.81**	**212.81**

(i) *विदेशी मुद्रा संरक्षण (यात्रा) करः*- इस अधिनियम के उपबन्धों के अनुसार विदेशयात्रा करने के लिए विदेशी मुद्रा लेने वाले व्यक्तियों से, जब तक कि उनको विनिर्दिष्ट रूप से छूट न दे दी जाए, यह अपेक्षा है कि वे, उनको जारी विदेशी मुद्रा के बराबर आकलित रुपयों पर इसे 15 प्रतिशत की दर से हिसाब से विदेशी मुद्रा संरक्षण (यात्रा) कर की अदायगी करेंगे। इसे 15 अक्तूबर, 1987 से प्रभावी किया गया । इस प्रकार के यात्री से उसको जारी की गई समस्त विदेशी मुद्रा के संबंध में अधिकृत व्यवसायी अथवा मुद्रा विनियमनकर्ता इस कर को वसूल करेगा।

निम्नलिखित श्रेणियों की विदेशी यात्रा पर की की छूट दे दी गई है।

(क) डाक्टरी चिकित्सा (जिस मामले में रिजर्व बैंक मंजूरी दे, उस मामले में रोगी के साथ जाने वाले परिचर की यात्रा भी इसी प्रयोजन के लिए शामिल है),

(ख) विदेशों में अध्ययन,

(ग) हज और जियारत के लिए यात्रा

(घ) पाकिस्तान और बंगलादेश में सिखों के पवित्र तीर्थ स्थानों की यात्रा

(ङ) कैलाश मानसरोवर की यात्रा ।

(ii) *विदेशी यात्रा कर योजनाः*- वित्त अधिनियम, 1971 के जरिए 15 अक्तूबर, 1971 को लागू की गई थी । वित्त अधिनियम, 1989 के द्वारा योजना में अग्रेतर संशोधन किया गया । संशोधित योजना के द्वारा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय यात्रा के संबंध में प्रति यात्री 300/- रुपए के हिसाब से, (पड़ोसी देशों की यात्रा के संबंध में 150/- रुपए प्रति यात्री के हिसाब से) कर लगाए जाने की व्यवस्था है । इस प्रकार संग्रहित राशि में से, वापस की गई राशि को घटाकर, एक प्रतिशत राशि वाहक को संग्रह प्रभारों के रूप में दे दी जाती है, जिसके लिए व्यय-बजट में व्यवस्था कर दी जाती है।

(iii) अन्तर्देशीय हवाई यात्रा कर की शुरूआत वित्त अधिनियम, 1989 के माध्यम से हुई थी । यह कर जो मूल किराए के 10 प्रतिशत की दर से लगाया गया था, अब मौजूदा दर से पूरे किराए पर लगाया जाएगा ।

(iv) जल (प्रदूषण निवारण और नियंत्रण) उपकरः यह उपकर उद्योगों और स्थानीय निकायों से, उनके द्वारा किए गए जल के इस्तेमाल के संबंध में जल (प्रदूषण निवारण और नियंत्रण)उपकर अधिनियम, 1977 के अन्तर्गत वसूल किए जाते है। प्राप्तियों को आरम्भ में भारत की समेकित निधि में जमा कर दिया जाता है । निवल प्राप्तियों को एक निर्धारित सूत्र के अनुसार राज्य जल प्रदूषण बोर्डों के बीच वितरित कर दिया जाता है और उसके लिए व्यय बजट में व्यवस्था की जाती है ।

(i) *Foreign Exchange Conservation (Travel) Tax:* In terms of this Act persons drawing exchange for travel abroad are required to pay, unless they are specifically exempted, Foreign Exchange Conservation (Travel) Tax at the rate of fifteen per cent on the rupee equivalent of the foreign exchange released to them. This has been made effective from 15th October, 1987. An authorised dealer or a money changer collects the tax from a traveller in respect of all foreign exchange released by him.

The following categories of foreign travel are exempt from payment of the tax:

(a) Medical treatment (including travel of an attendant of a patient where so authorised by Reserve Bank)

(b) Studies abroad

(c) Haj and Ziarat pilgrimages

(d) Visits to Sikh shrines in Pakistan and Bangladesh

(e) Visits to Kailash Mansarovar

(ii) *The Foreign Travel Tax scheme* was introduced with effect from 15th October, 1971 through Finance Act, 1971. This was further amended by the Finance Act, 1989. The amended scheme provides for a levy of a tax of Rs.300 per passenger for international journey (Rs.150 for journey to neighbouring countries). One per cent of the collection made, less refund, is paid to the carrier as collection charges, provision for which is made in the expenditure Budget.

(iii) *Inland Air Travel Tax* was introduced through Finance Act, 1989. The tax which was levied at a rate of 10% of the basic fare will now be levied at the existing rate on the full fare.

(iv) *Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess*: is levied from industries and local authorities, on use of water, under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act, 1977. The receipts are initially credited to the Consolidated Fund of India. The net proceeds are distributed to the State Water Pollution Boards under a prescribed formula, provision for which is made in the expenditure Budget.

कर-भिन्न राजस्व NON-TAX REVENUE

ब्याज प्राप्तियां, लाभांश और लाभ *INTEREST RECEIPTS, DIVIDENDS AND PROFITS*

इस भाग में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दिए जाने वाले उधारों की ब्याज प्राप्तियों के अलावा, सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों से प्राप्त लाभांश और लाभों को शामिल किया गया है । इसमें केन्द्रीय सरकार को अन्तरित भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के अतिरिक्त लाभ को भी शामिल किया गया है ।

मुख्य शीर्ष के अनुसार इसका ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :-

Apart from receipts on account of interest on loans by the Central Government, this Section comprises dividends and profits from public sector enterprises. It also includes surplus profits of the Reserve Bank of India transferred to Government.

The details by major heads are: –

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		बजट Budget 1989-90	संशोधित Revised 1989-90	बजट Budget 1990-91
(क) ब्याज प्राप्तियां	(a) Interest receipts	8041.34	8665.09	9519.09
(ख) लाभांश और लाभ	(b) Dividends and Profits	1135.55	716.43	720.89
जोड़	Total	**9176.89**	**9381.52**	**10239.98**
(क) ब्याज प्राप्तियां	(a) Interest Receipts:			
(i) उधारों पर ब्याज	(i) Interest on loans to-			
(क) राज्य	(a) States	4509.00	4503.00	5577.00
(ख) संघ राज्य क्षेत्र (विधान मंडल सहित)	(b) Union Territories(with Legislature)	13.00	13.00	16.00
(ग) रेलवे द्वारा देय ब्याज	(c) Interest payable by Railways	805.00	815.00	932.00
(घ) दूर संचार द्वारा देय ब्याज	(d) Interest payable by Telecommunications	198.00	178.00	198.00
(ङ) अन्य ब्याज प्राप्तियां	(e) Other Interest receipts	2516.34	3156.09	2796.09
जोड़	Total	**8041.34**	**8665.09**	**9519.09**

(क) राज्यों को दिए गए उधारों पर ब्याज

आठवें वित्त आयोग की सरकार द्वारा यथास्वीकृत सिफारिशों के अनुसार वर्ष 1983-84 तक राज्यों को दिए गए केन्द्रीय उधारों को, जोकि 1984-85 के अन्त तक बकाया है, कुछ श्रेणियों के उधारों को छोड़ कर समेकित किया जाना है । वर्ष 1979 से पूर्व के उधारों पर, 4.75 प्रतिशत की दर से ब्याज लगेगा जबकि राज्य सरकारों को 1979-84 के दैरान दिए गए उधारों पर, जिनको 15 से 30 वर्ष की अवधि के लिए समेकित किया जाएगा, 6.0 प्रतिशत से 6.75 प्रतिशत की दरों पर ब्याज लगेगा । इन समेकित ऋणों के संबंध में नवें वित्त आयोग ने किसी परिवर्तन की सिफारिश नहीं की है ।

राज्य सरकारों को 1.4.1974 से पूर्व दिये गये अल्प बचत उधार पर 4.75 प्रतिशत की दर से ब्याज लगेगा । ऐसे जो उधार पहली अगस्त 1974 से 31 मई, 1981 तक और 1.6.1981 से 31.5.1982 तक दिये गए उन पर क्रमशः 6.25 प्रतिशत और 7.25 प्रतिशत की दर से ब्याज लगेगा । 1.6.1982 से 31.5.1983 तक दिए गए उधारों पर 7.75 प्रतिशत की दर से ब्याज लगेगा और 1.6.1983 से 31.5.1984 तक दिए गए उधारों पर 8.75 प्रतिशत की दर से ब्याज लगेगा । 1.6.1984 से ब्याज की दर 9.75 प्रतिशत और 1.6.1985 से 10.25 प्रतिशत है । इन ऋणों पर 1.6.86 से 31.5.89 तक 12 प्रतिशत की दर से ब्याज लगता था । 1.6.89 से ब्याज की दर बढ़ाकर 13 प्रतिशत कर दी गई है।

राज्यों को दिए गए अन्य आयोजना और आयोजना-भिन्न ऋणों पर 1.6.84 से 31.5.85 तक और 1.6.85 से 31.5.86 तक ब्याज की दर क्रमशः 7.50 प्रतिशत और 8 प्रतिशत थी । 1.6.86 से 31.5.87 तकर के ऋणों पर 8.75 प्रतिशत की दर से ब्याज लगता था, जबकि 1.6.87 से 31.5.88 तक लिए गए ऋणों पर 9.25 प्रतिशत की दर से ब्याज लगथा था । दिनांक 1.6.88 से ब्याज की दर को बढ़ाकर 9.75 प्रतिशत कर दी गई है ।

संशोधित अनुमानों में राज्य सरकारों से 4503 करोड़ रुपए की ब्याज प्राप्तियां तथा अगले बजट अनुमानों में 5577 करोड़ रुपए की ब्याज प्राप्तियों का अनुमान लगाया गया है जबकि मूल अनुमान 4509 करोड़ रुपए है । अगले बजट में वृद्धि 1989—90 के दौरान आयोजनागत और आयोजना-भिन्न प्रयोजनों के लिए दिए गए उधारों पर ब्याज और अल्प बचतों की संग्रहीत राशियों के आधार पर दिए गए उधारों के ब्याज की वसूली के कारण है ।

उपर्युक्त अनुमानों में, अगले वर्ष के दौरान ब्याज की अदायगी के संबंध में निर्धारित स्थगनावधि के बारे में नवें वित्त आयोग द्वारा 1989-90 के लिए प्रथम रिपोर्ट में और 1990-95 के लिए द्वितीय रिपोर्ट में की गई सिफारिशों के प्रभाव को हिसाब में शामिल किया गया है ।

(ख) संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को दिए गए उधारों पर ब्याज

चालू वर्ष के दौरान 13 करोड़ रुपए और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र पांडीचेरी को दिए गए ऋण अग्रिम में अगले वर्ष 16 करोड़ रुपए की ब्याज-प्राप्तियां होने का अनुमान है ।

(ग) रेलवे द्वारा दिया जाने वाला ब्याज

संसद की आनुक्रामिक रेलवे अभिसमय समितियों की सिफारिशों के

(a) Interest on loans to States

In pursuance of the recommendations of the Eighth Finance Commission, as accepted by the Government, the Central loans advanced to States upto 1983-84 and outstanding as at the end of 1984-85,with the exception of certain categories, have been consolidated. The pre-1979 consolidated loans carry rate of interest of 4.75 *per cent*, while those advanced during 1979-84 and consolidated for terms ranging from 15 years to 30 years carry interest at rates varying from 6 *per cent* to 6.75 *per cent*. The Ninth Finance Commission has not recommended any change in respect of these consolidated loans.

Small Savings loans given to the State Governments prior to 1.4.1974 carry effective rate of interest of 4.75 *per cent*. The loans from 1.8.74 to 31.5.81 and 1.6.81 to 31.5.82 carry interest at 6.25 *per cent* and 7.25 *per cent* respectively. The loans from 1.6.1982 to 31.5.83 carry interest at 7.75 *per cent* and those from 1.6.83 to 31.5.84 that of 8.75 *per cent*. The rate of interest from 1.6.84 is 9.75 *per cent* and from 1.6.85 it is 10.25 *per cent*. The loans from 1.6.86 to 31.5.89 carry interest at 12 per cent. The rate has been revised to 13 per cent from 1.6.89.

The rate of interest on other plan and non-plan loans to States from 1.6.84 to 31.5.85 and 1.6.85 to 31.5.86 carry interest at 7.50 per cent and 8 per cent respectively. Loans from 1.6.86 to 31.5.87 carry interest at 8.75 per cent while loans from 1.6.87 to 31.5.88 carry interest at 9.25 per cent. The rate has been raised to 9.75 per cent w.e.f. 1.6.88.

The interest receipts from the State Governments are estimated at Rs.4503 crores in the Revised and Rs. 5577 crores in next Budget as against the original estimate of Rs. 4509 crores. The increase in next Budget is due to recovery of interest on the loans for Plan and Non-Plan purposes and loans against Small Savings Collections advanced during 1989-90.

The above estimates take into account the effect of the recommendations of the Ninth Finance Commission made in First Report for 1989-90 and Second Report for 1990-95 regarding moratorium on payment of interest during the current and next year.

(b) Interest on loans to Union Territory Governments

The interest receipts during the current year is estimated at Rs. 13 crores and Rs. 16 crores in the next year on loans advanced to Union territory of Pondicherry.

(c) Interest payable by Railways

In terms of the recommendations of the successive Railway

अनुसार रेलवे में लगी पूंजी पर, जिसका हिसाब वार्षिक आधार पर लगाया जाता है, रेलवे द्वारा ब्याज के एवज में सामान्य राजस्व को एक निश्चित लाभांश और थोड़ा सा अंशदान दिया जाता है । रेलवे अभिसमय समिति की 1990-91के लिए सिफारिशें होने तक अनुमान 1989—90 में किए गए प्रबन्धों के आधार पर अनंतिम रूप से बनाए गए हैं । ये व्यवस्थाएं इस प्रकार हैं :-

(i) रिहायशी इमारतों की पूंजीगत लागत को छोड़ कर, जिन पर 3.5 प्रतिशत की दर से लाभांश दिया जाता है, रेलवे निम्नलिखित दरों पर इस लाभांश को अदायगी करती हैं:-

(1) 31.3.1980 तक निवेशित पूंजी पर 6 प्रतिशत (31.3.1984 तक राज्यों को अदायगी के लिए निवेश्य पूंजी पर यात्री किराया कर आदि के बदले 1.5 प्रतिशत सहित)

(2) उसके बाद निवेशित पूंजी पर 6.5 प्रतिशत

(ii) रेलवे नीचे बताई गई पूंजी के संबंध में लाभांश की अदायगी नहीं करती:-

(1) सामरिक महत्व की लाइनों के संबंध में लगी पूंजी, ऐसी लाइनों के कार्यचालन में वार्षिक हानि सामान्य राजस्व से पूरी की जाती है और उनके कार्यचालन में फालतू राशि, यदि कोई हो, तो वह भी सामान्य लाभांश के स्तर तक सामान्य राजस्व को अन्तरित कर दी जाती है ।

(2) *अलाभकारी ब्रांच लाइनें*- लगी पूंजी पर लाभांश की अदायगी से एक ब्रांच लाइन विशेष को छूट इस लाइन की अलाभदाय़कता की वार्षिक समीक्षा के आधार पर दी जाती है जिसके निर्धारण में सीमान्तिक लागत का सिद्धांत अपनाया जाता है ।

(3) नौकाओं, कल्याणकार्यों से संबंधित इमारतों, (अस्पताल, दवाखाने, स्वास्थ्य एकक, क्लब, संस्थाएं, स्कूल तथा कालेज, होस्टल तथा अन्य कल्याणकार्यों से संबंधित केन्द्र) और पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे के असामरिक भाग के संबंध में लगी पूंजी।

(4) अयस्क लाइनें (किरिबुर-विमलगढ़ तथा संभलपुर- टीटागढ़ लाइनें, जिन पर अयस्क की ढुलाई के लिए भाड़े की रियायती दरें उपलब्ध कराई जाती है) बशर्ते कि वे लाभकारी नहीं हैं । लाभप्रदता, सीमान्तिक लागत सिद्धान्त को अपनाते हुए निर्धारित की गई हैं ।

(5) "वित्तीय लाभ के आधार से भिन्न आधार पर" पहली अप्रैल, 1955 को अथवा उसके बाद शुरू की गई 28 नई लाइनों की पूंजीगत लागत जिनमें से सीमान्तिक लागत के सिद्धान्त के अनुसार वे लाइनें शामिल नहीं है जिनसे वर्ष के दौरान लाभ प्राप्त होना शुरू हो गया था । यह प्रबंध जम्मू-कठुआ तथा तिरुनेलवेली-त्रिवेन्द्रम- कन्याकुमारी लाइनों पर लागू होता है जिनको 'राष्ट्रीय महत्व के निवेश' माना जाता है ।

उपर्युक्त 'नई लाइनों' को छोड़कर अन्य नई लाइनों में निवेशित पूंजी पर लाभांश, निर्माण की अवधि के दौरान तथा उनके खुलने के बाद पहले पांच वर्षों के लिए स्थगित किया गया है । स्थगित लाभांश छठे वर्ष से वसूल किया जा सकता है बशर्ते कि नई लाइनों ही की निवल आय में चालू लाभांश की अदायगी के बाद कुछ अधिशेष रहे । नई लाइनों पर स्थगित लाभांश का खाता, उनके खुलने की तारीख से 20 वर्ष की अवधि के बाद किसी भी जिम्मेदारी को समाप्त करते हुए जिसे उस अवधि में समाप्त नहीं किया गया, बन्द कर दिया जाता है ।

(iii) एक वर्ष में चालू पूंजीगत निर्माण कार्यों पर होने वाले पूंजी-परिव्यय के 50 प्रतिशत भाग को (जिस पर अन्यथा लाभांश देय होता हो) तीन वर्ष की अवधि के लिए लाभांश की अदायगी से छूट दी गई है।

(iv) उपर्युक्त लाभांश छूटों को (सामरिक महत्व की लाइनों से संबंधित कार्यों पर होने वाली हानि को छोड़कर) सामान्य राजस्व से आर्थिक सहायता के रूप में उपलब्ध किया जाता है ।

(v) ऐसे वर्षों में जब रेलवे का निवल राजस्व चालू लाभांश देनदारियों को पूरा करने के लिए काफी नहीं होता तो ऐसी अवस्था में चालू लाभांश की अदायगी की कमी को आस्थगित देनदारी माना जाता है (जिस पर कोई ब्याज नहीं लिया जाता) क्योंकि इस राशि की अदायगी आने वाले वर्षों में रेलवे की बचतों से की जाती है।

Convention Committees (RCC) of Parliament, the Railways pay a fixed dividend to General Revenues on the capital invested in the Railways as computed annually in lieu of interest charges *plus* a small amount of contribution. Pending recommendation of RCC for the year 1990-91, the estimates have been provisionally framed on the basis of the arrangements adopted for 1989-90. These arrangements are:

(i) Except for the Capital cost of residential buildings which bears dividend at 3.5 per cent., Railways pay dividend at:

(1) 6% on capital invested upto 31.3.1980 (inclusive of 1.5% on dividend bearing capital less subsidy capital invested upto 31.3.64, for payment to States in lieu of passenger fares tax).

(2) 6.5% on the capital invested thereafter.

(ii) The Railways do not pay dividend on capital in respect of:

(1) Strategic Lines - the annual loss in respect of working of such lines is borne by General Revenues and surplus, if any, in their working is transferred to General Revenues upto the level of normal dividend.

(2) Unremunerative branch lines - the exemption of a particular branch line from payment of dividend on capital is based on annual review of the un-remunerativeness of the line, the remunerativeness being determined adopting the 'marginal cost' principle.

(3) Ferries, welfare buildings (hospitals, dispensaries, health units, clubs,institutes, schools and colleges, hostels and other welfare centres) and non-strategic portion of the Northeast Frontier Railway.

(4) Ore lines (Kiriburu-Bimlagarh and Sambhalpur-Titlagarh lines, which involve concessional rates of freight for the carriage of ore) provided that they are not remunerative, the remunerativeness being determined adopting the 'marginal cost' principle.

(5) 28 'new lines' taken up on or after 1st April, 1955 on 'other than financial' considerations,except those which become remunerative during the year adopting the 'marginal cost' principle; this arrangement applies also to Jammu Kathua and Tirunelvelli - Trivandrum - Kanyakumari lines which are known as 'national investments'.

On the 'new lines' other than those referred to above, dividend on capital invested is deferred during the period of construction as well as for the first five years after their opening. The deferred dividend is recoverable from the sixth year provided the net income of the new lines leaves a surplus after payment of the current dividend. The account of the unliquidated deferred dividend on these lines is closed after a period of 20 years from the date of their opening, extinguishing any liability for deferred dividend not liquidated within that period.

(iii) 50 per cent of the outlay in a year on capital works-in-progress (which would otherwise be liable to payment of dividend) is exempted from payment of dividend for a period of three years.

(iv) The above dividend concessions (except losses in the working of strategic lines) are provided to Railways in the form of subsidy from General Revenues.

(v) In years in which the net revenue of the Railways is not adequate to meet the current dividend liability, the shortfall in the payment of the current dividend is treated as deferred dividend liability (on which no interest is charged) to be discharged by Railways from surplus in future years.

उपर्युक्त सिद्धांतों के आधार पर 1989–90 और 1990-91 के दौरान रेलवे द्वारा देय लाभांश के अनुमान नीचे दी गई सारणी के अनुसार हैः-

Based on the principles mentioned above, the estimates of dividend payable by Railways for 1989-90 and 1990-91 work out as follows:-

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		बजट Budget 1989-90	संशोधित Revised 1989-90	बजट Budget 1990-91
(i) लगी पूंजी पर लाभांश (सामान्य राजस्व द्वारा देय निवल आर्थिक सहायता)	(i) Dividend on Capital at charge(net of subsidy payable by General Revenues)	624.88	626.20	696.47
(ii) सामान्य राजस्व से देय आर्थिक सहायता	(ii) Subsidy payable by General Revenues	227.30	233.97	278.75
(iii) रेल यात्री किराए पर कर के एवज में अदायगी	(iii) Payment by Railways in lieu of Tax on Railway Passenger Fares	23.12	23.12	23.12
(iv) रेलवे सुरक्षा निर्माण कार्यों के लिये राज्यों को सहायता	(iv) Payment by Railways for assistance to States for railway safety works	2.20	3.21	3.21
जोड़	**Total**	**877.50**	**886.50**	**1001.55**
घटाइए-"सामरिक महत्व की लाइनों" के कारण हानियां:	**Less**-Loss on working of 'Strategic Lines'	72.50	71.50	69.55
रेलवे द्वारा देय निवल लाभांश जिसे ब्याज के रूप में लिया गया है	**Net dividend payable by Railways taken as interest**	**805.00**	**815.00**	**932.00**

रेलवे अभिसमय समिति 1977 की सिफारिशों के अनुसार, रेलवे की सामान्य राजस्व के प्रति 1978-79 से पूर्व की देनदारी, जो लाभांश की अदायगी की कमी की द्योतक है उनके द्वारा भविष्य में प्राप्त होने वाले अधिशेषों से अगले दस वर्षों की अवधि में पूरी की जाएगी जिसके बाद स्थिति का पुनरीक्षण किया जा सकेगा। यह लाभांश की देनदारी पूरी कर दी गई है।

1978-79 के बाद के आस्थगित लाभांश का दायित्व 1988-89 के अंत तक 428.44 करोड़ रुपए का था और 1989-90 और 1990-91 के अंत तक, इन वर्षों के दौरान और अधिक वृद्धि की प्रत्याशा न होने से उसी स्तर पर रहेगी।

1964-65 से पहले की पूंजी पर रेलवे द्वारा दिए जाने वाले 1.5 प्रतिशत के अतिरिक्त लाभांश में से 23.12 करोड़ रुपए की रकम का रेलवे द्वारा प्रदत्त अंशदान, निरसित रेलवे यात्री किराया कर के एवज में राज्यों को तथा अंशतः रेलवे को सुरक्षा कार्यों अर्थात् कर्मचारी नियंत्रित रेलवे फाटक, सड़क ऊपरी पुलों और निचले पुल के खर्च को पूरा करने के लिए दी जाती है। तथापि, आठवें और नौवें वित्त आयोग की सिफारिशों के आधार पर केन्द्र 95 करोड़ रुपए 1989-90 तक तथा 1990-91 से 150 करोड़ रुपए का वार्षिक अनुदान राज्यों को देता है तथा यह राशि आयोग की सिफारिशों के अन्तर्गत निर्धारित प्रतिशत आधार पर राज्यों में बांट दी जाती है जैसा कि अनुबंध 3 में दिखाया गया है।

(घ) दूर संचार *विभाग द्वारा देय ब्याज;-* दूर संचार विभाग तथा सामान्य राजस्व के वित्तीय संबंधों को शासित करने वाले अभिसमय के अन्तर्गत दूर संचार विभाग सामान्य राजस्व को निम्न दरों के अनुसार लाभांश देगा:-

(i) 1963-64 के अन्त तक दी गई उस निवल पूंजी पर 4.5 प्रतिशत प्रति वर्ष लाभांश, जिसमें डाक-तार विभाग के 31 मार्च 1960 तक के संचित अधिशेष के अंश की रकम (29.78 करोड़ रुपए) और विभाग की नवीकरण आरक्षित निधियों* में 1963-64 के अन्त में जमा रकम (52.72 करोड़ रुपए) घटा दी जाती है।

(ii) वर्ष 1980-81 से आगे तक संबंधित वर्षों में लिए गए ऋण पर लागू ब्याज की औसत दरः

(क) वर्ष 1964-65 से 1969-70 तक दी गई पूंजी जिसमें से इसी अवधि में नवीकरण प्रारक्षित निधि* में हुई निवल वृद्धि की रकम घटा दी गई है, और

(ख) 1969-70 के बाद 1984-85 तक प्रदत्त पूंजी जिसमें से डाक संबंधी संवयित घाटे की रकम निकाल दी गई थी, भूतपूर्व डाक व वन विभाग की राजस्व प्रारक्षित निधि में से (938.40 करोड़ रुपए) पूरी कर दी गई।

यदि विभाग सामान्य राजस्व में देय लाभांश को अदा करने में असमर्थ रहता है तो उत्तरोक्त विभाग के कार्यचालन परिणामों में हुई कमी और

*नवीकरण प्रारक्षित निधि को पहली अप्रैल, 1970 से समाप्त कर दिया गया था।

In terms of the recommendations of the Railway Convention Committee1977, the pre-1978-79 liability of the Railways to General Revenues representing the shortfall in dividend payments, was required to be discharged by them out of future surpluses in the next ten years, after which the position could be reviewed. This dividend liability has been completely Liquidated.

The post 1978-79 deferred dividend liability stood at Rs.428.44 crores at the end of 1988-89 and will remain the same at the end of the years 1989-90 and 1990-91 with no further accretions or reduction expected during these years.

Out of the additional 1.5 *per cent* dividend paid by the Railways on the pre-1964-65 capital, an amount of Rs.23.12 crores is contributed by the Railways for being passed on to the States as grant in lieu of the repealed tax on railway passenger fares and the balance is made available to States and partly to Railways to finance railway safety works such as manned level crossings, road over-bridges and under-bridges. However on the basis of the recommendations of Eighth and Ninth Finance Commissions, Centre is paying an annual grant of Rs.95 crores upto 1989-90 and Rs.150 crores from 1990-91 to States and this is distributed among the States according to percentage share recommended by the Commissions, shown in Annexure 3.

(d) *Interest payable by the Department of Telecommunications.-* Under the Convention governing the financial relationship between the Department of Telecommunications and the General Revenues, the Department of Telecommunications would pay dividend to General Revenues at the following rates:

(i) 4.5% per annum on the net capital advanced upto the end of 1963-64 reduced by the Department's share of accumulated surplus as on 31st March, 1960(Rs.29.78 crores), and the balance in the Department's Renewals Reserve Fund* as at the end of 1963-64 (Rs.52.72 crores).

(ii) Average borrowing rate of interest as applicable to the respective years 1980-81 and onwards on:

(a) Capital advanced from 1964-65 to 1969-70 reduced by the net accretion to the Renewals Reserve Fund* during this period and;

(b) Capital advanced after 1969-70 upto 1984-85 reduced by amount of accumulated Postal deficit met out of Revenue Reserve Fund of the erstwhile P & T Department (Rs.938.40 crores).

In case the Department is unable to pay dividend due to General Revenues, the latter makes interest-bearing advance to the

* *The Renewals Reserve Fund was abolished with effect from 1st April, 1970*

घाटे को यदि कुछ हो, पूरा करने के लिए दूर संचार राजस्व प्रारक्षित निधि को ब्याज अग्रिम देता है ।

परिव्यय राशि में से घटाकर परिसम्पत्ति की वास्तविक प्रारंभिक लागत के आधार पर मूल्य ह्रास के लिए की गई व्यवस्था को पूंजी खाते में अंतरित कर दिया जाता है ।

राजस्व प्रारक्षित निधि और पूंजी प्रारक्षित निधि के शेषों पर औसत दर से ब्याज मिलता है और यह ब्याज निधियों में जमा कर दिया

दूर-संचार विभाग के कार्यचालन के वित्तीय रूप में संक्षिप्त परिणाम इस प्रकार है :-

Telecommunication Revenue Reserve Fund to cover the shortfall, as well as for meeting the deficit, if any, in the working results of the Department.

Provision for depreciation based on historical cost of assets is transferred to capital in reduction of the outlay.

The balances in the Revenue Reserve Fund and the Capital Reserve Fund earn interest at the average rate and this interest is added to the Funds.

The financial results of the working of the Department of Telecommunications are briefly as under :-

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		बजट Budget 1989-90	संशोधित Revised 1989-90	बजट Budget 1990-91
सकल प्राप्तियां	Gross Receipts	2980.00	2925.00	3942.57
कार्यचालन व्यय (वास्तविक)	Working Expenses (Net)	1804.00	1654.00	2070.00
निवल प्राप्तियां	Net receipts	1176.00	1271.00	1872.57
*सामान्य राजस्व में लाभांश	*Dividend to General Revenues	198.00	178.00	198.00
निवल अधिशेष	*Net surplus :*	978.00	1093.00	1674.57
विनियोजन	Appropriation to			
राजस्व प्रारक्षित निधि	Revenue Reserve Fund	0.10	0.10	0.10
पूंजी प्रारक्षित निधि	Capital Reserve Fund	977.90	1092.90	1674.47

**सम्पूर्ण राशि ब्याज के रूप में समायोज्य है । * The entire amount is adjustable as interest.*

संशोधित अनुमान में राजस्व प्राप्तियों में कमी मुख्यतः वी. एस. एन. एल. के 50 करोड़ रुपए के निवल व्यय, जब कि बजट में 50 करोड़ रुपए की प्राप्ति का अनुमान लगाया गया था, तथा महानगर टेलीफोन निगम लिमिटेड द्वारा तार विभाग को उपयोग संबंधी प्रभारों की अदायगी किये जाने से 30 करोड़ रुपये की कमी के कारण हुई है । कार्यचालन में जो कमी हुई है वह मुख्यतः बांडो पर ब्याज की कम अदायगी करने के कारण है । अगले बजट में कार्यचालन व्यय में सामान्य वृद्धि की परिकल्पना की गई है ।

वित्तीय परिणामों का अग्रेतर ब्यौरा अनुबन्ध 5 में दिया गया है ।

(ङ) अन्य ब्याज प्राप्तियां

"अन्य ब्याज प्राप्तियों" के अन्तर्गत अनुमान सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों को दिये गए सरकारी ऋण, पत्तन न्यासों तथा अन्य सांविधिक निकायों, सहकारी समितियों, तथा सरकारी सेवकों आदि को दिये गए उधारों तथा वाणिज्यिक विभागों के पूंजीगत परिव्यय के ब्याज के सम्बन्ध में है ।

चालू बजट में, इस खाते में 2516.34 करोड़ रुपए प्राप्त होने की प्रत्याशा है । अद्यतन मूल्यांकन के अनुसार संशोधित अनुमानों में 3156.09 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था है । संशोधित अनुमानों में कमी मुख्यतः सरकारी उपक्रमों से अधिक प्राप्तियों के कारण हुई है क्योंकि उन्हें अधिक ब्याज आर्थिक सहायता उपलब्ध कराई गई थी । अगले वर्ष के बजट में 2796.09 करोड़ रुपए की प्राप्ति होने का अनुमान लगाया गया है।

Decrease of Revenue Receipts in the Revised Estimate is mainly due to net outgo to VSNL to the extent of Rs. 50 crores as against the estimate of Rs.50 crores assumed as receipt in the budget and partly due to reduction of Rs. 30 crores from MTNL towards utilisation charges payable to DOT. Decrease in the Revised Working Expenses is mainly on account of petty Works and Interest on Bonds. Next Budget assumes normal increase under working-expenses.

Further details of the financial results are given in Annexure-5.

(e) Other Interest Receipts

The estimates under 'Other Interest Receipts' are in respect of interest on loans advanced to public sector enterprises, port trusts and other statutory bodies, cooperatives, government servants, etc. and capital outlay on departmental commercial undertakings.

The current Budget assumed a credit of Rs.2516.34 crores on this account. According to the latest assessment, the Revised is placed at Rs.3156.09 crores. The increase in Revised estimate is mainly due to larger receipts from Public Sector undertakings from increased intereset subsidy provided to them. Next budget assumes a receipt of Rs.2796.09 crores.

लाभांश और लाभः

मुख्य मदें निम्न प्रकार हैं :

Dividends and Profits:

The details are as follows:–

(i) भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक अधिशेष लाभ	(i) Surplus profits of Reserve Bank of India	210.00	210.13	210.00
(ii) राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों से लाभ का अंश	(ii) Share of profits from nationalised banks	55.00	55.47	65.00
(iii) जीवन बीमा निगम से लाभ का अंश	(iii) Share of profits from LIC	50.00	59.40	62.00
(iv) भारतीय साधारण बीमा निगम और उसकी सहायक कंपनियां	(iv) GIC and its subsidiaries	20.21	20.21	24.25
(v) भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक एवं अन्य वित्तीय संस्थाएं	(v) IDBI and other financial institutions	47.72	57.33	58.48
(vi) सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उद्यम और अन्य निवेशों से लाभांश	(vi) Dividends from Public sector enterprises and on other investments	752.62	313.89	301.16
जोड़	**Total**	**1135.55**	**716.43**	**720.89**

(i) *भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक का अधिशेष लाभ* भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक को चालू तथा अगले वर्ष के लाभ का सरकार को अंतरित किए जाने योग्य अंश क्रमशः 210.13 करोड़ रुपए और 210 करोड़ रुपए दिखाया गया है ।

(ii) *राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों से लाभ का अंश* संशोधित अनुमान में राष्ट्रीकृत बैंकों से लाभ के संबंध में 55.47 करोड़ रुपए की प्राप्तियों का अनुमान लगाया गया है जबकि बजट में 55 करोड़ रुपए का अनुमान लगाया गया है। अगले बजट में इस संबंध में कुल 65.00 करोड़ रुपए की प्राप्तियों का अनुमान लगाया गया है ।

(i) *Surplus profits of Reserve Bank of India:* The surplus profits of the Reserve Bank of India transferable to the Government during the current and the next year are estimated at Rs. 210.13crores and Rs. 210 crores respectively.

(ii) *Share of Profits from Nationalised Banks:* The receipts from profits of nationalised banks are estimated at Rs.55.47 crores in the Revised, as against Rs. 55crores assumed in the Budget. Next Budget assumes a total receipt of Rs.65.00 crores on this account.

(iii) *जीवन बीमा निगम से लाभ का अंश* जीवन बीमा निगम अधिनियम, 1956 की धारा 28 के अंतर्गत, बीमांककीय मूल्यांकन द्वारा तथा-निर्धारित निगम के अधिशेष में से ज्यादा से ज्यादा 5 प्रतिशत की राशि सरकार को देय होती है। भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम ने अपने क्रियाकलापों का बीमांककीय मूल्यांकन 31 मार्च, 1986 से वार्षिक आधार पर करने का निर्णय लिया है जबकि पहले यह द्विवार्षिक आधार पर किया जाता था। केन्द्रीय सरकार की इस प्रकार देय निगम के अधिशेष की राशि का अनुमान संशोधित अनुमान में 59.40 करोड़ रुपए लगाया गया है जबकि बजट में 50.00 करोड़ रुपए का अनुमान लगाया गया है। अगले बजट में 62.00 करोड़ रुपए का अनुमान लगाया गया है।

(iv) *साधारण बीमा निगम और इसकी सहायक कंपनियां* इस वर्ष की प्राप्तियों के अनुमानों को और अगले वर्ष की प्राप्तियों के अनुमानों को साधारण बीमा निगम द्वारा 25 प्रतिशत की दर से और इसकी चार सहायक कंपलियों द्वारा 30/35 प्रतिशत की दर से, अर्थात् नेशनल इंश्युरेन्स कं. लि. द्वारा (30 प्रतिशत) न्यु इंडिया एश्युरेन्स कं. लि. द्वारा (35 प्रतिशत) ओरिएन्टल इन्श्युरेन्स कं. द्वारा (35 प्रतिशत) और युनाइटेड इन्श्युरेन्स कं. लि. द्वारा (35 प्रतिशत) की दरों से लाभांश की अदायगी किए जाने के आधार पर तैयार किया गया है।

(v) *भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक और अन्य वित्तीय संस्थाओं का* संस्थावार लाभांश का ब्यौरा निम्नलिखित है :-

(iii) *Share of Profits from Life Insurance Corporation:* In terms of Section 28 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956, not more than 5 per cent of the Corporation's surplus determined by acturial valuation is payable to the Government. The LIC has decided to make acturial valuation of its business every year from 31st March, 1986, instead of biennial valuation earlier. The share of the Corporation's surplus payable to the Central Government is estimated at Rs.59.40 crores in the Revised as against Rs. 50.00 crores assumed in the Budget. In the next Budget the estimates are placed at Rs. 62.00 crores.

(iv) *GIC and its subsidiaries:* The estimates of receipts this year as well as in the next are based on the dividend rates of 25% by GIC and 30/35% by its four subsidiaries, namely, National Insurance Co Ltd. (30%), New India Assurance Co. Ltd (35%), Oriental Insurance Co. Ltd.(35%) and United India Insurance Co. Ltd(35%).

(v) *IDBI and other financial institutions:* The details of dividends institution wise are as follows:–

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		बजट Budget 1989-90	संशोधित Revised 1989-90	बजट Budget 1990-91
भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक	IDBI	38.25	47.85	48.00
निर्यात-आयात बैंक	Exim Bank	7.00	7.00	8.00
आर. ई. सी	REC	2.47	2.48	2.48
जोड़	**Total**	**47.72**	**57.33**	**58.48**

(vi) सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उद्यम और अन्य निवेशों से लाभांश अनुमानों में पैट्रोलियम क्षेत्र की कम्पनियों, अन्य सरकारी कम्पनियों द्वारा देय लाभांश शामिल हैं। संशोधित अनुमानों में कमी पैट्रोलियम क्षेत्र द्वारा बजट अनुमान 1989-90 में परिकलित लाभांश की राशि वितरित न किए जाने के कारण है।

(vi) *Dividends from public sector and other investments:* The estimates include dividends payable by companies in the petroleum sector, and other Government companies, etc. The shortfall in Revised estimate is due to non-materialising of dividend assumed in the Budget Extimates 1989-90 from the petroleum Sector.

अन्य कर भिन्न राजस्व OTHER NON-TAX REVENUE

राजस्व का स्थूल ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है Broad details of revenue are as follows:-

1. राजकोषीय सेवाएं	1. Fiscal Services	677.34	843.24	565.22
2. अन्य सामान्य सेवाएं	2. Other General Services	1019.37	1106.29	1201.18
3. सामाजिक सेवाएं	3. Social Services	248.39	299.54	308.02
4. आर्थिक सेवाएं	4. Economic Services	4637.06	4149.72	2223.48
5. सहायता अनुदान और अंशदान	5. Grants-in-aid and Contributions	734.53	912.48	807.73
जोड़	Total	7316.69	7311.27	5105.63
घटाइए—	*Less-*			
वाणिज्यिक विभाग*	Commercial Departments*	2364.07	2362.86	2825.25
सहायता सामग्री और उपस्कर	Aid material and equipment	124.60	135.54	123.16
सहायता अनुदान और अंशदान	Grants-in-aid and Contributions	609.93	776.94	684.57
निवल-अन्य कर भिन्न राजस्व	**Net-Other Non-Tax Revenue**	**4218.09**	**4035.93**	**1472.65**

* उप - क्षेत्रों द्वारा वाणिज्यिक विभागों की प्राप्तियो का ब्यौरा निम्नलिखित है :-

* Details of receipts of the commercial departments by sub-sectors are as follows:–

राजकोषीय सेवाएं	Fiscal services	308.50	270.13	279.00
अन्य सामान्य सेवाएं	Other General Services	643.25	724.00	804.00
सामाजिक सेवाएं	Social services	176.06	240.00	230.00
आर्थिक सेवाएं	Economic services	1236.26	1128.73	1512.25
जोड़	**Total**	**2364.07**	**2362.86**	**2825.25**

राजकोषीय सेवाएं

FISCAL SERVICES

अनुमानों का ब्यौरा नीचे दिया है:-

The estimates are as follows:

राजकोषीय सेवाएं	Fiscal Services	677.34	843.24	565.22
घटाएं-वाणिज्यिक विभाग की प्राप्तियां	*Less-Receipts of Commercial Departments*	*308.50*	*270.13*	*279.00*
निवल	**Net**	**368.84**	**573.11**	**286.22**

वाणिज्यिक विभाग

वाणिज्यिक विभागों की प्राप्तियों के अनुमानों का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है:-

Commercial Departments:

The details of the estimates of receipts by commercial departments are as follows:-

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		बजट Budget 1989-90	संशोधित Revised 1989-90	बजट Budget 1990-91
(क) करेंसी, सिक्का निर्माण और टकसाल:	(a) Currency,Coinage and Mint:			
करेंसी नोट प्रेस	Currency Note Press	140.00	98.93	90.00
बैंक नोट प्रेस	Bank Note Press	70.00	70.00	72.00
प्रतिभूति कागज कारखाना	Security Paper Mill	33.00	35.70	44.00
जोड़	**Total**	**243.00**	**204.63**	**206.00**
(ख) अन्य राजकोषीय सेवाएं	(b) Other fiscal services:			
भारत प्रतिभूति मुद्रणालय	India Security Press	50.00	50.00	54.00
प्रतिभूति मुद्रणालय	Security Printing Press	15.50	15.50	19.00
जोड़	**Total**	**65.50**	**65.50**	**73.00**
निवल प्राप्तियों में निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं:	The net receipts comprise:-			
(क) करेंसी, सिक्का निर्माण और टकसाल:	(a) Currency, Coinage and Mint:			
(i) सिक्कों के प्रचलन से लाभ	(i) Profits from circulation of coins	75.00	30.00	30.00
(ii) टकसाल	(ii) Mints	4.82	4.48	4.50
(iii) चांदी शोधनशाला	(iii) Silver Refinery	13.82	10.00	10.00
(iv) अन्य प्राप्तियां	(iv) Other Receipts	1.04	1.98	1.00
जोड़	**Total**	**94.68**	**46.46**	**45.50**
(ख) अन्य राजकोषीय सेवाएं	(b) Other Fiscal Services	274.16	526.65	240.72
जोड़ राजकोषीय सेवाएं (निवल)	***Total Fiscal Services(Net)***	***368.84***	***573.11***	***286.22***

(क) करेंसी सिक्का निर्माण और टकसाल:- सिक्कों के परिचालन से लाभ, सिक्कों के अंकित मूल्य और उनके निर्माण की लागत के बीच के अन्तर का द्योतक है।

"टकसाल" के अन्तर्गत प्राप्तियां मुख्यतः परिशोधन और धातु परीक्षण प्रभारों से संबंधित है ।

"चांदी शोधनशाला" के अन्तर्गत सामग्री नीलामी से प्राप्त होने वाली विक्रय से संबंधित है ।

(ख) अन्य राजकोषीय सेवाएं:- ये प्राप्तियां मुख्यतः अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्राकोष को देय ई. एफ. एफ. प्रभार के संबंध में भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के द्वारा अंशदान, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्राकोष से प्राप्त अन्य पारितोषण, आदि तथा आर्थिक अपराधों इत्यादि से प्राप्त अर्थदण्ड से संबंध रखती है । संशोधित अनुमान में वृद्धि भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक को स्वर्ण अन्तरण के संबंध में है।

इन वाणिज्यिक विभागों से होने वाली प्राप्तियों को व्यय बजट में व्यय में से घटाकर दिखाया गया है ।

(a) Currency, Coinage and Mint:- Profits from circulation of coins represents the difference between face value of coins and their manufacturing cost.

The receipts under 'Mints' relate mainly to refining and assaying charges.

Receipts under 'Silver Refinery' mainly relate to sale proceeds of material auctioned.

(b) Other Fiscal Services:- The receipts mainly relate to contributions by Reserve Bank of India towards EFF charges payable to the International Monetary Fund, remunerations etc. received from IMF, and penalties, etc. realised against economic offences, etc. The increase in Revised Estimate is on account of transfer of Gold to RBI.

The receipts from these commercial departments have been taken in reduction of expenditure and are dealt with in the Expenditure Budget.

अन्य सामान्य सेवाएं

अनुमान इस प्रकार है:-

OTHER GENERAL SERVICES

The estimates are as follows:-

		बजट Budget 1989-90	संशोधित Revised 1989-90	बजट Budget 1990-91
अन्य सामान्य सेवाएं	Other General Services	1019.37	1106.29	1201.18
घटाएं-वाणिज्यिक विभाग की प्राप्तियां	*Less- Receipts of Commercial Department*	*643.25*	*724.00*	*804.00*
निवल	**Net**	**376.12**	**382.29**	**397.18**
निवल प्राप्तियों में निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं :-	The net receipts comprise:-			
(i) प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	(i) Administrative services			
लोक सेवा आयोग	Public service commission	3.25	3.05	3.25
पुलिस	Police	129.08	146.07	146.08
पूर्ति और निपटान	Supplies and disposals	34.22	31.01	31.65
लेखन सामग्री और मुद्रण	Stationery and printing	34.00	32.47	29.00
निर्माण कार्य	Public works	47.83	24.40	27.80
अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	Other administrative services	68.27	74.86	77.66
(ii) पेंशन और सेवा निवृति लाभों के संबंध में अंशदान और वसूलियां	(ii) Contribution and recoveries towards pension and other retirement benefits	29.75	32.33	33.66
(iii) विविध सामान्य सेवाएं	(iii) Miscellaneous general services	29.72	38.10	48.08
जोड़	**Total**	**376.12**	**382.29**	**397.18**

वाणिज्यिक विभागों की प्राप्तियां रक्षा सेवाएं कैंटीन स्टोर विभाग से सम्बन्धित हैं जिन्हें व्यय बजट में वाणिज्यिक विभागों में निवल व्यय के अन्तर्गत दिखाया गया है ।

लोक सेवा आयोग की प्राप्तियां मुख्यतः संघ लोक सेवा आयोग और कर्मचारी चयन आयोग द्वारा दी गई परीक्षाओं की फीस आदि की प्राप्तियों की द्योतक है ।

The Commercial Department receipts relate to Defence Services Canteen Stores Department (CSD) which are dealt with under net expenditure of Commercial Departments in the Expenditure budget.

The receipts of public service commission mainly represent examination fees, etc. of the Union Public Service Commission and Staff Selection Commission.

पुलिस की प्राप्तियां राज्य सरकारों तथा अन्य पार्टियों को केन्द्रीय पुलिस बल आदि की तैनाती से संबंधित है ।

'पूर्ति और निपटान' के अंतर्गत मुख्य रूप से पूर्ति और निपटान महा-निदेशालय के संगठन की मार्फत की गई खरीद और भंडारों के निरीक्षण की फीस तथा पूर्ती और निपटान महा-निदेशालय की मारफत बेचे गए फालतू और बेकार सामान के विपणन से हुई प्राप्तियों को दिखाया गया है।

लेखन सामग्री और मुद्रण शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत प्राप्तियों का सम्बन्ध सरकारी मुद्रणालयों, फार्मों, लेखन सामग्री, भण्डार और सरकारी राजपत्रों की बिक्री आदि से है ।

लोक निर्माण शीर्ष के अंतर्गत सरकारी रिहायशी इमारतों के किराए से भिन्न विभाग संबंधी सभी प्राप्तियों को दिखाया गया है । संशोधित अनुमान में कमी एक होटल प्लाट की नीलामी न किए जाने के कारण है।

'अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाओं' के अंतर्गत प्राप्तियों का संबंध मुख्यतः लेखापरीक्षा फीस, पासपोर्ट तथा वीसा फीस आदि से है । अनुमानों में वृद्धि मुख्यतः लेखा-परीक्षा फीस, पासपोर्ट और वीसा फीस के अंतर्गत अधिक प्राप्तियों के कारण है ।

"विविध सामान्य सेवाएं" शीर्ष के अंतर्गत राजस्व खाते में वृद्धि में बट्टे खाते डाली गई डाक प्रमाण पत्रों/बाजार उधारों के संबंध में दावा न किए गए शेषों से संबंधित प्राप्तियां शामिल की गई है ।

The receipts of Police are on account of Central Police Forces supplied to State Governments and other parties.

The receipts under 'Supplies and Disposals' mainly relate to the fees for purchase and inspection of stores; and sale proceeds of surplus and obsolete stores disposed of through Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals.

The receipts under Stationery and Printing relate to government printing presses, sale of forms and stationery, stores, gazettes, etc.

Public works accommodates all receipts relating to Central Public Works Department other than rent of government residential buildings. The shortfall in Revised estimate is due to non-materialising of auction of a hotel plot.

The receipts under the head 'Other Administrative Services' mainly relate to audit fees, passport and visa fees, etc. The increase is mainly on account of larger receipts from Audit fees and passport and visa fees.

The head 'Miscellaneous General Services' accommodates receipts relating to unclaimed balances of postal certificates/ market loans written-off to revenue.

सामाजिक सेवाएं

अनुमानों का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :-

SOCIAL SERVICES

The estimates are as follows:

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		बजट Budget 1989-90	संशोधित Revised 1989-90	बजट Budget 1990-91
सामाजिक सेवाएं	Social Services	248.39	299.54	308.02
घटाएं-वाणिज्यिक विभागों की प्राप्तियां	*Less-Receipts of Commercial Departments*	*176.06*	*240.00*	*230.00*
निवल	**Net**	**72.33**	**59.54**	**78.02**
निम्नलिखित के अलावा प्राप्तियों के अनुमान इस प्रकार हैं :- वाणिज्यिक विभागों में निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं :-	The estimates of receipts, other than the commercial Departments, comprise the following:–			
शिक्षा, खेल, कला और संस्कृति	Education, Sports, Art and Culture	5.43	4.79	12.44
चिकित्सा और लोक स्वास्थ्य	Medical and Public Health	13.75	9.68	9.74
परिवार कल्याण	Family Welfare	9.50	8.49	11.20
आवास	Housing	24.53	15.08	22.61
नगर विकास	Urban Development	0.01	0.01	0.01
सूचना और प्रचार	Information and Publicity	16.18	18.95	19.38
श्रम और रोजगार	Labour and Employment	0.88	0.71	0.75
समाज सुरक्षा और कल्याण	Social Security and Welfare	2.05	1.83	1.89
जोड़	**Total**	**72.33**	**59.54**	**78.02**

आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन के संबंध में प्राप्तियां जिन्हें प्रसारण की वाणिज्यिक प्राप्तियां माना जाता है व्यय में निवल रूप में प्रदर्शित की जाती है और व्यय बजट में दिखाई जाती है ।

शिक्षा, खेल, कला और संस्कृति के अंतर्गत प्राप्तियां मुख्यतः ट्यूशन तथा अन्य फीसों तथा, अजायबघरों और प्राचीन स्मारकों के प्रवेश शुल्क से होने वाली आमदनी से है ।

चिकित्सा प्राप्तियों में सरकारी स्वास्थ्य स्कीम के लिए अंशदान, ट्यूशन और अन्य फीस, अस्पतालों तथा औषधालय सेवाओं के लिए रोगियों से प्राप्त प्रभार शामिल है । लोक स्वास्थ्य प्राप्तियों में सेवा फीसें, कीरम तथा वैक्सीन आदि की बिक्री से होने वाली आमदनी शामिल है।

परिवार कल्याण की प्राप्तियों में मुख्यतः सामग्री तथा पूर्ति की बिक्री से प्राप्त राशि शामिल है ।

आवास प्राप्तियों में मुख्यतः सरकारी रिहायशी इमारतों की लाइसैंस फीस शामिल है । संशोधित अनुमान में कमी भारतीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय द्वारा दी गई डिग्री के कारण आवास समितियों को प्रीमीयम राशि की वापसी के कारण है ।

नगर विकास संबंधी प्राप्तियों में लाइसैंस शुल्क तथा भू-कर शामिल है ।

सूचना और प्रसार की प्राप्तियां मुख्यतः विज्ञापन और प्रसार के लिए

The receipts relating to Akashvani and Doordarshan, which are treated as commercial receipts of Broadcasting are netted against expenditure and dealt with in Expenditure Budget.

The receipts under Education, Sports, Art and Culture mainly relate to tution and other fees, and entry fees at museums and the ancient monuments.

Medical receipts include contributions for Central Government Health Scheme, tution and other fees and charges realised from patients for hospital and dispensary services. Public Health receipts include service fees, sale proceeds of sera and vaccine, etc.

Family welfare receipts are mainly sale proceeds of material and supplies.

Housing receipts mainly relate to licence fees for Government residential buildings. The decrease in Revised estimate is due to refund of premium to Housing Societies decreed by the Supreme Court of India.

Urban Development receipts include licence fees and ground rent.

Charges for advertising and publicity, sale of publication and film

प्रकाशनों की बिक्री तथा चल चित्रों का किराया शामिल है ।

बजट में श्रम तथा रोजगार प्राप्तियां मुख्यतः श्रम, कानूनों, फैक्टरी तथा खान अधिनियमों आदि के अन्तर्गत प्राप्त होने वाले प्रभारों या फीसों से संबंधित है ।

सामाजिक सुरक्षा और समाज कल्याण के अंतर्गत प्रदर्शित प्राप्तियां मुख्य रूप से केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारी बीमा योजना की प्राप्तियोंसे संबंधित हैं ।

rentals mainly constitute the receipts under Information and Publicity.

Labour and Employment receipts relate mainly to charges of fees realised under labour laws, factories and mines Act, etc.

The receipts under social security and welfare mainly relate to Central Government Employees Insurance Scheme.

आर्थिक सेवाएं

अनुमान इस प्रकार है:-

ECONOMIC SERVICES

The estimates are as follows:-

(करोड़ रुपए) *(In crores of Rupees)*

		बजट Budget 1989-90	संशोधित Revised 1989-90	बजट Budget 1990-91
आर्थिक सेवाएं	**Economic Services**	**4637.06**	**4149.72**	**2223.48**
घटाइए-वाणिज्यिक विभाग	*Less-Commercial Departments*	*1236.26*	*1128.73*	*1512.25*
निवल	**Net**	**3400.80**	**3020.99**	**711.23**

वाणिज्यिक विभाग

वाणिज्यिक विभागों से प्राप्तियों के अनुमानों का ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है :-

Commercial Departments

The details of the receipt estimates by commercial departments are given below:–

कृषि और संबद्ध क्रियाकलाप:	*Agriculture and allied activites:*			
दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना	Delhi Milk Scheme	87.39	78.00	88.75
उद्योग और खनिज:	*Industry and Minerals:*			
अफीम और एल्कोलाइड कारखाने	Opium Factories and alkaloid works	30.00	28.50	30.00
ईंधन विनिर्माण सुविधाएं	Fuel fabrication facilities	74.81	79.68	162.78
जोड़	**Total**	**104.81**	**108.18**	**192.78**
ऊर्जा:	*Energy:*			
बदरपुर तापीय विद्युत केन्द्र	Badarpur Thermal Power Station	65.00	..	20.00
राजस्थान परमाणु विद्युत केन्द्र	Rajasthan Atomic Power Station	38.22	45.27	38.48
ईंधन इन्वेंटरी	Fuel Inventory	78.08	77.08	124.29
भारी जल पुंज प्रबन्ध	Heavy Water Pool Management	40.16	37.60	53.05
जोड़	**Total**	**221.46**	**159.95**	**235.82**
परिवहन:	*Transport:*			
दीपस्तम्भ और दीपपोत	Lighthouses and lightships	22.60	22.60	22.90
संचार:	*Communications:*			
डाक सेवा	Postal Services	800.00	760.00	972.00
जोड़-वाणिज्यिक विभाग	***Total-Commercial Departments***	***1236.26***	***1128.73***	***1512.25***

इन वाणिज्यिक विभागों की प्राप्तियां व्यय को घटाकर दिखाई गई हैं और इन्हें व्यय बचत में अलग से दिखाया गया है ।

The receipts of these commercial departments have been taken in reduction of expenditure and dealt with further in the Expenditure Budget.

निवल प्राप्तियों के अनुमानों में निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं:-

The estimates of the net receipts comprise as follows:–

(i) कृषि और संबद्ध क्रियाकलाप	(i) Agriculture and Allied Activities	13.26	27.14	12.03
(ii) सिंचाई और बाढ़ नियंत्रण	(ii) Irrigation and Flood Control	3.59	5.04	5.52
(iii) ऊर्जा	(iii) Energy	2929.14	2797.12	526.34
(iv) उद्योग और खनिज	(iv) Industry and Minerals	65.53	59.61	39.31
(v) परिवहन	(v) Transport	24.46	34.21	32.84
(vi) दूरसंचार	(vi) Communications	3.66	4.26	4.76
(vii) विज्ञान, प्रोद्योगिकी और पर्यावरण	(vii) Science,Technology and Environment	14.54	16.21	15.83
(viii) सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	(viii) General Economic Services	346.62	77.40	74.60
जोड़	**Total**	**3400.80**	**3020.99**	**711.23**

प्रत्येक उपक्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत खातों के मुख्य शीर्षों के अनुसार इन प्राप्तियों का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :-

The details of these receipt estimates by major heads of account under each sub-sector are given below:–

(i) कृषि और सम्बद्ध क्रियाकलाप:	*(i) Agriculture and Allied Activities:*			
कृषि कार्य	Crop Husbandry	1.70	0.71	0.68
पशुपालन	Animal Husbandry	2.76	2.70	2.70
डेयरी विकास	Dairy Development	0.09	5.02	0.10
मीन उद्योग	Fisheries	1.39	8.75	0.86
वन और वन्य जीवन	Forestry and Wild Life	2.70	2.70	2.70
खाद्य-भंडार और भांडागारण	Food Storage and warehousing	1.39	4.34	2.07
अन्य कृषि कार्यक्र	Other Agricultural Programmes	3.23	2.92	2.92
जोड़	**Total**	**13.26**	**27.14**	**12.03**

इस उपक्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत कृषि फार्मों, वाणिज्यिक फसलों तथा बागवानी पौधा संरक्षण सेवाओं से होने वाली प्राप्तियों और कृषि शिक्षा, किस्म नियंत्रण तथा कृषि उत्पादों के श्रेणीकरण की फीस राशियां शामिल हैं । विदेशो और संगठनों से सहायता के रूप में प्राप्त बीज, उर्वरकों, मशीनरी आदि जैसी वस्तुओं की बिक्री से प्राप्त रकमों को इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत दिखाया गया है ।

This sub-sector accommodates receipts from agricultural farms, commercial crops, horticulture, plant protection services, fees from agricultural education., fees for quality control and grading of agricultural product etc. Sale proceeds of inputs like seeds, fertilizers, machinery, etc.received as aid from foreign countries and organisations are also accounted for under it.

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		बजट Budget 1989-90	संशोधित Revised 1989-90	बजट Budget 1990-91
(ii) सिंचाई और बाढ़ नियन्त्रणः-	*(ii) Irrigation and Flood Control :*			
मुख्य और मध्यम सिंचाई	Major and Medium Irrigation	3.07	4.62	5.10
लघु सिंचाई	Minor Irrigation	0.52	0.42	0.42
जोड़	**Total**	**3.59**	**5.04**	**5.52**

"मुख्य और मध्यम सिंचाई" के अन्तर्गत अनुमान मुख्यतः केन्द्रीय जल आयोग और केन्द्रीय जल विद्युत अनुसंधान केन्द्र, पूना की प्राप्तियों को दर्शाते हैं । "लघु सिंचाई" के अन्तर्गत अनुमान केन्द्रीय राज्य सरकारों आदि के लिए हाथ में लिए गए भूतल जल अन्वेषण के कार्य से संबंधित हैं।

The estimates under the head "Major and medium irrigation" represent mainly the receipts of Central Water Commission and Central Water Power Research Station, Pune. The estimates under "Minor irrigation" relate to receipts of Central Ground Water Board for ground water exploration undertaken by it for State Governments, etc.

		बजट Budget 1989-90	संशोधित Revised 1989-90	बजट Budget 1990-91
(iii) ऊर्जा	*(iii) Energy :*			
विद्युत	Power	114.07	3.60	3.30
पैटोलियम	Petroleum	2815.01	2793.40	522.91
ऊर्जा के गैर-परम्परागत स्रोत	Non-Conventional Sources of Energy	0.06	0.12	0.13
जोड़	**Total**	**2929.14**	**2797.12**	**526.34**

विद्युत शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण की प्राप्तियां आती हैं और अन्य सरकारों की ओर से क्रियान्वित सामान्य कार्यों से प्राप्त राशियां भी दिखाई गई हैं ।

'पैट्रोलियम' शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत संशोधित अनुमानों और बजट अनुमानों में अपरिष्कृत तेल और गैस को रायलटी से होने वाली प्राप्तियां शामिल हैं। सार्वजनिक खाते में दर्ज तेल समन्वय समिति के पूल खाते से होने वाला 2300 करोड़ रुपए का अंशदान, 1989-90 के बजट और संशोधित अनुमान में शामिल है ।

The head Power records receipts of the Central Electricity Authority and also receipts on account of common works executed on behalf of other Governments.

Under the head 'Petroleum' the estimates include receipts from royalty on crude oil and gas. Budget and Revised Estimates 1989-90 include a contribution of Rs. 2300 crores from the pool account of Oil Coordination Committee lodged in Public Account.

		बजट Budget 1989-90	संशोधित Revised 1989-90	बजट Budget 1990-91
(iv) उद्योग और खनिज	*(iv) Industry and Minerals :*			
ग्राम और लघु उद्योग	Village and Small Industries	5.23	3.81	3.81
उद्योग	Industries	59.26	49.95	34.37
अलौह खनन और धातुकर्म उद्योग	Non-ferrous Mining and Metallurgical Industries	1.04	5.85	1.13
जोड़	**Total**	**65.53**	**59.61**	**39.31**

"ग्राम और लघु उद्योग शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत, औद्योगिक सम्पदा, लघु उद्योग, हथकरघा, खादी, हस्तशिल्प, नारियल जटा, रेशम कीटपालन और अन्य ग्रामोद्योगों से होने वाली प्राप्तियां दिखायी गई हैं ।

उद्योग के अन्तर्गत प्राप्तियां मुख्य रूप से परमाणु ऊर्जा उद्योगों और सूती कपड़ा विनिर्माताओं से प्रीमियम के संग्रह से संबंधित हैं । अगले बजट में कमी वस्त्रोद्योग विनिर्माताओं से प्रीमियम की राशि का संग्रह करने के संबंध में उच्च न्यायालय द्वारा स्थगन् आदेश दिए जाने के कारण है।

अलौह खनन और धातुकर्म उद्योग शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत भारतीय भू-विज्ञान सर्वेक्षण द्वारा किए गए विशिष्ट कार्यों से होने वाली प्राप्तियां दिखाई गई हैं।

The head "Village and Small Industries" records receipts from industrial estates, small scale, handloom, khadi, handicraft, coir, sericulture and other village industries.

Receipts, under 'Industries' relate mainly to atomic energy industries and premium collected from textile garment manufacturers. The decrease in next Budget is due to stay order passed by High Court on collection of premium from textile garment manufacturers.

The head "Non-ferrous Mining and Metallurgical Industries" mainly accommodates receipts on account of specified jobs undertaken by the Geological Survey of India.

		बजट Budget 1989-90	संशोधित Revised 1989-90	बजट Budget 1990-91
(v) परिवहन	*(v) Transport*			
पत्तन और दीप स्तम्भ	Ports and Light Houses	1.29	1.20	1.20
नौवहन	Shipping	0.88	0.88	0.99
नागर विमानन	Civil Aviation	0.29	2.13	0.65
सड़कें और पुल	Roads and Bridges	22.00	30.00	30.00
जोड़	**Total**	**24.46**	**34.21**	**32.84**

"पत्तन, दीपस्तम्भ और नौवहन" के अन्तर्गत प्राप्तियां प्रकाश से संबंधित प्राप्त व्यय राशियों, सर्वेक्षण तथा जहाजों के रजिस्ट्रेशन की फीस और नौका सेवाओं से संबंधित है ।

"सड़कें और पुल" शीर्ष में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों से सम्बन्धित प्राप्तियां शामिल हैं, जिनमें राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों और स्थाई पुलों के उपयोग से संबंधित

The heads "Ports and Light-houses" and "Shipping" account for receipts of Light dues, survey and registration fees of ships and ferry services.

The head "Roads and Bridges" includes receipts on account of national highways, including fees for use of national highways,

शुल्क और सीमा सड़क विकास बोर्ड द्वारा प्रदत्त सेवाओं के लिए राज्य सरकारों एवं अन्य संस्थाओं से विभागीय प्रभारों की वसूली शामिल हैं। चालू वर्ष और अगले वर्ष में वृद्धि राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग स्थायी पुल निधि से अधिक प्राप्तियां होने के कारम है ।

permanent bridges and also departmental charges recovered from State Governments and other bodies for services rendered by the Border Roads Development Board. The increase in current year and next year is on account of higher receipts under National Highways Permanent Bridges Fund.

(करोड़ रुपए) *(In crores of Rupees)*

		बजट Budget 1989-90	संशोधित Revised 1989-90	बजट Budget 1990-91
(vi) दूरसंचार "अन्य संचार सेवाओं"	*(vi) Communications:* 'Other Communication Services'	*3.66*	*4.26*	*4.76*

"अन्य संचार सेवाओं" के अंतर्गत प्राप्तियों का संबंध मुख्य रूप सेवायरलेस समन्वय संगठन से हैं ।

Receipts under 'Other Communication Services' mainly relate to the Wireless Coordination Organisation.

(vii) विज्ञान, प्रौद्योगिकी और पर्यावरण	*(vii) Science, Technology and Environment:*			
परमाणु ऊर्जा अनुसंधान	Atomic Energy Research	4.13	5.56	5.89
अन्य वैज्ञानिक सेवाएं और अनुसंधान	Other Scientific Services and Research	10.41	10.65	9.94
जोड़	**Total**	**14.54**	**16.21**	**15.83**

"अन्य वैज्ञानिक सेवाएं और अनुसंधान" के अन्तर्गत प्राप्तियां मुख्यतः भारतीय सर्वेक्षण, राष्ट्रीय एटलस तथा थिमेटिक मानचित्रण संगठन, से संबंधित है ।

The receipts under "Other Scientific Services and Research" mainly relate to the Survey of India, National Atlas and Thematic Mapping Organisation, etc.

(viii) सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	*(viii) General Economic Services:*			
विदेशी व्यापार और निर्यात संवर्धन	Foreign Trade and Export Promotion	25.05	29.62	30.97
नागरिक आपूर्ति	Civil Supplies	278.00	6.00	..
अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	Other General Economic Services	43.57	41.78	43.63
जोड़	**Total**	**346.62**	**77.40**	**74.60**

विदेशी व्यापार और निर्यात संवर्धन और निर्यात लाइसेंस आवेदन फीस, सांताक्रुज इलैक्ट्रानिक, निर्यात संसाधन क्षेत्र तथा कांडला मुक्त व्यापार क्षेत्र से प्राप्तियां विदेशी व्यापार और निर्यात संवर्धन शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत दिखाई गई हैं ।

नागरिक आपूर्ति के अन्तर्गत बजट अनुमानों में आयात और खाद्य तेलों की बिक्री से लाभों को दर्शाया गया है । संशोधित अनुमानों में कमी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मूल्यों में वृद्धि होने और उत्पात की मात्रा में कमी होने के कारण हुई है ।

शीर्ष "अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाओं" में मुख्यतः संयुक्त पूंजी कम्पनियों के विनियमन से होने वाली प्राप्तियां और बीमा अधिनियम के अंतर्गत फीस की वसूली की प्राप्तियों को दिखाया गया है । इसमें भारतीय मौसम विज्ञान विभाग की प्राप्तियां तथा जोखिम बीमा निधि की प्राप्तियोंऔर गैरसरकारी निकायों के द्वारा की गई सेवाओं के लिए राष्ट्रीय सूचना केन्द्र द्वारा वसूल किए गए शुल्कों को भी शामिल किया गया है ।

Receipts from foreign trade, import and export licence application fees, Santacruz Electronic Export Processing Zone and Kandla Free Trade Zone are accounted for under head "Foreign Trade and Export Promotion."

Under 'Civil Supplies', the estimates represent profits on import and sale of edible oils. The short fall in the Revised estimate is due to increase in international prices and reduction in quantum of imports.

The head "Other General Economic Services" mainly accommodates receipts on account of regulation of joint stock companies and fees realised under the Insurance Act. It also includes receipts of the Indian Meteorological Department, fees realised by National Informatic Centre for services rendered by it to non-Government bodies and Risk Insurance Fund Receipts.

संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों (विधान मंडल रहित) की प्राप्तियां	Receipts of Union Territories (without legislature)	112.75	125.26	123.95

संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों (विधान मंडल रहित) की प्राप्तियां मुख्यतः प्रशासनिक सेवाओं, इमारती लकड़ी तथा खासतौर पर अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह में वन उत्पादों, चंडीगढ़ परिवहन उपक्रम से प्राप्त होने वाली राशियों तथा पर्यटन और विद्युत से होने वाली प्राप्तियों से सम्बद्ध हैं ।

The receipts of the Union Territories (without legislature) mainly relate to administrative services; sale of timber and forest produce mainly in Andaman and Nicobar Islands; receipts from Chandigarh Transport Undertaking and receipts from tourism and power.

भाग ख PART B

पूंजी प्राप्तियां CAPITAL RECEIPTS

पूंजी खाते की प्राप्तियों के अनुमान

निम्न विवरण में पूंजी खाते की प्राप्तियों के अनुमानों का स्थूल श्रेणीवार संक्षिप्त ब्यौरा दिया गया है । 1989-90 के बजट अनुमानों और संशोधित अनुमानों के बीच तथा संशोधित अनुमानों और 1990-91 के बजट अनुमानों के बीच होने वाली घट-बढ़ के संबंध में संक्षिप्त टिप्पणियां और अतिरिक्त जानकारी जिनमें इस घट-बढ़ का स्पष्टीकरण दिया गया है, इस विवरण के बाद दी गई है ।

ESTIMATES OF CAPITAL RECEIPTS

The Statement below summarises by broad categories the estimates of capital receipts. Further details together with brief notes explaining the variations between the Budget estimates and the Revised estimates for 1989-90 and between the latter and Budget estimates for 1990-91 are given in the notes that follow this statement.

(करोड़ रुपए) *(In crores of Rupees)*

			बजट Budget 1989-90	संशोधित Revised 1989-90	बजट Budget 1990-91
1. बाजार ऋण	1.	Market Loans			
सकल उधार		*Gross Borrowings*	8039.00	8039.00	8988.00
घटाइए-वापसी		*Less - Repayments*	*638.72*	*638.72*	987.72
निवल उधार		Net Borrowings	7400.28	7400.28	*8000.28*
2. विदेशी सहायता (निवल)	2.	External Assistance (Net)	3722.31	3900.93	4327.03
3. उधारों और अग्रिम की वसूलियां	3.	Recoveries of Loans and Advances	4358.24	4976.88	4576.19
4. अल्प बचतें, लोक भविष्य निधि, सेवा निवृत्त होने वाले सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए जमा योजना के पास निवल शेष	4.	Small Savings , Public Provident Fund and Deposit Scheme for Retiring Government Employees-Net to Centre	900.00	1257.00	1000.00
5. राज्य भविष्य निधियां	5.	State Provident funds	830.00	1000.00	1130.00
6. गैर सरकारी भविष्य-निधियों, जीवन बीमा निगम, सामान्य बीमा निगम, आदि की विशेष जमा	6.	Special Deposits of Non-Government P. F., LIC, GIC, etc.	5943.00	6672.00	7272.00
7. तेल समन्वय समिति की जमा राशियां	7.	Deposits of Oil Coordination Committee	-1800.00	-2300.00	1400.00
8. अन्य प्राप्तियां*	8.	Other Receipts *	1489.62	1697.41	2492.52
कुल-पूंजी प्राप्तियां		**Total Capital Receipts**	**22843.45**	**24604.50**	**30198.02**

**अनुबन्ध 12 में उपर्युक्त अनुमानों का मिलान वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण में प्रदर्शित प्राप्तियों के अनुमानों के साथ प्रस्तुत किया गया है।*

**Annexure 12 gives a reconciliation of the above estimates with the Receipt estimates shown in the Annual Financial Statement.*

1. बाजार उधार :

1989-90

चालू वर्ष के बजट और संशोधित अनुमानों में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा बाजार उधारों से वापसी अदायगियां घटाकर, 7400.28 करोड़ रुपए की निवल प्राप्तियों की आशा की गई है । अब तक जारी की गई बाजार उधारों की चार किस्तों से कुल 6466.28 करोड़ रुपए की रकम जुटाई गई है जिसका ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है । शेष 934 करोड़ रुपए की राशि के लिए पांचवी और अन्तिम किस्त 19 मार्च, 1990 को जारी की जानी है।

1. Market Loans:

1989-90

In the current year's Budget and Revised Estimates the total receipts from market borrowings by the Central Government, net of repayments, are assumed at Rs.7400.28 crores. A total amount of Rs.6466.28 crores have been raised in four instalments, as detailed below. The fifth and the last instalment for the balance amount of Rs.934 crores is scheduled to be floated on the 19th March, 1990.

(करोड़ रुपए) *(In crores of Rupees)*

किस्त और निर्गम की तारीख Instalment and date of issue	लिए गए उधार	Loans raised	अभिदान की धनराशियां Amounts subscribed नकद Cash	रूपांतरण Conversion	जोड़ Total
प्रथम/ First(15.5.1989)	10.5 प्रतिशत ऋण, 1999	10.5% Loan, 1999	0.80	0.01	0.81
	11.0 प्रतिशत ऋण, 2004	11.0% Loan, 2004	2.65	0.75	3.40
	11.5 प्रतिशत ऋण, 2009	11.5% Loan, 2009	1180.67	318.19	1498.86
	जोड़	**Total**	**1184.12**	**318.95**	**1503.07**
द्वितीय/ Second(11.10.1989)	10.5 प्रतिशत ऋण, 1999 (दूसरा निर्गम)	10.5% Loan, 1999 (Second Issue)	2.60	..	2.60
	11 प्रतिशत ऋण, 2004 (दूसरा निर्गम)	11% Loan, 2004 (Second Issue)	6.00	..	6.00
	11.5 प्रतिशत ऋण, 2009 (दूसरा निर्गम)	11.5% Loan, 2009 (Second Issue)	1992.78	199.98	2192.76
	जोड़	**Total**	**2001.38**	**199.98**	**2201.36**
तृतीय/Third(5.12.1989)	10.5 प्रतिशत ऋण, 1999 (तीसरा निर्गम)	10.5% Loan , 1999 (Third Issue)	1.98	..	1.98
	11 प्रतिशत ऋण, 2004 (तीसरा निर्गम)	11% Loan, 2004 (Third Issue)	2.02	0.10	2.12
	11.5 प्रतिशत ऋण, 2009 (तीसरा निर्गम)	11.5% Loan,2009 (Third Issue)	1740.58	55.79	1796.37
	जोड़	**Total**	**1744.58**	**55.89**	**1800.47**

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

किस्त और निर्गम की तारीख Instalment and date of issue	लिए गए उधार	Loans raised	नकद Cash	रूपांतरण Conversion	जोड़ Total
चतुर्थ/Fourth(5.2.1990)	10.5 प्रतिशत ऋण, 1999 (चौथा निर्गम)	10.5% Loan, 1999 (Fourth Issue)	27.07	..	27.07
	11 प्रतिशत ऋण, 2004 (चौथा निर्गम)	11% Loan, 2004 (Fourth Issue)	0.01	..	0.01
	11.5 प्रतिशत ऋण, 2009 (चौथा निर्गम)	11.5% Loan, 2009 (Fourth Issue)	1573.02		1573.02
	जोड़	**Total**	**1600.10**	..	**1600.10**
	कुल जोड़	**Grand Total**	**6530.18**	**574.82**	**7105.00**
	घटाइए-वापसी अदायगी	*Less Repayments*			*(-)638.72*
	निवल	**Net**			**6466.28**

निम्नलिखित सारणी में चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में अब तक जुटाए गए उधारों का उधार-वार सारांश दिया गया है :

The following table gives the loan-wise summary of the loans raised so far in the current financial year :

लिए गए उधार	Loan raised	अभिदान की धनराशियां Amounts subscribed: नकद Cash	रूपांतरण Conversion	जोड़ Total
10.5 प्रतिशत ऋण, 1999	10.5% Loan, 1999	32.45	0.01	32.46
11.00 प्रतिशत ऋण, 2004	11% Loan, 2004	10.68	0.85	11.53
11.5 प्रतिशत ऋण, 2009	11.5% Loan, 2009	6487.05	573.96	7061.01
जोड़	**Total**	**6530.18**	**574.82**	**7105.00**

बजट अनुमान, 1990-91

निम्नलिखित ऋणों को जिनकी बकाया राशि उनके सामने दर्ज कर दी गई है, वर्ष 1990-91 में विमोचित किया जाएगा :

Budget Estimates 1990-91

The following loans with outstanding balances indicated against each are due for discharge in 1990-91:

		(करोड़ रुपए Rs. crores)
5.50 प्रतिशत ऋण, 1990	5.50% Loan, 1990	136.16
6.50 प्रतिशत ऋण, 1990	6.50% Loan, 1990	581.67
9.00 प्रतिशत ऋण, 1990	9.00% Loan, 1990	132.37
8.00 प्रतिशत ऋण, 1991	8.00% Loan, 1991	137.52
जोड़	**Total**	**987.72**

बजट में प्रत्याशित कुल उधारों की उपर्युक्त निवल वसूलियां 8000.28 करोड़ रुपए हैं ।

The total borrowings assumed in the Budget net of the above recoveries amount to Rs. 8000.28 crores.

2. विदेशी सहायता:

बजट में विदेशी सहायता से 5542.63 करोड़ रुपए की सकल प्राप्ति (ऋण और अनुदान) का अनुमान लगाया गया है । इसके मुकाबले संशोधित अनुमान 1989-90 में 5779.87 करोड़ रुपए प्राप्त होने का अनुमान लगाया गया है । अगले वर्ष के बजट में 6449.46 करोड़ रुपए की सकल प्राप्ति होने का अनुमान है ।

बजट में वापसियों के लिए 1820.32 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई थी जबकि संशोधित अनुमानों में 1878.94 करोड़ रुपए की वापसी की व्यवस्था है । अगले वर्ष में वापसी के लिए 2122.43 करोड़ रुपए का अनुमान लगाया गया है ।

इस प्रकार विदेशी सहायता से होने वाली निवल प्राप्तियों की राशि संशोधित अनुमानों में 3900.93 करोड़ रुपए और अगले वर्ष के बजट अनुमानों में 4327.03 करोड़ रुपए दिखाई गई है ।

विदेशी सहायता की प्राप्तियों और चालू वर्ष तथा अगले वर्ष में मूल धन की वापसियों के अनुमान का सारांश नीचे दिया गया है :-

2. External Assistance :

Budget estimated a gross receipt of Rs. 5542.63 crores from external assistance (loans as well as grants). Against this, the Revised estimate 1989-90 is placed at Rs. 5779.87 crores. Gross receipts for next year are estimated at Rs. 6449.46 crores.

Budget provided for repayments of Rs. 1820.32 crores against which the Revised estimate is placed at Rs. 1878.94 crores. The repayments next year are estimated at Rs. 2122.43 crores.

The net receipts from external assistance are thus placed at Rs. 3900.93 crores in the Revised estimates and Rs. 4327.03 crores in the next Budget.

A summary of estimates of receipts of external assistance and repayment of the principal in the current year and in the next is given below :—

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		बजट Budget 1989-90	संशोधित Revised 1989-90	बजट Budget 1990-91
क. प्राप्तियां	**A. Receipts**			
(i) विदेशी उधार*	*(i) External loans*	*4585.36*	*4617.22*	*5384.66*
(ii) आवर्ती निधि के अन्तर्गत प्राप्तियां	*(ii) Receipts under Revolving fund*	*222.74*	*250.17*	*257.07*
(iii) नकद अनुदान	*(iii) Cash grants*	*609.93*	*776.94*	*684.57*
(iv) वस्तु-अनुदान	*(iv) Commodity grants*	*124.60*	*135.54*	*123.16*
जोड़-प्राप्तियां	**Total Receipts :**	**5542.63**	**5779.87**	**6449.46**
ख. वापसी अदायगियां	**B. Repayments**	**-1820.32**	**-1878.94**	**-2122.43**
निवल प्राप्तियां :	**Net receipts :**	**3722.31**	**3900.93**	**4327.03**

और अधिक ब्यौरे इस दस्तावेज के अनुबंध 8 में दिए गए हैं ।

Further details are given in Annexure 8 to this document.

3. उधारों और अग्रिमों की वसूलियां

केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा राज्य सरकारों, संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों (विधान मंडल वाले) और गैर-सरकारी पार्टियों से वसूल किए गए उधारों का अनुमान इस प्रकार है ।

3. Recoveries of Loans and Advances

The estimates of recoveries of loans and advances made by the Central Government to the State Governments, Union Territories (with Legislature) and Non-Government parties are as follows:-

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		बजट Budget 1989-90	संशोधित Revised 1989-90	बजट Budget 1990-91
वसूलियां:	Recoveries from:			
(i) राज्य सरकारों से	(i) State Governments	2995.97	2991.54	2927.29
(ii) संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से (विधान मंडल वाले)	(ii) Union Territories (with Legislature)	10.00	10.00	10.00
(iii) गैर-सरकारी पक्षों से	(iii) Non-Government Parties	1352.27	1975.34	1638.90
जोड़-उधारों और अग्रिमों की वसूलियां	**TOTAL- Recoveries of Loans and Advances**	**4358.24**	**4976.88**	**4576.19**
(क) राज्य सरकारों से वसूलियों में निम्नलिखित शामिल नहीं है:-	*(a) The recoveries from State Governments exclude*			
(1) अल्पावधिक अर्थोपाय अग्रिम	*(1) Short-term ways and means advances*	*700.00*	*200.00*	*700.00*
(2) कृषि निविष्टियों के लिए ऋण	*(2) Loans for agricultural inputs*	*280.00*	*262.67*	*310.00*
(ख) सरकारी कर्मचारियों आदि से की गई वसूलियों को घटाकर, गैर-सरकारी पार्टियों से की गई वसूलियां है :-	*(b) The recoveries from non-Government parties are net of recoveries from Government servants, etc.*	*85.35*	*90.00*	*99.00*
(i) राज्य सरकारों से वसूलियों का ब्यौरा:-	**(i) Details of Recoveries from State Governments:–**			
(क) 1979 से पहले के समेकित ऋण	(a) Pre-1979 consolidated loans	369.93	369.93	369.93
(ख) 1979-84 के समेकित ऋण	(b) 1979-84 Consolidated Loans	356.01	356.01	356.01
(ग) 1979-84 के ओवर ड्राफ्ट ऋण	(c) 1979-84 Overdraft Loans	129.80	129.80	29.97
(घ) अल्प बचतों के संग्रह के एवज में ऋण	(d) Loans against Small Savings collections	353.51	353.51	450.51
(ङ) 1984-85, 1985-86, 1986-87, 1988-89 और 1989-90 में दिए गए आयोजना तथा आयोजना-भिन्न प्रयोजनों के लिए ऋण	(e) Loans for Plan and Non-Plan purposes advanced during 1984-85, 1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90.	1332.00	1330.00	1600.00
(च) 1984-85,1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88 और 1988-89 में दिये गये अग्रिम संसाधनों को पूरा करने के लिए ऋण	(f) Loans to cover gap in resources advanced during 1984-85, 1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89.	450.00	450.00	23.00
(छ) वित्त आयोग की सिफारिश के अनुसार बट्टे खाते डाले जाने वाले ऋण	(g) Loans to be written off in terms of the recommendations of the Finance Commission	3.10	0.67	96.25
(ज) अन्य ऋण	(h) Other Loans	1.62	1.62	1.62
जोड़	**Total**	**2995.97**	**2991.54**	**2927.29**

(क) और (ख) - आठवें वित्त आयोग की सिफारिशों के अनुसार, जैसा कि वे सरकार द्वारा मंजूर की गई हैं, राज्य सरकारों को 1983-84 तक दिए गए और 1984-85 के अन्त तक बकाया केन्द्रीय ऋणों को समेकित किया गया है । समेकन के प्रयोजन से वित्त 'आयोग ने 1978-79 तक दिए गए ऋणों और 1979 से 1984 तक दिए गए ऋणों को अलग-अलग माना था। यद्यपि कुछ राज्यों के संबंध में 1979 से पहले के ऋणों की शर्तों में किसी परिवर्तन की सिफारिश नहीं की गई है, लेकिन अन्य राज्यों के मामले में इन ऋणों को 25 वर्षीय ऋणों अथवा 30 वर्षीय ऋणों के रूप में समेकित करने की सिफारिश की गई है । जहां तक 1979-84 के दौरान दिए गए ऋणों के संबंध है, इन ऋणों को सभी राज्यों के मामले में, 15 वर्षों से लेकर 30 वर्षों तक की अवधियों के ऋणों के रूप में समेकित कर दिया गया है । नौवें वित्त आयोग ने अपनी 1989-90 के लिए पहली रिपोर्ट में और 1990-95 के लिए दूसरी रिपोर्ट में इन समेकित ऋणों के सम्बन्ध में कोई परिवर्तन करने की सिफारिश नहीं की है ।

(ग) ये वसूलियां राज्यों को 1982-83 और 1983-84 में उनके ओवरड्राफ्टों को चुकाने के लिए दिए गए ऋणों की हैं । इन ऋणों को आठवें वित्त आयोग द्वारा निर्धारित समेकन योजना के अन्तर्गत समेकित नहीं किया गया । अगले वर्ष में कमी 1982-83 में दिए गए ऋणों के कारण हुई थी जिसे 1989-90 में पूरा कर लिया जाएगा ।

(घ) अल्प बचत ऋण भी उन ऋणों में से हैं, जिनको आठवें वित्त आयोग की समेकन योजना के अन्तर्गत समेकित नहीं किया गया । इन ऋणों की वसूली जो पहले रोक दी गई थी, 1985-86 से फिर से शुरू कर दी गई है। नौवें वित्त आयोग ने अल्प बचतों में एकमित राशियों के प्रति

(a) & (b): In pursuance of the recommendations of the Eighth Finance Commission, as accepted by the Government, the Central loans advanced to the State Governments upto 1983-84, and outstanding as at the end of 1984-85, have been consolidated. For purposes of consolidation, the Finance Commission had treated loans advanced up to 1978-79 and those advanced during 1979-84 differently. While no change has been recommended in the terms of pre-1979 loans in the case of some States, these loans have been recommended to be consolidated into either 25 year loans or 30 year loans in the case of others. As regards loans advanced during 1979-84, these have been consolidated in the case of all the States with periods ranging from 15 years to 30 years. The Ninth Finance Commission in their First Report for 1989-90 and Second Report for 1990-95 have not recommended any change in respect of these consolidated loans.

(c) These recoveries pertain to loans given to States in 1982-83 and 1983-84 to overcome their overdraft difficulties. These loans were not covered by the scheme of consolidation of the Eighth Finance Commission. Shortfall in next year is due to the loans advanced in 1982-83 which will be cleared in 1989-90.

(d) Small Savings loans are also among those loans not covered by the scheme of consolidation of the Eighth Finance Commission. The recovery of these loans suspended earlier has been resumed from 1985-86. The Ninth Finance Commission has not suggested any

केन्द्रीय ऋणों से संबंधित मौजूदा शर्तों में परिवर्तन करने का कोई सुझाव नहीं दिया है ।

इन ऋणों पर मूलधन की वापसी अदायगी की आस्थगन अवधि-5 वर्ष है और वापसी अदायगी की अवधि 25 वर्ष है जिसमें आस्थगन अवधि शामिल है । अलगे वर्ष में वृद्धि का कारण 1984-85 में दिए गए ऋणों का शुरू होना है ।

(ङ) यद्यपि मूल बजट और संशोधित में वे वसूलियां दिखाई गई हैं जो 1984-85, 1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88 और 1988-89 में आयोजना और आयोजना-भिन्न प्रयोजनों के लिए दिए गए थे, अगले बजट में उन वर्षों में दिए गए ऋणों के अतिरिक्त वर्ष 1989-90 में दिए गए और दिए जाने वाले ऋण भी शामिल है ।

(च) 1984-85 में राज्यों को 352.43 करोड़ रुपए के विशेष मध्यावधिक आयोजना-भिन्न ऋण दिए गए थे । ये ऋण तीन श्रेणियों के थेः (i) मूलधन की वापसी और ब्याज की अदायगी के आस्थगन की चार वर्षों की अवधि सहित उन्नीस वर्षीय ऋण (290.25 करोड़ रुपए पंजाब), (ii)मूलधन की वापसी-अदायगी के आस्थगन की एक वर्ष की अवधि सहित छः वर्षीय ऋण (52.18 करोड़ रुपए), और (iii)दस वर्षीय ऋण (10 करोड़ रुपए) ।

1985-86 में राज्यों को अपने ओवरड्राफ्टों को बेबाक करने और अपने संसाधनों की कमी पूरी करने के लिए विशेष मध्यावधिक अयोजना-भिन्न ऋण देने के लिए 2094.32 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई थी । ये ऋण निम्नलिखित श्रेणियों के हैं :-(i)मूलधन की वापसी-अदायगी और ब्याज की अदायगी दोनों के लिए आस्थगन की 3 वर्ष की अवधि सहित 18 वर्षों का ऋण (281.31 करोड़ रुपए-पंजाब), (ii) दस वर्षीय ऋण (55 करोड़ रुपए), (iii) पांच वर्षीय ऋण (40 करोड़ रुपए) और (iv)चार वर्षीय ऋण (1718.01 करोड़ रुपए)।

1986-87 में, राज्यों को आयोजना भिन्न ऋणों के रूप में 48.92 करोड़ रुपए के ऋण दिए गए थे । ये ऋण तीन श्रेणियों के थे-(i) मूलधन की वापसी अदायगी और ब्याज की अदायगी दोनों के लिए 2 वर्ष की स्थगन अवधि सहित पंद्रह वर्षीय ऋण (13.92 करोड़ रुपए-पंजाब),(ii) मूलधन की वापसी अदायगी और ब्याज की अदायगी दोनों के लिए 2 वर्ष की स्थगनावधि सहित पंचवार्षिक ऋण (15 करोड़ रुपए-मध्य प्रदेश) और (iii) पांच वर्षों में वापस किएं जाने वाले पंचवार्षिक ऋण (20 करोड़ रुपए- नागालैण्ड) ।

वर्ष 1986-87 में मध्य प्रदेश 11.62 करोड़ रुपए के आयोजना-भिन्न ऋण दिए गए थे जिनके अन्तर्गत मूलधन की वापसी अदायगी और ब्याज की अदायगी पर एक वर्ष तक की स्थगनावधि निर्धारित कर दी गई थी।

अनुमान है कि वर्ष 1988-89 के दौरान मध्यप्रदेश को 25 करोड़ रुपए के आयोजना- भिन्न ऋण दिए गए थे, जिनके मूलधन की वापसी अदायगी और ब्याज की अदायगी एक वर्ष की स्थगनावधि के बाद पूरी होगी ।

चालू वर्ष में इन ऋणों के लिए प्रत्येक के लिए क्रमशः 450 करोड़ रु. की वसूली की जाएगी । अगले वर्ष में गिरावट वर्ष 1985-86 में दिए गए 1718 करोड़ रु. की राशि के 4 वर्षीय ऋण के कारण है जो 1989-90 में समाप्त होने थे ।

नौवें वित्त आयोग ने 1989-90 के लिए अपनी पहली रिपोर्ट में ऋण राहत देने के लिए निम्नलिखित सिफारिशें की हैं :-

(i) वर्ष 1986-87 और 1987-88 में राज्यों को दिए गए ऋणों के संबंध में वर्ष 1989-90 में देय मूलधन की वापसी अदायगी और ब्याज की अदायगी पर रोक लगाकर जो कि वार्षिक आयोजना परिव्यय के 5 प्रतिशत से ऊपर सूखे की राहत के अनुमोदित व्यय की पूर्ति के लिए आयोजनागत अतिरिक्त सहायता देने की व्यवस्था करके कार्यान्वित की जाय ।

(ii) वर्ष 1984-89 की अवधि में पंजाब सरकार को दिए गए विशेष ऋणों के संबंध में वर्ष 1989-90 में देय मूलधन की वापसी और ब्याज अदायगी पर रोक । और

(iii) भोपाल गैस त्रासदी के संबंध में मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार को पहले से दिए गए ऋणों और आगे चल कर दिए जाने वाले ऋणों को ब्याज मुक्त ऋणों के रूप में परिवर्तित करके, जिनके यूनियन कार्बाइड से मुआवजा मिलने के बाद मुआवजे की रकम में मुजरे कर दिया जाएगा, और 1989-90 में इस संबंध में देय मूलधन की वापसी और ब्याज की अदायगी पर रोक लगाने की व्यवस्था करके राहत प्रदान की जाएगी ।

change in the existing terms and conditions relating to central loans against the small savings collections.

These loans carry moratorium of 5 years towards repayment of principal, and the period of repayment is 25 years including moratorium period. The increase in next year is due to commencement of the repayment instalment of loans advanced in 1984-85.

(e) While the original Budget and the Revised relate to recoveries in respect of loans advanced for Plan and Non-Plan purposes during 1984-85, 1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89, next Budget is based on loans advanced during those years and also loans advanced/likely to be advanced during 1989-90.

(f) Special medium-term non-plan loans amounting to Rs. 352.43 crores were given to States in 1984-85. These loans were of three categories- (1) nineteen year loans with moratorium of four years, both on repayment of principal and payment of interest (Rs. 290.25 crores Punjab) ; (ii) six year loans with a moratorium of one year on repayment of principal (Rs. 52.18 crores) and (iii) ten year loans (Rs. 10 crores).

Special medium-term non-plan loans amounting to Rs. 2094.32 crores were given to States in 1985-86 to clear their overdrafts and to cover the gap in resources. These loans were of the following categories- (i) eighteen year loans with moratorium of three years both on repayment of principal and payment of interest (Rs. 281.31crores - Punjab); (ii) ten year loans (Rs. 55 crores) ; (iii) five year loans (Rs. 40 crores-Madhya Pradesh) and (iv) four year loans (Rs. 1718.01 crores).

Non-Plan Loans amounting to Rs.48.92 crores were given to States in 1986-87. These loans were of three categories - (i) Fifteen year loans with moratorium of 2 years both on repayment of principal and payment of interest (Rs.13.92 crores - Punjab); (ii) Five year loans with moratorium of 2 years both for repayment of principal and payment of interest (Rs.15 crores-Madhya Pradesh) and (iii) Five year loans repayable in five years (Rs.20 crores - Nagaland).

Non-Plan loans amounting to Rs. 11.62 crores were given to Madhya Pradesh in 1987-88 with a Moratorium of one year both on repayment of principal and payment of interest.

Non-Plan loans amounting to Rs. 25 crores were given to Madhya Pradesh during 1988-89 with a moratorium of one year both on repayment of principal and payment of interest.

Current year assume recoveries of Rs. 450 crores in respect of these loans. Shortfall in next year is due to 4 years loans amounting to Rs.1718 crores advanced in 1985-86 which will be cleared in 1989-90.

The 9th Finance Commission in its First Report for 1989-90 has recommended debt relief as under :—

(i) Moratorium on the interest payment and the repayment of principal due in 1989-90 in respect of Central loans given to the States in 1986-87 and 1987-88 by way of additional Plan assistance towards approved drought relief expenditure over and above 5% of the annual Plan outlay; on account of unprecedented drought during this period.

(ii) Moratorium on the interest payment and repayment of principal due in 1989-90 in respect of special loans given to Government of Punjab during 1984-89; and

(iii) Conversion of the loans already advanced and those proposed to be advanced to the Govt. of Madhya Pradesh in connection with the Bhopal Gas Tragedy into interest-free loans to be set off against the compensations as and when received from the Union Carbide Limited, with moratorium on the repayment of principal as well as interest due in respect thereof in 1989-90.

नौवें वित्त आयोग ने 1990-95 के लिए अपनी दूसरी रिपोर्ट में निम्न अनुसार ऋण राहत की सिफारिश की है :-

(i) ऋण की वापसी अदायगी और ब्याज के भुगतान का स्थगनः आयोग ने पंजाब 1984-89 (2301 करोड़ रुपए) को दिए गए विशेष ऋणों के संबंध में 1990-91 और 1991-92 के दौरान मूलधन की वापसी अदायगी और ब्याज के भुगतान के स्थगन को जारी रखने की सिफारिश की है ।

(ii) केन्द्रीय ऋणों को बट्टे-खाते डालनाः

(क) आयोग ने तीन नए गठित राज्यों अरुणाचल प्रदेश, गोआ तथा मिजोरम को 1986-87 तक संघ राज्य क्षेत्र (31 मार्च, 1990 को बकाया) के रूप में प्राप्त होने वाले केन्द्रीय ऋण की उन अतिरिक्त राशियों को बट्टे खाते डालने की सिफारिश की है, जो राज्यों को उस अवधि के दौरान ऋणों के रूप में प्राप्त होने वाले राशियों से अधिक हैं । वर्ष 1990-91 के दौरान दी जाने वाली राहत की राशि लगभग 38 करोड़ रुपए होगी ।

(ख) सूखा ऋणः- अयोग ने सूखे के कारण राज्यों को दिए गए, 31.3.1989 को बकाया 519.57 करोड़ रुपए तक के सम्पूर्ण ऋणों को बट्टे खाते डालने की सिफारिश की है । वर्ष 1990-91 के दौरान दी जाने वाली राहत की राशि लगभग 40 करोड़ रुपए होगी ।

(ग) आयोग ने मध्य प्रदेश को भोपाल गैस दुर्घटना के कारण 1984-89 के दौरान अग्रिम के रूप में दिए गए 91.62 करोड़ रुपए के ऋण को बट्टे खाते डालने की सिफारिश की है । इसके परिणामस्वरूप जो राहत दी जाएगी वह लगभग 18 करोड़ रुपए की होगी ।

(iii) ऋणों और वापसी अदायगी में राहत का पुनर्निर्धारणः नौवें वित्त आयोग ने 31.3.1990 को बकाया, वर्ष 1984-89 के दौरान अग्रिम के रूप में दिये गये आयोजना-ऋणों के समेकन और 15 वर्ष के लिये उनका पुनर्निर्धारण करने की सिफारिश की है । वर्ष 1990-95 के प्रथम 5 वर्षों के लिए आयोग ने गैर-विशेष श्रेणी राज्यों को 10 प्रतिशत से 5 प्रतिशत के बीच और विशेष श्रेणी राज्यों तथा गोआ को 10 प्रतिशत तक दरों की वापसी अदायगी में राहत की सिफारिश की है । वर्ष 1990-91 के दौरान राज्यों को दी जाने वाली अनुमानित राहत की राशि लगभग 99 करोड़ रुपए होगी ।

मद (ङ) से मद (च) तक अनुमानों में 1989-90 और 1990-91 के लिए ऋण राहत के संबंध में नौवें वित्त आयोग की सिफारिशों के प्रभाव को हिसाब में लिया गया है ।

(ज) यह वसूली हीराकुड के चरण से सम्बद्ध ऋणों की है जो कि उड़ीसा सरकार को दिए गए थे । इस वसूली को समेकन योजना के अन्तर्गत नहीं लाया गया है ।

(ii) **संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से (विधान मंडल सहित) वसूलियाः** ये वसूलियां संघ राज्य क्षेत्र (विधान मंडल वाले अर्थात पांडिचेरी) को दिए गए ऋणों के सम्बन्ध में है ।

(iii) **गैर-सरकारी पार्टियों द्वारा वापसी अदायगी :** मूल बजट में राज्य सरकारों तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को छोड़कर अन्य पार्टियों अर्थात् सरकारी क्षेत्रों के औद्योगिक और वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों, वित्तीय संस्थाओं, विदेशी सरकारों, नगरपालिकाओं, पत्तन न्यासों तथा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र की कम्पनियों और संस्थाओं, सहकारी समितियों आदि तथा सरकारी सेवकों से ऋणों की वसूलियों के रूप में 1352.27 करोड़ रुपए की प्राप्ति का अनुमान लगाया गया था । सबसे हाल के निर्धारण के आधार पर ऋणों की वसूलियों की रकमें अब अनुमानतः 1975.34 करोड़ रुपए की बैठती है । 1990-91 के दौरान 1638.90 करोड़ रुपए की वापसी अदायगियों का अनुमान लगाया गया है । इनका स्थूल ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है:-

The Ninth Finance Commission in its Second Report for 1990-95 has recommended debt relief as under:-

(i) Moratorium on repayment of loan and payment of interest : The Commission has recommended continuance of the moratorium on repayment of principal and payment of interest during 1990-91 and 1991-92 in respect of special loans given to Punjab 1984-89 (Rs. 2301 crores).

(ii) *Write off of Central Loans :*

(a) The Commission has recommended the write off of the Central Loans received by each of the three newly constituted States of Arunachal Pradesh, Goa and Mizoram, upto 1986-87 as Union Territories (as outstanding on 31st March, 1990), in excess of what it would have received during that period by way of Loans as per formula applicable to States.. The relief during 1990-91 will be about Rs. 38 crores.

(b) Drought Loans : The Commission has recommended the write off of entire loans to States on account of drought to the extent of Rs. 519.57 crores outstanding as on 31.3.1989. The relief during 1990-91 will be about Rs. 40 crores

(c) The Commission has recommended the write off of the loans of Rs. 91.62 crores advanced to Madhya Pradesh for Bhopal Gas Leak disaster during 1984-89. The consequent relief during 1990-91 will be about Rs. 18 crores.

(iii) Rescheduling of Loans and Relief in Repayment : The Ninth Finance Commission has recommended consolidation of Plan loans advanced during 1984-89 as outstanding on 31.3.1990 and their rescheduling to 15 years. During first 5 years 1990-95, the Commission has recommended relief in repayment at rates varying between 10 per cent to 5 per cent for non-special category States and 10 per cent for special category States and Goa. The estimated relief to the States during 1990-91 will be about Rs. 99 crores.

The estimates at items(e), (f) and (g) above take into acount the effect of above recommendations of the 9th Fnance Commission regarding debt relief for 1989-90 and 1990-91.

(h) The recovery relates to Hirakud Stage loans advanced to Government of Orissa which has also not been covered by the Scheme of consolidation.

(ii) **Recoveries from Union Territories (with Legislature)** The recoveries are in respect of loans advanced to the Union Territories (with Legislature i.e.Pondicherry).

(iii) **Repayments by Non-Government Parties:** Loan repayments by parties other than State and Union Territory Governments viz. industrial and commercial enterprises and financial institutions in the public sector, foreign Governments, municipalities, Port Trusts, private sector companies and institutions, cooperatives, etc. were estimated at Rs.1352.27 crores in the original Budget. On the basis of the latest assessment, these are now estimated at Rs.1975.34 crores. During 1990-91, repayment estimates are placed at Rs.1638.90 crores. The broad details are:–

(करोड़ रुपए) *(In crores of Rupees)*

		बजट Budget 1989-90	संशोधित Revised 1989-90	बजट Budget 1990-91
(क) विदेशी सरकारें	(a) Foreign Governments	197.94	63.64	372.25
(ख) सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रम, सांविधिक निकाय आदि	(b) Public Sector enterprises, statutory bodies etc.	1154.33	1911.70	1266.65
जोड़	**Total**	**1352.27**	**1975.34**	**1638.90**

(क) विदेशी सरकारों से होने वाली वसूलियों में तकनीकी उधारों के संबंध में संशोधित अनुमानों में 52.76 करोड़ रुपए और अगले बजट में 350 करोड़ रुपए की राशि शामिल है ।

(a) Recoveries from Foreign Governments include Rs.52.76 crores in Revised and Rs.350 crores in next Budget on account of technical credits.

(ख) संशोधित अनुमानों में वृद्धि, मुख्यतः कुछ सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों को दी गई ऋण राहत को दर्शाने के लिए 588.04 करोड़ रुपए के लेखा समायोजन के कारण है ।

4. अल्प बचतें, लोक भविष्य निधि और सेवानिवृत्त होने वाले सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए जमा योजना

अनुमान, वापसी अदायगियों को घटाकर निम्नलिखित हैः

(b) The increase in the Revised estimates is mainly due to accounting adjustment of Rs.588.04 crores to reflect the debt relief provided to certain public sector enterprises.

4. Small Savings, Public Provident Fund and Deposit Scheme for Retiring Government Employees.

The estimates, net of repayments, are as follows:

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		बजट Budget 1989-90	संशोधित Revised 1989-90	बजट Budget 1990-91
(i) अल्प बचतें	(i) Small Savings	4600.00	6750.00	5000.00
(ii) लोक भविष्य निधि	(ii) Public Provident Fund	400.00	400.00	450.00
(iii) सेवानिवृत्त होने वाले सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए जमा योजना	(iii) Deposit Scheme for Retiring Government Employees	..	7.00	50.00
जोड़	**Total**	**5000.00**	**7157.00**	**5500.00**
घटाइए-राज्यों का हिस्सा	*Less—States Shares*	*-4100.00*	*– 5900.00*	*-4500.00*
केन्द्र के पास निवल शेष	***Net to Centre***	***900.00***	***1257.00***	***1000.00***

(i) **अल्प बचतें:-** अल्प बचत की व्यवस्था करने वाले माध्यमों में, डाक घर बचत खाते, डाकघर सावधिक निक्षेप खाते, आवर्तक निक्षेप खाते, राष्ट्रीय बचत पत्र, समाज सुरक्षा पत्र, इंदिरा विकास पत्र और राष्ट्रीय बचत योजना तथा डाकघर मासिक आय योजना, किसान विकास पत्र शामिल हैं ।

संग्रहों को जुटाने के लिए, वर्ष 1989-90 के दौरान विभिन्न योजनाओं में निम्नलिखित परिवर्तन किए गए हैं :

(क) अल्प बचत प्रोत्साहनों को युक्तिसंगत बनाने के एक भाग में राष्ट्रीय बचत-पत्र के vi/vii निर्गम की बिक्री को 1 अप्रैल, 1989 से समाप्त कर दिया गया था और 8.5.1989 से राष्ट्रीय बचत पत्र viii वां निर्गम प्रारम्भ किया गया है । इस निर्गम पर 12 प्रतिशत प्रति वर्ष की दर से मिश्रित छमाही ब्याज दिया जाता है और परिपक्वता अवधि के पश्चात देय होता है तथा इसके अन्तर्गत निवेश किए गए निवेश पर आयकर अधिनियम की धारा 80 ग के अन्तर्गत कर कटौती मिलती है।

(ख) सहकारी और पंजीकृत न्यासों को किसान विकास पत्र में निवेश करने की अनुमति दी गई है । 100 रुपये के मूल्य वर्ग में किसान विकास पत्र शुरू किए गए हैं ।

(ग) लाभांश अधिपत्र, ब्याज अधिपत्र और वापसी आदेश, जिन्हें कम्पनियों/वित्तीय संस्थानों द्वारा जारी किया जाता है, भी डाकघर बचत खातों में निक्षेप के रूप में स्वीकार किए जाते हैं।

(ii) **लोक भविष्य निधि :-** लोक भविष्य निधि अधिनियम, 1968 के अन्तर्गत जो लोक भविष्य निधि योजना तैयार की गई है । इसके अधीन जमा की गई राशियों पर भी आयकर अधिनियम की धारा 80 ग के अन्तर्गत कर कटौती में छूट मिलेगी । एक अभिदाता एक वर्ष में 60,000 रु. तक की राशि जमा कर सकता है जब कि कम से कम 100 रुपए प्रति वर्ष जमा करना जरूरी है । इन जमा राशियों पर 12 प्रतिशत प्रति वर्ष की दर पर कर मुक्त ब्याज मिलता है । इस योजना के अन्तर्गत किसी भी व्यक्ति और हिन्दू अविभाजित परिवार के नाम से खाते खोले जा सकते हैं।

(iii) **सेवानिवृत्त होने वाले सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए जमा योजनाः** यह योजना 1 जुलाई, 1989 से चालू की गई थी । केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकार के सेवानिवृत्त/सेवानिवृत्त होने वाले कर्मचारी इस योजना के अन्तर्गत अपने सेवा निवृत्ति लाभों का निवेश कर सकते हैं । इस योजना का प्रचालन भारतीय स्टेट बैंक और राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की चुनी हुई शाखाओं के माध्यम से किया जा रहा है । इस योजना के अन्तर्गत किए गए निवेशों पर 9 प्रतिशत वार्षिक दर से ब्याज दिया जाएगा जो छः माह के पश्चात् देय होगा। बाण्डों के मूल्य की राशि पर धनकर से छूट है और ब्याज आय कर मुक्त है । निवेशकर्ताओं को राशि जमा करने की तारीख से 3 वर्ष के पश्चात सम्पूर्ण जमाराशि निकाल लेने का विकल्प है ।

प्रत्येक राज्य में किए जाने वाले बचतों के निवल संग्रह लोक भविष्य निधि के तीन चौथाई हिस्से तक के दीर्घावधिक ऋण राज्य सरकारों को स्वीकृत किए जाते हैं । इसके अलावा स्थिर दीर्घावधिक बचतों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए ऐसी दशा में राज्य सरकारों को अतिरिक्त ऋण भी दिया जाता है यदि राज्य में हुए सकल संग्रह के प्रति अल्प बचतों के सकल निवल संग्रह का अनुपात 5 प्रतिशत से अधिक बैठे । उपर्युक्त अखिल भारतीय प्रतिशत

(i) **Small Savings:** The small savings instruments comprise post office savings accounts, post office time deposits, post office recurring deposits, national saving certificates, social security certificates, Indira vikas patra, national saving scheme, post office monthly income scheme and kisan vikas patra.

To mobilise collections, the following changes in the schemes have been made during 1989-90.

(a) As a part of rationalisation of tax incentives on Small Saving Securities, the sale of National Savings Certificates VI/VII Issue had been discontinued from Ist April, 1989, while National Savings Certificates VIII Issue introduced from 8th May, 1989. The NSC VIII Issue carries interest at the rate of 12% per annum compounded half yearly and payable on maturity. The investments in it also qualify for tax deduction under Section 80C of the Income-tax Act.

(b) Cooperatives and registered trusts are now permitted to invest in the Kisan Vikas Patra. The K.V.P. in the denomination of Rs. 100 has also been introduced.

(c) Dividend warrants, interest warrants and refund orders issued by companies/financial institutions are now accepted for deposit in the Post Office Savings Account.

(ii) **Public Provident Fund:** Deposits under the Public Provident Fund Scheme framed under the Public Provident fund Act, 1968 qualify for tax deduction under Section 80C of the Income-tax Act. a subscriber can make deposits upto Rs.60,000 in a year, while the minimum deposit necessary in a year is Rs.100. These deposits carry a tax-free interest at 12 per cent per annum. Under the Scheme accounts can be opened in the name of individual and HUF.

(iii) **Deposit Scheme for Retiring Government Employees:** This scheme was introduced from Ist July, 1989. The retired/retiring Central and State Government employees can invest their retirement benefits under the scheme which is being operated through selected branches of State Bank of India and nationalised banks. The investments under this scheme earn interest at the rate of 9% per annum payable half yearly. The value of deposits is exempt from Wealth tax and the interest income is exempt from Income-tax. The investors have the option to withdraw the entire deposit after 3 years from the date of deposit.

Long term loans are advanced to the State Governments to the extent of three-fourth of the net collections under Small Savings and the Public Provident Fund in each State. Further, with a view to encourage stable long term savings, additional loan is advanced to State Government if the percentage of net Small Saving collections to gross collections in the State exceeds the all India percentage in this

अनुपात से राज्य के प्रतिशत अनुपात में होने वाली 5 प्रतिशत की प्रत्येक वृद्धि के संबंध में राज्य में होने वाले निवल संग्रह के 2.5 प्रतिशत के बराबर की राशि का अतिरिक्त ऋण भी प्रदान किया जाता है ।

राज्य सरकारों को दीर्घावधि ऋण, प्रत्येक राज्य में सेवानिवृत्त होने वाले सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए जमा योजना के अधीन निवल संग्रहों के 50 प्रतिशत तक दिया जाता है ।

5. राज्य भविष्य निधियां :- इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत दिखाए जाने वाले लेनदेन सरकारी कर्मचारियों की विभिन्न भविष्य-निधियों से सम्बद्ध होते हैं । जो रकमें जमा की जाती हैं उनमें से निधि में जमा की गई राशियों तथा शेष राशि पर ब्याज और निकासियों तथा अस्थायी अग्रिमों की राशियां घटा दी जाती है । पहली अप्रैल, 1986 से जमा रकमों पर 12 प्रतिशत वार्षिक की दर से ब्याज लगेगा । बजट अनुमान 1989-90 में कुल 830 करोड़ रुपए की निवल प्राप्ति का अनुमान था । इसकी तुलना में संशोधित अनुमान मे 1000 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था है । वर्ष 1990-91 के बजट में 1130 करोड़ रुपए की निवल प्राप्ति आंकी गई है।

6. विशेष जमा योजना:- गैर-सरकारी भविष्य निधियों, अधिवर्षता और उपदान निधियों द्वारा अपनी निवल प्राप्तियों और जीवन बीमा निगम, साधारण बीमा निगम, कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम, आदि के अधिशेषों में से सरकार के पास किए जाने वाले निवेशों के भाग के रूप में संशोधित अनुमान 1989-90 में 6672 करोड़ रुपए और बजट अनुमान 1990-91 में 7272 करोड़ रुपए के निवेश प्रदर्शित किए गए हैं ।

7. तेल समन्वय समिति के निक्षेप: संशोधित अनुमान तेल समन्वय समिति के राजस्व खाते को 2300 करोड़ रुपए के निक्षेप का अन्तरण दर्शाते हैं। अगले बजट में तेल समन्वय समिति के नए निक्षेपों से 1400 करोड़ रुपए के ऋण का निर्धारण है ।

8. अन्य प्राप्तियां: इनके अन्तर्गत अन्य निधियों और खातों तथा निक्षेपों आदि शीर्षों के अन्तर्गत होने वाले लेनदेनों के निवल प्रभाव को प्रदर्शित किया जाता है । इनमें सम्मिलित कुछ मदें इस प्रकार हैं:

(i) 182 दिनों की राजकोषीय हुंडियां

182 दिनों की राजकोषीय हुंडियां, वित्तीय संस्थानों (जैसे बैंक आदि) और अन्य पार्टियों को अल्पावधिक निवेश का अवसर प्रदान करती है । इन हुंडियों को भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के द्वारा बोली के आधार पर सावधिक रूप में विक्रय के लिए प्रस्तुत किया जाता है । इन हुंडियों को भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक से बट्टे पर दुबारा नहीं भुनाया जा सकता ।

(ii) 9 प्रतिशत राहत बांड, 1987

इन बांडों से संबंधित योजना, पहली दिसम्बर, 1987 को लागू की गई थी । इन बांडों में एकल व्यक्ति और हिन्दू अविभक्त परिवार पूंजी का निवेश कर सकते हैं, जिसके संबंध में कोई सीमा नहीं रखी गई है । एकल व्यक्तियों द्वारा संयुक्त रूप से बांडों को धारित करने की अनुमति है। बांडों की परिपक्वता अवधि 5 वर्ष की है । इन पर 9 प्रतिशत प्रतिवर्ष की दर से ब्याज लगता है । इन बांडों की बिक्री से संशोधित अनुमान 1989-90 में और बजट अनुमान 1990-91 में 120-120 करोड़ रुपए की प्राप्ति मान ली गई है ।

(iii) अनिवार्य जमा के आधार पर उधार

वर्ष 1989-90 के बजट में, अनिवार्य जमा (आय कर दाता) योजना, 1974 के अन्तर्गत जमा के आधार पर लिए गए उधारों की वापसी अदायगी के लिए 145 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है । संशोधित अनुमानों में भी उतनी ही रकम की व्यवस्था की गई है । अगले बजट में ऐसी वापसी अदायगी के लिए 105 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था शामिल कर ली गई है।

(iv) विशेष धनीजोग बाण्ड, 1991

विशेष धनीजोग बाण्ड, 1991 की बिक्री दो चरणों में अर्थात् 2 फरवरी, 1981 से 30 अप्रैल, 1981 तक, और 1 दिसंबर, 1981 से 9 जनवरी, 1982 तक की गई थी । बाण्डों की वापसी अदायगी जारी किए जाने की तारीख से 10 वर्ष के पश्चात् की जाएगी, अर्थात् उनकी परिपक्वता फरवरी, 1991 से शुरू हो जाएगी । जारी किए गए बाण्ड 10,000 रु. के मूल्य वर्गों के थे और बाण्डधारी परिपक्वता अवधि पूरी हो जाने पर प्रत्येक के 12,000 रु. प्राप्त करने के हकदार हैं । 2,000 रु. के फर्क की राशि ब्याज की राशि मानी जाएगी ।

बाण्डों की बिक्री से कुल 964.26 करोड़ रुपए की वसूली हुई थी। बजट अनुमान 1990-91 में 31.3.1981 तक बेचे गए बाण्डों के सम्बन्ध में मूलधन की वापसी अदायगी के लिए 88 करोड़ रुपए और ब्याज की अदायगी के लिए 17.60 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

behalf by more than 5 per cent. Additional loan is given to the extent of 2.5 per cent of the net collections in the State for every 5 per cent increase in the States percentage over the all India percentage mentioned above.

Long term loans are advanced to State Governments to the extent of 50 per cent of the net collections under the Deposit Scheme for Retiring Government Employees in each State.

5. State Provident Funds:- The transactions under this head relate to various Provident Funds of Government employees. Credit assumed is net of the deposits into the fund including interest and balances and withdrawals including temporary advances therefrom. Effective from 1.4.1986, the deposits carry interest at 12 per cent per annum. Net accretions to the Funds were assumed at Rs. 830 crores in 1989-90 against which the R.E. is placed at Rs.1000 crores. Budget 1990-91 assumes a net accretion of Rs. 1130 crores.

6. Special Deposit Schemes:- Investments with Government of part of net accretions by non-Government provident funds, superannuation and gratuity funds and of surplus funds of Life Insurance Corporation, General Insurance Corporation, Employees' State Insurance Corporation, etc. are estimated at Rs.6672 crores in Revised Estimates 1989-90 and Rs.7272 crores in Budget Estimates 1990-91.

7. Deposits of OCC: The revised estimates represent the transfer of Rs.2300 crores of deposits of the Oil Coordination Committee to the Revenue Account. Next Budget assumes credit of Rs. 1400 crores from fresh deposits by the OCC.

8. Other Receipts: These show the net effect of transactions occurring under the other funds and accounts, deposits, etc. heads. Some of the items included here are:

(i) ***182 Days Treasury Bills***

182 days treasury bills offer short term investment opportunity to financial institutions (like banks, etc.) and other parties. These bills are periodically offered for sale on auction basis by the Reserve Bank of India. The bills cannot be rediscounted with the Reserve Bank of India.

(ii) ***9% Relief Bonds, 1987.***

This Bond Scheme was introduced from 1st December, 1987. The Bonds are open to investment without limit by individuals and Hindu Undivided Families; joint holding by individuals are also permitted. The Bonds which carry tax free interest at 9% per annum have a maturity period of 5 years. Revised Estimates 1989-90 and Budget Estimates 1990-91 assume a receipt of Rs.120 crores each from sale of these Bonds.

(iii) ***Borrowings against Compulsory Deposit***

Budget for 1989-90 provided Rs.145 crores for repayment of borrowings against deposits under the Compulsory Deposit (Income-tax payers) Scheme 1974. The Revised Estimates are placed at the same level. Next Budget includes Rs.105 crores for such repayment.

(iv) **Special Bearer Bonds, 1991**

The Special Bearer Bonds, 1991 were on sale in two phases, namely from 2nd February, 1981 to 30th April, 1981 and from 1st December, 1981 to 9th January, 1982. The Bonds are repayable after 10 years from the date of issue, that is, these will start maturing from February, 1991. The Bonds issued were of the denomination of Rs. 10,000 and the holders are entitled to receive Rs. 12,000 for every bond on maturity, the difference of Rs. 2,000 being treated as interest.

The total realisation from sale of the bonds amounted to Rs 964.26 crores. B.E. 1990-91provides 88 crores towards repayment of the principal and Rs. 17.60 crores for interest in respect of bonds sold upto 31.3.1981.

(v) रेलवे आरक्षित निधियां (v) Railway Reserve Funds:

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		बजट Budget 1989-90	संशोधित Revised 1989-90	बजट Budget 1990-91
रेलवे पेंशन निधि	Railway Pension Fund			
जमा	Cr.	723.77	747.89	918.52
नामे	Dr.	700.00	790.00	835.00
निवल	*Net*	*+23.77*	*-42.11*	*+83.52*
रेलवे मूल्यह्रास प्रारक्षित निधि	Railway Depreciation Reserve Fund			
जमा	Cr	1771.11	1772.41	2026.07
नामे	Dr.	1489.00	1489.00	1820.00
निवल	*Net*	*+282.11*	*+283.41*	*+206.07*
रेलवे राजस्व प्रारक्षित निधि	Railway Revenue Reserve Fund			
जमा	Cr	0.04	0.04	0.03
नामे	Dr.	..	..	..
निवल	*Net*	*+0.04*	*+0.04*	*+0.03*
रेलवे विकास निधि	Railway Development Fund			
जमा	Cr	191.40	196.85	243.15
नामे	Dr.	191.40	196.85	243.15
निवल	*Net*	..	..	..
रेलवे दुर्घटना, क्षतिपूर्ति, सुरक्षा और यात्री सुविधा निधि	Railway Accident, Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund			
जमा	Cr	62.87	63.49	69.06
नामे	Dr.	68.64	69.58	84.68
निवल	*Net*	*-5.77*	*-6.09*	*-15.62*
जोड़	**TOTAL**	**+300.15**	**+235.25**	**+274.00**

(क) रेलवे पेंशन निधि: रेलवे पेंशन निधि रेलवे कर्मचारियों के पेंशन संबंधी खर्च को पूरा करने के लिए बनाई गई है । हर साल इस निधि में उपयुक्त रकम अन्तरित की जाती है और यह रकम राजस्व और पूंजी व्यय शीर्षों में नामे डाल दी जाती है । पेंशन संबंधी व्यय को शुरू में "राजस्व और पूंजी व्यय शीर्षों" के रूप में माना जाता है और इसके साथ उसे निधि से वसूली के रूप में दिखा दिया जाता है । चालू वर्ष में निधि में 747.89 करोड़ रुपए की रकम जमा होने का अनुमान है जिसमें निधि की बकाया रकमों पर सामान्य राजस्व द्वारा देय ब्याज के रूप में 2.22 करोड़ रुपए शामिल है जबकि निधि से 790 करोड़ रुपए निकाले जाने का अनुमान है । 1990-91 में इस निधि में 3.52 करोड़ रुपए के ब्याज सहित 918.52 करोड़ रुपए की रकम जमा होने के अनुमान है । निधि से 835.00 करोड़ रुपए की रकम की निकासी का अनुमान है ।

(ख) रेलवे मूल्यह्रास प्रारक्षित निधि : इस निधि में सुधारात्मक कार्यों सहित प्रतिस्थापन और नवीकरण की व्यवस्था की जाती है । अनुमान है कि इस निधि में चालू वर्ष में 1772.41 करोड़ रुपए का और अगले वर्ष में 2026.07 करोड़ रुपए का अंशदान किया जायेगा । इस निधि से इस वर्ष 1489.00 करोड़ रुपए की रकम और अगले वर्ष 1820.00 करोड़ रुपए की राशि निकाली जाएगी ।

(ग) रेलवे राजस्व प्रारक्षित निधि: इस निधि का अथशेष 0.59 करोड़ रुपए हैं जो निवेश और उस पर प्राप्त लाभांश का द्योतक है । चालू वर्ष और अगले वर्ष के दौरान इस निधि को ब्याज तथा निवेशों पर लाभांश के रूप में क्रमशः 4 लाख और 3 लाख रुपए प्राप्त होने का अनुमान है । इस प्रकार 1987-88 में निधि इति शेष 0.63 करोड़ रुपए और अगले वर्ष के अन्त में इसका इति शेष 0.66 करोड़ रुपए होने का अनुमान है ।

(घ) रेलवे विकास निधि: रेलवे विकास निधि की स्थापना 1950 में रेलवे अभिसमय समिति, 1949 की सिफारिशों के आधार पर की गई थी जिसका उद्देश्य यात्रियों और रेलों का उपयोग करने वाले अन्य लोगों के लिए सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने के लिए किए जाने वाले सभी निर्माण कार्यों का खर्च, श्रमिक कल्याण कार्य संबंधी खर्च तथा उन सभी अलाभकारी सुधार कार्यों का खर्च पूरा करना है जिनमें से प्रत्येक कार्य के लिए निर्धारित सीमा से अधिक खर्च होता है । इस निधि के लिए धन की व्यवस्था रेलों के अधिशेष, यदि कोई हो, के उस भाग से की जाती है, जिसका सरकार द्वारा निर्धारण किया जाता है और जिसकी स्वीकृति संसद द्वारा दी जाती है । यदि रेलवे अधिशेष के एक भाग की रकम निधि में अंतरित करने के बाद इस निधि में इकट्ठी होने वाली रकम उन कार्यों के खर्चों को पूरा करने के लिए काफी न हो जिसका खर्च इस निधि से पूरा किया जाता है, तो निधि में जमा करने के लिए सामान्य राजस्व निधि से ब्याज पर उधार लिए जाते हैं । 1989-90 में रेलवे विकास निधि में जमा की जाने वाली अनुमानित राशियां रेलवे के प्रत्याशित अधिशेष से 140.00

(a) Railway Pension Fund: is intended to meet the pensionary charges of Railway employees. Suitable amounts are transferred annually to the Fund by debit to revenue and capital expenditure heads. The pensionary charges are initially met as part of revenue and capital expenditure heads and simultaneously shown as recovered from the Fund. Credit to the Fund during the current year is estimated at Rs.747.89 crores, including Rs.2.22 crores by way of interest payable by the General Revenues on the balance in the Fund, while withdrawals are estimated at Rs. 790 crores. During 1990-91 credit is estimated at Rs. 918.52 crores, including Rs.3.52 crores on account of interest. Withdrawals are estimated at Rs. 835.00 crores.

(b) Railway Depreciation Reserve Fund: provides for replacement, renewal of assets including the improvement element. Contribution to the Fund inclusive of interest payable by General Revenues is estimated at Rs.1772.41 crores during the current year and Rs.2026.07 crores next year. The outgo from the Fund is placed at Rs.1489.00 crores this year and Rs. 1820.00 crores next year.

(c) Railway Revenue Reserve Fund: has an opening balance of Rs. 0.59 crore representing investment and dividend thereon. The Fund is estimated to receive about Rs.4 lakhs during the current year and Rs.3 lakhs next year as interest and dividend on investments. The Fund is expected to close with a balance of Rs.0.63 crore at the end of 1987-88 and Rs. 0.66 crore next year.

(d) Railway Development Fund: was set up in 1950 on the recommendation of the Railway Convention Committee, 1949, to meet the cost of all works for providing amenities to passengers and other railway users, the cost of labour welfare works and the entire expenditure on unremunerative improvement works costing more than a prescribed limit. The Fund is financed by appropriation of such portion of the Railway surplus, if any, as may be fixed by the Government and voted by Parliament. If the accumulated balance in the Fund, after transfer of the railway surplus to it, be not enough to meet the expenditure to be financed from the Fund, interest-bearing loans are taken from the General Revenues for credit to the Fund. The credits to the Railway Development Fund are estimated at Rs. 140.00 crores out of anticipated Railway surplus in 1989-90, Rs.56.85 crores as loan from General Revenues. Withdrawals from the Fund during the year, including Rs.51.85 crores for interest payments on loans

करोड़ रुपए और सामान्य राजस्व से ऋण के रूप में, 56.85 करोड़ रुपए है। वर्ष के दौरान निधि से निकाली गई राशियां अनुमानतः 196.85 करोड़ रुपए की है जिसमें सामान्य राजस्वों से लिए गए ऋणों पर ब्याज की अदायगियों के लिए 51.85 करोड़ रुपए शामिल हैं। अगले वर्ष के दौरान निधि में 186 करोड़ रुपए रेलवे के प्रत्याशित अधिशेष से और 57.15 करोड़ रुपए सामान्य राजस्व से उधार के रूप में जमा होने का अनुमान है। निधि से निकाली जाने वाली राशियां 243.15 करोड़ रुपए की है और इसमें सामान्य राजस्वों से लिए गए ऋणों पर दिए जाने वाले ब्याज के लिए 57.15 करोड़ रुपए शामिल हैं।

(ङ) रेलवे दुर्घटना, क्षतिपूर्ति, सुरक्षा और यात्री सुविधा निधिः यह निधि रेलवे दुर्घटनाओं, कुछ सुरक्षा कार्यों और यात्री सुविधाओं के अन्तर्गत यात्रियों के क्षतिपूर्ति व्यय को पूरा करने के लिए पहली अप्रैल 1974 को स्थापित की गई थी। 1989-90 में निधि में, यात्री यातायात पर लगे अधिभार से अनुमानतः 61.00 करोड़ रुपए और शेष धनराशियों पर ब्याज के रूप में 2.49 करोड़ रुपए प्राप्त होंगे जबकि निधि से 69.58 करोड़ रुपए की निकासियों के अनुमान हैं। अगले वर्ष के दौरान निधि में कुल मिलाकर अनुमानतः 69.06 करोड़ रुपए जमा होंगे, जिसमें से यात्री यातायात पर लगे अधिभार के समायोजन से 67.25 करोड़ रुपए और ब्याज के रूप में 1.81 करोड़ रुपए प्राप्त होंगे। निधि से निकाली जाने वाली राशियां 84.68 करोड़ रुपए की है।

taken from General Revenues, are estimated at Rs.196.85 crores. Credits to the Fund next year are placed at Rs.186 crores that is the whole of the anticipated Railway surplus and Rs.57.15 crores as loan from General Revenues. Withdrawals from the Fund are estimated at Rs.243.15 crores, including Rs.57.15 crores for payment of interest on loans taken from the General Revenues.

(e) Railway Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund: was set up from 1st April, 1974 to meet expenditure on compensation payable to passengers involved in railway accidents and on certain safety works and passenger amenities. Credits to the Fund in 1989-90 are estimated at Rs.61.00 crores from surcharge on passenger traffic and Rs.2.49 crores as interest on balances while withdrawals have been placed at Rs. 69.58 crores. The credits next year are estimated at Rs.69.06 crores of which Rs.67.25 crores will be by adjustment of the element of surcharge in passenger earnings and Rs.1.81 crores as interest. Withdrawals from the Fund are placed at Rs.84.68 crores.

(vi) दूर संचार प्रारक्षित निधि

(vi) Telecommunication Reserve Funds

(करोड़ रुपए) *(In Crores of Rupees)*

		बजट Budget 1989-90	संशोधित Revised 1989-90	बजट Budget 1990-91
दूर-संचार राजस्व प्रारक्षित निधि	**Telecom.Revenue Reserve Fund**			
जमा	*Credits*	3.38	3.38	3.80
नामे	*Debits*	..	..	..
निवल	Net	3.38	3.38	3.80
पूंजी प्रारक्षित निधि	**Capital Reserve Fund**			
जमा	*Credits*	1007.42	1125.44	1711.06
नामे	*Debits*	994.50	1092.90	1674.57
निवल	Net	12.92	32.54	36.49
जोड़	**Total**	**16.30**	**35.92**	**40.29**

(क) दूर-संचार-राजस्व प्रारक्षित निधि : विभाग के कार्यचालन के परिणाम में से, अधिशेष के एक हिस्से को, यदि कोई हो, इस निधि में अंतरित कर दिया है। यदि विभाग सामान्य राजस्व के लिए देय लाभांश की अदायगी, चालू राजस्व में से न कर सके तो इस अदायगी को पूरा करने के लिए निधि में से इसी रकम की निकासी कर ली जाती है। विभाग के कार्यचालन के परिणामों में होने वाले घाटों को, यदि कोई हो, पूरा करने के लिए भी इस निधि में से निकासी की जाती है।

निधि में, वर्ष 1989-90 में, ब्याज की 3.28 करोड़ रुपए की राशि सहित 3.38 करोड़ रुपए की राशि जमा होने का अनुमान है। वर्ष 1990-91 में ब्याज की 3.70 करोड़ रुपए की राशि सहित 3.80 करोड़ रुपए की राशि जमा होने का अनुमान है।

(ख) दूर-संचार पूंजी प्रारक्षित निधिः इस निधि को ऐसे पूंजीगत व्यय की पूर्ति करने के लिए कायम रखा जाता है, जिसके संबंध में विभाग राजस्व में से अग्रेतर लाभांशप्रद पूंजी की निकासी को परिहार करने के प्रयोजन से, निश्चय करे। इस निधि की पूर्ति विभाग के निवल अधिशेष के उस एक हिस्से को निधि में अंतरित करके की जाती है, जो कि समय-समय पर उपलब्ध होता है।

अनुमान है कि वर्ष 1989-90 में निधि में 1125.44 करोड़ रुपए की राशि जमा की जाएगी, जिसमें 1092.90 करोड़ रुपए की राशि अधिशेष में से होगी और 32.54 करोड़ रुपए की राशि ब्याज की रहेगी। अनुमान है कि वर्ष 1989-90 में निधि में से 1092.90 करोड़ रुपए की रकम की निकासी की जाएगी। 1990-91 के दौरान निधि में 1711.06 करोड़ रुपए का विनियोजन होने का अनुमान है जिसमें से 1674.57 करोड़ रुपए अधिशेष से और 36.49 करोड़ रुपए ब्याज से होंगे। अनुमान है कि वर्ष 1990-91 में निधि में से 1674.57 करोड़ रुपए की निकासी की जाएगी।

(vii) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय संस्थान

अनुमान, जिनका संबंध (क) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय संस्थानों में भारत के अभिदान/अंशदान के लिए जारी की गई विशेष प्रतिभूतियों तथा (ख) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष के साथ हुए कतिपय लेनदेनों, जिनमें विशेष निकासी अधिकारों का उपयोग किया गया है, इस प्रकार है :

(a) Telecom.Revenue Reserve Fund: A part of the surplus, if any, in the working results of the Department is transferred to this Fund which is drawn upon for meeting payment of dividend to General Revenues, in case the Department is not in a position to pay the same from current revenues. The fund is also drawn upon to meet the deficit, if any, in the working results of the Department.

The credits to the Fund in 1989-90 are estimated at Rs.3.38 crores including Rs.3.28 crores as interest. During 1990-91, credits to the Fund are estimated at Rs.3.80 crores including Rs.3.70 crores as interest.

(b) Telecom. Capital Reserve Fund: The Fund is maintained for the purpose of meeting such Capital expenditure as the Department may decide, in order to avoid taking from the General Revenues further dividend-bearing capital. The Fund is fed by transfer of part of the Department's current surplus as may be available, from time to time.

Credits to the Fund in 1989-90 are estimated at Rs.1125.44 crores which are made up of Rs.1092.90 crores from surplus and Rs.32.54 crores as interest. Withdrawal from the Fund during 1989-90 are estimated at Rs.1092.90 crores. During 1990-91, appropriation to the fund is estimated at Rs.1711.06 crores comprising Rs.1674.57 crores from surplus and Rs.36.49 crores as interest. Withdrawals from the Fund during 1990-91 are estimated at Rs.1674.57 crores.

(vii) International Financial Institutions

The estimates relating to (a) special securities issued towards India's subscriptions/contribution to International Financial Institutions and (b) certain transactions involving use of Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) with the I.M.F. are :

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		बजट Budget 1989-90			संशोधित Revised 1989-90			बजट Budget 1990-91		
		प्राप्तियां Receipts	भुगतान Discharges	निवल Net	प्राप्तियां Receipts	भुगतान Discharges	निवल Net	प्राप्तियां Receipts	भुगतान Discharges	निवल Net
1. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष	1. International Monetary Fund	650.00	...	*650.00*	802.54	721.43	*81.11*	509.40	0.05	*509.35*
2. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पुनर्निर्माण तथा विकास बैंक	2. International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	90.58	2.00	*88.58*	92.71	2.00	*90.71*	115.77	14.00	*101.77*
3. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ	3. International Development Assocation	0.45	0.60	*(-)0.15*	0.45	0.60	*(-)0.15*	...	0.60	*(-)0.60*
4. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास निधि	4. International Fund for Agricultural Development	3.13	1.90	*1.23*	0.01	1.90	*(-)1.89*	4.49	1.85	*2.64*
5. एशियाई विकास बैंक	5. Asian Development Bank	...	0.10	*(-)0.10*	...	0.10	*(-)0.10*	...	0.10	*(-)0.10*
6. अफ्रीकी विकास निधि और अफ्रीकी विकास बैंक	6. African Development Fund and African Development Bank	6.46	2.84	*3.62*	6.46	2.50	*3.96*	7.44	4.80	*2.64*
जोड़	**Total:**	**750.62**	**7.44**	***743.18***	**902.17**	**728.53**	***173.64***	**637.10**	**21.40**	***615.70***
एस.डी.आर.	***S.D.Rs***	***1584.36***	***1542.79***	***41.57***	**1801.20**	**1818.49**	***(-)17.29***	**1250.17**	**1033.73**	***216.44***

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष : कोष के करार-पत्र के "मूल्य अनुरक्षण" (एम.ओ.वी.) उपबंधों के अन्तर्गत सदस्यों द्वारा सामान्य संसाधन खाते में धारित मुद्राओं के मूल्य को एस.डी.आर. के रुप में बनाए रखना जरूरी है और इस उपबन्ध के अनुसार कोष में किसी सदस्य की मुद्रा की धारिता में उस समय समायोजन किया जाता है जब कोष ऐसा करने का निर्णय करें या सदस्य ऐसा करने का अनुरोध करें । 30 अप्रैल, 1989 को कोष में भारत की मुद्राधारिता का जो मूल्यांकन (30 अप्रैल, 1989 को लागू 1 रुपया = 0.0485793 एस.डी.आर. की प्रतिनिधि दर के आधार पर) किया गया, उसके परिणामस्वरूप भारत द्वारा कोष को 802.54 करोड़ रुपया अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष के नाम अपरक्राम्य, निब्र्याज रुपया प्रतिभूतियों के रूप में अदा किया है । बजट अनुमान 1990-91 में इसके लिए 509.40 करोड़ रुपए के व्यय की परिकल्पना की गई है और उनकी ही राशि प्रतिभूति खाते में जमा के रूप में दिखा दी गई है ।

International Monetary Fund (IMF): Under the 'Maintenance of Value' provision of the Fund's Article of Agreement, the value of the currencies of members held in the General Resources Account is required to be maintained in terms of the Special Drawing Rights. As a result of revaluation of Fund's holdings of Indian currency as on April 30, 1989 (on the basis of the representative rate of Re.1=SDR 0.0485793 effective April 30, 1989) an amount of Rs.802.54 crores has been paid by India to the Fund with a corresponding credit to Securities Account by creating non-negotiable, non-interest bearing rupee securities in favour of the IMF. The 1990-91 Budget Estimates assume a credit of Rs. 509.40 crores as expenditure for this purpose with corresponding credit under securities acccount.

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्राकोष रुपया प्रतिभूतियों को भुना लेता है, जब उसे अपने कार्यकलापों के लिए नकद राशि की आवश्यकता हो । इस वर्ष और अगले वर्ष भी कोई रुपया-प्रतिभूतियां भुनाए जाने की संभावना नहीं है।

The IMF resorts to encashment of rupee securities if and when it needs liquid funds for its operations. No encashment of the rupee securities is anticipated in the current year as well as in the next year.

विशेष निकासी अधिकारः भारत अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष के एस.डी.आर. विभाग का भागीदार है । 1989-90 के दौरान भारत को आबंटित निवल संचित एस.डी.आर. 6811.7 लाख बने रहे क्योंकि एस.डी.आर. का नया आबंटन नहीं किया गया । भारत अपने एस.डी.आर. का उपयोग प्रभारों की अदायगी और पुनः क्रय संबंधी देनदारियों को पूरा करने के लिए कर सकता है । भारत अपने एस.डी.आर. का उपयोग अतिरिक्त अंशदान की अदायगी के लिये भी कर सकता है ।

Special Drawing Rights (SDRs): India is a participant in the Special Drawing Rights Department of the IMF. During the year 1989-90 the net cumulative allocations of SDR to India remained at SDR 681.17 million as there was no fresh allocation of SDRs. The SDRs are used in transactions such as payment of charges and discharge of repurchase obligations including for payment of subscription.

कोष प्रत्येक धारक को उसके द्वारा धारित एस.डी.आर. पर ब्याज की अदायगी करता है और प्रत्येक भागीदार के निवल संचित आबंटन तथा भागीदार के ऋणात्मक शेष अथवा अदा न किए गए प्रभारों पर उसी दर से प्रभार लगाता है । कोष सभी भागीदारों के निवल संचित आबंटनों पर उनके एस.डी.आर. खाते के प्रशासन के संबंध में निर्धारण प्रभार भी लगाता है।

The Fund pays interest to each holder on its holding of Special Drawing Rights and levies charges at the same rate on each participant's net cumulative allocation plus any negative balance of the participant or unpaid charges. The Fund also levies assessment charges in regard to administration of the SDR account, for all participants on their net cumulative allocations.

वर्ष 1988-89 के दौरान विस्तारित निधि सुविधा भारत 3900 मिलियन एस.डी.आर. का उपयोग करके 30.4.1984 तक 1395.21 करोड़ रुपए के बराबर की राशि की पुनः खरीद करेगा । अगले वर्ष के बजट में इस प्रयोजन के लिए 964.69 करोड़ रुपए के बराबर की राशि के एस.डी.आर. के प्रयोग का अनुमान लगाया गया है ।

During 1988-89 India had repurchased an amount of Rs.1395.21 crores by using SDRs on account of the drawing of SDR 3900 million made upto 30.4.1984 under the Extended Fund Facility. Next year's budget assumes use of SDRs for an amount equal to Rs.964.69 crores for this purpose.

खरीदारी तथा पुनः खरीदारी संबंधी लेनदेनों को लोक खाते में "विशेष निकासी अधिकार" नामक शीर्षक में नामे/जमा के रूप में दिखा

Purchase and repurchase transactions are debited/credited to the head "Special Drawing Rights" in the Public Account. Payments

दिया जाता है। विशेष निकासी अधिकारों के रूप में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष को जो अदायगियां की जाती हैं उनको इस शीर्ष के अंतर्गत प्रत्यावस्थित आधार पर जमा करके सम्बद्ध व्यय शीर्षों में नामे डाल दिया जाता है । इसी प्रकार से विशेष निकासी अधिकारों के रूप में जो धनराशियां वसूल की जाती है उनको भी सम्बद्ध प्राप्ति शीर्षों में जमा के रूप में दिखा दिया जाता है और इस शीर्ष में उनको प्रत्यावस्थित आधार पर नामे डाल दिया जाता है । विशेष निकासी अधिकार नामक शीर्ष में संशोधित अनुमान 1989-90 में कुल जमा की गई राशि 1801.20 करोड़ रुपए की है और बजट अनुमान 1990-91 में यह राशि 1250.17 करोड़ रुपए की है । संशोधित अनुमान 19889-90 में कुल मिलाकर नामे डाली गई राशि 1818.49 करोड़ रुपए है और बजट अनुमान 1990-91 में यह राशि 1033.77 करोड़ रुपए की है।

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पुनर्निर्माण और विकास बैंकः- वर्ष 1989-90 के बजट अनुमान में (i) प्रस्ताव संख्या 416 के अन्तर्गत अंतर्राष्ट्रीय पुनर्निर्माण और विकास बैंक के लिए आवंटित 717 शेयरों का अभिदान (12.11 करोड़ रुपये), (ii) अंतर्राष्ट्रीय पुनर्निर्माण तथा विकास बैंक प्रस्ताव संख्या 425 के अंतर्गत "1988 सामान्य पूंजी वृद्धि" के अन्तर्गत आवंटित 5622 शेयरों की पहली किश्त (37.94 करोड़ रुपये), और (iii) मूल्य संबंधी दायित्वों के अनुरक्षण (45.54 करोड़ रुपये) की अदायगी के लिए कुल 95.59 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई थी । संशोधित अनुमान 89-90 में वास्तविक अदायगी के समय विनिमय संबंधी परिवर्तनों के कारण यह राशि बढ़ाकर 97.96 करोड़ रुपये कर दी गई है । इस राशि में से 92.71 करोड़ रुपये की अदायगी अपरक्राम्य निर्ब्याज रुपया प्रतिभूति के रूप में और शेष 5.25 करोड़ रुपये की अदायगी नकद अमरीकी डालर के रूप में की गई थी।

बजट अनुमान 1990-91 में (i) 1988 सामान्य पूंजी वृद्धि के अन्तर्गत आवंटित 6552 शेयरों की दूसरी किश्त की अदायगी के लिए (45.05 करोड़ रुपये), और मूल्य संबंधी दायित्वों के अनुरक्षण के लिए (75.22 करोड़ रुपये) की अदायगी के लिए कुल 120.27 करोड़ रुपयों की राशि की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

120.27 करोड़ रुपये की कुल व्यवस्था में से अमरीकी डालर के रूप में 4.50 करोड़ रुपये और रुपया प्रतिभूति के रूप में 115.77 करोड़ रुपये की राशि देय है । 1989-90 के संशोधित अनुमान में 20 करोड़ रुपये के मूल्य की प्रतिभूतियों को नगदीकरण के लिए व्यवस्था है । 1990-91 के बजट अनुमान में 14 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है जिसमें से 12 करोड़ रुपये परिवर्तनीय विदेशी मुद्रा में भुनाए जाएंगे ।

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघः 1989-90 के बजट अनुमानों में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास अभिकरण के आठवें पुनर्भरण में भारत के अंशदान की तीसरी और अन्तिम किस्त की अदायगी के लिए 45.41 लाख रुपये की व्यवस्था शामिल है । वर्ष के दौरान अंशदानं की पूरी राशि की अदायगी रुपया प्रतिभूति में की गई । बजट अनुमान 1990-91 में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास अभिकरण के नौवें पुनर्भरण अंशदान के लिए 1000 रुपए की सांकेतिक व्यवस्था की गई है।

1989-90 के संशोधित अनुमानों और 1990-91 के बजट अनुमानों में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास अभिकरण द्वारा प्रतिभूतियों के नकदीकरण के लिए प्रत्येक वर्ष 60 लाख रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है।

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास निधिः भारत अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास निधि के, जो कि संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ का एक विशिष्ट अभिकरण है, मूल सदस्यों में से एक है । भारत अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास निधि के संसाधनों के तीसरे पुनर्भरण के संबंध में 8 मिलियन डालर का अंशदान करने के लिए सहमत हो गया है । यह अंशदान तीन किस्तों में देय है; अदायगियां अपरक्राम्य, निर्ब्याजू रुपया प्रतिभूतियां जारी करके की जाती है । अंशदान इन्स्ट्रूमेंट 30.6.90 तक जमा करने के उपलब्ध विकल्प का सहारा लेकर 1990-91 में देय पहली किस्त को स्थगित रखने का निर्णय लिया गया है। तदनुसार, संशोधित अनुमान 1989-90 के केवल सांकेतिक व्यवस्था की गई है । बजट अनुमान 1990-91 में 4.49 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

made to the IMF in the form of SDR's are debited to the relevant expenditure heads by contra credit to this head. Similarly, receipts realised in the form of SDR's are credited to the relevant receipt heads by contra debit to this head. The total credits to the head Special Drawing Rights amount to Rs.1801.20 crores in Revised Estimates 1989-90 and Rs.1250.17 crores in Budget Estimates 1990-91. The total debits amount to Rs.1818.49 crores in R.E. 1989-90 and Rs.1033.77 crores in B.E. 1990-91.

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD): In BE 1989-90 a total provision of Rs.95.59 crores was made for payment of (i) subscription to IBRD for 717 shares allocated under Resolution No. 416 (Rs. 12.11 crores) (ii) first instalment of 5622 shares allocated under 1988 General Capital increase under IBRD Resolution No. 425 (Rs. 37.94 crores) and (iii) Maintenance of Value obligation (Rs. 45.54 crores). The Revised Estimate 1989-90 has been enhanced to Rs.97.96 crores due to exchange variation at the time of actual payment. Out of this amount payment of Rs.92.71 crores was made in the form of non-negotiatable non-interest bearing Rupee Securities and the balance of Rs. 5.25 crores in US dollars in cash.

In BE 1990-91 a total sum of Rs.120.27 crores has been provided for (i) payment of the second instalment of 6552 shares allotted under 1988 General Capital Increase (Rs.45.05 crores) and (ii) Maintenance of value obligations (Rs. 75.22 crores).

Out of the total provision of Rs.120.27 crores, an amount of Rs.4.50 crores is payable in US dollars in cash and Rs. 115.77 crores in rupee securities. The Revised Estimate for 1989-90 provides for encashment of securities worth Rs. 20 crores. A provision of Rs. 14 crores has been made in BE-1990-91, out of which Rs. 12 crores will be encashed in convertible foreign currency.

International Development Association (IDA): The Budget Estimate for 1989-90 included a provision of Rs. 45.41 lakhs for payment of the third and final instalment of India's subscription to the Eighth Replenishment of IDA. The full amount of subscription was paid during the year in the form of Rupee security. A token provision of Rs.1000/- has been made in BE 1990-91 for subscription to Ninth Replenishment of IDA.

Revised Estimate for 1989-90 and Budget Estimate for 1990-91 provide for encashment of securities worth Rs.60 lakhs each year by IDA.

International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD): India is one of the original members of the International Fund for Agricultural Development, a specialised agency of the United Nations. India has agreed to a contribution of $ 8 million towards Third Replenishment of resources of IFAD. The contribution is payable in three instalments; payments are made by issue of non-negotiable non-interest bearing rupee securities. Using the option available to deposit instrument of contribution upto 30.6.1990, it has been decided to defer the first instalment payment to 1990-91. Accordingly, only a token provision has been made in R.E. 1989-90. B. E. 1990-91 include a provision of Rs.4.49 crores.

संशोधित अनुमान 1989-90 और बजट अनुमान 1990-91 में भी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास निधि द्वारा प्रतिभूतियों के नकदीकरण के लिए क्रमशः 1.90 करोड़ और 1.85 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था शामिल है।

R.E. 1989-90 and B. E. 1990-91 also include a provision of Rs. 1.90 crores and Rs. 1.85 crores respectively towards encashment of securities by IFAD.

एशियाई विकास बैंकः एशियाई विकास बैंक रुपया प्रतिभूतियों को भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के पास रखता है, जिनको वह समय-समय पर भारत में रुपयों में किए गए खर्च को पूरा करने के लिए भुनवा लेता है ।

Asian Development Bank (ADB): The Asian Development Bank keeps Rupee securities with the Reserve Bank of India which are encashed by it to meet its rupee expenditure in India from time to time.

भारत सरकार और एशियाई विकास बैंक के साथ की गई व्यवस्था के अन्तर्गत जब कभी एशियाई विकास बैंक के खाते में 37,500 रुपए से कम रकम रह जायेगी तब रुपया प्रतिभूतियों को भुना कर अधिक से अधिक 75,000 रुपए तक की रकम की स्वतः प्रतिपूर्ति कर दी जायेगी । इस प्रकार भुनाये जाने के लिए संशोधित अनुमानों और अगले बजट अनुमानों में 10 लाख रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

Under the arrangements between the Government of India and the Bank whenever balance in ADB cash account falls below Rs.37,500/- it has to be replenished automatically upto a maximum of Rs.75,000/- by encashment of rupee securities. A provision of Rs.10 lakhs for such encashment has been made both in the Revised and next Budget.

अफ्रीकी विकास निधि और अफ्रीकी विकास बैंकः की स्थापना इस मुख्य उद्देश्य से की गई थी जिससे नरम शर्तों पर वित्तीय सहायता देकर इस क्षेत्र का आर्थिक और सामाजिक दृष्टि से और विकास किया जा सके । अफ्रीकी देशों के साथ घनिष्ट आर्थिक सहयोग को बढ़ावा देने के उद्देश्य से भारत इस निधि में और इस बैंक दोनों ही में शामिल हो गया है।

African Development Fund (AFDF) and African Development Bank (AFDB): have been set up with the main objective of furthering the economic and social development of the region by providing financial assistance on soft terms. India has joined both the Fund and the Bank in order to develop closer economic co-operation with the African countries.

अफ्रीकी विकास निधि और अफ्रीकी विकास बैंक के सदस्य के रूप में, भारत को इन संगठनों की पूंजी पुनर्भरण संबंधी वचनबद्धताओं में अपने हिस्से की अदायगी करनी है । तदनुसार चालू वर्ष में अफ्रीकी विकास निधि को 6.46 करोड़ रुपए अपरक्राम्य, गैर ब्याजू रुपया - प्रतिभूतियों के रूप में अदा किया गया है । अगले वर्ष 7.44 करोड़ रुपए की इसी प्रकार अदायगी की जानी है । अफ्रीकी विकास निधि द्वारा प्रतिभूतियों के भुनाए जाने के कार्यक्रम के आधार पर, संशोधित अनुमानों में 2.50 करोड़ रुपए और अगले वर्ष के बजट में 2.80 करोड़ रुपए की प्रतिभूतियों को भुनाए जाने का अनुमान है ।

As a member of AFDF and AFDB India is to pay its share of commitments to the capital replenishments of these organisations. Accordingly, Rs.6.46 crores have been paid in the current year to the AFDF in the form of non-negotiable, non-interest bearing rupee securities. A sum of Rs.7.44 crores is similarly payable next year. On the basis of AFDF's encashment schedule, encashment of securities is estimated to be Rs.2.50 crores in Revised and Rs.2.80 crores next year.

(viii) ***अन्य मदें :***

इन अनुमानों में, औद्योगिक और कोयला खान श्रमिकों के लिये परिवार पेंशन और जीवन बीमा निधि की जमा धनराशियों के साथ-साथ, डाक बीमा और जीवन वार्षिकी निधि तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार कर्मचारी सामूहिक बीमा निधियां और अन्य गैर-सरकारी निकायों और संस्थानों द्वारा सरकार के पास जमा करवाई गई अधिशेष धनराशियां भी सम्मिलित हैं।

(viii) ***Other Items:***

The estimates include, besides accretions under the Family Pension cum Life Assurance Fund for industrial and coal mines workers, Postal Insurance and Life Annuity Fund and Central Government Employees Group Insurance Funds, deposits of surplus funds by other non-Government bodies and institutions with the Government.

अनुबन्ध
ANNEXURES

अनुबन्ध ANNEXURE 1

सीमा शुल्क से प्राप्त राजस्व का वस्तुओं के अनुसार ब्यौरा
COMMODITY-WISE DETAILS OF REVENUE FROM CUSTOMS DUTIES

(करोड़ रुपए *In crores of Rupees*)

क्र. स.	बजट-शीर्ष	Sl. No.	Budget-head	वास्तविक Actuals 1988-89*	बजट Budget 1989-90	संशोधित Revised 1989-90	बजट Budget 1990-91
	1		2	3	4	5	6
I.	आयात	I.	**IMPORTS**				
1.	फल, सूखे और ताजे	1.	Fruits, dried & Fresh	76.87	71.00	66.74	70.23
2.	काफी, चाय, मेट और गर्म मसाले	2.	Coffee, tea, mate & spices	53.20	44.82	11.50	15.05
3.	पशु अथवा वनस्पति वसा और तेल, उनके भोज्य पदार्थ, तैयार खाद्य वसा पशु अथवा वनस्पति मोम	3.	Animal or vegetable fats &Oils & their cleavage products, prepared edible fats, animal or veg. waxes	625.54	575.00	330.00	431.30
4.	पेय पदार्थ और सिरका	4.	Beverages, Spirits and vinegar	7.83	8.25	10.00	12.04
5.	खनिज पदार्थ	5.	Mineral substances	120.18	136.61	140.00	170.55
6.	धातु, स्लेग और एश	6.	Ores, slag & ash	72.78	62.38	60.50	65.21
7.	पैट्रोलियम तेल, बिटुमन्स निर्मित खनिजों से प्राप्त तेल और कच्चा तेल	7.	Petroleum oils & oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude	1916.74	2065.00	1903.76	2710.08
8.	पैट्रोलियम तेल और कच्चे तेल से भिन्न बिटूमन्स मिश्रित खनिजो से प्राप्त तेल	8.	Petroleum oils & oils obtained from bituminous minerals other than crude	395.78	555.68	454.25	527.36
9.	अन्य खनिज ईधन, तेल, वेक्स और बिटूमन्स पदार्थ	9.	Other mineral fuels, oils, waxes and bituminous substances	160.43	202.00	146.16	160.52
10.	इनआर्गेनिक रसायन	10.	Inorganic chemicals	262.49	360.58	280.00	341.11
11.	आर्गेनिक रसायन	11.	Organic chemicals	1134.24	1311.45	1346.93	1570.97
12.	औषधीय उत्पाद	12.	Pharmaceutical products	11.09	6.40	6.03	6.92
13.	डाइज, कलर्स, पेंटस और वार्निश	13.	Dyes, Colours, Paints and Varnishes	100.28	105.00	127.49	150.74
14.	सारीय तेल, रसीनौयड्ज और टायलेट प्रिपेरेशंस	14.	Essential Oils, resinoids & toilet preparations	23.05	23.04	22.45	25.23
15.	साबुन, आर्गेनिक सर्फेस एक्टिव एजेंटस और कृत्रिम वेक्स	15.	Soap, organic surface active agents and artificial waxes	50.21	46.62	53.25	56.64
16.	फोटोग्राफिक एंड सिनेमाटेग्राफिक गुडस	16.	Photographic & cinematographic goods	155.39	184.35	180.15	207.84
17.	विविध रासायनिक उत्पाद	17.	Misc. Chemical products	204.28	264.33	210.41	221.65
18.	प्लास्टिक्स और प्लास्टिक की वस्तुएं	18.	Plastics & articles thereof	868.95	1068.68	1040.00	1228.98
19.	रबड़ और रबड़ की वस्तुएं	19.	Rubber & articles thereof	174.36	207.00	192.00	211.88
20.	लुगदी, कागज, कागज बोर्ड और उससे बनी वस्तुएं	20.	Pulp, paper, paper-board and articles thereof	122.89	140.05	162.52	200.63
21.	रेशम	21.	Silk	10.56	12.00	2.80	5.02
22.	ऊन तथा अन्य पशुओं के बाल	22.	Wool & other animal hair	46.79	51.66	39.43	41.63
23.	मानव निर्मित फिलेमेंट	23.	Man-made filaments	182.31	178.70	254.29	300.70
24.	मानव निर्मित रेशे के धागे	24.	Man-made staple fibres	36.37	39.92	77.44	93.23
25.	पत्थर, प्लास्टर, सीमेंट, एसेबेस्टेस, अभ्रक या उससे मिलते-जुलते खनिजों की वस्तुएं	25.	Articles of stone, plaster cement, asbestos, mica or similar materials	20.39	25.43	27.53	30.37
26.	सिरेमिक उत्पाद	26.	Ceramic products	23.02	21.66	40.30	45.29
27.	कांच और कांच की वस्तुएं	27.	Glass & glassware	65.31	72.80	76.15	87.85
28.	लोहा और इस्पात के प्राथमिक पदार्थ	28.	Primary materials of Iron and steel	270.88	270.13	389.27	455.96
29.	लोहा तथा अलोह इस्पात	29.	Iron & non-alloy steel	776.10	865.27	806.25	913.21
30.	स्टेनलैस स्टील	30.	Stainless steel	131.46	126.38	166.17	185.41
31.	अन्य खनिज इस्पात, होलो ड्रिल, बार्स और रौड्स	31.	Other alloy steel, hollow drill bars and rods	200.51	226.01	269.19	302.47
32.	लोहे और इस्पात की वस्तुएं	32.	Articles of Iron & steel	282.54	313.16	315.00	354.68
33.	तांबा	33.	Copper	431.25	531.66	495.94	572.19
34.	निकल	34.	Nickel	99.26	95.00	103.95	178.88
35.	एल्यूमीनियम	35.	Aluminium	36.02	24.68	88.91	93.65
36.	सीसा	36.	Lead	46.18	40.51	50.34	60.66
37.	जिंक	37.	Zinc	155.82	218.79	147.25	186.04
38.	टिन	38.	Tin	32.48	37.00	40.60	43.58
39.	अन्य आधारभूत धातु	39.	Other base metals	32.71	31.00	36.64	41.16
40.	आधारभूत धातुओं के उपकरण, उपस्कर तथा अन्य विविध वस्तुएं	40.	Tools, implements & other misc.articles of base metals	58.03	59.93	76.28	93.05
41.	मशीनरी, जिसमें मशीनी पुर्जे और उनके भाग तथा सहायक पुर्जे और बाल अथवा रोलर बिअरिंग शामिल नही है	41.	Machinery excluding machine tools & their parts and accessories & ball or roller bearings	1065.33	997.33	1250.00	1480.64
42.	मशीन उपकरण पुर्जे और सहायक पुर्जे	42.	Machine tools; parts and accessories	134.87	129.25	136.97	149.79
43.	बाल या रोलर बियरिंग	43.	Ball or roller bearings	140.63	174.00	134.75	151.44
44.	इलैक्ट्रीकल मशीनरी	44.	Electrical Machinery	1347.77	1420.50	1550.00	1782.92

(करोड़ रुपए In crores of Rupees)

क्र. सं. बजट-शीर्ष	Sl. No. Budget-head	वास्तविक Actuals 1988-89*	बजट Budget 1989-90	संशोधित Revised 1989-90	बजट Budget 1990-91
1	2	3	4	5	6
45. रेलवे लोकोमोटिव और सामान	45. Railway locomotives and materials	78.48	150.00	47.41	57.08
46. मोटर गाड़ियां और उसके पुर्जे	46. Motor vehicles and parts thereof	264.90	257.00	310.00	378.71
47. हवाई जहाज और जलयान	47. Aircrafts and vessels	55.41	80.00	56.83	59.87
48. आप्टिकल, फोटोग्राफिक, सिनेमाटोग्रफिक, मैयरिंग, मेडिकल तथा सर्जीकल इन्स्ट्रमेन्टस	48. Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, medical and surgical instruments	192.72	191.00	286.50	321.82
49. दिवार घड़ियां, घड़ियां और उनके पुर्जे	49. Clocks & watches and parts thereof	37.84	51.75	52.85	61.48
50. प्रोजेक्ट आयात	50. Project imports	1153.51	1651.00	1225.00	1519.92
51. सामान	51. Baggage	453.39	440.00	550.00	702.53
52. अन्य सभी वस्तुएं	52. All other articles	1619.65	2010.00	2350.00	2761.84
जोड़-आयात शुल्क (सकल)	**Total Import Duties (Gross)**	**16019.07**	**18231.76**	**18198.18**	**21838.00**
वापसी	Refunds	180.73	145.00	200.00	225.00
प्रति-अदायगी	Drawbacks	292.09	400.00	340.00	400.00
जोड़-आयात शुल्क (निवल)	**Total Import Duties (Net)**	**15546.25**	**17686.76**	**17658.18**	**21213.00**
II. निर्यात	**II EXPORTS**				
1. काफी	1. Coffee	6.11	..	..	..
2. अभ्रक	2. Mica	2.01	1.40	2.25	..
3. खालें, चर्म और चमड़ा	3. Hides, skins & leathers	5.27	5.00	5.00	6.00
4. काली मिर्च	4. Black pepper	11.89	...	..	..
5. अन्य सभी वस्तुएं	5. All other articles	0.31	0.35	0.30	0.40
जोड़-निर्यात शुल्क (सकल)	**Total Export Duties (Gross)**	**25.59**	**6.75**	**7.55**	**6.40**
वापसी	Refunds	2.80	1.00	0.20	0.25
जोड़-निर्यात शुल्क (निवल)	**Total Export Duties (Net)**	**22.79**	**5.75**	**7.35**	**6.15**
III. निर्यातों पर उपकर	III CESSES ON EXPORTS				
1. काफी	1. Coffee	2.53	2.25	2.60	2.80
2. नारियल रेशे	2. Coir	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.07
3. लाख	3. Lac	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.04
4. अभ्रक	4. Mica	1.36	1.50	1.30	1.50
5. तम्बाकू (अनिर्मित)	5. Tobacco (unmanufactured)	0.77	1.00	1.25	1.40
6. खली और चारा	6. Oil cakes & meal	0.29	0.15	0.50	0.60
7. समुद्री उत्पाद	7. Marine products	4.39	6.00	5.00	6.00
8. काजू की गिरी	8. Cashew kernals	2.16	3.00	3.00	4.00
9. काली मिर्च	9. Black pepper	1.27	2.00	1.50	2.00
10. इलायची अधिनियम 1965	10. Cardamom Act 1965	0.25	0.20	0.25	0.30
11. इलायची (ए.पी.उपकर)	11. Cardamom (A.P. Cess)	0.19	0.23	0.10	0.15
12. अन्य कृषि उत्पाद	12. Other agricultural produce	5.11	5.30	6.00	7.00
13. खनिज लोहा	13. Iron Ore	1.89	1.80	2.00	2.20
14. पशु चारा	14. Animal feed	0.80	0.55	0.90	1.00
15. हल्दी	15. Turmeric	0.29	0.20	0.30	0.40
16. हल्दी पिसी	16. Turmeric powder	0.07	0.10	0.12	0.15
17. अन्य वस्तुएं	17. Other articles	8.60	10.00	9.00	10.00
जोड़-निर्यात उपकर शुल्क (सकल)	**Total Export Cess Duties (Gross)**	**30.05**	**34.37**	**33.91**	**39.61**
वापसी	Refunds	0.41	0.42	0.35	0.38
जोड़-निर्यात उपकर शुल्क (निवल)	**Total Export Cess Duties (Net)**	**29.64**	**33.95**	**33.56**	**39.23**
IV. अन्य प्राप्तियां (सकल)	**IV Other Receipts (Gross)**	**159.24**	**156.48**	**180.40**	**205.00**
वापसी	Refunds	2.83	3.00	2.50	3.00
अन्य प्राप्तियां (निवल)	Other Receipts (Net)	156.41	153.48	177.90	202.00
जोड़-सीमा शुल्क राजस्व (सकल)	**Total Customs Revenue (Gross)**	**16233.95**	**18429.36**	**18420.04**	**22089.01**
जोड़ वापसी	**Total Refunds**	**186.77**	**149.42**	**203.05**	**228.63**
जोड़ प्रति अदायगी	**Total Drawbacks**	**292.09**	**400.00**	**340.00**	**400.00**
जोड़-सीमा शुल्क राजस्व (निवल)	**Total Customs Revenue (Net)**	**15755.09**	**17879.94**	**17876.99**	**21460.38**

** विभागीय अभिलेखों के अनुसार*

** As per Departmental records.*

अनुबंध ANNEXURE 2

संघ उत्पाद-शुल्कों से प्राप्त होने वाले राजस्व का वस्तुओं के अनुसार ब्यौरा
COMMODITY-WISE DETAILS OF REVENUE FROM UNION EXCISE DUTIES

(करोड़ रुपए *In crores of Rupees*)

क्रम सं. बजट-शीर्ष / उत्पाद शुल्क योग्य वस्तुएं	Sl.No. Budget Head / Exciseable Commodities	वास्तविक Actuals 1988-89*	बजट अनुमान Budget 1989-90	संशो. अनुमान Revised 1989-90	बजट अनुमान Budget 1990-91
I. बुनियादी और विशेष उत्पाद शुल्क	**I. BASIC AND SPECIAL DUTIES OF EXCISE**				
1. मांस और खाद्य मांसोवशिष्ट	1. Meat and edible meat offal	..	..	..	..
2. मछली और केकड़े मोलस्क तथा अन्य मेरू रहित जलचर	2. Fish and crusta-ceans, molluscs and other acquatic invertebrates	..	..	..	..
3. डेयरी उत्पाद, पशुजन्य खाद्य उत्पाद, एन. ई. एस.	3. Dairy produce; edible products of animal origin, N.E.S.	13.64	16.42	26.25	26.41
4. पशुजन्य उत्पाद एन. ई. एस.	4. Products of animal origin, N.E.S.	..	..	..	..
5. खाद्य सब्जियां तथा कंदमूल	5. Edible vegetables and roots and tubers	0.06	0.05	0.13	0.14
6. खाद्य फल तथा गिरी, तुर्श फलों और तटवृक्ष की छीलन	6. Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruit or melons	0.01	0.01	..	..
7. कहवा	7. Coffee	8.50	8.00	8.00	3.93
8. अवशिष्ट चाय सहित चाय	8. Tea including tea waste	77.43	91.46	81.71	86.73
9. गर्म मसाले और अन्य मदें, यदि कोई अध्याय 9 में हो	9. Spices and other items; if any, under Chapter 9	0.12	..	..	..
10. पेषण उद्योग के उत्पाद, माल्ट, स्टार्च, इनुलिन तथा गेहूं ग्लूटिन	10. Products of the milling industry; malt; starches; inulin; wheat gluton	9.35	10.69	11.55	12.65
11. लाख, गोंद रेजिन तथा अन्य वनस्पतिक रस और निर्यास	11. Lac; gums; resins and other vegetable saps and extracts	0.56	..	..	..
12. वनस्पति वलितयारी सामग्री वनस्पति उत्पाद एन. ई. एस.	12. Vegetable Plaiting materials; vegetable products, N.E.S.	0.12	..	0.02	0.02
13. साधित वनस्पति तेल	13. Processed fixed vegetable oils	17.31	18.00	21.84	16.77
14. वनस्पति वसा और तेल अंशतः अथवा पूर्णतः उद्जनित	14. Vegetable fats and oils, partly or wholly hydrogenated	82.33	85.83	93.06	98.05
15. अध्याय 15 के अन्तर्गत समस्त मदें	15. All others falling under Chapter 15	6.61	6.83	10.13	11.27
16. मांस, मछली केकड़े मौलस्क अथवा अन्य मेरू रहित जलचरों के मांस से बने पदार्थ	16. Preparations of meat, of fish or of crustaceans, molluscs or other aquatic invertebrates	1.27	1.25	0.54	0.59
17. गन्ने या चुकन्दर से बनी चीनी और ठोस रूप में शुद्ध रासायनिक सकरोज	17. Cane or beat sugar and chemically pure sucrose in solid form	184.70	205.00	202.24	204.33
18. चीनी शोधन के फलस्वरूप प्राप्त सौरा	18. Molasses, resulting from the extraction of refining of sugar	26.31	37.47	39.12	40.98
19. अध्याय 17 के अन्तर्गत अन्य समस्त मदे.	19. All others falling under Chapter 17	19.16	22.87	20.06	22.36
20. कोको और कोको से बने पदार्थ	20. Cocoa and cocoa preparations	6.95	8.69	8.87	16.35
21. अनाज से बने पदार्थ, आटा, दुग्ध स्टार्च पेस्टरी और अन्य उत्पाद	21. Preparations of cereals, flour, starch of milk; pastry cooks products	57.01	68.49	60.64	70.29
22. वनस्पति, फल, गिरी अथवा अन्य पौधजन्य उत्पाद	22. Preparation of vegetables fruits; nuts, or other parts of plants	1.52	1.65	4.01	14.16
23. विविध खाद्य पदार्थ	23. Miscellaneous edible preparations	35.11	42.80	46.55	72.69
24. प्राकृतिक अथवा कृत्रिम खनिज जल तथा वातित जल	24. Natural or artifical Mineral waters and aerated waters	80.83	125.80	93.45	111.00
25. अध्याय 22 के अन्तर्गत समस्त मदें	25. All others falling under Chapter 22	1.54	1.76	1.71	1.86
26. खाद्य उद्योगों के अवशिष्ट पदार्थ, तैयार पशु चारा	26. Residues and wastes from the food industries, prepared animal fodder	0.04	..	..	..
27. तम्बाकू अथवा तम्बाकू केस्थानापन्न पदार्थ से बने सिगरेट तथा सिगारिल्स	27. Cigarettes and Cigarilles of tobacco or tobacco substitutes	1120.85	1175.32	1222.88	1454.90
28. बीड़ियां	28. Biris	127.23	151.27	126.85	133.20
29. खाने की तम्बाकू जिसमें कड़ा मसाला और किमाम आदि शामिल है	29. Chewing Tabacco including Kara Masala, Kimam etc.	43.68	50.78	46.41	49.34
30. अध्याय 24 के अन्तर्गत समस्त अन्य मदें	30. All others falling under Chapter 24	12.79	20.59	14.71	15.48
31. सीमेंट क्लिन्कर्स, सभी प्रकार का सीमेंट	31. Cement Clinkers, Cement all sorts	898.27	1063.64	938.74	1057.88
32. अध्याय 25 के अन्तर्गत समस्त अन्य मदें	32. All others falling under Chapter 25	15.85	20.69	16.20	18.26
33. अयस्क, धातुमल और राख	33. Ores, slag and ash	0.13	0.16	..	..
34. मोटर स्प्रिट	34. Motor Sprit	1034.28	1181.25	1236.90	1339.39
35. मिट्टी का तेल	35. Kerosene	241.00	268.77	273.13	300.80
36. आर. डी. तेल	36. R.D. Oil	682.94	731.96	764.97	856.76
37. डीजल तेल एन. ई. एस.	37. Diesel Oil, N.E.S.	29.31	30.45	39.23	47.07
38. भट्टी का तेल	38. Furnace Oil	46.17	57.75	52.61	59.85
39. पैट्रोलियम गैस और गैसयुक्त हाइड्रोकार्बन्स	39. Petroleum Gases and other gasseous Hydrocarbons	59.16	64.10	66.85	71.87
40. अध्याय 27 के अन्तर्गत अन्य मदें	40. All other falling under Chapter 27	313.77	326.49	365.94	389.95
41. हाइड्रोक्लोरिक तेजाब और गंधक का तेजाब और एनहाईड्राइट और शोरे का तेजाब	41. Hydrochloric acid, sulphuric acid and hydrides thereof; nitric acid	24.59	36.75	36.75	43.96

(करोड़ रुपए In crores of Rupees)

क्रम सं. बजट-शीर्ष उत्पाद शुल्क योग्य वस्तुएं	Sl.No. Budget Head Exciseable Commodities	वास्तविक Actuals 1988-89*	बजट अनुमान Budget 1989-90	संशो. अनुमान Revised 1989-90	बजट अनुमान Budget 1990-91
42. कास्टिक सोडा और कास्टिक पोटाश और उसका पैरोक्साईड	42. Caustic soda and caustic Potash; Peroxides thereof	70.95	99.75	95.90	109.28
43. सोडा एश	43. Soda Ash	62.71	78.75	64.26	67.63
44. अध्याय 28 के अन्तर्गत समस्त अन्य मदें	44. All others falling under Chapter 28	160.27	187.86	203.93	242.50
45. आर्गनिक रसायन	45. Organic Chemicals	245.69	294.00	294.00	425.45
46. भेषजीय उत्पाद	46. Pharmaceutical products	292.05	353.50	311.27	338.09
47. उर्वरक	47. Fertilizers	5.72	8.51	10.50	12.60
48. कृत्रिम आर्गनिक रंजक पदार्थ रंगाई साधन और रंजक द्रव्य व अन्य कलरलेक	48. Synthetic Organic Dye Stuffs, colouring matters and colour lakes	65.36	54.50	65.63	68.29
49. रंग और रोगन वार्निश	49. Paints and varnishes	118.79	152.25	139.07	175.48
50. अध्याय 32 के अन्तर्गत समस्त अन्य मदें	50. All others falling under Chapter 32	4.86	5.78	15.19	15.07
51. अनिवार्य तेल गंधयुक्त सारीय तेल और रेजिनाएड संग्रहयुक्त तेल, कास्मैटिक और प्रसाधन सामग्री	51. Essential oils and resinoids; perfumery, cosmetics or toilet preparation	167.04	199.50	185.52	211.22
52. साबुन	52. Soap	110.75	126.00	118.66	126.99
53. आर्गनिक तेल, सक्रिय पदार्थ	53. Organic Surface Active Agents	94.75	103.23	103.23	112.51
54. अध्याय 34 के अन्तर्गत समस्त अन्य मदें	54. All others falling under Chapter 34	12.13	15.07	13.73	14.57
55. एल्बुमिनिडाल सामग्री वधित स्टार्च ग्लूज एनजाइन	55. Albuminidal substances, modified starches, glues, enzymes	13.49	15.42	14.36	15.08
56. माचिस	56. Matches	54.85	58.80	41.13	42.80
57. अध्याय 36 के अन्तर्गत समस्त अन्य मदें	57. All others falling under Chapter 36	33.67	47.25	39.22	44.14
58. सिनेमा चलचित्र अनाकृत अथवा आकृत	58. Cinematograph films, exposed or unexposed	15.65	18.67	14.21	7.62
59. अध्याय 37 के अन्तर्गत समस्त अन्य मदें	59. All others falling under Chapter 37	8.98	6.85	8.60	9.45
60. विविध रासायनिक उत्पाद	60. Miscellaneous chemical products	103.66	147.00	104.94	114.39
61. प्लास्टिक तथा, उससे बनी वस्तुएं	61. Plastics and articles thereof	358.63	439.42	426.28	490.70
62. टायर, ट्यूब और फ्लैप	62. Tyres, Tubes and flaps	675.56	850.83	755.87	900.20
63. अध्याय 40 के अन्तर्गत समस्त अन्य मदें	63. All others falling under Chapter 40	118.35	126.49	149.00	182.09
64. चमड़ा	64. Leather	0.04	..	0.02	0.03
65. चमड़े का सामान, यात्रा वस्तुएं हैन्डबैग और इसी प्रकार के डिब्बे आदि	65. Articles of leather, travel goods handbags, and similar containers etc.	21.70	27.30	21.00	21.85
66. समूरदार चमड़ियों से बनी वस्तुएं और नकली समूर	66. Manufactures of furskins and artificial fur	..	...	..	..
67. काष्ठ तथा काष्ठ की बनी वस्तुएं	67. Wood and articles of wood	73.56	75.61	68.05	67.63
68. कार्क तथा कार्क की वस्तुएं	68. Cork and articles of cork	0.50	0.37	0.53	0.57
69. तृण एसपटों अथवा अन्य प्लेटिंग सामग्री से बनी अन्य वस्तुएं टोकरियां और छड़ी टोकरे	69. Manufactures of straw of esparto or of other plaiting materials basketware and wocker work	0.38	...	0.04	0.05
70. काष्ठ की लुगदी तथा अन्य सैलुलोसिक तंतु और कागज, गत्ता कतरन	70. Pulp of wood or of other fibrous cellulosic materials, waste and scrap of paper or of paper board	0.01	...	0.05	0.06
71. कागज और गत्ता, कागज की लुगदी की वस्तुएं और गत्ते की वस्तुएं	71. Paper and paperboard, articles of paper pulp or paper or paper board	250.45	260.51	302.02	333.16
72. मुद्रित वस्तुएं, अखबार चित्र तथा मुद्रण उद्योग के अन्य उत्पाद आदि	72. Printed books, news-papers, pictures& other products of printing industry etc.	0.08	...	0.03	0.05
73. रेशम	73. Silk	..	...	..	..
74. ऊन, बारीक और मोटी पशुजन्य	74. Wool, fine or coarse animal hair	5.88	9.45	6.43	6.77
75. कपास और सूत	75. Cotton and cotton yarn	118.27	115.05	124.48	183.75
76. अध्याय 52 के अन्तर्गत समस्त अन्य मदें (सूती वस्त्र)	76. All others falling under Chapter 52 (Cotton fabrics)	52.14	55.32	57.60	..
77. जूट के कपड़े बिंपीलीपट्टम और मेस्ता सहित और अन्य बारीक रेशे के वस्त्र	77. Woven Fabrics of Jute (including bimplipatam jute or mesta fibres) or of other textile bast fibres	30.40	42.00	31.10	31.50
78. अध्याय 53 के अन्तर्गत समस्त अन्य मदें	78. All other falling under Chapter 53	4.35	4.10	3.47	2.43
79. कृत्रिम फिलेमेन्ट धागे और कृत्रिम गैर फिलमेन्ट रद्दी सहित सिलाई के धागे	79. Synthetic filament yarn and sewing thread including synthetic monofilament and waste	924.19	1132.49	1006.78	1378.03
80. हाथ से बने फिलैमेन्ट यार्न के कपड़े	80. Fabrics of man-made filament yarn	..	..	..	..
81. कृत्रिम स्टेपल फाइबर और छोटे रद्दी पदार्थ सहित	81. Artificial or Synthetic Staple Fibre & tow including waste	221.05	291.42	261.64	283.58
82. पोलियस्टर अथवा कृत्रिम यार्न युक्त स्पन यार्न	82. Spun Yarn containing Polyester or other Synthetic Yarn	43.86	53.87	48.48	53.33
83. अन्य हाथ का बना धागा	83. Other Man-made blended Yarn	49.90	65.27	50.55	48.60
84. हाथ से बने स्टेपल धागे के कपड़े	84. Fabrics of man-made staple fibres	..	..	..	..
85. वेडिंग, फेल्ट और अवृनित विशेष यार्न, टवाइन, कार्डेज, रज्जू तारे और सम्बद्ध वस्तुएं	85. Wadding, felt & non wovens, special yarns, twine, cordage, ropes & cables and articles thereof	12.99	14.24	12.38	*12.60
86. कालीन और अन्य फर्शी दरियां	86. Carpets & other textile floor coverings	4.77	4.67	5.25	5.51
87. विशेष बुने वस्त्र, टफटेड वस्त्र, लैस और कढ़ाई	87. Special woeven fabrics, tufted textile fabrics, lace,embroidery	2.54	3.22	2.56	2.63

(करोड़ रुपए In crores of Rupees)

क्रम सं. बजट-शीर्ष	उत्पाद शुल्क योग्य वस्तुएं	Sl.No. Budget Head	Exciseable Commodities	वास्तविक Actuals 1988-89*	बजट अनुमान Budget 1989-90	संशो. अनुमान Revised 1989-90	बजट अनुमान Budget 1990-91
88.	गर्भित, कवचित, आवृत अथवा परतदार वस्त्र, औद्योगिक उपयोग के लिए उपयोगी वस्त्र उद्योग	88.	Impregnated,coated,covered or laminated textile fabrics,textile articles of a kind suitable for industrial use	21.76	29.11	27.95	36.31
89.	बुने अथवा करोशिये से बुने वस्त्र	89.	Knitted or Crocheted fabrics	..	..	..	..
90.	परिधान वस्तुएं तथा वस्त्र सामग्री-बुनतीदार अथवा करोशियाई	90.	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories - knitted or crocheted	..	..	..	..
91.	परिधान तथा वस्त्र सामग्री जो बुनतीदार न हो अथवा करोशिये को तैयार की हुई न हो	91.	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories not knitted or crocheted	0.11	0.16	0.13	0.15
92.	अन्य तैयार वस्त्र सामग्री	92.	Other made up textile articles	55.56	48.46	52.70	55.34
93.	जूते, गेटर्स तथा इसी तरह की वस्तुएं, और इन वस्तुओं के हिस्से	93.	Footwear,gaiters & the like parts of such articles	11.86	10.67	13.52	15.01
94.	शिरस्त्राण तथा उसके हिस्से	94.	Headgear & parts thereof	..	..	..	..
95.	छतरियां, छोटी छतरियां, छड़िया, आसन स्टिके, को' राइडिंग कार्पस और हिस्से	95.	Umbrellas,sub-umbrellas, walking sticks, seat sticks, whips, riding corps and parts thereof	..	..	..	..
96.	कृत्रिम फूल और मनुष्य के बालों की वस्तुएं	96	Artificial flowers, articles of human hair	0.12	..	..	..
97.	एसबेस्टस-सीमेंट अथवा सेल्युलोस फाइबर सीमेंट अथवा इसी प्रकार की सामग्री की वस्तुएं	97.	Articles of asbestos-cement, or cellulose fibre cement or the like	50.74	54.52	51.65	53.74
98.	अध्याय 68 के अन्तर्गत समस्त अन्य मदें	98.	All others falling under Chap.68	48.43	53.14	61.85	71.15
99.	सिरामिक उत्पाद	99.	Ceramic products	137.04	176.40	154.81	177.07
100.	कांच और कांच की वस्तुएं	100.	Glass & Glassware	158.30	180.06	182.30	207.06
101.	प्राकृतिक अथवा साधित मोती, मूल्यवान और अर्धमूल्यवान अश्मक, मूल्यवान धातुएं और ग्लास बनी वस्तुएं, नकली जवाहरात आभूषण आदि	101.	Natural or cultured pearls, precious semi-precious stones, precious metals & articles thereof, imitation jewellery etc.	1.51	1.45	2.21	3.19
102.	लोहा और इस्पात	102.	Iron & Steel	585.73	817.75	801.16	990.50
103.	लोहे और इस्पात की वस्तुएं	103.	Articles of Iron & Steel	243.87	293.00	300.11	348.00
104.	तांबा और उससे बनी वस्तुएं	104.	Copper & Articles of Copper thereof	51.79	54.79	52.52	58.30
105.	निकल और उससे बनी वस्तुएं	105.	Nickel & articles thereof	2.33	2.36	2.43	2.63
106.	अल्युमिनियमऔर अल्युमिनियम से बनी वस्तुएं	106.	Aluminium & articles thereof	271.37	344.00	527.96	609.00
107.	सीसा और उससे बनी वस्तुएं	107.	Lead & articles thereof	2.94	3.65	4.15	4.20
108.	जिंक और उससे बनी वस्तुएं	108.	Zinc & articles thereof	28.52	29.20	31.19	33.54
109.	टिन और उससे बनी वस्तुएं	109.	Tin & articles thereof	0.61	0.48	0.77	0.87
110.	अन्य आधारभूत बेस धातु और उससे बनी वस्तुएं	110.	Other base metals, articles thereof	5.82	5.04	5.54	5.78
111.	बेस धातु के बने औजार, चाकू, छुरी, चम्मच और कांटे आदि; और उनके हिस्से	111.	Tools, implements, cutlery, spoons, & forks or base metals; parts thereof	50.21	57.63	54.77	59.20
112.	बेस धातु के इलेक्ट्रिकल स्टैम्पिग और लेमिनेशन्स	112.	Electrical stampings & laminations of base metals	37.94	46.79	40.52	44.17
113.	बेस धातु के डिब्बे	113.	Containers of base metals	36.86	34.65	45.14	49.20
114.	अध्याय 83 के अन्तर्गत सभी	114.	All other falling under Chap.83	64.75	71.93	63.00	67.63
115.	अन्तरदाह इंजन और उनके पुर्जे, वाष्प और अन्य वैपर टर्बाइन, हाइडलिक टर्बाइन, टर्बो जेक्ट्स, अन्य इंजन और मोटर्स	115.	Internal combustion engines and parts thereof, steam and other vapour turbines, hyderaulic turbines, turbojets, other engines and motors	112.78	132.30	123.90	135.06
116.	रेफ्रिजरेशंस और वातानुकूलन और उसके हिस्से	116.	Refrigerations & Air conditioners & parts thereof	153.32	193.95	182.70	232.50
117.	मशीनों के औजार	117.	Machinery Tools	23.85	21.49	21.49	22.35
118.	बाल अथवा रोलर बियरिंगस	118.	Ball or roller bearings	64.02	81.90	75.26	83.53
119.	अध्याय 84 के अन्तर्गत अन्य सभी	119.	All other falling under Chap.84	718.23	894.52	748.07	760.49
120.	इलैक्ट्रिक मोटर्स और जैनरेटर्स, जैनरेटिंग इलैक्ट्रिक सैट्स और पुर्जे	120.	Electric motors and generators,electric generating sets and parts thereof	151.24	162.75	157.50	163.88
121.	इलैक्ट्रिकल ट्रांसफार्मर्स, स्टेटिक कनर्वट्र्स और इंडक्टर्स	121.	Electrical transformers, static convertors & inductors	91.12	92.40	95.12	98.98
122.	इलैक्ट्रिक अक्यूमलेटर्स प्राइमरी सेल और प्राइमरी बैटरियां	122.	Electric accumulators, primary cells and primary batteries	114.02	152.25	127.02	132.28
123.	रेडियो प्रसारण, टेलीविजन रिसीवर्स के लिए रिसेप्शन स्प्रेटस (वीडियो, मानीटर्स और प्रोजैक्टस सहित)	123.	Reception apparatus for radio broad-, casting Television receivers (including video monitors and projectors)	139.46	293.26	170.02	208.75
124.	इंसुलेटिड वायर्स, केबलस और अन्य इलैक्ट्रानिक कंडक्टर्स	124.	Insulated wires, cables and other electric conductors	187.90	189.00	194.25	202.90
125.	अध्याय 85 के अन्तर्गत सभी	125.	All others falling under Chap.85	542.47	512.46	564.64	596.10
126.	रेलवे या टामस्वे लोकोमोटिव रोलिंग और उसके पुर्जे आदि	126.	Railway or tramway locomotive rolling stock & parts thereof etc.	90.25	107.29	115.50	136.50

(करोड़ रुपए In crores of Rupees)

क्रम सं. बजट-शीर्ष उत्पाद शुल्क योग्य वस्तुएं	Sl.No. Budget Head Exciseable Commodities	वास्तविक Actuals 1988-89*	बजट अनुमान Budget 1989-90	संशो. अनुमान Revised 1989-90	बजट अनुमान Budget 1990-91
127. ट्रैक्टर	127. Tractors	42.62	73.50	45.78	50.01
128. मोटर कारें और यातायात के लिए अन्य मोटर गाड़ियां	128. Motor cars & other motor vehicles for transport of persons	291.19	407.84	395.96	551.50
129. सार्वजनिक परिवहन किस्म की यात्री मोटर गाड़ियां और माल परिवहन की मोटर गाड़ियां	129. Public transport type passenger motor vehicles & motor vehicles for the transport of goods	174.57	173.25	178.50	194.57
130. अध्याय 87 के अन्तर्गत सभी	130. All others falling under Chap.87	373.29	449.05	451.50	542.75
131. वायुयान अंतरिक्षयान और उनके हिस्से	131. Aircrafts,spacecrafts & parts thereof	1.50	2.63	1.63	2.10
132. समुद्री जहाज नौकाएं और फलोटिंग स्ट्रकचर	132. Ships, boats & floating structures	7.93	3.78	12.86	13.65
133. चश्मे फोटोग्राफी, सिनेमाटोग्राफी मापन चिकित्सा और शल्य चिकित्सा उपकरण तथा उनके पुर्जे	133. Optical, photographic, cinematographic measuring, checking,precision, medical or surgical instruments and apparatus parts & accessories thereof	59.03	66.15	59.12	62.43
134. दीवार घड़ियां, घड़ियां और उनके हिस्से	134. Clocks & watches & parts thereof	6.67	10.70	15.75	17.14
135. वाद्य यंत्र, उनके पुर्जे और ऐसे यंत्रों के सहायक पुर्जे	135. Musical instruments, parts and accessories of such articles	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.07
136. शास्त्र और गोली बारूद, उनके पुर्जे और सहायक पुर्जे	136. Arms and ammunitions, parts & accessories thereof	7.25	9.39	9.16	10.50
137. फर्नीचर लेम्प और बिजली की फिटिगं जो अन्यत्र वर्गीकृत नहीं है, प्रीफेब्रीकेटिड इमारतें	137. Furnitures, lamps and lighting fittings, not elsewhere specified, prefabricated buildings	27.28	32.75	38.00	41.62
138. बच्चों के खिलौने, खेल और क्रीड़ा संबंधी आवश्यक सामग्री और सहायक सामान	138. Toys, games and sports requisite parts and accessories thereof	0.98	..	..	..
139. विविध विनिर्मित वस्तुएं	139. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	5.63	5.90	6.30	7.25
विविध	Miscellaneous	161.86	166.43	84.00	105.00
जोड़-सकल राजस्व (मूल)	**Total-Gross Revenue (Basic)**	**15308.15**	**18027.59**	**17459.43**	**20071.52**
घटाइए-वापसी और प्रतिअदायगी	*Deduct Refunds and Drawbacks*	*296.31*	*400.00*	*343.00*	*385.00*
जोड़-I निवल राजस्व	**TOTAL I - NET REVENUE**	**15011.84**	**17627.59**	**17116.43**	**19686.52**
II. वस्त्र और वस्त्र आदि पर अतिरिक्त शुल्क	**II. ADDITIONAL DUTIES ON TEXTILES AND TEXTILES ARTICLES**				
1. रेशम	1. Silk	..	..	..	..
2. पशुजन्य ऊन, बारीक और मोटी	2. Wool, fine or coarse animal	0.79	0.87	0.92	2.61
3. सूत और सूतीयार्न	3. Cotton and cotton yarn	15.60	14.95	16.17	24.60
4. सूती वस्त्र	4. Cotton fabrics	10.17	7.92	8.64	..
5. सिंथेटिक फिलामेंट यार्न और सिलाई के धागे जिनमें गैर सिंथेटिक फिलामेंट और अपशिष्ट शमिल है	5. Synthetic filament yarn and sewing thread including synthetic mono-filament and waste	117.87	147.13	130.79	196.87
6. हाथ से बने धागे तथा फिलामेंट यार्न	6. Fabrics of man-made filament Yarn	..	..	..	..
7. कृत्रिम तथा संश्लिष्ट स्टेपलरेशे और रद्दी सहित सामग्री	7. Artificial or synthetic Staple Fibres and tow including waste	31.01	37.85	33.99	40.51
8. पोलिएस्टर और अन्य सिंथेटिक कार्य से बने स्पन यार्न	8. Spun yarn containing polyester or other synthetic yarn	6.53	7.01	6.31	7.62
9. अन्य हाथ के बने ब्लैडिड यार्न	9. Other man-made blended yarn	6.47	8.48	6.57	6.94
10. विशेष बुने हुए कपड़े टफटिंग वस्त्र, लैस, कढ़ाई	10. Special woven fabrics, tufted textile fabrics, lace, embroidery	0.49	0.46	0.37	0.38
11. बने हुए तथा कोशियाई वस्त्र	11. Knitted or crocheted fabrics	..	..	..	..
जोड़-II सकल राजस्व	**Total-II (Gross Revenue)**	**188.93**	**224.67**	**203.76**	**279.53**
घटाइए-वापसी और प्रतिअदायगी	*Deduct Refunds and Drawbacks*	..	..	..	..
जोड़-II निवल राजस्व	**Total-II (Net Revenue)**	**188.93**	**224.67**	**203.76**	**279.53**
III. उत्पाद पर अतिरिक्त शुल्क-बिक्री कर के एवज में	**III. ADDITIONAL DUTIES OF EXCISE IN LIEU OF SALES TAX**				
1. गन्ने और चुकन्दर से बनी चीनी और रासायनिक शोधित ठोस सर्कोस	1. Cane or beat sugar and chemically pure sucrose in solid form	225.63	235.00	230.38	232.75
2. सिग्रेट तथा तम्बाकू के समान पदार्थ के सिगरेट या सिगारोल्स	2. Cigarettes or cigarilloes of tobacco or tobacco substitutes	478.27	563.77	627.12	746.10
3. बीड़ी	3. Biris	34.03	48.02	38.15	40.05
4. खाने वाला तम्बाकू कड़क मसाला किमाम आदि सहित	4. Chewing tobacco including kara masala, kimam etc.	13.49	16.12	14.73	15.66
5. अध्याय 24 के अन्तर्गत सभी	5. All others falling under Chap. 24	3.12	3.60	3.55	3.68
6. पशुजन्य बारीक और मोटी ऊन	6. Wool, fine or coarse animal silk	2.19	2.02	2.15	2.26
7. रेशम	7. Silk	..	..	..	..
8. सूती वस्त्र	8. Cotton fabrics	51.73	56.49	58.76	54.64
9. हाथ से बने फिलामेंट यार्न के कपड़े	9. Fabrics of man-made filament yarn	224.72	287.01	249.44	274.38

(करोड़ रुपए In crores of Rupees)

क्रम सं. बजट-शीर्ष उत्पाद शुल्क योग्य वस्तुएं	Sl.No. Budget Head Exciseable Commodities	वास्तविक Actuals 1988-89*	बजट अनुमान Budget 1989-90	संशो. अनुमान Revised 1989-90	बजट अनुमान Budget 1990-91
10. हाथ से बने स्टेपल के कपड़े	10. Fabrics ofman-made staple fibres	212.12	313.20	237.57	241.08
11. टफटिड वस्त्र, लेस, कढ़ाई के विशेष बुने हुए वस्त्र	11. Special woven fabrics, tufted textile fabrics, lace, embroidery	1.10	1.22	0.97	0.99
12. गर्भित, कवचित, आवृत अथवा परतदार सूती पटवस्त्र, औद्योगिक उपयोग के लिए उपयुक्त वस्त्र आदि	12. Impregnated coated, covered or laminated textile fabrics, textile articles of a kind suitable for industrial use	27.44	21.39	31.53	41.05
13. बुने हुए या कोशियो के वस्त्र	13. Knitted or crocheted fabrics	2.46	2.87	2.55	3.00
जोड़-III सकल राजस्व (अतिरिक्त उत्पाद शुल्क)	**Total-III Gross Revenue (Addl. Excise)**	**1276.30**	**1550.71**	**1496.90**	**1655.64**
घटाइए-वापसी और प्रति अदायगी	*Deduct - Refunds and drawbacks*	..	..	..	..
जोड़-III निवल राजस्व	**Total-III Net Revenue**	**1276.30**	**1550.71**	**1496.90**	**1655.64**
IV. वस्तुओं पर उप-कर	**IV. CESSES ON COMMODITIES**				
(क) (राजस्व विभाग द्वारा प्रशासित)	(a) **(Administered by the Department of Revenue)**				
1. वस्त्रों पर हथकरघा उपकर	1. Handloom cess on fabrics	11.69	12.00	10.50	..
2. चीनी	2. Sugar	133.09	139.53	135.80	137.20
3. चाय	3. Tea	9.60	11.55	11.31	11.92
4. बीड़ी	4. Bidis	12.29	13.23	13.25	14.00
5. कागज	5. Paper	2.93	2.77	3.90	4.00
6. जूट निर्माण	6. Jute manufactures	8.10	9.16	8.00	9.00
7. आटोमोबाइलस	7. Automobiles	7.10	7.47	8.15	9.50
8. देशी कच्चे तेल	8. Indigenous crude oil	2028.72	2946.00	2940.76	3148.63
9. सूती	9. Cotton	0.08	..	..	..
10. वनास्पति घी	10. Vegetable oils	0.03	..	..	..
11. टेलिवीजन सेट**	11. Television Sets**	48.11	57.50	53.00	60.00
जोड़ (क)	*Total (a)*	*2261.74*	*3199.21*	*3184.67*	*3394.25*
(ख) (मंत्रालय/विभागों राजस्व विभाग से भिन्न विभागों द्वारा प्रशासित)	(b) **Administered by Ministries/Departments other than Revenue Department**				
1. कोयला और कोक	1. Coal and Coke	65.47	69.00	70.00	77.00
2. रबड़	2. Rubber	12.41	11.70	12.50	12.60
3. नमक	3. Salt	1.90	2.02	1.68	1.77
4. लौह अयस्क	4. Iron Ore	2.76	2.95	3.00	3.00
5. चूने के पत्थर और डोलोमाइट	5. Lime Stone and Dolomite	2.50	3.37	3.37	3.37
6. अभ्रक	6. Mica	1.39	1.10	1.25	1.25
7. सिनेमा कर्मचारी	7. Cine Workers	*0.15*	*0.10*	*0.10*	*0.10*
8. अनुसंधान और विकास	8. Research and Development	..	9.76	9.76	10.00
जोड़ (ख)	*Total (b)*	*86.58*	*100.00*	*101.66*	*109.09*
जोड़ (क) + (ख)	*Total (a) + (b)*	*2348.32*	*3299.21*	*3286.33*	*3503.34*
जोड़-IV सकल राजस्व	**Total-IV Gross Revenue**	**2348.32**	**3299.21**	**3286.33**	**3503.34**
घटाइए-वापसी और प्रति अदायगी (राजस्व विभाग)	*Deduct - Refunds and Drawbacks (Department of Revenue)*	..	..	..	..
जोड़-IV निवल राजस्व	**TOTAL-IV NET REVENUE**	**2348.32**	**3299.21**	**3286.33**	**3503.34**
कुल जोड़ संघ उत्पाद शुल्क (सकल) I+II+III+IV	***GRAND TOTAL - Union Excise duties (Gross) I+II+III+IV***	***19121.70***	***23102.18***	***22446.42***	***25510.03***
घटाइए-वापसी और प्रति अदायगी	*Deduct - Refunds and Drawbacks*	*296.31*	*400.00*	*343.00*	*385.00*
कुल जोड़ संघ उत्पाद शुल्क (निवल) I+II+III+IV	***GRAND TOTAL - Union Excise Duties (Net) I+II+III+IV***	*18825.39*	*22702.18*	*22103.42*	*25125.03*

* *विभागीय अभिलेखों के अनुसार*

* *As per Departmental records.*

अनुबंध **ANNEXURE 3**

नवें वित्त आयोग की प्रथम रिपोर्ट 1989-90 तथा द्वितीय रिपोर्ट 1990-91 की सिफारिशों के अनुसार आयकर, संघ उत्पाद शुल्क और रेल यात्री किराया कर के बदले में दिए जाने वाले अनुदानों से अंश के प्रतिशत का राज्यवार ब्यौरा

STATEMENT SHOWING THE STATE-WISE PERCENTAGE SHARES OF INCOME-TAX, UNION EXCISE DUTIES AND GRANT IN LIEU OF RAILWAY PASSENGER FARES TAX UNDER THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE NINTH FINANCE COMMISSION- FIRST REPORT for 1989-90 AND SECOND REPORT for 1990-91

		प्रतिशत हिस्सा/percentage share of								
		आयकर Income Tax		बुनियादी उत्पाद शुल्क Basic Excise Duties			अतिरिक्त उत्पाद शुल्क Additional Excise Duties		रेलवे यात्री किराया कर के बदले अनुदान Grants in lieu of Tax on Railway Passanger Fares	
				40%	5%	45%				
		1989-90	1990-91	1989-90		1990-91	1989-90	1990-91	1989-90	1990-91
1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश	1. Andhra Pradesh	7.344	8.208	7.858	..	7.170	7.933	7.680	7.574	7.484
2. अरूणाचल प्रदेश	2. Arunachal Pradesh	0.066	0.073	0.070	7.158	0.897	0.100	0.107	0.006	0.008
3. असम	3. Assam	2.507	2.631	2.707	14.233	3.810	2.711	2.743	1.472	1.509
4. बिहार	4. Bihar	12.314	12.418	13.573	..	11.028	8.519	8.317	8.215	8.266
5. गोआ	5. Goa	0.090	0.110	0.074	1.695	0.523	0.230	0.228	0.131	0.133
6. गुजरात	6. Gujarat	4.232	4.550	3.109	..	3.183	6.094	5.905	5.772	5.717
7. हरियाणा	7. Haryana	1.048	1.244	1.077	..	1.099	2.358	2.317	1.600	1.637
8. हिमाचल प्रदेश	8. .Himachal Pradesh	0.505	0.595	0.549	10.031	1.943	0.652	0.621	0.101	0.098
9. जम्मू और कश्मीर	9. Jammu & Kashmir	0.682	0.695	0.713	19.499	3.548	0.916	0.929	0.522	0.520
10. कर्नाटक	10. Karnataka	4.937	4.928	5.092	..	4.104	5.581	5.865	3.282	3.271
11. केरल	11. Kerala	3.553	3.729	3.707	..	3.087	3.834	3.723	3.602	3.562
12. मध्य प्रदेश	12. Madhya Pradesh	8.000	8.185	8.726	..	7.224	7.070	7.164	5.936	6.061
13. महाराष्ट्र	13. Maharashtra	10.110	8.191	5.635	..	5.185	11.763	11.886	22.767	22.634
14. मणिपुर	14. Manipur	0.181	0.171	0.197	6.787	1.174	0.192	0.213	0.015	0.013
15. मेघालय	15. Meghalaya	0.183	0.208	0.199	4.837	0.891	0.179	0.190	0.037	0.040
16. मिजोरम	16. Mizoram	0.059	0.073	0.065	8.199	1.109	0.061	0.068	..	..
17. नागालैण्ड	17. Nagaland	0.064	0.096	0.070	8.108	1.348	0.127	0.120	0.152	0.165
18. उड़ीसा	18. Orissa	4.054	4.326	4.454	5.806	5.358	3.680	3.486	1.552	1.614
19. पंजाब	19. Punjab	1.522	1.706	1.310	..	1.362	3.478	3.533	3.081	3.110
20. राजस्थान	20. Rajasthan	4.773	4.836	5.097	3.946	5.524	4.636	4.689	4.772	4.579
21. सिक्किम	21. Sikkim	0.028	0.030	0.032	1.408	0.260	0.048	0.052	0.008	0.004
22. तमिलनाडु	22. Tamil Nadu	7.614	7.931	7.785	..	6.379	7.120	7.064	6.924	6.893
23. त्रिपुरा	23. Tripura	0.269	0.303	0.295	8.293	1.556	0.279	0.278	0.038	0.042
24. उत्तर प्रदेश	24. Uttar Pradesh	18.326	16.787	19.877	..	15.638	14.109	14.657	15.174	15.437
25. पश्चिम बंगाल	25. West Bengal	7.539	7.976	7.729	..	6.600	8.330	8.165	7.267	7.203
जोड़	**TOTAL**	**100.000**	**100.000**	**100.000**	**100.000**	**100.000**	**100.000**	**100.000**	**100.000**	**100.000**

अनुबन्ध ANNEXURE 4

आयकर, बुनियादी उत्पाद-शुल्क, तथा अतिरिक्त उत्पाद शुल्क के राज्यवार वितरण का विवरण

STATEMENT SHOWING STATE-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME-TAX, BASIC EXCISE DUTIES AND ADDITIONAL EXCISE DUTIES

(करोड़ रूपए *in crores of Rupees*)

राज्य	States	बजट Budget 1989-90				संशोधित Revised 1989-90				बजट Budget 1990-91			
		आयकर Income Tax	बुनियादी उत्पाद शुल्क* Basic Exicse Duties	बिक्री कर के बदले अतिरिक्त उत्पाद शुल्क* Additional Excise Duties in lieu of Sales Tax	जोड़ Total	आयकर* Income Tax*	बुनियादी उत्पाद शुल्क* Basic Exicse Duties*	बिक्री कर के बदले अतिरिक्त उत्पाद शुल्क* Additional Excise Duties in lieu of Sales Tax*	जोड़ Total	आयकर Income Tax	बुनियादी उत्पाद शुल्क Basic Exicse Duties	बिक्री कर के बदले अतिरिक्त उत्पाद शुल्क Additional Excise Duties in lieu of Sales Tax	जोड़ Total
आन्ध्र प्रदेश	Andhra Pradesh	229.79	544.89	119.67	894.35	289.34	541.65	123.94	954.93	333.60	627.29	123.85	1084.74
अरूणाचल प्रदेश	Arunachal Pradesh	2.06	66.89	1.51	70.46	2.46	65.28	1.46	69.20	2.97	78.48	1.73	83.18
असम	Assam	78.42	311.08	40.89	430.39	98.35	308.25	42.18	448.78	106.93	333.33	44.23	484.49
बिहार	Bihar	385.33	941.18	128.51	1455.02	477.52	934.20	132.57	1544.29	504.71	964.82	134.12	1603.65
गोआ	Goa	2.85	19.82	3.47	26.14	3.36	19.34	3.35	26.05	4.47	45.76	3.68	53.91
गुजरात	Gujarat	132.42	215.58	91.93	439.93	169.39	214.85	95.77	480.01	184.93	278.47	95.23	558.63
हरियाणा	Haryana	32.81	74.68	35.57	143.06	42.63	74.17	37.31	154.11	50.56	96.15	37.37	184.08
हिमाचल प्रदेश	Himachal Pradesh	15.80	125.02	9.83	150.65	19.98	123.77	10.30	154.05	24.18	169.99	10.01	204.18
जम्मू और कश्मीर	Jammu & Kashmir	21.33	218.45	13.82	253.60	27.01	215.79	14.23	257.03	28.25	310.41	14.98	353.64
कर्नाटक	Karnataka	154.47	353.09	84.19	591.75	194.63	350.56	87.71	632.90	200.29	359.05	94.58	653.92
केरल	Kerala	111.17	257.05	57.84	426.06	140.13	255.50	60.27	455.90	151.56	270.08	60.04	481.68
मध्य प्रदेश	Madhya Pradesh	250.35	605.08	106.65	962.08	312.49	601.02	110.31	1023.82	332.66	632.01	115.53	1080.20
महाराष्ट्र	Maharashtra	316.32	390.74	177.44	884.50	398.28	388.94	185.96	973.18	332.91	453.62	191.68	978.21
मणिपुर	Manipur	5.66	72.49	2.90	81.05	7.11	71.75	3.00	81.86	6.95	102.71	3.43	113.09
मेघालय	Meghalaya	5.72	55.73	2.70	64.15	7.17	55.21	2.79	65.17	8.45	77.95	3.06	89.46
मिजोरम	Mizoram	1.85	75.58	0.92	78.35	2.20	73.74	0.89	76.83	2.97	97.02	1.10	101.09
नागालैण्ड	Nagaland	2.00	75.13	1.92	79.05	2.55	74.39	1.95	78.89	3.90	117.93	1.94	123.77
उड़ीसा	Orissa	126.85	359.18	55.51	541.54	158.38	356.83	57.38	572.59	175.82	468.76	56.22	702.80
पंजाब	Punjab	47.61	90.84	52.47	190.92	62.03	90.18	55.41	207.62	69.34	119.16	56.97	245.47
राजस्थान	Rajasthan	149.37	387.64	69.93	606.94	186.41	383.94	72.63	642.98	196.55	483.28	75.62	755.45
सिक्किम	Sikkim	...	14.42	0.72	15.14	1.04	14.29	0.74	16.07	1.22	22.75	0.84	24.81
तमिलनाडु	Tamil Nadu	238.24	539.83	107.41	885.48	299.50	535.70	112.08	947.28	322.34	558.09	113.92	994.35
त्रिपुरा	Tripura	8.42	92.34	4.21	104.97	10.53	91.37	4.35	106.25	12.31	136.13	4.48	152.92
उत्तर प्रदेश	Uttar Pradesh	573.42	1378.31	212.83	2164.56	713.08	1367.57	220.32	2300.97	682.27	1368.13	236.37	2286.77
पश्चिमी बंगाल	West Bengal	235.89	535.95	125.66	897.50	296.62	533.75	131.17	961.54	324.17	577.42	131.67	1033.26
जोड़	**TOTAL**	**3128.15**	**7800.99**	**1508.50**	**12437.64**	**3922.19**	**7742.04**	**1568.07**	**13232.30**	**4064.31**	**8748.79**	**1612.65**	**14425.75**

* *इसमें बुनियादी उत्पाद शुल्कों के संबंध में (+) 130.52 करोड़ रुपए और अतिरिक्त उत्पाद शुल्कों के संबंध में (+) 111.55 करोड़ रुपए और आयकर के संबंध में (+) 192.61 करोड़ रुपए का समायोजन परिलक्षित किया गया है, जिसे वर्ष 1983-84 से 1985-86 तक नियंत्रक महालेखा परीक्षक के (वर्ष 1983-84 से 1985-86 तक) प्रमाणीकृत आंकड़ों के आधार पर प्रदर्शित किया गया है ।*

* *Includes adjustment of (+) Rs.130.52 Crores in respect of Basic Excise Duties (+) Rs.111.55 crores in respect of Additional Excise Duties and (+) Rs.192.61 crores in respect of Income Tax on the basis of certified figures of C&AG for the years 1983-84 to 1985-86.*

अनुबंध ANNEXURE 5

दूर-संचार विभाग के कार्यचालन के वित्तीय परिणामों का ब्यौरा
FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE WORKING OF THE TELECOMMUNICATIONS DEPARTMENT

(करोड़ रुपए In crores of Rupees)

शीर्ष	Heads	वास्तविक Actuals 1988-89	बजट Budget 1989-90	संशोधित Revised 1989-90	बजट Budget 1990-91
राजस्व प्राप्तियां	Revenue Receipts	2358.54	2980.00	2925.00	3942.57
व्यय	Expenditure				
1. केन्द्रीय प्रशासन	1. General Administration	117.18	157.82	160.34	178.53
2. परिचालन	2. Operation	333.56	377.21	375.73	411.80
3. भंडार तथा कारखानें	3. Stores and Factories	32.88	42.43	25.00	22.00
4. अनुसंधान और विकास	4. Research and Development	3.04	4.02	2.72	52.76
5. लेखा और लेखापरीक्षा	5. Accounts and Audit	13.19	14.37	14.25	15.11
6. इंजीनियरिंग	6. Engineering	616.27	759.45	696.14	811.95
7. कर्मचारियों को सुविधा	7. Amenities to Staff	10.94	12.20	11.45	13.00
8. पेंशन	8. Pension	95.98	115.00	120.00	150.00
9. लेखन सामग्री और मुद्रण	9. Stationary and Printing	6.09	17.00	9.03	16.10
10. मूल्यह्रास	10. Depreciation	235.94	310.28	303.12	402.52
11. अन्य व्यय	11. Other Expenses	80.61	144.22	132.22	220.23
जोड़ व्यय	**Total-Expenditure**	**1545.68**	**1954.00**	**1850.00**	**2294.00**
घटाइए-कार्यचालन व्यय में जमा	*Deduct-Credits to Working Expenses*	*170.67*	*150.00*	*196.00*	*224.00*
निवल कार्यचालन व्यय	***Net Working Expenses***	***1375.01***	***1804.00***	***1654.00***	***2070.00***
निवल प्राप्तियां	***Net Receipts***	***983.53***	***1176.00***	***1271.00***	***1872.57***
घटाइए-सामान्य राजस्व में लाभांश	*Deduct-Dividend to General Revenues*	*160.66*	*198.00*	*178.00*	*198.00*
अधिशेष	*Surplus*	*822.87*	*978.00*	*1093.00*	*1674.57*

अनुबंध **ANNEXURE - 6**

भारत सरकार के कर्ज की स्थिति
DEBT POSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

भारत सरकार के लोक ऋण की बकाया रकम 1989-90 के अन्त तक 161877.74 करोड़ रुपए आंकी गयी है जो 1990-91 के अन्त तक 180928.26 करोड़ रुपए हो जाएगी । विवरण नीचे दिया गया है :-

The outstanding Public Debt of the Government of India is expected to amount to Rs.161877.74 crores at the end of 1989-90 and Rs.180928.26 crores at the end of 1990-91 comprising:-

(करोड़ रुपए *In crores of Rupees)*

		31 मार्च 1990 को As on 31st March 1990	31 मार्च 1991 को As on 31st March 1991
देश में लिया जाने वाला कर्ज	Internal Debt	133360.88	149077.68
विदेशों से लिया जाने वाला कर्ज	External Debt	28516.86	31850.58

भारत में दिए जाने वाले कर्ज के अन्तर्गत खुले बाजार में लिए जाने वाले उधार, रिजर्व बैंक को जारी की गई विशेष प्रतिभूतियां क्षतिपूर्ति तथा अन्य बांड और 15 वर्षीय वार्षिक पत्र आते हैं । इनमें अस्थायी ऋण भी शामिल है जैसे रिजर्व बैंक, राज्य सरकारों, वाणिज्यक बैंकों और अन्य पार्टियों के नाम जारी की गयी राजकोष हुंडियां, तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पुनर्निर्माण और विकास बैंक, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास निधि, अफ्रीकी विकास बैंक और एशियाई विकास बैंक जैसी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय संस्थाओं के नाम जारी की गयी अपरक्राम्य, निब्याजि प्रतिभूतियां भी शामिल है । पहली पंचवर्षीय आयोजना के आरम्भ में, और वर्ष 1985-86 से लेकर वर्ष 1988-89 तक के प्रत्येक वर्ष के अंत में तथा और 1989-90 और 1990-91 के अन्त तक की सरकारी कर्जों की अनुमानित बकाया रकमों का विश्लेषण देनदारी विवरण में दिया गया है । बकाया रकमों से बकाया कर्जे के अंकित मूल्य के अनुसार भारत सरकार की देनदारी प्रकट होती है ।

Internal Debt comprises loans raised in the open market, special securities issued to Reserve Bank, Compensation and other bonds and 15-year Annuity Certificates. It also includes borrowings of a temporary nature viz., treasury bills issued to Reserve Bank, State Governments, commercial banks and other parties, as well as non-negotiable, non-interest bearing securities issued to international financial institutions viz., the International Monetary Fund, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Development Association, International Fund for Agricultural Development, African Development Fund Bank and Asian Development Bank. An analysis of the public debt outstanding at the begining of the First Five Year Plan and close of each year from 1985-86 to 1988-89 and that estimated to be outstanding at the close of 1989-90 and 1990-91 is given in the statement of Liabilities. The amounts outstanding exhibit the liability of Government as represented by the face value of the outstanding debt.

इसके अलावा सरकार विभिन्न अल्प बचत स्कीमों, भविष्य निधियों, भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक, भारतीय यूनिट ट्रस्ट और राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों को जारी की गई प्रतिभूतियों, विशेष जमा स्कीम और रेल तथा दूरसंचार विभाग जैसे विभागों की मूल्यह्रास और अन्य सब्याज प्रारक्षित निधियों और आयकर, अधिकर आदि जैसी कुछ अन्य जमा रकमों तथा स्थानीय निधियों और सिविल जमा रकमों आदि की वापसी के लिए भी जिम्मेदार है । ऐसी कुल देनदारियों का ब्यौरा देनदारियों के विवरण में दिखाया गया है ।

In addition, Government is liable to repay the outstandings against the various Small Savings schemes, Provident Funds, Securities issued to Industrial Development Bank of India, Unit Trust of India and Nationalised Banks, deposits under the Special Deposit Schemes and depreciation and other interest bearing reserve funds of departments like Railways and Telecommunications and certain other deposits like deposits of Income-tax Super tax, etc., deposits of Local Funds and civil deposits. Details of such total liabilities are also shown in Statement of Liabilities.

परिसम्पत्तियों के विवरण में बकाया देनदारियों की रकमों को दिखाया गया है जो उन प्रयोजनों से संबंधित है जिनपर सरकार द्वारा जुटाई गई रकमों को खर्च किया गया है ।

Statement of Assets shows the extent to which the money raised by Government has been utilised for asset formation-by purposes.

देनदारियों का विवरण
STATEMENT OF LIABILITIES
केन्द्रीय सरकार की देनदारियों का विवरण निम्नलिखित वर्षों के अन्त में
Statement of Liabilities of the Central Government as at the end of

(करोड़ रुपए *In crores of Rupees)*

		वास्तविक Accounts					संशोधित Revised	बजट Budget
		1950--51	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
क. लोक कर्जे	***A. Public Debt***							
1. आंतरिक कर्ज	**1. Internal Debt**							
(I) बाजार उधार (अनुबंध 7)	(I) Market Loans (vide Annexure 7)	1438.46	35240.50	40759.37	46622.84	55042.09	62442.37	70442.65
(II) वापसी अदायगी के दौर में चालू उधार	(II) Market Loans in course of repayment	6.49	38.14	48.27	47.88	46.26	46.26	46.26
(III) 91 दिवसीय राजकोष हुंडियां	(III) 91 Days Treasury Bills	358.02	26014.28	19876.12	8028.18	14272.87	24926.87	32132.72
(IV) रिजर्व बैंक को जारी की गई विशेष प्रतिभूतियां	(IV) Special Securities issued to the Reserve Bank	..	5187.00	19867.00	37177.00	36987.00	37709.00	37709.00
(V) 182 दिवसीय राजकोष हुंडियां	(V) 182 Days Treasury Bills	...	...	...	...	566.50	566.50	566.50
(VI) क्षतिपूर्ति और अन्य बांड	(VI) Compensation and other Bonds	6.73	507.46	467.23	405.70	553.43	465.93	448.90
(VII) विशेष वाहक बांड	(VII) Special bearer Bonds	...	964.26	964.26	964.26	964.26	964.26	876.26

(करोड़ रुपए In crores of Rupees)

		वास्तविक Accounts					संशोधित Revised	बजट Budget
		1950-51	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
(VIII) अंतर्राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय संस्थाओं को जारी की गई प्रतिभूतियां	(VIII) Securities issued to International Financial Institutions	212.60	3087.74	4330.34	5399.77	6066.05	6239.69	6855.39
जोड़-आन्तरिक कर्ज	**Total-Internal Debt**	**2022.30**	**71039.38**	**86312.59**	**98645.63**	**114498.46**	**133360.88**	**149077.68**
2. विदेशी कर्ज	**2. External Debt**	**32.03**	**18152.61**	**20298.89**	**23223.18**	**25745.84**	**28516.86**	**31850.58**
जोड़-लोक ऋण	**TOTAL - Public Debt**	**2054.33**	**89191.99**	**106611.48**	**121868.81**	**140244.30**	**161877.74**	**180928.26**
3. अन्य देनदारियां	**3. Other Liabilities**	**811.07**	**48291.80**	**59934.90**	**73692.47**	**89527.19**	**105035.43**	**123988.26**
1 अल्प बचत स्कीमें	*1. Small Savings Schemes*	336.87	21448.95	24724.71	28358.06	33833.15	40583.15	45583.15
2 भविष्य निधियां	*2. Provident Funds*							
1. सरकारी भविष्य निधियां	1. State Provident Funds	95.05	4000.91	4742.29	5602.41	6548.81	7548.81	8678.81
2. लोक भविष्य निधियां	2. Public Provident Fund	..	628.38	763.28	1041.35	1401.30	1801.30	2251.30
जोड़-भविष्य निधियां	**TOTAL-Provident Funds**	**95.05**	**4629.29**	**5505.57**	**6643.76**	**7950.11**	**9350.11**	**10930.11**
3 अन्य खाते	*3. Other Accounts*							
1. गैर सरकारी भविष्य-निधियों आदि के विशेष जमा	1. Special Deposits of Non-Government Provident Funds etc.	..	6375.11	10063.20	14218.81	19875.52	25575.52	31875.52
2. अन्य मदें	2. Other items	16.10	4405.61	4634.87	5307.31	6876.85	8717.16	11784.88
जोड़-अन्य खाते	**TOTAL- Other Accounts**	**16.10**	**10780.72**	**14698.07**	**19526.12**	**26752.37**	**34292.68**	**43660.40**
4 प्रारक्षित निधियां और जमा रकमें	*4. Reserve Funds and Deposits*							
1. सब्याज	1. Bearing interest	260.85	8573.90	9853.90	6718.24	7854.00	9703.93	11143.30
2. निर्ब्याज	2. Not bearing interest	102.20	2858.94	5152.65	12446.29	13137.56	11105.56	12671.30
जोड़-प्रारक्षित निधियां और जमा रकमें	**TOTAL - Reserve Funds and Deposits**	**363.05**	**11432.84**	**15006.55**	**19164.53**	**20991.56**	**20809.49**	**23814.60**
जोड़-देनदारियां	**Total -Liabilities**	**2865.40**	**137483.79**	**166546.38**	**195561.28**	**229771.49**	**266913.17**	**304916.52**
विभाजन पूर्व कब्जे में पाकिस्तान द्वारा देय रकम का हिस्सा (लगभग)	Amount due from Pakistan on account of share of pre-partition debt (approx.)	-300.00	-300.00	-300.00	-300.00	-300.00	-300.00	-300.00
केन्द्रीय सरकार की निवल देनदारियां	Net Liabilities of the Central Government	2565.40	137183.79	166246.38	195261.28	229471.49	266613.17	304616.52
देनदारियों की अपेक्षा पूंजी परिव्यय और उधारों की अधिकता	Excess of Capital Outlay and Loans over Liabilities	..	..	...	...	..	..	..
कुल (निवल)	**Total (net)**	**2565.40**	**137183.79**	**166246.38**	**195261.28**	**229471.49**	**266613.17**	**304616.52**

परिसम्पत्तियों का विवरण
STATEMENT OF ASSETS
केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा पूंजी निवेश और उधार
(Capital Investments and Loans by the Central Government)

		1950-51	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
क. पूंजी परिव्यय	A- Capital Outlay							
1. सामान्य सेवाएं	**1. General Services**	**496.74**	**11481.50**	**14076.43**	**17425.80**	**21514.17**	**26133.41**	**31437.48**
(i) रक्षा सेवाएं	(i) Defence Services	260.93	7068.53	8362.01	11469.64	15252.71	19481.04	24282.93
(ii) अन्य सामान्य सेवाएं	(ii) Other General Services	235.81	4412.97	5714.42	5956.16	6261.46	6652.37	7154.55
2. सामाजिक सेवाएं	**2. Social Services**	**26.25**	**2411.44**	**3122.92**	**2621.81**	**3028.08**	**3358.18**	**3747.14**
3. आर्थिक सेवाएं	**3. Economic Services**	**965.02**	**48170.58**	**55500.92**	**63525.26**	**70370.83**	**78737.98**	**86915.47**
(i) कृषि और संबद्ध क्रियाकलाप	(i) Agriculture and Allied Activities	7.78	3752.28	3832.81	4277.74	4338.79	4388.57	4453.66
(ii) ग्रामीण विकास	(ii) Rural Development	...	..	..	1.42	1.60	1.90	2.20
(iii) विशेष क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम	(iii) Special Areas Programme	..	..	...	383.31	453.71	542.07	660.95
(iv) जल और विद्युत विकास	(iv) Water and Power Development	5.59		..	..	..	..	..
(क) सिंचाई और बाढ़ नियंत्रण	(a) Irrigation & Flood Control	..	431.78	515.49	212.41	232.47	240.65	244.85
(ख) ऊर्जा	(b) Energy	..	5176.46	6173.64	13915.76	15842.92	18459.53	21515.17
(v) उद्योग और खनिज	(v) Industry and Minerals	34.34	20654.26	23841.17	20151.82	21465.93	22696.25	23667.38
(vi) परिवहन	(vi) Transport							
(क) रेलवे	(a) Railways	817.93	9515.11	10894.52	12243.54	13702.42	15403.42	17097.42
(ख) अन्य परिवहन सेवाएं	(b) Other Transport Services	12.47	3753.81	4257.35	4543.98	5174.63	5807.48	6391.76

(करोड़ रुपए *In crores of Rupees*)

		वास्तविक Accounts					संशोधित Revised	बजट Budget
		1950-51	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1988-89	1990-91
(vii) संचार	(vii) Communication							
डाक सेवाएं	Postal Services	49.98	211.90	239.34	265.40	290.62	322.08	369.68
दूर संचार सेवाएं	Telecommunications Services	..	2430.05	2946.91	2946.91	2985.37	3185.37	3210.80
अन्य संचार सेवाएं	Other Communication Services	...	...	...	392.36	451.99	390.40	402.82
संचार सेवाएं	Communication Services				3604.67	3727.98	3897.85	3983.30
(viii) विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी और पर्यावरण	(viii) Science and Technology and Environments	..	791.21	...	877.56	1031.08	1171.54	1337.73
(ix) सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	(ix) General Economic Services	36.93	2244.92	2799.69	3313.05	4399.30	6128.72	7561.05
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों का वितरण	Disbursements of UT's	...	...	...	...	..	118.18	413.21
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***	*1488.01*	*62063.52*	*72700.27*	*83572.87*	*94913.08*	*108347.75*	*122513.30*
(घ) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दिए गए उधार	D- Loans advanced by the Central Government							
राज्य सरकारों को	State Governments	195.58	37811.78	42634.04	49407.14	56114.47	64607.76	72674.58
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को	Union Territory Governments	..	907.86	1072.30	150.68	173.08	194.99	227.90
विदेशी सरकारों को	Foreign Governments	0.01	388.70	733.55	525.18	495.87	827.46	859.55
सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों को, रेलवे विकास और राजस्व प्रारक्षित निधि, डाक तार राजस्व प्रारक्षित निधि, पोर्ट ट्रस्ट, नगर पालिकाएं तथा सांविधिक निकाय, सहकारी और शैक्षणिक संस्थाओं को, विस्थापितों और गैर-सरकारी संस्थाओं आदि को	Public Sector Enterprises, Railway Development & Revenue Reserve Funds, Posts & Telegraphs Revenue Reserve Fund, Port Trusts, Municipalities and Statutory bodies, Co-operative & Educational Institutions, Displaced persons & Private Institutions, etc	24.58	22478.89	26274.97	28787.77	32158.75	35487.85	37952.77
सरकारी सेवकों को	Government Servants	0.51	314.81	360.99	366.43	447.55	638.25	848.05
जोड़	**TOTAL**	**220.68**	**61902.04**	**71075.75**	**79237.20**	**89389.72**	**101756.31**	**112562.85**
जोड़-पूंजी परिव्यय तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दिए गए उधार	**TOTAL- Capital Outlay and Loans Advanced by the Central Government.**	**1708.69**	**123965.56**	**143776.02**	**162810.07**	**184302.80**	**210104.06**	**235076.15**
पूंजी परिव्यय तथा दिए गए उधारों की अपेक्षा देनदारियों की अधिकता	Excess of Liabilities over Capital Outlay and Loans Advanced	856.71	13218.23	22470.36	32451.21	45168.69	56509.11	69540.37
जोड़	**Total**	**2565.40**	**137183.79**	**166246.38**	**195261.28**	**229471.49**	**266613.17**	**304616.52**

अनुबंध ANNEXURE 7

केन्द्रीय सरकार के चालू रुपया उधारों का ब्यौरा
DETAILS OF CURRENT RUPEE LOANS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

(करोड़ रुपए In crores of Rupees)

प्रतिशत में	ऋण की प्रकृति Name of Loan in %	उधार वापस करने की सबसे पहली तारीख Earliest date of maturity	निम्नलिखित वर्षों के अन्त में As at the end of 1950-51	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	संशोधित Revised 1989-90	बजट Budget 1990-91
3%	उधार/Loan, 1951-54	15-09-1951	86.73	...	...	...	...	...	...
3%	उधार/Loan, 1953-55	15-07-1953	114.60	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.25%	उधार/Loan, 1954	15-11-1954	35.06	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.50%	उधार/Loan, 1954-59	15-12-1954	12.87	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.50%	उधार/Loan, 1955-60	15-09-1955	9.06	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.50%	उधार/Loan, 1955	01-10-1955	60.45	...	...	...	...	...	...
3%	विजय उधार/Victory Loan, 1957	01-09-1957	114.07	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.50%	उधार/Loan, 1958-68	01-06-1958	5.85	...	...	...	...	...	...
3%	द्वितीय विजय उधार/Second Victory Loan, 1959-61	15-08-1959	113.66	...	...	...	...	...	
2.75%	उधार/Loan, 1960	15-07-1960	45.63	...	...	...	...	...	...
4%	उधार/Loan, 1960-70	15-09-1960	63.30	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.50%	राष्ट्रीय आयोजना बाण्ड/National Plan Bonds, 1961	01-06-1961	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2.50%	उधार/Loan, 1961	01-08-1961	57.01	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.25%	बाण्ड/Bonds, 1962	16-07-1962	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.75%	उधार/Loan, 1962	15-11-1962	75.87	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.50%	बाण्ड/Bonds, 1963	12-05-1963	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3%	उधार/Loan, 1963-65	01-06-1963	116.17	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.50%	राष्ट्रीय आयोजना उधार/National Plan Loan, 1964	19-04-1964	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3%	उधार/Loan, 1964	15-06-1964	30.33	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.50%	राष्ट्रीय आयोजना बाण्ड/National Plan Bonds, 1965	01-07-1965	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.50%	बाण्ड/Bonds, 1966	18-07-1966	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3%	निधिकरण उधार/Funding Loan, 1966-68	01-10-1966	110.12	...	...	...	...	...	...
3%	भोपाल उधार/Bhopal Loan, 1966-76	16-11-1966	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.50%	राष्ट्रीय आयोजना बाण्ड/National Plan Bonds, 1967	16-07-1967	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.75%	राष्ट्रीय आयोजना बाण्ड/National Plan Bonds, 1967	01-08-1967	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.75%	राष्ट्रीय आयोजना बाण्ड/National Plan Bonds, 1968	12-05-1968	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.50%	उधार/Loan, 1968	26-08-1968	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.25%	राष्ट्रीय रक्षा उधार/National Defence Loan, 1968	27-10-1968	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4%	उधार/Loan, 1969	08-05-1969	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.50%	बाण्ड/Bonds, 1969	01-07-1969	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4%	उधार/Loan, 1970	15-04-1970	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3%	प्रथम विकास उधार/First Development Loan, 1970-75	15-10-1970	115.06	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.50%	उधार/Loan, 1971	01-07-1971	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.50%	उधार/Loan, 1972*	15-07-1972	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4%	उधार/Loan, 1972	01-08-1972	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.75%	राष्ट्रीय रक्षा उधार/National Defence Loan, 1972	27-10-1972	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.25%	राष्ट्रीय रक्षा बाण्ड/National Defence Loan, 1962	10-11-1972	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4%	उधार/Loan, 1973	12-05-1973	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.25%	उधार/Loan, 1973	22-07-1973	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.75%	उधार/Loan, 1974	16-07-1974	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.75%	उधार/Loan, 1976	16-09-1976	14.77	...	...	...	...	...	...
6.50%	स्वर्ण बाण्ड/Gold Bond, 1977	12-11-1977	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.75%	उधार/Loan, 1978	01-07-1978	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.25%	उधार/Loan, 1978	22-11-1978	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4%	उधार/Loan, 1979	01-07-1979	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.75%	उधार/Loan, 1979	15-07-1979	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
5%	उधार/Loan, 1979	16-07-1979	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7%	स्वर्ण बाण्ड/Gold Bonds, 1980	02-03-1980	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.75%	उधार/Loan, 1980	12-05-1980	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4%	उधार/Loan, 1980	18-07-1980	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.75%	उधार/Loan, 1981	21-07-1981	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.75%	उधार/Loan, 1981	21-07-1981	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4%	उधार/Loan, 1981	24-07-1981	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5%	राष्ट्रीय रक्षा उधार/National Defence Loan, 1981	20-12-1981	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5%	उधार/Loan, 1982	15-07-1982	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.50%	उधार/Loan, 1982	26-07-1982	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(करोड़ रुपए In crores of Rupees)

प्रतिशत में	ऋण की प्रकृति Name of Loan in %	उधार वापस करने की सबसे पहली तारीख Earliest date of maturity	निम्नलिखित वर्षों के अन्त में As at the end of 1950-51	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	संशोधित Revised 1989-90	बजट Budget 1990-91
5%	उधार/Loan, 1983	15-07-1983	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5%	उधार/Loan, 1984	01-06-1984	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.75%	उधार/Loan, 1984	01-07-1984	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.50%	उधार/Loan, 1985	12-07-1985	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.50%	उधार/Loan, 1985	16-07-1985	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6%	उधार/Loan, 1985	21-07-1985	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.50%	उधार/Loan, 1986	08-05-1986	...	103.10	...	...	...	...	...
6%	उधार/Loan, 1986	12-05-1986	...	254.02	...	...	...	...	...
5.25%	उधार/Loan, 1986	01-07-1986	...	157.46	...	...	...	...	...
6.25%	उधार/Loan, 1986	26-07-1986	...	233.33	...	...	...	...	...
5.50%	राष्ट्रीय रक्षा उधार/N.D. Loan, 1986	20-12-1986	...	53.66	...	..	...	...	...
6.25%	उधार/Loan, 1987	27-04-1987	...	415.89	415.89	...	...	...	...
6%	उधार/Loan, 1987	02-07-1987	...	161.25	161.25	...	...	...	...
5.25%	उधार/Loan, 1987	21-07-1987	...	243.77	243.77	...	...	...	...
5.25%	उधार/Loan, 1988	01-06-1988	...	84.64	84.64	84.64	...	...	...
6%	उधार/Loan, 1988	22-11-1988	...	390.10	390.10	390.10	...	...	...
4.75%	उधार/Loan, 1989	15-04-1989	...	140.26	140.26	140.26	140.26	...	...
6.25%	उधार/Loan, 1989	25-05-1989	...	205.12	205.12	205.12	205.12	...	...
6.75%	उधार/Loan, 1989	11-10-1989	...	144.53	144.53	144.53	144.53	...	...
7.75%	उधार/Loan, 1989	29-10-1989	...	80.32	80.32	80.32	80.32	...	...
6%	उधार/Loan, 1989	22-11-1989	...	68.49	68.49	68.49	68.49	...	...
5.50%	उधार/Loan, 1990	01-07-1990	...	136.16	136.16	136.16	136.16	136.16	...
6.50%	उधार/Loan, 1990	18-07-1990	...	581.67	581.67	581.67	581.67	581.67	...
9%	उधार/Loan, 1990	24-10-1990	...	132.36	132.37	132.37	132.37	132.37	...
8%	उधार/Loan, 1991	04-02-1991	...	137.52	137.52	137.52	137.52	137.52	...
10%	उधार/Loan, 1991	12-05-1991	...	...	55.26	55.26	55.26	55.26	55.26
7.75%	उधार/Loan, 1991	15-07-1991	...	740.76	740.76	740.76	740.76	740.76	740.76
5.50%	उधार/Loan, 1991	18-07-1991	...	118.03	118.03	118.03	118.03	118.03	118.03
6.25%	उधार/Loan, 1991	21-07-1991	...	121.41	121.41	121.41	121.41	121.41	121.41
6.75%	उधार/Loan, 1991	29-10-1991	...	382.72	382.72	382.72	382.72	382.72	382.72
7.25%	उधार/Loan, 1992	24-05-1992	...	560.18	560.18	560.18	560.18	560.18	560.18
5.50%	उधार/Loan, 1992	15-07-1992	...	150.20	150.20	150.20	150.20	150.20	150.20
9.25%	उधार/Loan, 1992	27-07-1992	...	209.46	209.48	209.48	209.48	209.48	209.48
6.25%	उधार/Loan, 1993	01-07-1993	...	93.61	93.61	93.61	93.61	93.61	93.61
10.20%	उधार/Loan, 1993	14-07-1993	...	...	316.84	317.37	317.60	317.60	317.60
10.00%	उधार/Loan, 1993	20-07-1993	...	...	...	...	174.86	174.86	174.86
6%	उधार/Loan, 1993	26-07-1993	...	289.53	289.53	289.53	289.53	289.53	289.53
6.75%	उधार/Loan, 1994	16-02-1994	...	272.43	272.43	272.43	272.43	272.43	272.43
8.50%	उधार/Loan, 1994	01-06-1994	...	541.92	541.92	541.92	541.92	541.92	541.92
6%	उधार/Loan, 1994	01-07-1994	...	241.80	241.80	241.80	241.80	241.80	241.80
7%	उधार/Loan, 1994	12-10-1994	...	169.95	169.95	169.95	169.95	169.95	169.95
5.50%	उधार/Loan, 1995	11-05-1995	...	188.56	188.56	188.56	188.56	188.56	188.56
6.25%	उधार/Loan, 1995	15-05-1995	...	125.70	125.70	125.70	125.70	125.70	125.70
9.50%	उधार/Loan, 1995	21-05-1995	...	416.62	416.76	416.76	416.76	416.76	416.76
6.50%	उधार/Loan, 1995	25-05-1995	...	119.30	119.30	119.30	119.30	119.30	119.30
8.25%	उधार/Loan, 1995	30-09-1995	...	598.71	598.71	598.71	598.71	598.71	598.71
10.50%	उधार/Loan, 1996	12-05-1996	...	...	178.53	178.53	178.53	178.53	178.53
10.30%	उधार/Loan, 1996	02-11-1996	...	...	...	...	86.89	86.89	86.89
6.25%	उधार/Loan, 1996	01-12-1996	...	372.05	372.05	372.05	372.05	372.05	372.05
7.25%	उधार/Loan, 1997	27-04-1997	...	120.13	120.13	120.13	120.13	120.13	120.13
6.50%	उधार/Loan, 1997	02-07-1997	...	151.02	151.02	151.02	151.02	151.02	151.02
6.25%	उधार/Loan, 1997	22-11-1997	...	214.81	214.81	214.81	214.81	214.81	214.81
10.50%	उधार/Loan, 1997	11-05-1997	...	...	...	308.87	512.40	512.40	512.40
7%	उधार/Loan, 1993	12-05-1998	...	281.48	281.48	281.48	281.48	281.48	281.48
10.50%	उधार/Loan, 1998	23-05-1998	...	...	...	...	294.13	294.13	294.13
6%	उधार/Loan, 1998	16-07-1998	...	172.66	172.66	172.66	172.66	172.66	172.66
6.25%	उधार/Loan, 1998	01-10-1998	...	143.47	143.47	143.47	143.47	143.47	143.47
5.50%	उधार/Loan, 1999	30-04-1999	...	275.19	275.19	275.19	275.19	275.19	275.19
10.50%	उधार/Loan, 1999	15.05.1999	...	...	...	...	...	32.46	32.46
5.50%	उधार/Loan, 2000	11-04-2000	...	392.23	392.23	392.23	392.23	392.23	392.23
6.50%	उधार/Loan, 2000	01-07-2000	...	420.11	420.11	420.11	420.11	420.11	420.11

(करोड़ रुपए In crores of Rupees)

प्रतिशत में	ऋण की प्रकृति Name of Loan in %	उधार वापस करने की सबसे पहली तारीख Earliest date of maturity	1950-51	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	संशोधित Revised 1989-90	बजट Budget 1990-91
			निम्नलिखित वर्षों के अन्त में As at the end of						
5.75%	उधार/Loan, 2001	01-07-2001	...	42.16	42.16	230.84	230.84	230.84	230.84
6.50%	उधार/Loan, 2001	01-07-2001	...	93.61	93.61	93.61	93.61	93.61	93.61
7.50%	उधार/Loan, 2001	21-07-2001	...	304.28	304.28	304.28	304.27	304.27	304.27
5.75%	राष्ट्रीय रक्षा उधार/N.D. Loan, 2001	20-12-2001	...	230.84	230.84	42.16	42.16	42.16	42.16
7.75%	उधार/Loan, 2002	24-05-2002	...	64.56	64.56	64.56	64.56	64.56	64.56
5.75%	उधार/Loan, 2002	15-07-2002	...	388.58	388.58	388.58	388.58	388.58	388.58
6.50%	उधार/Loan, 2002	16-10-2002	...	310.25	310.25	310.25	310.25	310.25	310.25
11%	उधार/Loan, 2002	11-05-2002	...	...	...	2750.83	2951.98	2951.98	2951.98
5.75%	उधार/Loan, 2003	12-05-2003	...	378.43	378.43	378.43	378.43	378.43	378.43
6.50%	उधार/Loan, 2003	26-07-2003	...	396.45	396.45	396.45	396.45	396.45	396.45
11.00%	उधार/Loan, 2003	23-05-2003	...	...	...	...	192.81	192.81	192.81
11.00%	उधार/Loan, 2004	15-05-2004	...	...	...	...	...	11.53	11.53
9.50%	उधार/Loan, 2004	01-06-2004	...	320.59	320.59	320.59	320.59	320.59	320.59
6.50%	उधार/Loan, 2004	20-06-2004	...	411.96	411.96	411.96	411.96	411.96	411.96
11.30%	उधार/Loan, 2004	27-10-2004	...	...	539.45	539.56	539.56	539.56	539.56
10.50%	उधार/Loan, 2005	21-05-2005	...	110.95	110.95	110.95	110.95	110.95	110.95
6.50%	उधार/Loan, 2005	01-10-2005	...	464.97	464.97	464.97	464.97	464.97	464.97
8.25%	उधार/Loan, 2005	11-10-2005	...	664.79	664.79	664.79	664.79	664.79	664.79
11.50%	उधार/Loan, 2006	12-05-2006	...	...	5228.63	5259.29	5259.56	5259.56	5259.56
6.75%	उधार/Loan, 2006	15-05-2006	...	788.78	788.78	788.78	788.78	788.78	788.78
6.75%	उधार/Loan, 2007	22-11-2007	...	621.49	621.49	621.49	621.49	621.49	621.49
11.50%	उधार/Loan, 2007	05-10-2007	...	...	...	3593.39	4356.97	4356.97	4356.97
9.50%	उधार/Loan, 2008	20-02-2008	...	672.49	672.49	672.48	672.48	672.48	672.48
10.80%	उधार/Loan, 2008	22-07-2008	...	361.81	361.81	361.81	361.81	361.81	361.81
11.00%	उधार/Loan, 2008	23-05-2008	...	...	...	...	6976.55	6976.55	6976.55
11.50%	उधार/Loan, 2009	15-05-2009	...	...	...	...	...	7061.01	7061.01
7%	उधार/Loan, 2009	25-05-2009	...	1197.44	1197.44	1197.44	1197.44	1197.44	1197.44
7.50%	उधार/Loan, 2010	12-05-2010	...	1456.22	1456.22	1456.22	1456.22	1456.22	1456.22
8.75%	उधार/Loan, 2010	13-12-2010	...	500.22	500.22	500.22	500.22	500.22	500.22
8%	उधार/Loan, 2011	27-04-2011	...	1477.92	1477.92	1477.92	1477.92	1477.92	1477.92
10.25%	उधार/Loan, 2012	01-06-2012	...	1755.13	1755.13	1755.13	1755.13	1755.13	1755.13
9%	उधार/Loan, 2013	24-05-2013	...	1999.33	1999.33	1999.33	1999.33	1999.33	1999.33
10%	उधार/Loan, 2014	30-05-2014	...	2333.25	2333.26	2333.26	2333.26	2333.26	2333.26
10.50%	उधार/Loan, 2014	29-10-2014	...	1755.10	1755.10	1755.10	1755.10	1755.10	1755.10
11.50%	उधार/Loan, 2015	21-05-2015	...	4282.94	4532.76	4532.76	4532.76	4532.76	4532.76
*3%	उधार/Loan, 1896-97 तीन महीने के नोटिस पर सरकार की इच्छा के अनुसार	At the option of Govt. on 3 months notice	8.93	...	...	...	...	...	...
*3%	रूपान्तरण उधार/Conversion Loan, 1896 को या उसके बाद तीन महीने के नोटिस पर सरकार की इच्छा के अनुसार	-Do-on or after 16-09-1986	248.92	248.91	...	...	...	...	...
8%	हैदराबाद उधार/Hyderabad Loan, 1951-61	01-08-1961	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4%	हैदराबाद राज्य विकास उधार/Hyderabad State Dev. Loan, 1963	15-10-1963	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.50%	हैदराबाद उधार/Hyderabad Loan, 1953-63	16-10-1963	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.25%	हैदराबाद उधार/Hyderabad Loan, 1964	30-10-1964	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4%	हैदराबाद राज्य विकास उधार/Hyderabad State Dev. Loan, 1967	01-09-1967	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4%	हैदराबाद राज्य विकास उधार/Hyderabad State Dev. Loan, 1968	08-09-1968	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.75%	हैदराबाद उधार/Hyderabad Loan, 1974	01-04-1974	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.75%	हैदराबाद उधार/Hyderabad Loan, 1975	01-01-1975	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	अविभाजित पंजाब द्वारा लिए गए उधार के लिए केन्द्र की देनदारी Centre's liability of loans taken by composite Punjab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1988-89 के दौरान जारी किए जाने वाले उधार Further loans to be floated during 1989-90	...	...	...	...	..	...	934.00	934.00
	1990-91 में जारी किए जाने वाले नए उधार New loans to be floated in 1990-91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8988.00
	जोड़-चालू उधार **TOTAL-CURRENT LOANS**	...	**1438.46**	**35240.50**	**40759.37**	**46622.84**	**55042.09**	**62442.37**	**70442.65**

* 1972-73 में परिपक्व असमापनीय उधार (100.13 करोड़ रुपए)
Non-Terminable Loans Matured in 1972-73 (Rs.100.13 crores)

अनुबन्ध ANNEXURE - 8

विदेशी सहायता EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE

इस अनुबंध में मित्र देशों तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संगठनों से प्राप्त ऋणों तथा वस्तु सहायता के रूप में मिली सहायता और उसकी मात्रा तथा उसके स्वरूप का विवरण संक्षिप्त रूप में दिया गया है । वर्ष 1989-90 तथा 1990-91 में, जो वास्तविक विदेशी सहायता मिली है, उसके और मूलधन की वापसी तथा ब्याज की अदायगी के अनुमानों को नीचे दी गई सारणी में संक्षेप में दिखाया गया है ।

This Annexure gives in brief, the nature and magnitude of assistance in the form of loans, grants and commodities received from friendly foreign countries and International Organisations. The estimates of receipts of external assistance and of repayments of Principal and interest payments during the years 1989-90 and 1990-91 are summarised in the following table:–

(करोड़ रुपए In crores of Rupees)

		बजट अनुमान B.E.1989-90	संशोधित अनुमान R.E.1989-90	बजट अनुमान B.E.1990-91
क. ऋण*	**A. Loans***	**4808.10**	**4867.39**	**5641.73**
ख. नकद अनुदान	**B. Cash Grants**	**609.93**	**776.94**	**684.57**
ग. वस्तु अनुदान सहायता	**C. Commodity Grant Assistance**	**124.60**	**135.54**	**123.16**
(i) खाद्य	(i) Food	46.00	43.90	60.03
(ii) अन्य	(ii) Others	78.60	91.64	63.13
घ. जोड़ (क+ख+ग)	**D. Total(A+B+C)**	**5542.63**	**5779.87**	**6449.46**
ङ वापसी अदायगी	**E. Repayments:**			
(i) ऋण	(i) Loans	1570.76	1617.39	1925.64
(ii) न्यास निधि	(ii) Trust Fund	216.68	228.81	125.30
(iii) विशेष ऋण	(iii) Special Credit	32.88	32.74	71.49
च. जोड़	**F. Total**	**1820.32**	**1878.94**	**2122.43**
छ. विदेशी सहायता (वापसी अदायगियां घटाकर)	**G. External Assistance (Net of Repayments)**	**3722.31**	**3900.93**	**4327.03**
ज. ब्याज अदायगियां	**H. Interest Payments**			
(i) ऋण	(i) Loans	1446.58	1482.54	1625.08
(ii) न्यास निधि उधार	(ii) Trust Fund Borrowings	1.55	1.59	0.49
(iii) विशेष ऋण	(iii) Special Credits	0.82	124.58	25.94
झ. जोड़	**I. Total**	**1448.95**	**1608.71**	**1651.51**
ञ. विदेशी सहायता (वापसी अदायगी तथा ब्याज अदायगी घटाकर)	**J. External Assistance** (Net of Repayments and Interest Payments)	2273.36	2292.22	2675.52
* इसमें परक्रामी निधि के अंतर्गत प्राप्तियां शामिल हैं ।	** Includes receipts under Revolving fund*	*222.74*	*250.17*	*257.07*

दो विवरण अर्थात विवरण 1 जिसमें विदेशी ऋणों की प्राप्तियां और वापसी अदायगियां दिखाई गई हैतथा विवरण 2 जिसमें अनुदान तथा वस्तु सहायता का ब्यौरा दिया गया है, इस अनुबंध के साथ संलग्न है।

विभिन्न देशों और संगठनों से जो सहायता मिली है उसका संक्षिप्त ब्योरा आगे के पैराग्राफों में दिया गया है ।

I. आबुधाबी अरब आर्थिक विकास निधि

आबुधाबी सरकार के एक अभिकरण के रूप में आबुधाबी आर्थिक विकास निधि की स्थापना 1971 में की गई थी जिसका उद्देश्य अरब देशों को आर्थिक सहायता मुहैया कराना है । तथापि, इसका कार्यक्षेत्र अन्य विकासशील देशों में भी फैला हुआ है । 1974 से यह संस्थान अफ्रीकी और एशियाई मित्र देशों को भी ऋण प्रदान करके सहायता करने की ओर अग्रसर है । इस निधि ने 6 जुलाई, 1976 के एक करार द्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश में गढ़वाल - ऋषिकेश - चिल्ला पन-बिजली परियोजना के वित्तपोषण के लिए 6 करोड़ 80 लाख संयुक्त अरब अमीरात दिरहम (लगभग 12.92 करोड़ रुपए) का एक ऋण दिया है । इस परियोजना के अन्तर्गत प्रत्येक 30 मेगावाट क्षमता के चार एकक स्थापित करने का विचार है और इस पर लगभग 88 करोड़ रुपए की लागत का अनुमान है । सारा ऋण पहले ही प्रयोग में लिया जा चुका है ।

प्रशासनिक खर्चों को पूरा करने के लिये इस ऋण पर 0.5 प्रतिशत की दर से अतिरिक्त प्रभार सहित 3.5 प्रतिशत वार्षिक दर से ब्याज लगेगा । इस ऋण की वापसी अदायगी 20 वर्ष में की जायेंगी, जिसमें 5 वर्ष की रियायती अवधि शामिल है ।

II. आस्ट्रेलिया

भारत में विकास परियोजनाओं का वित्त पोषण करने के लिए रियायती ऋणों की व्यवस्था के लिए आस्ट्रेलिया के साथ 10.2.1990 को एक सहमति ज्ञापन पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए । आस्ट्रेलिया सरकार ने भारत को तीन वर्ष की अवधि के लिए लगभग 46 करोड़ रुपए के बराबर 350 लाख आस्ट्रेलियाई डालर की अनुदान सहायता देने की भी घोषणा की है जो 1.7.1990 से प्रचालनीय होगी ।

1989-90 में आस्ट्रेलिया से उनकी लघु कार्यकलाप योजना के अन्तर्गत मैसर्स पिराट्स, फोस्फेट्स एण्ड केमिकल्स लिमिटेड की परती भूमि

Two statements viz. Statement 1 showing the receipts and repayments of external loans and Statement 2 showing the grants and commodity assistance are appended to this Annexure.

A brief write-up on the assistance extended by different countries and organisations is given in the succeeding paragraphs.

I. ABU DHABI FUND FOR ARAB ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Abu Dhabi Fund for Arab Economic Development was established in 1971 as an agency of Abu Dhabi Government, with the object of providing economic assistance to Arab countries. However its scope was widened to cover other developing countries also. From 1974 onwards this institution has been helping friendly African and Asian countries also by way of extending loans. This fund has extended a loan of UAE Dirham 68 million (approximately Rs.12.92 crores) by an agreement dated 6th July, 1976 for financing the Garhwal-Rishikesh-Chila Hydro Electric Project in Uttar Pradesh. The project envisaged installation of four units each of 30 M.W. capacity at the estimated cost of about Rs.88 crores. The loan has already been utilised in full.

The loan carries an interest of 3.5 per cent with additional charge of 0.5 per cent towards administrative expenses. The loan is repayable in 20 years including a grace period of 5 years.

II. AUSTRALIA

A memorandum of understanding was signed with Australia on 10.2.1990 for provision of concessional loans to finance development projects in India. The Government of Australia have also announced a Grant Assistance of Australian Dollars 35 million equivalent to Rs. 46 Crores approximately to India for a period of three years which will become operational from 1.7.1990.

An amount of Australian Doollars 100,000 has also been received from Australia during 1989-90 as Grant Assistance under their Small

वनरोपण परियोजना के लिए अनुदान सहायता के रुप में 100,000 आस्ट्रेलियाई डालर की राशि भी प्राप्त हुई है ।

III. आस्ट्रिया

आस्ट्रिया सरकार ने अब तक 15609.8 लाख आस्टियाई शिलिंग के पन्द्रह ऋण आस्ट्रियाई मूल की पूंजीगत वस्तुओं को वित्त-पोषित करने के लिए दिए हैं । इसमें दिसम्बर, 1976 में भारत को दी गई 260 लाख आस्ट्रियाई शिलिंग की राशि की खाद्य सहायता भी शामिल है । 1979-80 तक दिए गए ऋणों को 2 से 7 वर्ष की रियायती अवधि सहित 15 से 25 वर्षों में वापिस अदा किया जाना है और इन ऋणों पर 2 से 5.5 प्रतिशत तक ब्याज लगेगा । 1980-81 के पश्चात दिए गए ऋणों को 10 वर्ष की रियायती अवधि सहित 30 वर्ष में वापिस अदा किया जाना है और इन ऋणों पर 2 प्रतिशत प्रतिवर्ष की दर से ब्याज लगेगा ।

सहायता के लिए एक करार पर 16.12.1986 को हस्ताक्षर किए गए हैं जिसकी राशि कुल मिलाकर 1000.00 लाख आस्ट्रियाई शिलिंग से कम न होगी । सहायता की शर्तें पिछले ऋणों की शर्तों जैसी ही हैं अर्थात् 10 वर्ष की रियायती अवधि सहित 30 वर्ष में वापसी अदायगी और 2 प्रतिशत प्रतिवर्ष की दर ब्याज पूंजीगत वस्तुओं संबंधी ऋण 1989 के करार पर दिसम्बर, 1989 में हस्ताक्षर किए गए थे जिसके अनुसार 1200 लाख आस्ट्रियाई शिलिंग का ऋण दिया गया था और जिस मे से लगभग 95 लाख आस्ट्रियाई शिलिंग पहले दिए गए ऋण के नामे डाले गए थे और इस प्रकार 1105 लाख आस्ट्रियाई शिलिंग का निवल ऋण शेष रह गया था । ऋण-रेखा शासित करने की प्रक्रिया नितान्त सरल और तीव्र है । करार के अनुसार, सम्पूर्ण राशि आस्ट्रियाई सरकार द्वारा आस्ट्रियन नेशनल बैंक में जमा करायी जाती है । हम आस्ट्रियन नेशनल बैंक को प्राधिकार-पत्र जारी करते हैं (ए.एन.बी.) जिससे आस्ट्रियन नेशनल बैंक, आस्ट्रियाई पूर्तिकारों को अदायगी करता है और इसके बाद आस्ट्रियाई सरकार द्वारा कोई और संवीक्षा नहीं की जाती है ।

आस्ट्रिया ने भी 9 ऋणों के द्वारा 3716.10 लाख आस्ट्रियाई शिलिंग की राशि की ऋण राहत सहायता दी है । इसे पच्चीस वर्ष की अवधि में वापस अदा किया जाना है और शुरू में 9 वर्ष की रियायती अवधि भी उपलब्ध है, इन ऋणों पर दो प्रतिशत प्रतिवर्ष के हिसाब से ब्याज लगेगा । इसके अलावा 1968-69 से लेकर 1970-71 के दौरान ब्याज की दर को 5.5 प्रतिशत से कम करके 3 प्रतिशत कर देने के कारण आस्ट्रिया ने अनुदानों के रूप में 430 लाख आस्ट्रियाई शिलिंग की ऋण राहत भी दी है ।

IV. बेल्जियम

बेल्जियम सरकार ने 1989 तक 50,100 लाख बेल्जियम फ्रांक की राशि का कुल ऋण दिया है । इसमें से 12620 लाख बेल्जियम फ्रांक की राशि ऋण राहत के रूप में मिली है और शेष राशि बेल्जियम पूंजीगत वस्तुओं, औद्योगिक उपस्कर तथा उनसे सम्बन्धित सेवाओं की प्राप्ति के लिए उपलब्ध कराई गई ।

बेल्जियम मूल की पूंजीगत वस्तुओं, उपस्करों और सेवाओं के आयात के वित्त-पोषण के लिए 2500 लाख बेल्जियम फ्रांक (9.96 करोड़ रु.) मिश्रित ऋण देने के लिए, अक्तूबर, 1989 में 19 वें ऋण करार पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए । यह ऋण कुल संविदा मूल्य के 40% और शेष 60% वाणिज्यिक ऋणों पर दिया जाने वाला उदार शर्तों वाला ऋण होगा । 1977-78 से आगे जो ऋण दिए गए हैं, उनकी वापसी अदायगी 10 वर्ष की रियायती अवधि सहित 30 वर्ष की अवधि तक की जानी है और उन पर कोई ब्याज नहीं लगेगा ।

V. कनाडा

सन् 1951 से कनाडी विकास सहायता भारत को मिल रही है । यह सहायता कनाडी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास अभिकरण के माध्यम से प्राप्त होती है । यह सहायता ऋण और अनुदान के रूप में है ।क.अ.वि.अ. ने 31 दिसंबर 1989 तक कुल मिलाकर 9284.4 लाख कनाडी डालर की ऋण सहायता दी है । कनाडा ने 217.6 लाख कनाडी डालर की ऋण राहत भी दी है ।

2. 31.3.1986 तक कनाडी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास अभिकरण के ऋण ब्याज, वचनबद्धता और सेवा प्रभारों से मुक्त थे और इनकी वापसी अदायगी 10 वर्ष की छूट की अवधि सहित 50 वर्ष की अवधि में की जानी थी । 1.4.86 से कनाडा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास अभिकरण (क.अ.वि.अ.) की सहायता पूर्ण रूप से अनुदान के रूप में हैं । क.अ.वि.स. की सहायता परियोजना सहायता, परियोजना-भिन्न सहायता और खाद्य सहायता (गेहूं ऋण) के रूप में मिली है । परियोजना सहायता पन-बिजली विद्युत परियोजनाओं, तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस अन्वेषण तथा विकास काण्डला तथा

Activity Scheme for the Wasteland Afforestation Project of M/s Pyrites, Phosphates & Chemicals Ltd.

III. AUSTRIA

The Government of Austria have so far extended fifteen credits amounting to A.Sch.1560.98 million for financing capital goods of Austrian origin. This also includes Food Aid amounting to A.Sch. 26 million given to India in December, 1976. The credits extended by Austria upto 1979-80 were repayable over a period of 15 to 25 years with a grace period of 2 to 7 years and carried interest rates ranging from 2 to 5.5 per cent. The credits extended after 1980-81 are repayable over a period of 30 years, including a grace period of 10 years and carry interest at the rate of 2 per cent per annum.

An agreement for aid aggregating not less than A.Sch. 100.00 million has been signed on 16.12.1986. The terms of aid are similar to earlier credits, *viz.* 2% interest and 30 years for repayment including grace period of 10 years. Capital Goods Credit 1989 agreement was signed in December, 1989 for an amount of A.Sch. 120 million against which A.Sch. 9.5 million approx was debited to the earlier credit line leaving a net credit amount of A. Sch. 110.5 million. The procedure governing the credit line is quite simple and speedy. As per the agreement, the entire amount is deposited by the Austrian Govt. with the Austrian National Bank. We issue letter of authority to the Austrian National Bank (ANB) against which the ANB makes the payment to the Austrian supplier, and no further scrutiny is done by the Austrian Government.

Austria has also extended debt relief assistance to the extent of A.Sch.371.61 million through nine credits. These credits are repayable over a period of 25 years with an initial grace period of 9 years, the rate of interest being 2 per cent per annum. Besides, Austria has extended debt relief amounting to A.Sch.43 million in the form of a grant by way of reduction of interest rate from 5.50 per cent to 3 per cent during the years 1968-69 to 1970-71.

IV. BELGIUM

The total assistance provided by Belgium till 1989 amounts to around BF 5010 M. Out of this BF 1262M have been provided for debt relief while the balance was made available for procurement of Belgian Capital Goods, industrial equipments and services related thereto.

In October, 1989 the 19th Loan agreement was signed for BF 250M(Rs. 9.96 crores) for financing import of capital goods, equipment and service of Belgian origin in the form of mixed credit. The soft loan would be 40% of the total contract value and balance 60% on commercial credit. The soft loan extended from 1977-78 onwards provide for repayment over 30 years including 10 years grace period and are interest free.

V. CANADA

Canada has been extending economic assistance to India since 1951 . This assistance is channelised mainly through Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA). The assistance has been in the form of loans as well as grants. The net total value of CIDA loan assistance extended upto 31-12-1989 has been of the order of 928.44 M.C.S. Canada has also provided debt relief of C.$21.76 million.

2. Till 31.3.1986, the CIDA loans were free from interest, commitment or service charges and were repayable over a period of 50 years including a grace period of 10 years. Since 1.4.1986, CIDA assistance is entirely in grant form. The CIDA assistance has been extended in the form of project aid, non-project aid and food aid (wheat loan). Project aid has been received for Hydro-electric Power Projects, Oil and Gas Exploration and Development, Fertilizer Bulk handling facilities at Kandla and Haldia Ports, IPCL Synthetic Rubber

हल्दिया बन्दरगाहों पर खुले उर्वरकों को उठाने-धरने और सम्भालने के काम आने वाली सुविधाएं, आई.पी.सी.एल. कृत्रिम रबड़ परियोजनाएं, द्वितीय उपग्रह संचार अर्थ-स्टेशन, डीजल इंजन वर्क्स, राजस्थान परमाणु बिजली परियोजना, शरावती एल्युमीनियम परियोजना, डाक व तार विभाग के लिए दूर संचार सम्बन्धी साज-सामान, विंड टनल परियोजना और दुर्गापुर इस्पात संयंत्र, कृषि पुनर्वित्त और विकास निगम परियोजना, आन्ध्र प्रदेश में सामाजिक वानिकी, एन.डी.डी.बी. की तेलहनों की परियोजनाओं आदि के लिए मिली है । हाल ही में, क.अ.वि. अ. ने आयोजनागत आर्थिक पूर्वानुमानों के लिए एन.आई.सी को ग्लोबल माडलिंग परियोजना के लिए भी सहायता प्रदान की है । परियोजना-भिन्न सहायता को अखबारी कागज, एस्वेस्टस, लकड़ी की लुगदी, निकिल, जस्ता आदि उर्वरकों, पूंजीगत वस्तुओं और तेल तथा गैस, विद्युत और खनन क्षेत्र के लिए अन्य उपस्कर और कनाडा में भारतीय कार्मिकों के प्रशिक्षण संबंधी उपयोग के लिए है ।

3. कनाडा के निर्यात विकास निगम ने भी भारत को ऋण दिए हैं । चमेरा पन बिजली परियोजना ऐसी हर समय चालू परियोजना है जिसके लिए ऋण दिया गया है । निर्यात विकास निगम ने तेल और गैस क्षेत्र में भी तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस निगम को कई एक ऋण सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था की है । इन ऋणों का उपयोग कनाडी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास अभिकरण द्वारा दी गई उसी प्रकार की सहायता के साथ मिलकर किया जाना है । इसके अलावा, निर्यात विकास निगम ने एअर इंडिया और इण्डियन एअर लाइन्स द्वारा एक-एक सिमुलेटर की खरीद के लिए सहायता दी है । निर्यात विकास निगम ने हाल ही में राजमहल कोयला खान परियोजना के लिए सी.आई.एल को इसी प्रकार की सहायता दी है।

अनुदान : कनाडा ने खाद्यान्नों तथा खाद्य-भिन्न वस्तुओं के लिए भी अनुदान सहायता दी है । 31 .12.89 तक कुल मिलाकर 14247.5 लाख कनाडी डालर के मूल्य की अनुदान निवल सहायता अधिकृत की गई है ।

VI. चेकोस्लोवाकिया

चेकोस्लोवाकिया ने 1959 से भारत को आर्थिक सहायता देनी शुरू की थी और अब तक उसने कुल मिलाकर 176.20 करोड़ रुपए के तीन ऋण निम्नलिखित परियोजनाओं के वित्तपोषण के लिए दिए हैं । ढलाई, गढ़ाई संयंत्र रांची, भारी मशीन टूल परियोजना, रांची, हाई प्रेशर बायलर संयंत्र, तिरूचिरापल्ली, भारी विद्युत साज-सामान संयंत्र, हैदराबाद, हैवी डयूटी बिजली इंजन, हैदराबाद में टार्बो ब्लोअर तथा कम्प्रैसरों के निर्माण के लिए संघटक बनाने की परियोजना, भारत हैवी प्लेट तथा वैसल्ज परियोजना, विशाखापत्तनम, एन्नोर (तमिलनाडु) तापीय बिजलीघर तथा अजमेर मशीन टूल कारखाना आदि ।

पहले ऋण की वापसी अदायगी, जो पूंजीगत वस्तुओं के लिए थी, आठ वर्षों की अवधि में की जा सकेगी, जिसमें एक वर्ष की रियायती अवधि शामिल है । दूसरे तथा तीसरे ऋणों की वापसी अदायगी इन ऋणों के अन्तर्गत वित्त पोषित पूंजीगत वस्तुओं के आयात के संबंध में बारह वर्षों की अवधि में की जाएगी जोकि क्रमशः एक वर्ष और तीन वर्ष की रियायती अवधि के बाद शुरू होगी । इन ऋणों के अन्तर्गत आयात किए गए संघटकों के संबंध में दूसरे ऋण के मामले में वापसी अदायगी की अवधि आठ वर्ष है, जो कि एक वर्ष की रियायती अवधि के बाद शुरू होगी और एक ऋण की वापसी अदायगी की अवधि दस वर्ष है जो कि एक वर्ष की रियायती अवधि के बाद शुरू होगी । इन तीनो ऋणों पर 2.5 प्रतिशत की दर से ब्याज लगेगा ।

केवल वर्तमान ऋण ही चेकोस्लोवाकिया से तीसरा ऋण है। इस समस्त ऋण अर्थात् 51.33 करोड़ रुपए की राशि को विशाखापत्तनम की मीडियम मर्चेंट एण्ड स्ट्रकचरल मिल की लागत के एक भाग का वित्तपोषण करने के लिए उपयोग में लाया जा रहा है ।

चेकोस्लोवाकिया के ऋणों का एक महत्वपूर्ण पहलू यह है कि ऋण शोधन अदायगियां अपरिवर्तनीय भारतीय रुपयों में की जाती है जिनका उपयोग चेकोस्लोवाकिया की सरकार के द्वारा समय-समय पर लागू भारत-चेकोस्लोवाकिया व्यापार तथा भुगतान करार के उपबन्धों के अनुसरण में भारतीय वस्तुओं की खरीद करने के लिए किया जाता है ।

VII. डेनमार्क

आबद्ध अनुदानों सहित डेनिश ऋण और अनुदान स्पष्ट रूप से भिन्न प्रकार की परियोजनाओं के लिए उपलब्ध किए जाते हैं, डेनिश ऋण और आबद्ध अनुदान विनिर्दिष्टतः सुनिश्चित और ऐसी मूल्यांकित परियोजनाओं

Project, Second Satellite Earth communication station, Diesel Locomotive Works, Rajasthan Atomic Power Project, Sharavathy Aluminium Project, Telecommunication equipment for P&T Department, Wind Tunnel Project, Durgapur Steel Plant, ARDC Projects, Social Forestry in Andhra Pradesh, NDDB's Oilseeds Project Fertilizers Project etc. Recently, CIDA has also provided assistance for N.I.C's global modelling project for planning economic for easts. Non project assistance has been given for import of industrial commodities such as asbestos, wood pulp, newsprint, Nickel, zinc, fertilizers and capital goods and other equipment for Oil and Gas, Power and mining sectors and for training of Indian personnel in Canada.

3. The Export Development Corporation of Canada (EDC) has also provided credit to India. On-going projects for which Credit has been provided by EDC is Chamera Hydroelectric Project. A Line of Credit facility in the Oil & Gas Sector has also been provided to ONGC by the EDC. These Credits are to be used in combination with parellel asistance extended by CIDA. Besides, EDC has also extended assistance for procurement of one simulator each by Air India and the Indian Airlines. Similar assistance has been extended by EDC to C.I.L. for Rajmahal Coal Mines Project recently.

Grants: Canada has also given grants for food and non-food items. The total value of the grant authorised upto 31.12. 89 has been of the order of C.$.1424.75 million.

VI. **CZECHOSLOVAKIA**

The Government of Czechoslovakia started its economic assistance to India in 1959 and has extended three credits so far to a total value of Rs.176.20 crores for financing the following projects:– Foundry Forge Plant, Ranchi; Heavy Machine Tools Project, Ranchi; High Pressure Boiler Plant, Tiruchi; Heavy Power Equipment Plant, Hyderabad; Heavy Duty Electrical Locomotive, components for manufacture of turbo blowers and compressors at Hyderabad; Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels Project, Visakhapatnam; Enoore (Tamil Nadu) Thermal Power Station; Ajmer Machine Tools Factory; etc.

The first credit for import of capital goods is repayable over a period of 8 years after a grace period of 1 year. The second and third credits are repayable over a period of 12 years after a grace period of one year and three years respectively, for capital goods imports and over a period of 8 years after a grace period of 1 year in the case of second credit and 10 years after a grace period of 1 year in the case of third credit for components imported under these credits. All the three credits carry interest at the rate of 2.5 per cent per annum.

The only current credit from Czechoslovakia is the third credit, the bulk of the credit viz. Rs. 51.33 crores is being used to finance a part of the cost for the Medium Merchant and Structural Mills of Visakhapatnam.

An important feature of the Czech credits is that the debt-servicing payments are made in non-convertible Indian rupees for utilisation by Czech authorities for export of Indian goods to Czechoslovakia in accordance with the Indo-Czech Trade Agreement in force from time to time.

VII. **DENMARK**

Danish Loans and Grants including Tied Grant are available for distinctly different types of projects. The Danish Loans and Tied Grants are available for specific identified an appraised projects

के लिए उपलब्ध है जिनमें डेनिश वस्तुओं और सेवाओं का उपयोग होता है जबकि डेनिश अनुदान गरीबी दूर करने की परियोजनाओं के वित्तपोषण के लिए उपलब्ध किए जाते हैं, जिनमें सामान्य तकनीकी सहयोग करार, 1989 के अन्तर्गत व्यवस्थित स्थानीय लागतों का व्यय भी शामिल है ।

वर्ष 1987 तक डेनिश सरकार जो ऋण सहायता देती थी उसमें अनुदान का अंश 86 प्रतिशत रहता था । जून, 1987 में डेनिश सरकार ने सूचना दी कि वह ऐसे देशों को, जिनकी प्रतिव्यक्ति आय विश्व बैंक की सांख्यिकी के आधार पर 400 संयुक्त अमेरिका डालर प्रतिवर्ष है, शतप्रतिशत अनुदान सहायता देगी । 25 करोड़ डेनिशक्रोनर के लिए प्रथम आबद्ध अनुदान करार पर 22.12.87 को हस्ताक्षर किए गए थे ।11.27 करोड़ डेनिश क्रोनर के अगले आबद्ध अनुदान करार संख्या 3 पर 20.3.89 को हस्ताक्षर किए गए थे । परनतु आबद्ध अनुदान करार संख्या 2 पर अभी हस्ताक्षर किए जाने हैं ।

VIII. जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य

जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य सरकार ने 1989-90 में अब तक कुल मिलाकर 117838.5 लाख ड्यूशमार्क की नियामली शर्तों पर वित्तीय सहायता का वचन दिया है । यह सहायता दोनों सरकारों के बीच किए गए विनिर्दिष्ट करारों के माध्यम से उपयोग करने के लिए उपलब्ध होती है । 1990-91 के लिए 4000 लाख ड्यूशयार्क प्राप्त होने की आशा है।

2. 1989-90 के लिए जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य ने 4300 लाख ड्यूशयार्क की वित्तीय सहायता आवंटित की है । इस बात पर भी सहमति हुई है कि पिछले आवंटनों से 881.5 लाख ड्यूशमार्क की उपयोग में न लायी गई राशि को पुनः आवंटित किया जाएगा । अतः 1989-90 के लिए उपलब्ध कुल 5181.5 लाख ड्यूश मार्क की राशि निम्न प्रकार आवंटित की गई है :

क. सामान्य, वस्तु सहायता
ख. पूंजीगत वस्तुएं
ग. औद्योगिक विकास बैंक:
- आई.सी.आई.सी.आई.
- आई.एफ.सी.आई.
घ. स्थानीय लागत परियोजनाएं
- जल पूर्ति, डब्ल्यू. पी.
- वाटर शेड विकास, कर्नाटक
- एन.जी.ओ. कार्यक्रम
- एन.डी.डी.बी. पशु परियोजना
- काशी जलमल व्ययन
- हुडको निर्माण केन्द्र
ङ. मिली-जुली वित्तपोषण योजनाएं
- चिनाकुरी पिट माइनिंग
- दादरी कम्बाइड साईकल
- राउरकेला इस्पात संयन्त्र
- 30 मेगावाट सौर तापीय
- रेलवे निवेश कार्यक्रम
च. विशेष वानिकी कार्यक्रम

3. पश्चिमी जर्मनी से प्राप्त सहायता से स्थापित प्रमुख औद्योगिक परियोजनाओं में ये परियोजनाएं शामिल हैं : राउरकेला इस्पात संयंत्र, सिंगरौली कोरबा और रामगुंडम में सुपर तापीय विद्युत केन्द्र, हजीरा विजयपुर जगदीशपुर (एच.बी.जे.) पाइपलाइन परियोजना आदि । जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य ने परियोजनाओं की स्थानीय लागत के लिए भी वित्तीय सहायता दी है । इस श्रेणी के अंतर्गत जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य द्वारा जो पहली परियोजना मंजूर की गई थी, वह टावा (टी ए डब्लू ए) कमान क्षेत्र विकास परियोजना है :

4. जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य द्वारा दिए गए नरम ऋणों की वापसी अदायगी 40 वर्षों में, जिसमें 10 वर्ष छूट की अवधि भी शामिल है, की जायेगी और इस पर 0.75 प्रतिशत वार्षिक ब्याज लगेगा । मिश्रित ऋण के अन्तर्गत आने वाली परियोजनाओं में, नरम ऋणों के अतिरिक्त निर्यात ऋण भी शामिल है । दोनों को 50:50 के अनुपात में बांटा गया है ।

5. माल पर ऋणों के अतिरिक्त जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य ने 450 लाख ड्युशमार्क आवंटित किए हैं । इस बात पर भी सहमति हुई कि पिछले वर्ष के आवंटनों से 35 लाख ड्युशयार्क की उपयोग में न लायी गई राशि को

involving Danish goods and services, whereas the Danish Grants are available for financing poverty alleviation projects, including Local costs under the General Technical Cooperation Agreement of 1989.

Till 1987 the Danish Government was providing loan assistance with 86% grant element. In June, 1987 Danish Government conveyed that they would be providing 100% Grants to countries with per Capita income of US$ 400 as per World Bank Statistics. The first Tied Grant Agreement No. 1 of D.Kr. 250 Million was signed on 22.12.87. Next Tied Grant No. 3 of Dkr 112.70 mln. was signed on 20.3.89. However Tied Grant No. 2 is yet to be signed.

VIII. FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

The Government of the FRG have so far committed Financial assistance on concessional terms to the extent of DM 11783.85 million upto 1989-90. The assistance is made available for utilisation through specific Loan Agreements signed between the two Governments. For 1990-91 around DM 400 million is expected to be received.

2. For 1989-90, the FRG have allocated financial assistance of DM 430 million. It was also agreed that DM 88.15 million unutilised balance from past allocations would be reallocated. Hence the total amount available for 89-90 is DM 518.15 million allocated as follows:

		(दस लाख ड्यूशमार्क in DM million.)
a) General Commodity Aid		50.7
b) Capital Goods		60.0
c) Industrial Development Bank		45.0
ICICI	22.5	
IFCI	22.5	
d) Local cost projects:		80.0
— Water Supply, W.P.	30.0	
— Watershed Development, Karnataka	20.0	
— NGO Programme	2.0	
— NDDB Cattle Project	2.0	
— Kashipur Sewerage	16.0	
— HUDCO Building Centres	10.0	
e) Mixed Financing projects		267.45
— Chinakuri Pit Mining	12.5	
— Dadri Combined Cycle	129.95	
— Rourkela Steel Plant	50.00	
— 30 MW Solar Thermal	50.00	
— Railway Investment Programme	25.0	
f) Special Forestry Programme		15.00
		518.15

3. Among the major Industrial projects which have been set up with West German Assistance are the Rourkela Steel Plant, Super Thermal Power Station at Singrauli, Korba & Ramagundum, HBJ Pipeline project etc. FRG has also extended financial assistance for local cost projects. The first project which was sanctioned by FRG in this category was TAWA Command Area Development project in Madhya Pradesh.

4. The soft credit provided by the FRG envisages a payment period of 40 years including a grace period of 10 years and at an interest of 0.75% per annum. Projects covered under Mixed Credit include export credit, in addition to soft credit. The two components are blended in 50:50 ratio.

5. Besides loans, the FRG also gives technical assistance grants in the form of equipment, service of experts etc. For the year 1989-90, FRG has allocated DM 45 million. It was also agreed that DM 3.5

पुनः आवंटित किया जाएगा । अतः 1989-90 के वित्त उपलब्ध कुल 485 लाख ड्युशमार्क की राशि को तकनीकी प्रचलन के लिए निम्न प्रकार आवंटित किया गया है:-

संसाधन और पर्यावरण संरक्षण
- औद्योगिक पर्यावरण परियोजना
  एन. पी. सी. (विस्तार)
- गुड़गांव सौर ऊर्जा केन्द्र
- केरल जलाशय मीन उद्योग
- चम्बा घाटी परियोजना

तकनीकी प्रशिक्षण
- पौलीटेक्निक्स मध्यप्रदेश (विस्तार)
- केन्द्रीय सूचनात्मक माध्यम संस्थान, मद्रास (विस्तार)
- एस. टी. सी. में तकनीकी प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र

भारतीय उद्योगों की प्रतियोगितात्मकता सुदृढ़ करना
- निर्यात संवर्धन (विस्तार)
- टी. आर. सी. दिल्ली में प्रयोगिक उत्पादन केन्द्र

IX. फ्रांस

फ्रांस सरकार भारत को 1968 से आर्थिक सहायता दे रही है और अप्रैल, 1968 से नवम्बर, 1989 की अवधि के दौरान फ्रांसीसी सहायता की कुल राशि 115930 लाख फ्रांसीसी फ्रांक बैठती है । फ्रांसीसी सहायता का उपयोग, विद्युत, कोयला, रेलवे, पेट्रोलियम तथा प्राकृतिक गैस, खनन आदि जैसे विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के लिए किया गया है।

2. फ्रांसीसी प्राधिकारियों के साथ दुलहस्ती जलीय विद्युत परियोजना के लिए 1900 लाख फ्रांसीसी फ्रांक के अनुदान भार 9870 लाख फ्रांसीसी फ्रांक के ऋण के लिए पिछले प्रोटोकोल पर हस्ताक्षर हुए । निर्यात ऋण की व्यवस्था एन. एच. पी. सी द्वारा सीधे ही फ्रांसीसी बैंकों में की जाती है । 24.6.1988 से पहले हस्ताक्षर किए गए प्रोटोकोल पर 2.5 प्रतिशत प्रतिवर्ष की दर से ब्याज लगता है और उनकी वापसी अदायगी 10 वर्ष की रियायती अवधि सहित 28 वर्षों में की जाएगी । फ्रांसीसी सहायता ऋण पर अब ब्याज की दर 2 प्रतिशत प्रतिवर्ष है और वापसी अदायगी की अवधि 10 वर्ष की रियायती अवधि सहित 30 वर्ष है । उदार ऋण को नियति ऋण के साथ मिश्रित करने के अनुमान में भी 24.6.1988 से सुधार हुआ है । उदार ऋण का भाग पहले 50 प्रतिशत की तुलना में अब 52.5 प्रतिशत हो गया है । फ्रांसीसी ऋण की समग्र रियायत लगभग 37 प्रतिशत बैठती है ।

3. द्विपक्षीय ऋण के अलावा, फ्रांसीसी सरकार हाल ही में भारत में विभिन्न परियोजनाओं के लिए व्यवहार्यता अध्ययन या पूर्व व्यवहार्यता अध्ययन तैयार करने के लिए अनुदान विधियां प्रदान करने के लिए सहमत हो गई है । 89-90 के दौरान 75 लाख फ्रांसीसी फ्रांक की आवद्ध अनुदान निधियों की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

X. हंगरी

अब तक हंगरी गणराज्य सरकार ने, परियोजनाओं के लिए आवश्यक संयंत्र, मशीनरी और साज सामान आदि के आयात की वित्त व्यवस्था करने के लिए 15.20 करोड़ रुपए, जिसमें से 12.80 करोड़ रुपए सरकार से सरकार को और 2.40 करोड़ रुपए का ऋण, संभरक ऋण के रूप में है, का कुल ऋण दिया है । सरकारी ऋणों की वापसी अदायगी बराबर-बराबर की दस वार्षिक किस्तों में की जाती है, जिनकी अदायगी मांग की आखिरी खेप के लदान के एक वर्ष बाद से शुरू की जाएगी । सरकार को दिए जाने वाले इन ऋणों पर 2.5 प्रतिशत प्रति वर्ष की दर से ब्याज लगेगा । हंगरी के ऋण का एक महत्वपूर्ण पहलू यह है कि मूल और ब्याज की रकम की वापसी अदायगी अपरिवर्तनीय भारतीय रुपयों में की जाती है जिनका उपयोग हंगरी के प्राधिकारी, भारत-हंगरी व्यापार करार, जो समय-समय पर होते हैं, के उपबन्धों के अनुसार भारतीय वस्तुओं की खरीद के लिए करते हैं।

XI. ईरान

ईरान सरकार ने अब तक 14003.1 लाख अमरीकी डालर के कुल सात ऋण दिए है जिसमें 376.1 लाख अमरीकी डालर के पूंजीकृत ब्याज शामिल है । सात ऋणों में से 5203.10 लाख अमरीकी डालर के पांच ऋण भारतीय तेल निगम और मद्रास रिफाइनरीज लिमिटेड को 1974-75 से ले कर 1977-78 के दौरान दिए गए कच्चे तेल की तेल पूर्ति लागत के एक भाग को पूरा करने के लिए दिए गए है और इन ऋणों

million unutilised balance from last year's allocations would be reallocated. Hence the total amount available for 89-90 for Technical Cooperation is DM 48.5 million allocated as follows:

	(दस लाख ड्यूशमार्क DM million.)
Resource and Environment Protection	
- Industrial Environment Protection NPC Delhi (Extension)	4.0
- Gurgaon Solar Energy Centre	4.0
- Kerala Reservoir Fisheries	3.0
- Chamba Valley Project	3.0
Technical Training	
- Polytechnics M.P. (Extension)	5.5
- Central Instructional Media Instt., Madras(Extension)	8.0
- Technical Training Centre at STC	6.0
Strengthenihg the competitiveness of Indian Industries	
- Export Promotion (Extension)	3.0
- Pilot Production Centre at TRC Delhi	12.0
	48.5

IX. FRANCE

The Government of France started extending economic assistance to India in 1968 and the total French assistance from April 1968 to November 1989 amounts to FF 11593 million. The French assistance has been utilized for various sectors like Power, Coal, Railways, Petroleum & Natural Gas Mining etc.

2. The last protocol signed with the French authorities was for Dulhasti H.E. Project for a grant of FF 190 million and a credit of FF 987 million. The export credit is arranged directly by N.H.P.C. with French Banks. The protocols signed before 24.6.1988 carry an interest rate of 2.5% p.a. and are repayable over 28 years including a grace period of 10 years. The French assistance now carry an interest rate of 2% p.a. and is repayable over 30 years including a grace period of 10 years. The ratio of mixing soft credit with export credit has also improves since 24.6.1988. The soft credit content is now 52.5% compared to 50% earlier. The overall concessionality of the French credit comes to around 37%.

3. Apart from bilateral credit Govt. of France has recently agreed to provide Grant Funds for preparation of feasibility studies or pre-feasibility studies for various projects in India. The Grant Funds tied up during 89-90 are of the order of FF 7.5 million.

X. HUNGARY

The Government of Hungarian People's Republic have so far extended a net total credit of Rs.15.20 crores comprising Rs.12.80 crores as Government to Government credit and Rs.2.40 crores as Suppliers' credit to finance the import of plant, machinery and equipment, etc. required for the projects. The portion representing Government credit is repayable in 10 annual instalments commencing one year after the shipment of the last consignment and carries interest at the rate of 2.5 per cent per annum. An important feature of the Hungarian credit is that repayments of principal and payment of interest are being made in non-convertible Indian rupees which are utilised by the Hungarian authorities for the purchase of Indian goods and export them to Hungary in accordance with the Indo-Hungarian Trade Agreement in force from time to time.

XI. IRAN

The Government of Iran has so far extended seven credits for a total value of US $ 1400.31 million including capitalised interest of US $ 37.61 million. Out of seven credits, five credits amounting to US $ 520.31 million were extended to meet a part of the cost of crude oil supplied to Indian Oil Corporation and Madras Refineries Limited during 1974-75 to 1977-78, and these credits carry interest at the rate

पर 2.5 प्रतिशत वार्षिक ब्याज लगता है, और 13 से 14 वर्षों की अवधि के दौरान इनकी वापसी अदायगी करनी है जिसमें 4 से 5 वर्षों की छूट की अवधि भी शामिल है ।

भारतीय स्टेट बैंक को 25 करोड़ अमरीकी डालर की ऋण सहायता दी गई थी जोकि भारत के विकास कार्यक्रमों के क्रियान्वयन के लिए है । इस ऋण पर 2.5 प्रतिशत वार्षिक ब्याज और 0.5 प्रतिशत का प्रबंध शुल्क लगेगा तथा इसकी वापसी 6 समान वार्षिक किश्तों में की जाती है जो ऋण देने के 6 वर्ष बाद प्रारंभ होगी ।

इसके अतिरिक्त, ईरान सरकार ने 15 करोड़ मीट्रिक टन खनिज लोहे का उत्पादन और ईरान को 20 वर्षों की अवधि में उसकी सप्लाई करने के लिए कर्नाटक राज्य के कुद्रेमुख खनिज लोहा परियोजना के लिए 63 करोड़ अमरीकी डालर को ऋण सहायता भी दी है । यह ऋण 31 समान अर्द्ध-वार्षिक किस्तों में देय होगा इसकी वापसी ऋण देने के 5 वर्ष बाद शुरू होगी और इस पर 2.5 प्रतिशत की दर से ब्याज और 0.5 प्रतिशत वार्षिक की दर से प्रबंध शुल्क देय होगा । अब तक ऋणों में से 2551.75 लाख अमरीकी डालर की राशि का उपयोग किया गया है । अक्टूबर 1978 के पश्चात् कोई ऋण निकासी नहीं की गई और ऋण के शेष भाग के भुगतान के संबंध में बातचीत की जा रही है।

XII. ईराक

ईराक सरकार ने 1973-74 से 1976-77 के दौरान 1827.5 लाख अमरीकी डालर मूल्य के कुल तीन ऋण प्रदान किए हैं । ये तीन ऋण ईराक सरकार से वर्ष 1974 से 1976 के दौरान आयात किए गए कच्चे तेल की लागत के एक भाग को पूरा करने के लिए थे । कलेण्डर वर्ष के दौरान आयात की लागत आंशिक रूप में नकद और शेष राशि ऋण में शामिल को गई है । इन ऋणों की 9 वर्षों की अवधि के दौरान वापसी अदायगी की जानी है जिसमें 5 वर्ष की छूट की अवधि शामिल है और इन पर 2.5 प्रतिशत वार्षिक ब्याज लगेगा ।

इसके अलावा विकासशील देशों को, उतनी राशियों के दीर्घावधिक ऋण देकर सहायता देने का उद्देश्य है, जो कि पहली जून, 1979 से 31 दिसम्बर, 1979 के बीच की अवधि में तेल की कीमतों में हुई वृद्धि के बराबर है । ईराक की सरकार ने 308.37 लाख ईराकी दीनार का एक और ऋण जो कि 1041.6 लाख अमरीकी डालर के बराबर मूल्य का ब्याज मुक्त ऋण देने की पेशकश की है । फिर भी उस पर 0.5 प्रतिशत वार्षिक आधार पर सेवा प्रभार देना पड़ेगा । इस ऋण में से अब तक कोई निकासी नहीं की गई है क्योंकि यह ऋण अभी प्रभावी नहीं हुआ है।

इस प्रकार ईराक की सरकार द्वारा 31 दिसम्बर, 1984 तक अब तक दी गई सहायता 2869.1 लाख अमरीकी डालर बनती है जिसमें 159.4 लाख अमरीकी डालर का पूंजीगत ऋण भी शामिल है

XIII. इटली

इटली से पूंजी और तकनीकी दोनो रूपों में सहायता प्राप्त होती है । पूंजीगत सहायता में, 1.5 प्रतिशत वार्षिक की दर पर नरम शर्तों पर ऋण, जिसकी वापसी अदायगी, 10 वर्षों की छूट की अवधि सहित 20 वर्षों में की जानी है और निर्यात ऋण, ओ.ई.सी.डी. की सहमति से तय की गई ब्याज दर पर, राशि पर निर्भरता के अनुरूप 5 से 10 वर्षों की अवधि के दौरान वापसी अदायगी योग्य होते हैं, शामिल हैं । अधिक मूल्य की परियोजनाओं को, मिश्रित ऋणों, जिसमें 50:50 के अनुपात के आधार पर नरम शर्तों पर ऋणों और निर्यात ऋणों की एक समतुल्य राशि होती है, से पूरा किया जाता है जबकि कम मूल्यों की परियोजनाओं के मामले में इतालवियों ने केवल नरम शर्तों पर ऋण देने मंजूर कर लिए हैं ।

2. जनवरी,1988 में ऊर्जा क्षेत्र के सम्बन्ध में इटली सरकार के साथ 2500 लाख अमेरीकी डालर के ऋण के एक करार पर हस्ताक्षर हो गए हैं। इस ऋण का उपयोग आपसी हितों वाली परियोजनाओं के लिए 5 वर्ष तक किया जाना है । नरम ऋण और निर्यात ऋण का अनुपात 60:40 होगा।

3. पूंजीगत सहायता केवल इटली में बनी वस्तुओं और सेवाओं के वित्त पोषण के लिए ही है, इटली से बाहर की वस्तुओं के लिए कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है । इटली द्वारा ऋण राशि के आवंटन से पूर्व, प्रत्येक परियोजना के लिए एक पृथक वित्तीय अभिसमय किए जाने की आवश्यकता है । 40.00 लाख अमेरीकी डालर के ओ.ई.सी.डी. शर्तों पर निर्यात-ऋण के लिए एक अन्तर्सरकारी करार पर 25 जनवरी 1985 को हस्ताक्षर किए गए । करार 31.12.1987 को समाप्त हो गया । इस करार की अवधि बढ़ाने का मामला इस समय इटली के प्राधिकारियों के विचाराधीन है ।

of 2.5% per annum and they are repayable over a period of 13 to 14 years with initial grace period of 4 to 5 years.

Another credit of US $ 250 million was extended to State Bank of India for implementing development programmes in India. This credit carries an interest of 2.5 per cent in addition to a management fee of 0.5 per cent per annum and it is repayable in six annual instalments beginning six years after disbursement of the loan.

In addition, the Government of Iran has also extended a loan of US $ 630 million to the Kudremukh Iron Ore Project in Karnataka State for production and delivery of 150 million tonnes of Iron Ore concentrates to Iran over a period of twenty years. The loan is repayable in 31 equal semi-annual instalments beginning five years after the effective date of the loan. The loan carries an interest of 2.5 per cent and management fee of 0.5 per cent per annum. The amount of credit utilised so far works out to US $ 255.175 million. No drawal has taken place after October, 1978 and negotiation is in progress for further drawal of the loan.

XII. IRAQ

The Government of Iraq has extended three credits for a total value of US $ 182.75 million during 1973-74 to 1976-77. The three credits were meant for financing a part of the cost of Crude Oil imported from Iraq during the years 1974 to 1976. The cost of the imports made in a calender year was partly paid in cash and the balance was covered by credits. These credits are repayable over a period of nine years with a grace period of five years and carry interest at the rate of 2.5 per cent per annum.

In addition, in order to assist the developing countries by providing them with long term loans for the amounts equivalent to official increase the oil prices for the period from 1st June, 1979 to 31st December, 1979 the Government of Iraq has extended another credit amounting to Iraqi Dinar 30.837 million equivalent to US $ 104.16 million free of interest. However a service charge of 0.5 per cent per annum is payable on this loan. No utilisation has taken place so far, since the credit is not yet made effective.

The total value of assistance extended by Government of Iraq upto 31st December, 1984, including capitalised interest of US $ 15.94 million was amounted to US $ 286.91 million.

XIII. ITALY

The Italian assistance is available in the form of both capital and technical asistance. The capital assistance comprises soft loan carrying an interest rate of 1.5 per cent and repayable over 20 years with a grace period of 10 years and export credits are available at OECD consensus interest rate and repayable over a period ranging from 5 to 10 years depending on the amount. The large value projects are generally covered by Mixed Credit of equal amounts of Soft Credits and Export Credits on 50:50 basis while for smaller value projects, the Italian have agreed to provide only the Soft Loans.

2. In January, 1988 an energy sector agreement for soft credit of US $ 250 million has been signed with Govt. of Italy. The Credit is to be used over five years for the projects of mutual interest. Soft credit and export credit ratio will be 60 : 40.

3. The capital assistance is available for financing the goods and services of Italian origin only with no provision for non-Italian supplies. A separate Financial Convention is required to be concluded for each projects before the credit funds can be disbursed by Italy. An Inter-Governmental agreement for export credit of U.S. $ 400 million on OECD terms was signed on 25th January, 1985. The agreement expired on 31.12.1987. The extension of the agreement is under consideration of the Italian authroities for the present.

4. इटली सरकार ने इटली से रेल के डिब्बों की खरीद के वित्तपोषण के लिए अनुमोदन कर दिया है जिसके लिए वित्तीय करार पर अभी हस्ताक्षर किए जाने बाकी है । अन्य संभावित नई परियोजनाएं हैं नेवेली लिग्नाइट निगम के लिए टर्बो जनित्रों की आपूर्ति तथा स्थापना द्वारा तथा बम्बई हाई में गैस लिफ्ट । संविदा दिए जाने के बारे में अन्तिम निर्णय लिए जाने के बाद ही इन परियोजनाओं के लिए वित्तीय अभिसमय पर हस्ताक्षर किए जाएंगे । तकनीकी सहायता करार पर फरवरी, 1981 में हस्ताक्षर किए गए थे । करार की अवधि बढ़ायी गई है । यह करार तब तक प्रभावी रहेगा जब तक दूसरे करार पर हस्ताक्षर न हो जाएं या करने का अपना इरादा न प्रकट कर दे । हाल ही में, दिल्ली में व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण के लिए एम. ओ. यू. पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए थे । इतालवी प्राधिकारियों ने भारत में कृषि और बागवाली के क्षेत्रों में जारी परियोजनाओं के अतिरिक्त, सुषुम्ना उपघात केन्द्र (स्पाइलन इजरीज सैंटर) दुरम गेहूं के सुधार आदि के लिए तकनीकी सहायदा अनुदान प्रदान करने की सहमता दी है । इन्दिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय कला केन्द्र के आधुनिकीकरण, इलाहाबाद क्षेत्र के लिए पशु प्रजनन परियोजना के लिए वित्तपोषण सहायता के अनुरोध पर विचार करने के लिए भी वे सहमत हो गए हैं ।

5. इटली सरकार भारतीय कार्मिकों को ऊर्जा, कृषि, व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण, वित्त आदि जैसे विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में भी छात्रवृत्तियां देती हैं ।

XIV. जापान

जापान, भारत सहायता संघ के संस्थापक सदस्य के रूप में, भारत को 1958 से आर्थिक सहायता दे रहा है । 1958 से अब तक जापानी सहायता की प्रतिभूत राशि कुल मिलाकर 1090.837अरब जापानी येन, लगभग 12,871.8 करोड़ रुपए के बराबर, ही होगी । जापान से यह सहायता अनुदान तथा तकनीकी सहायता के रूप में है :-

2. वर्ष 1989-90 के लिए जापान सरकार ने 96.710 अरब येन तक की ऋण सहायता, जो लगभग 1141 करोड़ के बराबर है, विद्युत, रेलवे, इस्पात, सिंचाई तथा ग्रामीण विकास क्षेत्रों में विभिन्न परियोजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन के लिए दी है । वर्ष 1989-90 के लिए 96.710 अरब येन की ऋण सहायता वर्ष 1988-89 में दी गई 87.834 अरब येन की ऋण सहायता पर 10 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि को दर्शाती है । वर्ष 1989-90 के लिए ऋण-सहायता की वापसी अदायगी 10 वर्ष की छूट की अवधि सहित 30 वर्षों में की जाएगी तथा उस पर 2.5 प्रतिशत प्रतिवर्ष की दर से ब्याज लगेगा । 1989-90 के लिए समुद्रपारीय आर्थिक सहयोग निधि को ऋण सहायता से वित्त पोषित की जाने वाली परियोजनाओं की सूची अनुलग्नक-1 में दी गई है ।

3. वर्ष 1988-89 के लिए 96.710 अरब येन की उपर्युक्त ऋण सहायता के अतिरिक्त, देश में क्षेत्रीय कैसर केन्द्रों के लिए चिकित्सा उपकरणों में सुधार के लिए, खाद्य उत्पादन में वृद्धि के लिए उर्वरक के आयात तथा ऋण से राहत के लिए जापान सरकार ने 2.188 अरब येन जो 25.8 करोड़ रुपए की राशि के लगभग है, की सहायता अनुदान दिया है । वर्ष 1978-79 से जापान द्वारा भारत को की गई अनुदान-सहायता की राशि की कुल मात्रा 43.922 अरब येन है जो लगभग 518 करोड़ रुपए के लगभग है ।जापान द्वारा भारत को 1989-90 के दौरान दी गई अनुदान की सूची अनुलग्नक- II में दी गई है ।

4. ऋण तथा अनुदान सहायता प्रदान करने के अतिरिक्त जापान द्वारा वर्ष 1989-90 के दौरान जापान इंटरनेशनल कोऑपरेशन एजेन्सी द्वारा निम्नलिखित परियोजनाओं के अध्ययन की व्यवहार्यता की भी तैयार की जा रही है ।

(i) आधुनिक संकल्पनाओं सहित नई दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन के लिए नए स्टेशन इमारत का निर्माण;
(ii) देश में चुनी हुई सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के कमांड क्षेत्रों का विकास;
(iii) कलकत्ता तथा हल्दिया पत्तनों का विकास;
(iv) कलकत्ता महानगर जिले में महानगरीय परिवहन;
(v) केन्द्रीय सिल्क बोर्ड को केन्द्रीय रेशम उत्पादन परियोजना के लिए तकनीकी सहायता;
(vi) संजय गांधी पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट इंस्टीय्यूट ऑफ मेडीकल सांइस, लखनऊ के लिए तकनीकी सहायता ।

4. Government of Italy has approved the financing of procurement of Railway bogies from Itlay for which the financial convention is yet to be signed. Other likely new projects are Supply and erection of Turbo Generators for Neyveli Lignite Corporation and Gas Lift in Bombay high. Financial Convention for these projects will be signed only when a final decision regarding award of contract is taken. Technical assistance agreement was signed in February, 1981. The Agreement has been extended. This will remain effective till such time as another agreement is signed or either party has expressed its intention to revoke the agreement. Recently MOU for vocational Training Centre in Delhi, was signed. Apart from the ongoing projects in agriculture and horticulture sectors, Italian authorities have agreed to provide Technical Assistance grant for Spinal Injuries Centre in India, Improvement of Duram Wheat etc. They have also agreed to consider a request for modernisation of Indira Gandhi National Centre for Arts, financing assistance for animal breeding project for Allahabad Area.

5. Govt. of Italy also offers scholarships for indian personnel in various fields like energy, agriculture, professional training, finance etc.

XIV. JAPAN

Japan, as the founder member of the Aid India Consortium, has been extending financial assistance to India since 1958. The total quantum of Japanese assistance pledged to India since 1958 has aggregated to Yen 1090.837 Billion equivalent to Rs12,871.8 crores approximately. The assistance from Japan is in the form of bilateral loans, grant aid and technical assistance.

2. For assistance year 1989-90 the Government of Japan have extended a loan assistance of Yen 96.710 Billion equivalent to Rs. 1141 crores approximately for implementation of various projects in power, railways, steel, irrigation and rural development sectors. The loan assistance of Yen 96.710 Billion for 1989-90 represents an increase of 10% over the loan assistance of Yen 87.834 Billion in 1988-89. The Loan assistance for 1989-90 is repayable over a period of 30 years including a grace period of 10 years and carries an interest rate of 2.5% per annum. The list of projects to be financed with 1989-90 OECF Loan assistance is in Annexure I.

3. In addition to the above loan assistance of Yen 96.710 Billion for 1989-90, the Government of Japan have also extended a Grant Aid of Yen 2.188 Billion equivalent to Rs.25.8 crores approximately for improvement of medical equipment of regional cancer centres in the country, import of fertiliser (DAP) for increasing food production and for Debt relief. The total quantum of Grant Aid extended by Japan to India since 1978-79 has aggregated to Yen 43.922 Billion equivalent to Rs.518 crores approximately. The list of grants extended by Japan to India during 1989-90 is in Annexure II.

4. Besides the loan and grant assistance extended by Japan to India during the year 1989-90, feasibility of studies of the following projects are also being prepared by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) :

(i) New Station Building for New Delhi Railway Station with modern concepts;
(ii) Development of Command Areas of selected irrigatation Projecs in the country;
(iii) Development of Calcutta and Haldia Ports;
(iv) Metropolitan Transport in Calcutta Metropolitan District;
(v) Technical assistance for central sericulture project of the Central Silk Board,
(vi) Technical assistance for the Sanjay Gandhi Post Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Lucknow.

5. भारत व जापान के बीच आर्थिक सहयोग पर संयुक्त वार्षिक परामर्श के लिए एक संयुक्त परामर्शदात्री मशीनरी भी स्थापित की गई है । भारत व जापान के बीच आर्थिक सहयोग पर संयुक्त वार्षिक परामर्श नई दिल्ली में दि. 11 से 13 अक्टूबर, 1989 को आयोजित किया गया तथा इन की अगली बैठक वर्ष 1990 के मध्य में होनी है ।

5. A joint Consultative Machinery has also been constituted for joint annual consultations on economic cooperation between Japan and India. The fourth meeting for annual joint consultations on economic cooperation between India and Japan was held in New Delhi from 11th to 13th October 1989, and the next meeting is due in Mid 1990.

अनुबन्ध Annexure - I

जापान से प्राप्त 1989-90 ओ ई सी एफ ऋण सहायता द्वारा वित्तपोषित की जाने वाली परियोजनाएं

क्रम सं.	परियोजना
1.	बेसिन ब्रिज गैस टरबाइन परियोजना (4×30 मैगावाट)
2.	गांधार गैस बेस कम्बाइंड साईकल पावर परियोजना (1) (650 मैगावाट)
3.	भवानी-कट्टालाई बैरेज हाइड्रो इलैक्ट्रिल परियोजना (1) (6×15 मैगावाट)
4.	अन्नापारा पावॅर ट्रांसमिशन सिस्टम परियोजना (1)
5.	विद्युत व्यवस्था में सुधार तथा लघु जल तापीय परियोजना
6.	तुलनात्मक भूमि प्रयोग प्रबंध परियोजना (कर्नाटक)
7.	रोलिंग स्टाक वर्कशाप माडर्नाइजेशन परियोजना (1)
8.	इंदिरा गांधी नहर परियोजना के लिए इंजीनियरी सेवाएं
9.	इंजीनियरिंग सर्विस फॉर कोलाघाट थर्मल पावर स्टेशन फ्लाई-एश युटिलाइजेशन परियोजना
10.	इस्को के बर्नपुर कार्य के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए इंजीनियरी सेवा ऋण
	कुल येन

Projects to be financed with 1989-90 OECF Loan assistanc from Japan.

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	राशि अरब जापनी येन में Amount in Yen Million
1.	Basin Bridge Gas Turbine Project (4 x30 Mw)	11,450
2.	Ghandhar Gas Based Combined Cycle Power Project (I) (650 Mw)	13,046
3.	Bhavani-Kattalai Barrage Hydro electric Project (I) (6 x15 Mw)	5,410
4.	Anpara Power Transmission System Project (I)	19,318
5.	Power System Improvement and Small Hydro Project	24,379
6.	Comprehensive Land Use Management Project (Karnataka)	16,050
7.	Rolling Stock Workshop Modernization Project (I)	1,256
8.	Engineering Services for Indira Gandhi Nahar Project	84
9.	Engineering Services for Kolaghat Thermal Power Station Fly-ash Utilisation Project	171
10.	Engineering Services Loan for Modernisationof the Burnpur works of IISCO.	5,546
	Total Yen	**96,710 Million**

अनुबन्ध Annexure - II

वर्ष 1989-90 के लिए अनुदान सहायता का उद्देश्यवार विवरण

क्रम सं.	प्रयोजन
1.	जापान से कैट स्कैनर तथा उपचार उपस्करों के आयात के लिए क्षेत्रीय कैंसर केन्द्रों को सहायता अनुदान
2.	जापान से खाद्य उत्पादन उर्वरकों के आयात के लिए सहायता अनुदान
3.	अक्टूबर,88 से मार्च. 89 की अवधि के लिए ऋण राहत सहायता अनुदान, समुद्रपारीय आर्थिक सहायता निधि के सभी सदस्य देशों तथा सभी विकासशील देशों (भारत के अलावा) से मशीनरी संघटकों, अतिरिक्त पुर्जों आदि का आयात)
4.	अप्रैल से दिसम्बर, 89 की अवधि के लिए ऋण राहत सहायता अनुदान
	कुल येन दस लाख

Purpose-wise details of Grant Assistance for 1989-90

Sl. No.	Purpose	राशि अरब जापनी येन में Amount in Yen Million
1.	Grant Aid to Regional Cancer Centres for Import of CT Scanners and Treatment Equipment from Japan	616.000
2.	Grant Aid for increasing food production-Import of Fertiliser (DAP) from Japan	600.000
3.	Debt Relief Grant Aid for the period October, 88 to March 89 (Import of machinery, components, spare parts etc. from all developing countries (except India) and all member countries of the (OECD)	505.501
4.	Debt Relief Grant Aid for the period April to Sept., 89 (Import of machinery, components, spare parts etc. from all the developing countries (except India) and all member countries of OECD)	467.093
	Total Yen	**2,188.594 Million**

XV. कुवैत अरब आर्थिक विकास निधि

कुवैत अरब आर्थिक विकास निधि ने भारत को 1976 से आर्थिक सहायता देनी प्रारम्भ की । अब तक निधि ने कुल 923.00 लाख कुवैती दीनार की कुल राशि के आठ ऋण दिए है :

(क) कालीनदी पन-बिजली परियोजना चरण-I
(ख) कोपिली पन-बिजली परियोजना
(ग) अन्नपाड़ा तापीय बिजली परियोजना चरण-I
(घ) अन्नपाड़ा तापीय विद्युत परियोजना (कोयला परिवहन) चरण-II
(ड.) थाल उर्वरक परियोजना
(च) दक्षिण तटीय परियोजना
(छ) कालीनदी तापीय विद्युत परियोजना चरण-II
(झ) प्रॉन कल्चर की उन्नति के लिए केरल मछली पालन विकास परियोजना
जोड़

XV. KUWAIT FUND FOR ARAB ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development has been extending economic assistance to India since 1976.So far the Fund has extended eight credits for an aggregate value of KD 92.300 millions for the following projects:

		(कुवैती दीनार दस लाख में KD million)
(a)	Kalinadi Hydro-Electric project Stage-I	15.000
(b)	Kopili Hydro-Electric project	9.400
(c)	Anpara Thermal Power Project Stage-I	16.000
(d)	Anpara Thermal Power Project (Coal Transportation) Stage-II	9.000
(e)	Thal Fertilizer Project	14.300
(f)	South Bassein Project	14.600
(g)	Kalinadi Hydro Electric Project Stage-II	7.000
(h)	Kerala Fishries Development Project for Prawn Culture	7.000
	Total	**92.300**

अब तक (क), (ग) (घ) (ङ.) ऋण पूरी तरह से उपयोग में लाए जा चुके हैं और (ख) एवं (च) ऋण जो कोपिली तापीय विद्युत परियोजना के लिए हैं उसमें 89.38 लाख कुवैती दीनार तक की कमी की गई है तथा दक्षिण तटीय परियोजना के ऋण में 116.15 लाख कुवैती दीनार की कमी की गई है और ऋण खाता बन्द कर दिया गया है ।

उल्लिखित आठ ऋणों में से क्रम संख्या (क) से (छ) तक के ऋणों पर 3.5% की दर से ब्याज लगेगा तथा 0.5 प्रतिशत प्रतिवर्ष की दर से सेवा प्रभार लगेगा । (छ और झ) में दिए गए ऋणों पर4.5 प्रतिशत की दर से ब्याज तथा 0.5 प्रतिशत प्रतिवर्ष की दस से सेवाप्रभार लगेगा । पहले पांच ऋणों की वापसी अदायगी प्रांरभिक 5 वर्षों की छूट अवधि सहित 25 वर्षों में की जाएगी । दक्षिण तटीय ऋण परियोजना की वापसी अदायगी 4 वर्ष की छूट की अवधि सहित 20 वर्षों में की जाएगी । (छ) और (झ) में दिए गए ऋणों की वापसी अदायगी 5 वर्ष की छूट अवधि सहित 20 वर्षों में की जाएगी ।

XVI. नीदरलैंड

ऋणः सामान्य उद्देश्यों के लिए ऋणः- नीदरलैंड की सरकार ने अब तक औद्योगिक विकास निधियों से 120 लाख डच फ्लोरिन सहित कुल 24929.60 लाख फ्लोरिन डच के ऋण दिए हैं । डच ऋणों का वापसी अदायगी 30 वर्ष की अवधि में की जाएगी जिसमें 8 वर्षो की रियायती अवधि भी शामिल है और जिन पर 2.5 प्रतिवर्ष की दर से ब्याज लगेगा । ये ऋण आयातो के वित्तपोषण के साथ-साथ पूर्व अनुमोदित परियोजनाओं की स्थानीय लागतों को पूरा करने के लिए उपलब्ध कराए जाते हैं ।

अनुदान : नीदरलैंड द्वारा अनुदानों के रूप में अब तक दी गई कुल राशि 1265.88 लाख डच फ्लोरिन बैठती है जिसमें 1989 के लिए 990 लाख डच फ्लोरिन शामिल है । डच अनुदान पूर्व आयातों के वित्तपोषण और पूर्व अनुमोदित परियोजनाओं की स्थानीय लागतों को पूरा करने के लिए उपलब्ध कराए जाते हैं ।

XVII. नार्वे

नार्वे सरकार भारत को 1952 से आर्थिक तथा तकनीकी सहायता दे रही हैं । 1972 से सभी नार्वेजियन सहायता अनुदानों के रूप में होती है । यह अनुदान सहायता गिफ्ट कागज/उर्वरकों के रूप में वस्तु सहायता तकनीकी सेवाओं, की लागत को वित्त पोषित करने के लिए सामाजिक क्षेत्रों में स्थानीय लागत परियोजना के लिए उपलब्ध है ।

दिनांक 8.11.89 को हस्ताक्षर किए गए करार की शर्तों में मार्वे 1990, 1991 और 1992 (नार्वेजिन वित्त वर्ष जनवरी से दिसम्बर) की अवधि के लिए 1400 लाख नार्वेजियन क्रोनर का आंवटन करने के लिए तैयार है ।

XVIII. अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विकास के लिए तेल-निर्यातक देशों के संगठन की निधि (ओपेक)

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विकास के लिए तेल-निर्यातक देशों के संगठन की निधि जैसे पहले निर्यातक देशों के संगठन की विशेष निधि कहा जाता था, वित्तीय सहयोग और सहायता का एक बहुपक्षीय अभिकरण है । इसकी स्थापना तेल निर्यात देशों के संगठन के सदस्य देशों ने इस उद्देश्य से की थी कि विकासशील देशों को उनके आर्थिक और सामाजिक विकास संबंधी कार्यो में आर्थिक सहायता उपलब्ध कराई जा सके ।

निधि ने कुल मिलाकर 18330 लाख अमरीकी डालर के दस ऋण दिए हैं । पहला ऋण भुगतान शेष के समर्थन के लिए 218 लाख अमरीकी डालर का था और बाकी नौ ऋण विभिन्न विकासोन्मुख परियोजनाओं के लिए थे । पहले ऋण की अदायगी 0.5 प्रतिशत के सेवा प्रभार सहित और 5 वर्ष की छूट की अवधि सहित 25 वर्षों में की जाएगी ।

शेष नौ ऋण निम्नलिखित परियोजनाओं के लिए है :

So far credits at (a), (c), (d) and (e) have been fully utilised and loans for (b) & (f) Kopili Hydro Electric Project has been drawn down to the extent of KD 8.938 million and South Bassein Project to the extent of KD 11.615 million and the loan accounts closed.

Out of the eight loans mentioned above, credits at Sl. Nos. (a) to (f) carry interest at the rate of 3.5% and a service charge of 0.5% per annum. The credits at (g) and (h) carry interest at the rate of 4.5% and a service charge of 0.5% per annum. The first five loans are repayable in 25 years including an initial grace period of 5 years. The loan for South Basein Project is repayable over a period of 20 years including 4 years grace period. The credits at (g) and (h) are for 20 years including 5 years grace period.

XVI. NETHERLANDS

Loans: General Purpose credits:- The Government of Netherlands have so far extended credits totalling Dfl.2492.96 million including Dfl.12 million from Industrial Development Funds. The Dutch credits are repayable in 30 years including 8 years of grace period and carry an interest rate 2.5 per cent per annum. The credits are available for financing imports as well as for meeting local costs of agreed projects.

Grants: The grants provided so far by the Netherlands total DfL 1265.88 million including Dfl.99 million for 1989. The Dutch grants are available for financing imports as well as local costs of agreed projects.

XVII. NORWAY

Norway started extending asistance to India in 1952. All Norwegian assistance since 1972 has been in the form of grants. This grant is available for financing the cost of technical services, commodity assistance in the form of gift paper/fertilizers, and for local cost projects in the social sectors.

In terms of the agreement signed on 8.11.89, Norway has agreed to allocate NKR 140 million annually for the period 1990, 1991 and 1992 (Norwegian financial year January to December).

XVIII. OPEC FUND FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

The OPEC Fund for International Development earlier known as OPEC Special Fund is a multilateral agency for financial Co-operation and assistance. It was established by OPEC Member Countries with the object of reinforcing financial co-operation between OPEC Member countries and other developing countries by providing financial support to the developing countries in their economic and social development efforts.

The Fund, in all, has so far extended ten loans for a total sum of US $ 183.300 million. The first loan of US $ 21.8 million was for balance of payments support and the subsequent nine loans for various developmental projects. The first loan is repayable over a period of 25 years including a grace period of 5 years and carries only a service charge of 0.5 per cent.

The remaining nine loans are for the following projects:

		मिलियन अमरीकी डालर में US $ in millions
(क) बम्बई हाई अपतट विकास परियोजना	(a) Bombay High Off-Shore development Project	14.000
(ख) कोरबा तापीय विद्युत परियोजना	(b) Korba Thermal Power Project	20.000
(ग) रामागुन्डम तापीय विद्युत परियोजना, चरण-II	(c) Ramagundam Thermal Power Project Stage-II	20.000
(घ) दूसरी बम्बई हाई अपतट परियोजना	(d) Second Bombay High Off Shore Project	30.000
(ङ.) दूसरी रामागुन्डम तापीय विद्युत परियोजना	(e) Second Ramagundam Thermal Power Project	30.000
(च) रेलवे आधुनिकीकरण परियोजना	(f) Railway Modernisation Project	22.500
(छ) उर्वरक (पुनः स्थापना परियोजना)	(g) Fertilizer (Rehabilitation Projects)	7.000
(ज) नाबार्ड को ऋण श्रृंखला	(h) Line of Credit to NABARD	8.000
	(i) Rewa Hospital Project M.P.	10.000
जोड़	Total	**161..500**

क्रम संख्या (क) से (ग) में दिए गए ऋणों पर कोई ब्याज नहीं लगेगा लेकिन केवल 0.75 प्रतिशत प्रतिवर्ष का सेवा प्रभार लगेगा तथा इसकी वापसी अदायगी आरंभिक 5 वर्षों की छूट सहित 20 वर्ष में की जाएगी। क्रम संख्या (च) में दिए गए रेलवे आधुनिकीकरण परियोजना के लिए दिए गए ऋण की वापसी अदायगी 4 वर्षों की अवधि सहित 14 वर्षों में की जाएगी जिसपर 3 प्रतिशत ब्याज दर तथा एक प्रतिशत सेवा प्रभार लगेगा क्रम संख्या (च) से (झ) के ऋण पर 2 प्रतिशत की ब्याज दर तथा एक प्रतिशत के सेवा प्रभार सहित 5 वर्ष की छूट की अवधि सहित 17 वर्ष में होगी ।

XIX. पोलैंड

पोलैंड ने 36.63 करोड़ रुपए (निवल) की कुल कीमत के तीन ऋण, मुख्यतः विद्युत उत्पादन, उर्वरक, कोयला परियोजनाए, कंकरीट संयंत्र, मशीनरी तथा उपस्करों के आयात के वित्तपोषण के लिए दिए हैं । पहला ऋण जिस पर 2.5 प्रतिशत प्रतिवर्ष की दर से ब्याज था और 8 वर्षों में अदायगी करनी थी वह पूरी तरह अदा किया जा चुका है । दूसरा ऋण 8 वर्षों में अदा किया जाना है और तीसरा ऋण 12 वर्षों में अदा किया जाना है । इन दोनो ऋणों पर 2.5 प्रतिवर्ष की दर पर ब्याज लगेगा ।

पोलिश ऋणों का महत्वपूर्ण पहलू यह है कि मूलधन की वापसी और ब्याज की अदायगी अपरिवर्तनीय भारतीय रुपयों में की जाती है जो पोलिश प्राधिकारियों द्वारा भारत-पोलैण्ड व्यापार तथा भुगतान करार के उपबन्धों के अनुसार पोलैण्ड के निर्यात के लिए भारतीय वस्तुओं की खरीद के लिए प्राप्य किए जाते हैं । इस समय पोलैंण्ड से सरकार द्वारा सरकार को किए गए ऋणों के आधार पर कोई ऋण नही है ।

XX. सऊदी विकास निधि

विकासशील देशों में विकासोन्मुख परियोजनाओं के लिए ऋण उपलब्ध कराने के उद्देश्य से सऊदी विकास निधि की स्थापना की गई है जो स्वायत्तता प्राप्त कानूनी संस्था है; जिसने निम्नलिखित परियोजनाओं के लिए 7692,00 लाख सऊदी रियाल की कुल राशि के चार ऋण दिए है :-

क. श्रीसेलम नागार्जुनसागर विद्युत परियोजना
ख. कोरापुट रायगढ़ रेलवे परियोजना
ख. रामागुण्डम तापीय विद्युत परियोजना
घ. नहवा शेवा पत्तन न्यास परियोजना
जोड़

जबकि पहले और चौथे ऋण पर 4 प्रतिशत प्रतिवर्ष ब्याज होगा दूसरे और तीसरे ऋण पर 3 प्रतिशत प्रतिवर्ष ब्याज होगा । इन सभी ऋणों का आरम्भिक 5 वर्ष की छूट की अवधि सहित 20 वर्षों में भुगतान किया जाना हैं ।

XXI. स्वीडन

स्वीडन 1964 से भारत को आर्थिक सहायता दे रहा है । यह सहायता स्वीडिश विकास एजेन्सी के माध्यम से मिलती रही है । स्वीडिश विकास एजेन्सी द्वारा दी गई सहायता की सम्पूर्ण राशि अनुदान के रूप में मिलती रही है । जून 1991 तक मिलने वाली कुल वचनबद्ध सहायता 57230 लाख स्वीडिश क्रोनर की है ।

वर्तमान स्वीडिश सहायता परामर्श और सेवाओं तथा विकास सहयोग करार के अंतर्गत स्थानीय परियोजना/कार्यक्रम लागत वित्त पोषण करने के लिए उपलब्ध है । दिनांक 26.4.1989 को हस्ताक्षरित विकास सहयोग करार में 3800 लाख स्वीडिश क्रोनर वर्ष 1989-90 तथा 1990-91 के लिए परियोजना/कार्यक्रम समर्थन, परामर्श तथा सेवाओं के लिए वार्षिक रूप से आवंटित किए गए हैं । सहायता प्राप्त करने वाली परियोजनाए इस प्रकार है :- तमिलनाडु, उड़ीसा तथा बिहार में सामाजिक वानिकी परियोजनाएं, पेयजल पूर्ति स्कीमें, राष्ट्रीय मलेरिया उन्मूलन, कुष्ट रोग नियंत्रण तथा तपेदिक नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम, व्यापक इम्मानिजेशन स्कीम, राजस्थान में शिक्षा कर्मी परियोजना, जम्मू व काश्मीर में उरी जलीय विद्युत परियोजना । उरी जलीय विद्युत परियोजना के लिए विशिष्ट करार पर दि.31.10.89 को हस्ताक्षर किए गए । इस परियोजना के लिए वर्ष 1989-90 से 1994-95 के दौरान यह करार 7000 लाख स्वीडिश क्रोनर उपलब्ध कराएगा ।

स्वीडिश निर्यात ऋण निगम भी भारत को ऋण उपलब्ध कराता है । जिन चालू परियोजनाओं के लिए स्वीडिश निर्यात ऋण निगम द्वारा

Credits at S.Nos. (a) to (e) carry no interest but only a service charge of 0.75% per annum and are repayable over a period of 20 years including an initial grace period of 5 years. The Credit at (f) for the Railway Modernisation Project is repayable in 14 years including a grace period of 4 years with interest rate of 3% and service charge of 1%. The creidts at Sl.No.(g) to (i) are for 17 years including a grace period of 5 years with interest at the rate of 2% and service charge at 1% per annum.

XIX. POLAND

Poland has so far extended three credits for a total value of Rs.36.63 crores (net) for financing the imports of plants, machinery and equipment mainly for power generation, fertilizer, coal projects, cellular concrete plants etc. The first credit which was repayable over a period of eight years alongwith interest payment at the rate of 2.5 per cent per annum has been repaid in full. The second credit is repayable over a period of eight years and the third credit is repayable over twelve years. Both these credits carry interest at the rate of 2.5 per cent per annum.

An important feature of the Polish Credits is that the repayment of principal and the payment of interest are made in non-convertible Indian Rupees to enable the Polish authorities to purchase Indian goods for export to Poland in accordance with Indo-Polish Trade and Payments Agreement. At present there are no on-going credits on Government to Government basis from Poland.

XX. SAUDI FUND FOR DEVELOPMENT

Saudi Fund for Development which an autonomous legal entity set up with the object of providing loans for developmental projects in the developing countries had so far extended four credits for a total value of S.Riyals 769.200 million for the following projects:

		(सऊदी रियाल दस लाख में S.R. in million)
(a)	Srisailam Nagarjunasagar power Project.	353.000
(b)	Koraput-Rayagada Railway Project.	103.200
(c)	Ramagundam Thermal Power Project.	172.000
(d)	Nhava Sheva Port Trust Project.	141.000
	Total	**769.200**

While the Ist and Fourth loan carry an interest rate of 4 per cent per annum, the 2nd and third loan carry 3 per cent per annum. All these loans are repayable over a period of 20 years including a initial grace period of 5 years.

XXI. SWEDEN

Sweden has been extending economic assistance to India since 1964. This assistance is channelised through the Swedish Development Agency (SIDA). The entire amount of SIDA assistance comes as a grant. The total aid commitment up to June 1991 is of the order of 5723 million SKR.

The present Swedish assistance is available for financing the cost of consultancy and services and for financing the local cost projects/programmes under the Development Cooperation Agreement. In the Development Cooperation Agreement signed on 26.4.1989, SKR 380 million has been allocated annually for project/programme suport, consultancy and services for 1989-90 and 1990-91. The projects receiving assistance are: Social Forestry projects in Tamil Nadu, Orissa and Bihar, Drinking Water suply schemes, National Malaria Eradication, Leprosy Control and T.B. Control Programmes, Universal immunisation Scheme, Siksha Karmi project in Rajasthan and Uri Hydro Power Project in J & K. The specific agreement for Uri Hydro Power Project was signed on 31.10.1989. This agreement will make available SKR 700 million during 1989-90 to 1994-95 for this project.

The Swedish Export Credit Corporiation (SITS) has also provided credit to India. The ongoing projects for which credit has been provided

उपलब्ध कराया जाता है वे रिहद दल्ली एच.वी.डी.सी. परियोजना तथा उरी जल परियोजना है । ये ऋण स्वीडिश विकास एजेन्सी द्वारा प्रदान की गई सहायता के साथ ही की जानी है । इस के अलावा, स्वीडिश निर्यात ऋण निगम भी आई.सी.आई.सी. को 100 लाख अमेरिका डालर का उदार ऋण प्रदान करेगा ।

XXII. **स्विटजरलैण्ड**

स्विटजरलैण्ड सरकार ने 1973 तक भारत को तीन अंतरण उधार और एक विकास ऋण दिया, जो विकास के प्रयोजन के लिए पूंजीगत वस्तुओं और मशीनों के निर्यात के लिए कुल 3000 लाख स्विस फ्रांक का था ।

स्विटजरलैण्ड और भारत के बीच 12 दिसम्बर 1983 को नवीनतम करार पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए, जिनके अन्तर्गत भारत को स्विटजरलैण्ड द्वारा 10 करोड़ स्विस फ्रांक का एक मिश्रित ऋण (4 करोड़ स्विस फ्रांक स्विस सरकार द्वारा और 6 करोड़ स्विस फ्रांक 6 स्विस बैंकों की सहायता द्वारा) दिए गए । इस ऋण का उपयोग स्विटजरलैण्ड से पूंजीगत वस्तुओं, सेवाओं और तकनीकी जानकारी का 3 वर्षों तक आयात करने के लिए किया जाएगा । करार को 31.12.1989 तक बढ़ा दिया गया है । सरकारी ऋण की शर्तें निम्नलिखित हैं : शून्य प्रतिशत ब्याज, 10 वर्ष की छूट सहित 25 वर्षों की परिपक्वता अवधि । बैंक ऋण की शर्तें इस प्रकार हैं : स्विस बैंकिंग कार्पोरेशन की निर्गम दर से ऊपर 1-1/2% ब्याज की दर 3 से 8 वर्ष की समया वधि के लिए, 3 वर्षों के लिए छूट की अवधि सहित 10 वर्षों की परिपक्वता अवधि । हाल ही में इस देश ने राजस्थान में भेड़ विकास परियोजना के लिए 10200 लाख रुपए और चंडीगढ में प्रशिक्षण केंद्र के लिए 9.3 लाख रुपए की सहायता प्रदान की है ।

इन ऋणों के अतिरिक्त स्विटजरलैण्ड ने दोनों सरकारों के बीच हस्ताक्षरित 4 करारों के अधीन राष्ट्रीय कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंक को निम्नलिखित वित्तीय सहायता दी है :-

20 दिसम्बर, 1979
11 दिसम्बर, 1982
12 दिसम्बर, 1983
11 जनवरी, 1985
16 दिसम्बर, 1987

उपर्युक्त के अतिरिक्त, स्विटजरलैण्ड, केरल और आंध्र प्रदेश में पशु विकास परियोजनाओं, उत्तरी केरल में डेयरी विकास परियोजना, राजस्थान में बकरी विकास परियोजना, अन्तर-राज्यीय टसर रेशम कीट परियोजना मिलिंग प्रौद्योगिकी स्कूल, मैसूर, आंध्र प्रदेश और तमिल नाडु में रेशम पालन संवर्धन और आनन्द में ग्रामीण प्रबन्ध संस्थान, और जैव प्रौद्योगिकी के लिए भी तकनीकी सहायता प्रदान कर रहा है

XXIII. **न्यास निधि**

न्यास निधि जिसका प्रशासन अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा निधि, वाशिंगटन द्वारा किया जाता है, उसने भारत को अगस्त, 1980 में 529.009 लाख एस.डी.आर. के बराबर अमरीकी डालर (537.51 करोड़ रुपए) का ऋण भुगतान शेष सहायता की व्यवस्था के लिए दिया है । यह ऋण 10 छमाही किस्तों में परिशोध्य है जो भुगतान की तारीख के बाद छठे वर्ष के पहले छः महीनों की समाप्ति होते हुए शुरू हो जायेगी और भुगतान की तारीख के 10 वर्ष के अन्त तक उन्हें पूरा कर दिया जाएगा । बकाया ऋण पर एक प्रतिशत का अर्ध वार्षिक दर से प्रतिवर्ष 30 जून और 31 दिसम्बर को छमाही भुगतान किया जाता है ।

XXIV. **संयुक्त अरब अमीरात**

संयुक्त अरब अमीरात की सरकार ने अब तक कुल 7 करोड़ अमरीकी डालर के दो ऋण दिए है । 5 करोड़ अमरीकी डालरों का पहली ऋण 27 फरवरी, 1975 के करार के अन्तर्गत भारत को 1975-76 के दौरान मुहैया किए गए कच्चे तेल के एक भाग की पूर्ति के लिए दिया गया था । 31 जनवरी, 1976 के करार द्वारा दिया गया दो करोड़ अमरीकी डालर का दूसरा ऋण आर्थिक विकास के लिए था । ये दोनों ऋण 1976-77 के अन्त तक पूर्णतया उपयोग में लाए जा चुके थे ।

by SITS are Rihand Delhi HVDC project and Uri Hydro Power project. These credits have to be used in combination with assistance extended by SIDA. Besides, BITS has also extended soft loan of 10 million US Dollar to ICICI.

XXII. **SWITZERLAND**

The Government of Switzerland had given to India up to 1973 three Transfer Credits and a Development Loan totalling S.Fr.300 million for the import of Capital Goods and machinery for development purposes.

The latest agreement signed beween the Governments of India and Switzerland on 12.12.1983 provides for a Mixed Credit of S.Fr.100 million (S.Fr. 40 million by the Swiss Government and S.Fr.60 million by a Consortium of Six Swiss Banks). This credit is to be used over three years for the import of capital goods and services and Know-how from Switzerland. This agreement has been extended up to 31.12.89 The terms of Govt. Credit are: interest zero percent, 25 years of maturity including a grace period of 10 years. The terms of bank's credit are: 1.50% rate of interest above the issuing rate of Swiss Banking Corporation's 3 to 8 years terms notes, 10 years maturity including a grace period of 3 years. Recently this country extended the aid Rs.1020 million for Goat Development Project in Rajasthan and Rs.0.93 million for training centre at Chandigarh.

In addition to loans, Switzerland has given financial assistance of following order to NABARD under the four agreements signed so far between the two Governments :-

	(स्विस फ्रांक दस लाख *S.Fr. in million*)
20 December, 1979	40
11 December, 1982	25
12 December, 1983	30
11 January, 1985	40
16 December 1987	40

Apart from the above, Switzerland is also providing technical assistance to Cattle Development projects in Kerala and Andhra Pradesh Dairy Development Project, Northern Kerala, Goat Development Project in Rajasthan, Inter State Tasar Silk Project, School of Milling Technology, Mysore, Sericulture Promotion in Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu and the Institute of Rural Management, Anand and Biotechnology

XXIII. **TRUST FUND**

The Trust Fund which is administered by the International Monetary Fund, Washington had extended to India in August, 1980 a loan in US Dollars equivalent to SDR 529.009 million (Rs.537.51 crores) to provide balance of payment assistance. The loan is repayable in ten semi-annual instalments beginning not later than the end of the first six months of the sixth year and the loans to be repaid in full at the end of the tenth year after the date of disbursement.

Interest on outstanding loan is paid semi-annually at the rate of one half of one per cent per annum on 30th June and 31st December each year.

XXIV. **UNITED ARAB EMIRATES**

The Government of United Arab Emirates have so far extended two loans amounting to US $ 70.00 million. The first loan dated 27th February, 1975 for US $ 50.000 million was to finance a part of the cost of one million tonnes of crude oil supplied by them to India during 1975-76. The second loan dated 31st January, 1976 for US $ 20.000 million was extended for economic development. Both these loans were fully utilised by the end of 1976-77.

इन दोनो ऋणों पर 2.5 प्रतिवर्ष ब्याज है । जबकि पहला ऋण 20 वर्षों की अवधि में वापिस किया जाएगा जिसमें 5 वर्ष की छूट की अवधि शामिल होगी, दूसरा ऋण 15 वर्षों में वापस किया जाएगा जिसमें 5 वर्ष की छूट की अवधि भी शामिल होगी ।

Both the loans carry an interest of 2.5 per cent per annum. While the first loan is repayable in 20 years including a grace period of 5 years, the second loan is to be repaid in 15 years including a grace period of 5 years.

XXV. यूनाइटेड किंगडम

XXV. UNITED KINGDOM

यूनाइटेड किंगडम की सरकार भारत को 1958 से आर्थिक सहायता दे रही है जो प्रारम्भ में ऋण के रूप में और बाद में अनुदान के रूप में दे रही है । यू के द्वारा दिसम्बर, 1989 के अन्त तक 2368.2 मिलियन पौण्ड की कुल सहायता दी गई जो जून 1975 तक 738.8 मिलियन पौंड ऋण के रूप में और उसके बाद 1629.4 मिलियन पौंड अनुदान के रूप में हैं । यू. के. से प्राप्त सहायता इस शर्त पर है कि इसके अन्तर्गत यू. के. मूल की वस्तुओं का आयात किया जाएगा और अब यह यू. के. सरकार द्वारा अनुमोदित की जाने वाली विशिष्ट परियोजनाओं / आयातों के लिए उपलब्ध है । यू.के. आयात और निर्धनता उन्मूलन परियोजनाओं से संबंधित स्थानीय लागतों का वित्तपोषण करने के लिये स्थानीय लागत अनुदान भी प्रदान करता है ।

The Government of United Kingdom have been providing economic assistance to India since 1958 initially in the form of loans and thereafter grants. The total assistance extended by UK upto end of December, 1989 amounted to £2368.2 million, made up of loan of £738.8 million upto June, 1975 and grants of £1629.4 million thereafter. The Assistance from UK continues to be tied to import of UK origin and is now available for specific projects/imports to be approved by the UK Government. UK also provides local costs grants for financing the local costs of import associated and poverty alleviation Projects.

यू. के. सरकार कोलम्बो आयोजना के अन्तर्गत तकनीकी सहायता भी प्रदान करती है जो मुख्यतः विशेषज्ञ सेवाओं, प्रशिक्षण अधिछात्रवृत्तियों और अनुसंधान एवं विकास के लिए कम मूल्य के उपस्करों व सामग्रियों के रूप में होती है ।

The UK Government also provides Technical Assistance under Colombo Plan primarily in the form of experts services, training, fellowships and small value equipment/material for research and development.

अनुमान है कि यू. के. से मिलने वाली सहायता से 1989-90 और 1990-91 के दौरान क्रमशः 65 मिलियन पौंड और 85 मिलियन पौंड की राशि का भुगतान होगा ।

The disbursement of UK assistance during 1989-90 and 1990-91 is expected to be about the level of £ 65 million and £85 million respectively.

XXVI. संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका

XXVI. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

सन् 1951 से संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका भारत को आर्थिक सहायता दे रहा है । 1989 के अन्त तक संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका 10960 मिलियन अमरीकी डालर (रद्द करने के बाद निवल) की सहायती दी । इसका ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है:-

The United States of America have been extending economic assistance to India since 1951. The assistance extended by the United States of America upto the end of 1989 amounted to $10960 Million (net of cancellation). This is made of :-

(दस लाख डालर में In Million $.)

डालर ऋण	Dollar Loans	4891
डालर अनुदान	Dollar Grants	2009
रुपया ऋण	Rupee Loans	3221
पी.एल. 480 अनुदान	PL-480 Grants	839
जोड़	**Total**	10960

पहले संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका से सहायता विभिन्न रूपों से प्राप्त की जा चुकी है, जिसमें 1951 में 1893.5 लाख डालर का गेहूं ऋण तथा तकनीकी सहकारिता मिशन तथा विकास ऋण निधि के ऋण, जो कि संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका के अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास अभिकरण से मिलने वाली सहायता के पूर्ववर्ती ऋण थे । इसके अतिरिक्त पहले संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका के अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास अभिकरण ने वापसी प्रक्रिया के अन्तर्गत गैर-सरकारी पक्षों को भी ऋण दिए हैं । संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका से ऋण में तथा उनके निर्यात व आयात बैंक से ऋणों के रूप में भी सहायता मिली हैं ।

US assistance has been received in various forms in the past including wheat loan of $189.35 million in 1951 and also the TCM and DLF aid which were predecessors to US AID assistance. In addition US AID also extended loans to private parties under Special Loan Repayment procedure in the past. Assistance was also received from USA in the shape of debt relief as well as loans from their Export-Import Bank.

उपर्युक्त कुल सहायता में संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका द्वारा 30 सितम्बर, 1989 को समाप्त हुए अमरीकी राजकोषीय वर्ष, 1989 के लिए विकास सहायता के रूप में कुल 241 0 मिलियन अमेरिकी डालर की सहायता प्राप्त हुई जिसमें निम्नलिखित 10 (दस) करार शामिल है, अर्थात् : (i) 20 लाख अमरीकी डालर का जल संसाधन प्रबंध एवं प्रशिक्षण अनुदान (31-12-88), (ii) 25 लाख अमरीकी डालर का तकनीकी सहायता एवं समर्थन परियोजना अनुदान (31-3-89), (iii) 3 लाख अमरीकी डालर का वाणिज्यिक प्रौद्योगिकी परियोजना की प्रगति के कार्यक्रम के लिए अनुदान (31-5-89), (iv) 57 लाख अमरीकी डालर का बाल उत्तरजीवन स्वास्थ्य समर्थन परियोजना अनुदान (9-6-89), (v) 23 लाख अमरीकी डालर का जल संसाधन प्रबंध एवं परियोजना अनुदान (20-7-89), (vi) 30 लाख अमरीकी डालर का प्रौद्योगिकी विकास परियोजना केन्द्र के लिए अनुदान (29-7-89), (vii) 10 लाख अमरीकी डालर का टीका एवं प्रतिरक्षण-निदान विकास परियोजना (31-7-89), (viii) 11 लाख अमरीकी डालर का तकनीकी सहायता एवं समर्थन परियोजना अनुदान (31-7-89), (ix) 10 लाख अमरीकी डालर का पौधा जननिक संसाधन परियोजना अनुदान (31-7-89), और (x) 47 लाख अमरीकी डालर का राष्ट्रीय सामाजिक वानिकी परियोजना अनुदान (31-8-89) ।

The total assistance reffered to above includes US AID's development assistance of $ 24.10 million authorised for US Fiscal Year 1989 which ended on 30th September, 1989 and covers the following 10 (Ten) agreement, namely; (i) Water Resources Management & Training Grant of $ 2.00 million (31.12.1988), (ii) Technical Assistance & Support Project Grant of $ 2.50 million (31.12.89), (iii) Program for Advancement of Commercial Technology Project Grant of $ 0.30 million (31.5.1989), (iv) Child Survival Health Support Project Grant of $ 5.70 million (9.6.1989), (v) Water Resources Management & Traning Project Grant of $ 2.30 million (20.7.1989), (vi) Centre for Technology Development Project Grant of $ 3.00 million (29.7.1989), (vii) Vaccine & Immunodiagnostic Development Project Grant of $ 1.00 million (31.7.1989), (viii) Technical Assistance & Support Project Grant of $ 1.10 million (31.7.1989), (ix) Plant Genetic Resources Project Grant of $ 1.00 million (31.7.1989), (x) National Social Forestry Project Grant of $ 4.70 million (31.8.1989).

अमेरिका से प्राप्त इन ऋणों की वापसी अदायगी 40 वर्षों में डालरों में की जानी है जिसमें 10 वर्ष की छूट की अवधि भी शामिल है और इन पर पहले 10 वर्षों में 2 प्रतिशत वार्षिक और उसके बाद 3 प्रतिशत वार्षिक की दर से ब्याज लगेगा ।

जैसा कि ऊपर कहा गया है कि अमरीकी डालर की इस सीधी सहायता के अतिरिक्त अमेरिका ने 1958 से 1972 तक 978.4 लाख डालर की ऋण डालर की ऋण-राहत के रूप में भी सहायता दी है । यह ऋण-राहत गेंहू ऋण 1951 से सम्बन्धित मूलधन तथा ब्याज की अदायगी को स्थगित करने के लिए थी । 1972-73 से आगे तक यह ऋण-राहत ऋण की पुनर्वित-व्यवस्था करने के लिए थी जो 7 से 10 वर्ष की छूट की अवधि सहित 26 से 30 वर्षों में अदा की जानी थी । 1972-73 से 1974-75 तक 1034.8 लाख अमरीकी डालर की ऋण राहत सहायता मिली है । उसके बाद अमेरिका ने कोई ऋण राहत सहायता नहीं दी हैं ।

अमेरिका ने 31 अगस्त, 1981 को गैर-सरकारी स्वैच्छिक स्वास्थ्य संगठनों को सहायता देने के लिए अमेरिका द्वारा रखे रुपए में से 200 लाख डालर के बराबर रुपया अनुदान के रूप में भी दिया है ।

XXVII. सोवियत समाजवादी जनतंत्र संघ

भारत के आर्थिक विकास के लिए सोवियत सहायता 1955 से मिलनी आरम्भ हुई । दिसम्बर, 1989 के अन्त तक सोवियत समाजवादी जनतन्त्र संघ द्वारा 96550 लाख रुबल की राशि की कुल सहायता दी गई है जिसमें पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत आने वाली सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की परियोजनाओं, प्रारम्भिक और भारी उद्योग और विकास परियोजनाओं की सहायता के लिए पन्द्रह ऋण शामिल हैं।

पुराने ऋण सामान्यतः परियोजना को चालू करने के लिए आवश्यक उपस्कर का लदान पूरा हो जाने के एक वर्ष से शुरू करके बारह वर्षों की अवधि में चुकाए जाते हैं । दूसरे अर्थों में सभी अनुवर्ती ऋणों का भुगतान 2 से 3 वर्ष की छूट की अवधि सहित 14 से 15 वर्षों में किया जाता हैं । 27 अप्रैल 1977 से शुरू हुए सोवियत रूस के 2500 लाख रूबल के ऋणों का भुगतान, तीन वर्ष की छूट की अवधि सहित 20 वर्षों में अदा किया जाएगा । सभी सोवियत ऋणों पर 2.5 प्रतिशत वार्षिक ब्याज लगता है । 27 नवम्बर, 1986, 24 नवम्बर, 1987, 20 नवम्बर, 1988 और 12 सितम्बर, 1989 के 150 करोड़ रूबल, 77 करोड़ रूबल, 40 करोड़ रूबल और 77 करोड़ रूबल के ऋणों के क्रमशः 120 करोड़ रूबल और 30 करोड़ रूबल, 70 करोड़ रूबल व 7 करोड़ रूबल, 33 करोड़ रूबल व 7 करोड़ रूबल और 60 करोड़ रूबल व 17 करोड़ रूबल के दो-दो संघटक है । 30 करोड़ रूबल/7 करोड़ रूबल/7 करोड़ रूबल/1.7 करोड़ रूबल के संघटक क्रमशः मि. के ऋण पर जो टिहरी-जल-विद्युत -कम्पलैक्स/एक अन्य थर्मल पावर प्रोजेक्ट और विंध्याचल थर्मल पावर स्टेशन, स्टेज-II और मैथोन कारगंशखलम तथा मंगल स्थिल थर्मल पावर प्रोजेक्ट की स्थानीय लागतों के एक अंश को पूरा करने के लिए होगा, भारत सरकार की राजकोषीय हुंडियों पर 91 दिन से ऊपर लगने वाली ब्याज दर से 1.5 प्रतिशत प्रतिवर्ष अधिक ब्याज लगेगा । इन मामलों में यह राशि बराबर की पांच किस्तों में वापस की जाएगी जो कि प्रथम यूनिट के चालू हो जाने पर प्रारम्भ होगीं, किन्तु यह अवधि क्रमशः 1 जनवरी, 1994 और 1 अक्तूबर, 1995 के बाद की नहीं होगी ।

ब्याज की अदायगी और मूल रकम की वापसी भारतीय रुपयों में की जाती है, जिसको भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक में सोवियत समाजवादी जनतन्त्र संघ के एक विशेष खाते में जमा कर दिया जाता है तथा इसे सोवियत समाजवादी जनतन्त्र संघ को निर्यात के लिए समय-समय पर अनुबन्धित भारत-सोवियत व्यापार तथा अदायगी करार के अनुसार भारतीय माल की खरीद के लिए रूसी अधिकारियों द्वारा इस्तेमाल किया जाता है ।

सोवियत जनतंत्र की सहायता से पूर्णतः अथवा अंशतः वित्तपोषित मुख्य परियोजनाएं है - भिलाई और बोकारो इस्पात संयंत्र, भारी मशीन निर्माण संयंत्र, रांची, नेवली, कोरबा, सिगरोली जैसी कई बिजली परियोजनाएं, तथा लोअर सिलेरू पन बिजली केन्द्र, इंस्टूमेंटेशन परियोजनाएं, तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग के लिए तेल तथा गैस अन्वेषण परियोजनाएं, बरोनी कोयला तथा मथुरा स्थित तेल-शोधनशालाएं, कोयला खनन मशीनरी संयंत्र तथा चश्मे के शीशे की परियोजनाएं आदि ।

Loan from USA are repayable in Dollars in 40 years including a grace period of 10 years and bear interest rate of 2 per cent per annum during the first 10 years and 3 per cent per annum thereafter.

In addition to the direct total assistance as mentioned above, US had also extended aid in the shape of Debt Relief from 1958 to 1972, which amounted to $97.84 million. The debt relief represented deferment of principal and interest payments relating to the wheat loan of 1951 mentioned earlier. From 1972-73 onwards the debt-relief was, however, in the form of refinancing credit, repayable in 26 to 30 years, inclusive of a grace period of 7 to 10 years. The debt-relief received for the years 1972-73 to 1974-75 was $103.48 million. Thereafter, no debt-relief assistance has been provided by the USA so far.

The USA had also extended on August 31, 1981 a grant of rupee equivalent of $20 million out of the US held rupees for assistance to private voluntary health organisations.

XXVII. UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS (USSR)

The Soviet assistance for India's economic development commenced in 1955. Upto the end of December, 1989 the total value of assistance extended by USSR amounted to Roubles 9655.00 million involving fifteen credits, for assisting Public Sector project, in power sector basic and heavy industries and development Projects, included in the Five Year Plans.

The earlier credits are generally repayable over a period of 12 years, commencing one year after completion of Shipments of equipment required for putting the projects into operation. In other words, these credits are generally repayable over a period of about 14 years to 15 years inclusive a grace period of about 2 to 3 years. The recent Soviet credits commencing with the credit of Roubles 250 million dated April 27, 1977 are repayable over a period of 20 years inclusive of a grace period of 3 years. All the Soviet credits carry interest payment at the rate of 2.5 per cent per annum. The credits of Roubles 1500 million, 770 million and 400 million and 770 million dated 27th November, 1986, 24th November, 1987 and 20th November, 1988 and 12th September, 1989 have two each components of Roubles 1200 million and Roubles 300 million; Roubles 700 million and Rubles 70 million and Rubles 330 million and Rubles 70 million and Rouble 600 million and 170 million respectively. The Rubles 300 million/Roubles 70 million/Roubles 70 million/170 million components, which would finance part of the local costs of Tehri-Hydro-Power-Complex/another Thermal power project and Vindhyachal Thermal Power Station State-II, thermal power projects at Maithon Karganskhlam & Mangall would carry an interest rate of 1.5% per annum over and above the rate against 91 days Treasury Bills of the Government of India. In these cases, this amount will be repaid in five equal instalments commencing from the year of commissioning of the first unit, but not later than January 1, 1994 and October 1, 1995 respectively.

Interest payments and repayments of principal are made in Indian Rupees for credit to a special account of USSR with the Reserve Bank of India and these are utilised by the Soviet authorities for purchase of Indian goods in accordance with the Indo-Soviet Trade Agreement in force from time to time, for export to USSR.

The important projects financed wholly or in part with Soviet assistance are: the Bhilai and Bokaro Steel Plants, the Heavy Machine Building Plant, Ranchi, Power Projects such as Neyveli, Korba, Singrauli and Lower Sileru Hydro-Electric Station, Instrumentation Project, exploration projects for oil and gas of the ONGC, Barauni, Koyali, and Mathura Refineries, Coal Mining Machinery Plant, the Opthalmic Glass Project, etc.

कुछ प्रमुख परियोजनाएं जिन पर सोवियत रूस की सहायता से काम चल रहा है और जिन्हें कार्यान्वित करने का प्रस्ताव है वे है : भिलाई और बोकारो इस्पात संयंत्र विस्तार परियोजना (प्रत्येक 40 लाख मीट्रिक टन तक प्रतिवर्ष), विजाग इस्पात परियोजना (34 लाख मीट्रिक टन प्रतिवर्ष), विंध्याचल तापीय विद्युत परियोजना (6x210) मेघावाट सैट), कंहलगांव तापीय विद्युत परियोजना (4x210) मेघावाट सैट), निगाही, मुकुंद और झंजरा कोयला परियोजनाएं, तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग के रूग्ण तेलकूपों की सुधार परियोजना उत्तरी कैम्बे और कावेरी बेसिन में गहन और एकीकृत तेल अन्वेषण, टिहरी जल विद्युत परियोजना बीना-नागदा सम्प्रेषण प्रणाली तापीय परियोजना मायथोन, करन्मकुलम और मंगलौर में और कुदनकुलम में नाभिकीय विद्युत स्टेशन आदि ।

XXVIII. यूगोस्लाविया

यूगोस्लाविया की सरकार ने अब तक कुल 88.48 करोड़ रुपए के दो ऋण, जहाजों की खरीद, पूंजीगत सामान और उपस्करों के वित्तपोषण के लिए दिए है । 21 जनवरी 1980 को हस्ताक्षरित पहला ऋण जो 28.48 करोड़ रुपए का था वह पूर्णतयाः सरकार से सरकार को ऋण था । तथापि, इसमें से केवल 26.60 करोड़ रुपए का ही उपयोग किया जा सका और बाकी 1.88 करोड़ रुपए को व्यपगत माना गया ।

18 जून, 1986 का दूसरा ऋण 60 करोड़ रुपए का था । तथापि, 31.16 करोड़ रुपए मूल्य के ही संविदा किए गए और बाकी 28.84 करोड़ रुपए को व्यपगत माना गया । यह विशुद्ध संभरक ऋण था और केवल 0.10 करोड़ रुपए की राशि का सरकारी ऋण था । इस प्रकार सरकारी खाते में कुल 26.70 करोड़ रुपए के प्रभावी ऋण थे जबकि संभरक ऋण खाते में 31.06 करोड़ रुपए थे ।

सरकारी खाते के ऋणों की अदायगी की अवधि जहाजों के मामले में 9 वर्ष में और उपस्करों और पूंजीगत सामान के मामले में इसकी अवधि ग्यारह वर्ष थी । इन दोनों ऋणों पर ब्याज की दर 3 प्रतिशत वार्षिक थी ।

इन ऋणों की विशेषता यह थी कि मूल की वापसी और ब्याज की अदायगी रुपयों में की गई, जिनको यूगोस्लाविया के अधिकारियों द्वारा दोनों देशों के बीच निष्पन्न ऋण करार के अन्तर्गत यूगोस्लाविया को निर्यात के लिए वस्तुएं खरीदने पर इस्तेमाल किया गया ।

उन दोनो ऋणों की पूर्ण अदायगी की जा चुकी है और अब कोई सरकार से सरकार को ऋण प्रचलन में नही है ।

XXIX अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पुनर्निर्माण तथा विकास बैंक

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पुनर्निर्माण तथा विकास बैंक की स्थापना 1945 में हुई थी और इसने आर्थिक सहायता संबंधी कार्यक्रम जून, 1946 से आरम्भ कर दिए थे । इसकी पूंजी में, इसके सदस्य देशों द्वारा अंशदान दिया जाता है और उसके उधार देने संबंधी कार्यकलापों का वित्त पोषण मुख्य रूप से इसके द्वारा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पूंजी बाजार में दिए गए उधारों से प्रवाहित ऋणों की वापसी अदायगी और सुरक्षित आय से किया जाता है । भारत, विश्व बैंक समूह अर्थात् अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पुनर्निर्माण और विकास बैंक तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ से प्राप्त होने वाली सहायता का प्रमुख लाभग्राही है । अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पुनर्निर्माण और विकास बैंक के ऋण उन विकासशील देशों को सुलभ कराए जाते हैं जो सापेक्षिक रूप से अधिक उन्नत, मितव्ययी और सामाजिक हैं । अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पुनर्निर्माण और विकास बैंक के ऋणों की शर्तें गैर रियायती होते हुए भी वाणिज्यिक बैंको की शर्तों की अपेक्षा सामान्यतः अधिक उदार होती है . अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पुनर्निर्माण और विकास बैंक के ऋणों की वापसी अदायगी की अवधि देश-देश के अनुसार भिन्न-भिन्न होती है । इस समय भारत के लिए यह अवधि 5 वर्ष की छूट की अवधि सहित 20 वर्ष है । ब्याज की दर परिवर्तनीय है ओर इसमें बैंक की उधार निधि की अपनी लागत के अनुसार छमाही संशोधन किया जाता है । 1 जुलाई से 31 दिसम्बर 1989 तक (आधे वर्ष की अवधि के लिए ब्याज की चालू दर 7.73 प्रतिशत है । ऋण के असंवितरित भाग पर 0.25 प्रतिशत वचनबद्धता शुल्क लगता है ।

31.3.1988 तक ऋण के रूप में दी जाने वाली सहायता, जिनके लिए करारों पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए हैं, का कुल मूल्य 11.19 अरब अमरीकी डालर है । ये वचनबद्धताएं कृषि सिंचाई, विद्युत, तेल और गैस, रेल,

Some of the important projects presently under implementation and proposed for implementation with Soviet assistance are : Bhilai and Bokaro Steel Plant Expansion Schemes (each upto 4 million tons per annum), Vizag Steel Project (3.4 million tons per annum), Vindhyachal Thermal Power Project (6x210 MW sets), Kahalgaon Thermal Power Project (4x210 MW sets), Nigahi, Mukunda and Jhanjra Coal Projects, renovation of Sick Oil wells projects of the ONGC, Intensive and Integrated oil exploration in North Cambay and Cauvery Basins, Tehri Hydro power project Bina-Nagda transmission system Thermal Projects at Mythan,KaryamKulam and Mangalore a nuclear Power Station at Kundan Kulam etc.

XXVIII. **YUGOSLAVIA**

The Government of Yugoslavia had so far extended two credits for a gross total value of Rs.88.48 crores for financing the purchase of ships, capital goods and equipments etc. The first credit dated 21st January, 1980 for Rs.28.48 crores was entirely a Government to Government credit. However the utilisation against the credit was only to the tune of Rs.26.60 crores and the balance of Rs.1.88 crores was treated as lapsed.

The second credit dated 18th June, 1986 was for Rs.60.00 crores. However contracts could be concluded to the value of Rs.31.16 crores and the balance of Rs.28.84 crores was treated as lapsed. This credit was purely suppliers' credit and a small sum of Rs.0.10 crores related to Government credit. Thus the total effective loan on Government account amounted to Rs.26.70 crores while the same on suppliers' credit, account stood at Rs.31.06 crores.

The credits on Government account were repayable over a period of nine years in case of ships and eleven years in cases of equipments and capital goods. The two credits carried interest at 3.00 per cent per annum.

The special feature of the credits was that the repayment of principal and payment of interest were made in Indian rupees which are utilised by the Yugoslav authorities for the purchase of Indian goods for export to Yugoslavia in accordance with the loan agreement in force between the two Governments.

Both the loans were repaid in full and no Government to Government credit is in operation now.

XXIX. **INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT (IBRD)**

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) was established in 1945 and began its programme of economic assistance in June 1946. Its capital is subscribed by its member countries, and its lending operations financed primarily from its borrowing in the Internationl Capital Markets, from retained earnings and the flow of repayments of its loans. India is a major beneficiary of assistance from the World Bank Group, namely IBRD and I.D.A. The IBRD loans aretargetted towards those developing countries that are relatively more advanced economicaly and socially. IBRD loans, though non-concessional, are available at terms which are relatively more favourable than commercial sources. The repayment period of IBRD loan varies from country to country. For India, at present it is 20 years, incposive of a 5 year grace period. The interest rate is variable and revised semi annually in accordance with the Bank's own cost of borrowing funds. The current rate of interest is 7.73% for the half year period from 1st July to 31st December 1989. A commitment charge on undisbursed balance is levied, the present rate is 0.25%.

The total value of assistance extended by way of loans upto 31.3.1989 for which agreements were signed is US.$ 11.19 billion. The commitments were against projects in various sectors like

शहरी विकास और जल पूर्ति, परिवहन, उवर्रक, उद्योग और दूर संचार आदि जैसी विभिन्न परियोजनाओं के संबंध में हैं ।वर्ष 1988-89 (25 दिसम्बर, 1989 तक) निम्नलिखित दस नई परियोजनाओं के लिए 2313.30 मिलियन अमरीकी डालर मूल्य के ऋण प्रदायी करारों पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए :

Agriculture, Irrigation, Power, Oil and Gas, Railways, Urban Development and Watersupply, Transport, Fertilizer, Industry, Telecommunication etc. During the year 1989-90 (upto 25th December, 1989) agreements providing loans to the following 10 new projects valuing us.$ 2313.30 million have been signed:

क्रम संख्या	परियोजना	Sl. No.	Name of the Project	(मिलियन अमेरिकी डालर) (Amount in US $ Million)	करार की तारीख Date of agreement
1.	नथपा जोकरी विद्युत परियोजना	1.	Nathpa Jhokri Power Project	485.00	18.5.1989
2.	द्वितीय निर्यात विकास परियोजना	2.	Second Export Development Project	295.00	26.5.1989
3.	राष्ट्रीय रेशम उत्पादन परियोजना	3.	National Sericultural Project	177.00	16.6.1989
4.	ऊपरी कृष्णा (चरण-II) सिंचाई परियोजना	4.	Upper Krishna (Phase-II) Irrigation Project	165	16.6.1989
5.	व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण परियोजना	5.	Vocational Training Project	30.00	16.6.1989
6.	इलेक्ट्रनिक्स उद्योग विकास परियोजना	6.	Electronics Industry Development Project	210.00	7.7.1989
7.	महाराष्ट्र विद्युत परियोजना	7.	Maharashtra Power Project	400.00	11.9.1989
8.	छठी राष्ट्रीय परिवार कल्याण प्रशिक्षण और प्रणाली विकास जनसंख्या परियोजना	8.	VIth National Family Welfare Training and Systems Development Population Project	11.30	11.9.1989
9.	पेट्रोलियम परिवहन परियोजना	9.	Petroleum Transport Project	340.00	11.9.1989
10.	औद्योगिक प्रोद्योगिकीय विकास परियोजना	10.	Industrial Technology Development Project	200.00	8.12.1989
	जोड़		**Total**	**2313.30**	

इस प्रकार अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पुनर्निर्माण और विकास बैंक द्वारा दिसम्बर, 1989 तक प्रदान किए गए ऋणों की कुल राशि 13.50 बिलियन अमरीकी डालर बैठती है ।

The total amount of loan extended by IBRD upto December, 1989 thus works out to US$13.50 billion.

XXX. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ की स्थापना विश्व के निर्धनतम देशों को रियायती दीर्घावधिक ऋण देने के प्रयोजन से विश्व बैंक के एक सहायक संस्थान के रूप में सन 1960 में हुई थी । अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ की सहायता भारत को जून, 1961 में मिलनी शुरू हुई थी और यह विदेशी सहायता कार्यक्रम का एक महत्वपूर्ण संघटक रही है । 31 मार्च, 1989 तक की अवधि के लिए अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ ने भारत को 14.86 बिलियन अमरीकी डालर के ऋण प्रदान किए है । इसमें औद्योगिक आयात के लिए परियोजना-भिन्न और विभिन्न परियोजनाओं के लिए ऋण के रूप में सहायता शामिल है । प्रमुख क्षेत्र, जिनके लिए सहायता दी जाती है वे ये है :- सिंचाई और कमान क्षेत्र विकास, विद्युत, परिवहन, कृषि उर्वरक, कृषि विस्तार, रेलवे, दूर-संचार, जनसंख्या, स्वास्थ्य और पोषाहार शहरी विकास और जलपूर्ति और कृषि अनुसंधान एवं विकास निगम परियोजनाएं ।

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ ने वर्ष 1989-90 के दौरान (31.12.89) विभिन्न परियोजनाओं के लिए 523.30 मिलियन अमरीकी डालर के ऋण दिए हैं, वे निम्नलिखित हैं :-

XXX. INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION (IDA)

The International Development Association was established in 1960, as an affiliate of the World Bank to make concessional long term loans to the World's poorest countries. IDA assistance to India began in June 1961 and has been an important component of the external asistance programme. For the period ending 31st March 1989 IDA have extended credits to the Government of India for a total value of US $ 14.86 billion. This includes assistance in the form of non-project credits for industrial imports and credits for various projects. The major sectors for which assistance provided are:- Irrigation and Command Area Development, Agriculture, Power, Transport, Fertilizers, Railways, Telecommunication, Population, Health and Nutrition, Urban Development and Water Supply and ARDC projects.

During the year 1989-90 (upto 31.12.89) IDA have extended credits amounting to US $ 523.30 millions for following projects:

क्रम संख्या	परियोजना का नाम	Sl. No.	Name of the Project	मिलियन अमरीकी डालर Amout in US $ Million	करार की तारीख Date of agreement
1.	ऊपरी कृष्णा (चरण-II) सिंचाई परियोजना	1.	Upper Krishna (Phase-II) Irrigation Project	160.00	16.6.1989
2.	व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण परियोजना	2.	Vocational Training Project	250.00	16.6.1989\
3.	छठी राष्ट्रीय परिवार कल्याण प्रशिक्षण और प्रणाली विकास जनसंख्या परियोजना	3.	VI National Family Welfare Training and Systems Development Population Project	113.30	11.9.1989
	जोड़		**Total**	**523.30**	

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ द्वारा अब तक 15.30 अरब अमरीकी डालर की राशि की कुल सहायता दी गई है ।

The total assistance extended by IDA so far amounted to US $ 15.30 billion.

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ के ऋणों पर कोई ब्याज नहीं लगाया जाता है परन्तु, ऋणों के संवितरित भाग पर 0.75 प्रतिशत का सेवा प्रभार और अवितरित भाग पर 0.5 प्रतिशत के अधिकतम वचनबद्धता शुल्क लगाए जाते हैं । पहली जुलाई, 1989 से प्रारम्भ विश्व बैंक के चालू राजकोषीय वर्ष में वचनवद्धता प्रभार शून्य प्रतिशत रखा गया है । भारत को 30 जून, 1987 तक अनुमोदित ऋणों की वापसी अदायगी 10 वर्ष की छूट की अवधि सहित 50 वर्ष में करनी है और जिन ऋणों का अनुमोदन 1 जुलाई 1987 को किया गया है उन की वापसी 10 वर्ष की छूट की अवधि सहित, 35 वर्षों मे की जानी है ।

IDA credits carry no interest charge, but a service charge of 0.75% is Levied on the disbursed portion of the credit and a maximum commitment fee of 0.5% on the undisbursed portion. The commitment charge for the World Bank's current fiscal year commencing 1st July 1989 has been set at 0%. The credits to India approved upto 30th June, 1987 are repayable in 50 years, inclusive of a grace period of 10 years, and those approved from 1st July 1987 onwards are repayable over 35 years, inclusive of a grace period of 10 years.

XXXI एशियाई विकास बैंक

एशियाई विकास बैंक (ए.डी.बी.) एक प्रमुख क्षेत्रीय संस्थान है और भारत को इसमे एक प्रमुख भूमिका निभाने की आवश्यकता है । इस

XXXI ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK (ADB)

The Asian Development Bank (ADB) is a major regional institution and India needs to play a leading role in it. To this end, India's

उद्देश्य की प्राप्ति के लिए एशियाई विकास बैंक के पूंजी भंडार में, जापान, अमेरिका और चीन लोक गणराज्य के बाद भारत का, सभी सदस्य देशों में चौथा सबसे बड़ा भाग है ।

वर्ष 1966 में इस की स्थापना होने पर, भारत ने स्वेच्छापूर्वक, एशियाई विकास बैंक से ऋण नहीं लिया था । परन्तु, उन स्रोतों में, जिन से हम रियायती विदेशी सहायता प्राप्त करते हैं, विस्तार करने की विविधता लाने के बारे में विचार किया गया ।और भारत ने एशियाई विकास बैंक से वर्ष 1986 से ऋण लेना प्रारम्भ किया । 31.3.1989 तक जिन करारों पर एशियाई विकास बैंक के साथ हस्ताक्षर किए गए उनका कुल मूल्य 1644.50 मिलियन अमरीकी डालर था । इसमें आई.सी.आई.सी.आई, आई.डी.बी.आई और आई.एफ.सी.आई. को 100-100 और 150 मिलियन अमरीकी डालर के तीन ऋण शामिल हैं जिनके लिए सरकार द्वारा गारन्टी दी गई है । एशियाई विकास बैंक द्वारा जिन क्षेत्रों के लिए ऋण दिए गए हैं वे विद्युत, पत्तन, रेलवे, सड़कों और दूर संचार की विकासोन्मुख परियोजनाओं के सहायतार्थ हैं । उपर्युक्त के अतिरिक्त 1989-90 के दौरान भारत के लिए अनुमोदित ऋण करार (31.12.1989 तक) निम्नलिखित थे :-

(i) दूसरी दूर संचार परियोजना 118 मिलियन अमरीकी डालर
(ii) आई. एफ. सी. आई. को दूसरा ऋण 150 मिलियन अमरीकी डालर
(iii) रायल सीमा थर्मल पावर स्टेशन 230 मिलियन अमरीकी डालर 498 मिलियन अमरीकी डालर

XXXII स्पेन

स्पेन सरकार ने भारत को 1989 से आर्थिक सहायता देना आरम्भ किया है । स्पेनिश सहायता सरकार से सरकार को उदार ऋण शर्तों, पर है । 14.6.89 को एक उदार ऋण करार पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए जिसमें भारत सरकार को मैसर्स एस्टिलेरोस एस्पनोलेस, स्पेन से भारतीय नौवहन निगम को तीन फासफोरिक एसिड जहाजों के एक भाग के वित्त पोषण (52.2 प्रतिशत) के लिए 460 लाख अमरीकी डालर का ऋण दिया गया है । इस ऋण की वापसी अदायगी 9 वर्षों की अधिस्थगन अवधि सहित 20 वर्षों में की जाएगी जिसपर 2 प्रतिशत प्रतिवर्ष ब्याज होगा । शेष 47.8 प्रतिशत राशि निर्यात ऋण के रूप में है । स्पेन सरकार के साथ किया गया यह सर्वप्रथम उदार ऋण करार है ।

XXXIII. अन्य अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय निकाय

1. यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय (ई.ई.सी.)

यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय, भारत को 1976 से सहायता प्रदान कर रहा है । 1988 तक यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय द्वारा वित्तीय और तकनीकी सहकारिता के अन्तर्गत ही कुल सहायता दी गई है । गरीबी उन्मूलन और ग्रामीण विकास आदि परियोजनाओं के लिए 5520 लाख ई. सी. यू. की राशि का करार किया गया है । इसके अतिरिक्त, आपरेशन फ्लड चरण- और अन्य कार्यक्रमों अर्थात् व्यापार संवर्धन, ऊर्जा सहकारिता, औद्योगिक सहकारिता और एन. सी. ओ. को सहाया अदि के लिए यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय खाद्य सहायता के अन्तर्गत यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय ने (4380 लाख ई. सी. यू.) सहायता दी है । आपरेशन फ्लड-II-III के लिए बटर आयल और मखनिया दूध पाउडर के लिए ई. ई. सी. से जो खाद्य सहायता प्राप्त हुई है और जिसे अब क्रियान्वित किया जा रहा है, नीचे दी गई है:-

1976 से यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय से प्राप्त कुल सहायता की राशि-10752 लाख ई सी यू है

इसके 1988 के सहायता कार्यक्रम में, ई ई सी ने 736 लाख ई सी यू (लगभग 118 करोड़ रुपए) निम्नलिखित परियोजनाओं के लिए दिए हैं ।

(क) अन्तर्देशीय मत्स्य पालन विकास 221 लाख ई.सी.यू. ।
(ख) तालाब सिंचाई चरण-II, तमिलनाडु, 245 ई.सी.यू. ।
(ग) कृषि बाजार, केरल, 186 लाख ई.सी.यू. ।
(घ) दक्षिण भागीरथी जल विभाजक प्रबंध चरण-II 84 लाख ई.सी.यू. ।

subscription to the ADB's capital stock is the fourth largest of all member countries after Japan, the USA and People's Republic of China.

Ever since its inception in 1966, India had voluntarily refrained from borrowing from the ADB. However, it was considered desirable to diversify the sources from which we receive concessional external assistance and India started borrowing from ADB from the year 1986. The total value of loans upto 31.3.1989 for which agreements were signed with ADB amounted to US $ 1644.50 million. This includes three lines of credits of US$100 million, $100 million and $150 million to ICICI, IDBI and IFCI respectively, for which Government of India has given guarantee, and three private sector loans totalling to US $ 25.9 million without Government quarantee. The sectors for which the loans have been extended by ADB are for assisting developmental projects in Power, Ports, Railways, Roads and Telecommunications. Out of the above, the loan agreements approved for India during 1989-90 (upto 31.12.1989) were the following:

		मिलियन अमरीकी डालर *In million US $*
1.	Second Telecommunications	118
2.	Line of Credit to IFCI	150
3.	Rayalseema Thermal Power Project	230
	Total	**498**

XXXII SPAIN

The Government of Spain has started providing economic assistance to India since 1989. Spanish assistance is in the form of government to government soft loan. A soft loan agreement was signed on 14.6.89 providing US $46 million to Government of India for part financing (52.2%) of acquisition of 3 phosphoric acid carriers by Shipping Corporation of India from M/s Astileroes Espanoles, Spain. The loan is repayable in 20 years with moratorium of 9 years at an interest rate of 2% p.a. The balance 47.8% is in the form of export credit. This is the very first soft loan agreement signed with the Government of Spain.

XXXIII. OTHER INTERNATIONAL BODIES

1. EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY (E.E.C)

The European Economic Community has been extending assistance to India since 1976. Till 1988 the total aid committed by EEC under Financial and Technical Cooperation Agreement for projects in the poverty alleviation, Rural development etc. sectors amounts to ECU 552 million. In addition to this, EEC have given assistance under EEC's food aid (ECU 438 M) for Operation Flood II-III and other programme's e.g. trade promotion, energy Co-operation, industrial cooperation and aid to NCO etc. The food aid provided in the form of butter oil and skimmed milk powder from the EEC for Operation Flood-III, which is currently under implementation is indicated below:-

(मिट्रिक टनों में मात्रा)
(Quantity in Metric Tonnes)

		ब.अ. BE 1989-90	सं.अ. RE 1989-90	ब.अ. BE 1990-91
मखनिया दुग्ध चूर्ण	Skimmed Milk Powder	20,000	13,470	16,520
बटर आयल	Butter Oil	...	...	5000

The total aid received from EEC since 1976 amounts to ECU 1075.2 Million.

Under its 1988 aid programme, the EEC has extended ECU 73.6 million (Rs.118 crores approximately) for the following projects.

(a) Inland Fisheries Development 22.1. million ECU.
(b) Tank Irrigation Phase II, Tamil Nadu 24.5 million ECU.
(c) Argicultural Markets Kerala 18.6 million ECU.
(d) South Bhagirathi Watershed Management Phase II 8.4 million ECU.

यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय ने अपने 1989 के सहायता कार्यक्रम में निम्नलिखित परियोजनाओं को सहायता दी है । इन कार्यक्रमों के लिए सहायता 1990-91 में उपलब्ध होगी ।

(क) पशुओं की बीमारियों को रोकने के लिए पशुचिकित्सा सेवाओं को सुदृढ बनाना
(ख) हरियाणा में साझी भूमि की पुनस्थापना
(ग) भीमताल एकीकृत जल विभाजक प्रबंध

2. विशेष कार्यवाही ऋण

यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय के सदस्य देशों द्वारा दी गई निधियों में स्थापित विशेष कार्यवाही ऋण के अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ प्रशासक और भारत के बीच 5 नवम्बर, 1979 को एक विशेष कार्यवाही ऋण करार पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए । ऋण की राशि में विभिन्न करेंसियां (500 लाख अमरीकी डालरों के बराबर) जो यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय के सदस्य देशों द्वारा दी गई हैं जो दूसरी ए.आर.डी.सी. परियोजना के वित्तपोषण के लिए थी ।

निकासी और वापसी अदायगी की शर्तें वही हैं जो अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ ऋणों के लिए विनिर्दिष्ट है । यह ऋण अप्रैल, 1981 तक पूरी तरह से लिया गया है ।

3. अंतर्राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास निधि :

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास निधि की स्थापना विश्व की खाद्य समस्याओं और खाद्य उत्पादन और विकासशील देशों में बढ़ने वाली ग्रामीण निर्धनता से निपटने के लिए की गई, जो रियायती दरों पर उपयुक्त संसाधनों को उपलब्ध करवाता है, यह भारत को 1979 से सहायता प्रदान कर रहा है ।

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास निधि द्वारा 31.12.1989 तक कुल 2120.7 लाख अमरीकी डालर मूल्य की सहायता दी गई । सहायता प्राप्त परियोजनाएं ये हैं: भीमा कमान क्षेत्र विकास परियोजना, सुन्दर वन विकास परियोजना, राजस्थान कमान क्षेत्र विकास परियोजना, मध्य प्रदेश मध्यम सिंचाई परियोजना और उत्तर प्रदेश में दूसरी जलकूप परियोजना, जन जातीय विकास परियोजना और जनजातीय महिला विकास परियोजना ।

यह ऋण 80 छमाही किस्तों में वापिस किए जाने हैं, वापसी अदायगी 10 वर्ष की कुल अवधि के पश्चात शुरू होगी । ऋणों पर कोई ब्याज नहीं लगता किन्तु ऋणों की निकाली गई राशि और समय-समय पर बकाया राशि पर एक प्रतिशत वार्षिक के हिसाब से सेवा प्रभार लगता है ।

भारत ने अंतर्राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास निधि के संसाधनों की तीसरी संपूर्ति के सम्बन्ध में 80 लाख अमरीकी डालर की राशि का अंशदान किया है, जिस की अदायगी 50:50 की तीन किस्तों में परिवर्तनीय और मुद्रा अंशदान में की जायगी । भारत की अंशदान समय अनुसूची पुनर्भरण की प्रभाविकता से जुड़ी हुई है, जिसके लिए अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास निधि के अंशदान के साधनों द्वारा प्राप्ति की आवश्यकता है जो प्रत्येक श्रेणी I और II सदस्य देशों से कम से कम वचनबद्ध 50 प्रतिशत राशि के बराबर है ।

4. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय चीनी संगठन

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय चीनी करार 1977 के अनुच्छेद 53 के अन्तर्गत, जो पहली जनवरी 1978 से 5 वर्ष की अवधि के लिए कार्यान्वित हुआ और भारत द्वारा अभिपुष्टि की गई । भारत की समय-समय पर निर्धारित की गई दरों पर, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय चीनी संगठन के करार के अनुच्छेद 46 के अन्तर्गत अपनी न्यूनतम बाध्यतानुसार चीनी के विशेष भण्डारों के लिए ब्याज रहित ऋण प्राप्त करने का हक है । उपरोक्त संगठन से प्रति तिमाही ऋण प्राप्त किया जा सकता है और उसे भण्डारों के निर्माण और रख-रखाव आदि पर व्यय किया जा सकता है ।

करार के अनुच्छेद 46 के अन्तर्गत भारत द्वारा रखे जाने वाले कुल 25 लाख मीट्रिक टन के अनुसार कच्चे मूल्य की मात्रा में से भारत को भण्डारण के लिए 1,25,357 मीट्रिक टन के अनुसार कच्चे मूल्य का कोटा दिया गया । भारत ने 50.240 एम.टी.आर.वी. का विशेष भण्डार 1.1.1982 से बनाया और उसके अनुवर्ती 30.6.1983 तक इसे बढ़ाकर 1.25 लाख एम.टी.आर.वी. कर दिया । सितम्बर-नवम्बर, 1982 में

The EEC have indicated assistance to the following projects in their 1989 aid programme. Aid for these programmes would become available in 1990-91.

	आंकड़े मिलियन अमरीकी डालर में (ECU million)
(a) Strengthening for Veterinary Services for Livestock Disease Control	40.3
(b) Rehabilitation of Common Lands in Haryana	23.2
(c) Bhimtal Integrated Watershed Management	4.4

2. **SPECIAL ACTION CREDIT**

A special Action Credit agreement was signed on 5th November, 1979 between India and IDA as administrator of the Special Action Account established with funds contributed by the member-States of the European Economic Community. The credit amount consisting of various currencies (equivalent of US$ 50 million) contributed by the member-states of the EEC was for financing the Second ARDC project.

The terms and conditions of drawal and repayment are similar to those specified for IDA credits. This credit was fully utilized by April, 1981.

3. **International fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)**

The International Fund for Agricultural Development, set up to mobilise additional resources to be made available on concessional terms for dealing with the World Food problems and specifically problem of food production and rural poverty in the developing world has been extending assistance to India since 1979.

The total value of assistance extended by IFAD upto 31.12.1989 amounted to US $ 212.07 million. The projects assisted are :- Bhima Command Area Development project, Sunderban Development project, Rajasthan Command Area Development project, Madhya Pradesh Medium Irrigation project and Second U.P. Tubewells projects. Orissa Tribal Development project and Tamil Nadu woman's Development projects.

The Loans are repayable in 80 semiannual instalments, repayments commencing after a grace period of 10 years. The loans do not carry any interest but only a service charge of one per cent per annum on the amount of the loan withdrawn and outstanding from time to time.

India has decided to subscribe an amount of US $ 8 million towards the 3rd replenishment of the resources of IFAD to be paid in freely Convertible and currency contribution in 3 instalments. The timing of India's contribution is linked to the effectiveness of the Replenishment which requires receipt by IFAD of Instruments of contribution representing atleast 50% of amount pledged from each of Category I and II member countries.

4. **INTERNATIONAL SUGAR ORGANISATION**

Under Articles 53 of the International Sugar Agreement, 1977 which came into force with effect from 1st January, 1978 for a period of five years and was ratified by India, India is entitled to interest free loans at the rates prescribed from time to time by the International Sugar Organisation on special stocks of sugar held in conformity with its minimum obligation under Article 46 of the Agreement. Loans are to be made on quarterly basis by the said Organisation and are used for the exclusive purpose of helping to defray the cost of holding the stocks.

Out of total quantity of 2.5 million MTRV to be held as special stocks under Article 46 of the Agreement, India has been given quota of 1,25,357 metric tonnes RAW Value for accumulation. India created special stocks of 50.240 MTRV with effect from 1st January, 1982 and subsequently increased it to the level of 1.25 Lakhs MTRV upto 30th June, 1983. The verification of stocks was conducted in September-

भण्डारों का सत्यापन निरीक्षण किया गया जिससे अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय चीनी संगठन सन्तुष्ट था ।

भारत को अमरीकी डालरों में ब्याज मुक्त ऋण प्राप्त होता है जो कि अब 7 सेंट प्रति पौंड की दर से लगता है । वर्ष 1982-83 और 1983-84 के दौरान क्रमशः 12.46 लाख अमरीकी डालर और 16.99 लाख अमरीकी डालर की राशि का ऋण प्राप्त किया गया था । भारत को 1984-85 के दौरान 9.68 लाख अमरीकी डालर और 1985-86 के दौरान 17.96 लाख डालर की राशि का ब्याज मुक्त ऋण प्राप्त हो सकेगा । इन ऋणों का भुगतान करार के अनुच्छेद 53 के पैरा 3 के अनुसार किया जाएगा बशर्ते कि आर्थिक नियमावली के नियम 532 के पैरा 2 और नियम 533 के पैरा 3 के अनुसार भुगतान जल्दी न किया जाना हो । वापसी अदायगी अमरीकी डालर में की जायेगी जो कि भण्डार वित्त पोषण निधिके निधि प्रबन्धक के नाम खोले गए खाते के नाम में डाली जायेगी । 1988-89 के दौरान, इस मे से कोई राशि नहीं निकाली गयी ।

November, 1982 to the satisfaction of International Sugar Organisation.

India is to receive interest free loan in US $ at the present rate of 7 cents per pound. During 1982-83 and 1983-84 the amount of loan received was US $ 1.246 million and US $ 1.699 million respectively. In the year 1984-85 India has received an interest free loan of $ 0.968 million and in 1985-86 an amount of $1.796 million. These loans will be repaid in accordance with Article 53 para 3 of the Agreement unless earlier payment is required, pursuant to Rules 532.2 and 533.3 of the Economic Rules. Repayment shall be made by crediting the amount due in US $ to an Account designated by the Fund Manager of Stock Financing Fund. There are no drawals during 1988-89.

5. जनसंख्या कार्यकलापों के लिए संयुक्त राष्ट्र निधि

चालू वर्ष 1989-90 के दौरान 8.21 करोड़ रुपए की नकद अनुदान सहायता प्राप्त होने की आशा है । 1990-91 के दौरान 16.52 करोड़ रुपए की इसी प्रकार की सहायता होने की आशा है । यह अनुदान बिहार और राजस्थान की क्षेत्रीय परियोजना और जनसंख्या तथा प्रौढ़ शिक्षा अध्ययन पौध रोपण और वस्तु सहायता के लिए 89-90 और 90-91 के लिए क्रमशः 11.60 करोड़ रुपए और 3.58 करोड़ रुपए वित्तपोषित करने के वास्ते है ।

5. UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES (UNFPA)

Cash Grant assistance to the value of Rs.8.21 crores is expected to be received during the current year 1989-90. Similar assistance to the tune of Rs.16.52 crores is also expected during the year 1990-91. The grant is intended to provide financial assistance to the Area Project in Bihar and Rajasthan on population and adult education studies, tree plantation & commodity Assistance, Rs. 11.60 crores and Rs.3.58 crores for 89-90 & 90-91 respectely.

6. संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम

संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम, पहली जनवरी, 1966 से अस्तित्व में आया । इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत भारत को जो तकनीकी सहायता मिलती है, यह उपस्करों, विशेषज्ञों की सेवाओं, तथा विदेशों में भारतीय कर्मचारियों के लिए प्रशिक्षण के रूप में मिलती है ।

चालू वर्ष 1989-90 के दौरान लगभग 11.42 करोड़ रुपए वस्तु/सामग्री सहायता प्राप्त होने की आशा है । इसी प्रकार वर्ष 1990-91 के दौरान लगभग 8.97 करोड़ रुपए की यह सहायता प्राप्त होने की आशा है ।

6. UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PRO-GRAMME (UNDP)

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) came into existance on 1st January,1966. Under this programme Technical Assistance is being received by India in the form of equipments, services of experts and training facilities for Indian personnel abroad.

During the current year 1989-90 commodity/Material assistance to the extent of Rs.11.42 crores is expected to be received. Similar assistance to the value of Rs.8.97 crores is expected to be received during 1990-91.

7. संयुक्त राष्ट्र अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाल आपात निधिः

वर्ष 1989-90 के दौरान अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाल विकास संगठन (आई.सी.डी.एस.) के पदाधिकारियों (कार्यकर्ताओं) डाक्टरों के प्रशिक्षण और महिलाओं तथा लड़कियों के लिए गैर औपचारिक शिक्षा के लिए नकद अनुदान सहायता प्राप्त होने की आशा है । 1989-90 के दौरान इन योजनाओं के लिए नकद सहायता और ओ.आर.टी. कार्यक्रमों की सहायता के लिए और विश्व प्रतिरक्षण कार्यक्रम के लिए कुल सहायता की राशि का अनुमान लगभग 28.12 करोड़ रुपए और 1990-91 के लिए 39.17 करोड़ रुपए है ।

वर्ष 1989-90 के दौरान 22.19 करोड़ रुपए तक की वस्तु सहायता प्राप्त होने की आशा है जबकि वर्ष 1990-91 के दौरान 35.27 करोड़ रुपए की इसी प्रकार की सहायता प्राप्त होने की आशा है ।

7. UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL CHILD REN'S EMERGENCY FUND (UNICEF)

Cash Grant Assistance is expected to be received during 1989-90 for training of I.C.D.S. Functionaries, training of Doctors and non-formal education for women and girls. The total quantum of cash assistance for these schemes and for Assistance for ORT programme and universal immunisation programme during 1989-90 is expected to be around Rs.28.12 crores and 39.17 crores during 1990-91.

Commodity assistance to the extent of Rs. 22.19 crores is anticipated to be received during 1989-90 while the same is expected to be Rs.35.27 crores during 1990-91.

8. विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन

वर्ष 1990-91 के दौरान तथा स्वास्थ्य मार्गदर्शी योजना, राष्ट्रीय मलेरिया उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम पर, सैमिनार आयोजित करने के लिए 0.08 करोड़ रुपए की नकद अनुदान सहायता प्राप्त होने की संभावना है । इस के अलावा, वर्ष 1989-90 के दौरान राष्ट्रीय कुष्ठ नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम तथा राष्ट्रीय मलेरिया उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम के लिए 0.32 करोड़ रुपए और 1990-91 के लिए 0.34 करोड़ रुपए की वस्तु सहायता भी प्राप्त होने की प्रत्याशा है ।

8. WORLD HEALTH ORGANISATION (WHO)

Cash Grant assistance to the extent of Rs. 0.08 crores is expected to be received during the year 1990-91 and for holding seminars on health guide scheme, National Malaria Eradication Programme. Further commodity assistance to the extent of Rs. 0.32 crores is anticipated to be received during the year 1989-90 for National Leprosy Control Programme and National Malaria Eradication Programme and for 90-91, Rs.0.34 crores.

9. संयुक्त राष्ट्र शैक्षणिक, वैज्ञानिक व सांस्कृतिक संगठन

शिक्षा विभाग के अंतर्गत कथा-चित्र सेवा योजनाओं के लिए वर्ष 1990-91 के प्रत्येक वर्ष के दौरान 0.03 करोड़ रुपए का नकद अनुदान प्राप्त होने की संभावना है ।

9. UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANISATION *(UNESCO)*

Cash Grant of Rs. 0.03 crores is expected to be received during the year 1990-91 for Feature Services Schemes under Department of Education.

विवरण Statement 1

विदेशी ऋण External Loans

प्राप्तियां और वापसी-अदायगी Statement of Receipts and Repayments

(करोड़ रुपए *In crores of Rupees*)

देश/संस्थान	Name of the Country/Institutions	प्राप्तियां Receipts			वापसी अदायगियां Repayments		
		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates 1989-90	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates 1989-90	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates 1990-91	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates 1989-90	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates 1989-90	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates 1990-91
आस्ट्रिया	Austria	7.44	8.16	4.08	3.96	3.98	4.71
आबु धाबी	Abu Dhabi	..	..	..	1.89	2.07	2.09
बेलज्यिम	Belgium	2.74	1.44	0.91	5.89	6.47	7.27
कनाडा	Canada	..	..	..	15.54	18.27	20.85
चेकोस्लोवाकिया	Czechoslovakia	41.76	24.84	8.03	1.24	1.24	0.77
डेनमार्क	Denmark	7.87	8.19	7.40	2.34	2.40	2.56
जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य	F.R.G.	221.66	350.33	274.65	140.19	152.07	165.23
फ्रांस	France	186.15	227.69	150.55	81.60	90.51	98.28
हंगरी	Hungary	..	..	..	0.37	0.37	..
इटली	Italy	46.91	86.62	31.75	3.51	4.00	4.23
जापान	Japan	681.90	493.30	599.82	174.91	161.17	172.54
कुवैत निधि	Kuwait Fund	5.42	6.67	30.53	20.94	22.05	22.49
नीदरलैंड	Netherlands	42.40	75.88	55.24	55.26	55.36	63.61
ओपेक निधि	OPEC Fund	15.89	4.10	6.95	16.37	18.15	18.90
पोलैंड	Poland	..	..	..	0.02	0.02	..
सऊदी निधि	Saudi Fund	36.27	60.59	41.26	9.35	14.97	18.81
स्विटजरलैंड	Switzerland	20.72	20.31	21.57	3.64	3.01	2.59
स्वीडन	Sweden	..	157.20	155.33	..	..	..
यूनाईटेड किंगडम	U.K.	..	..	..	79.19	78.25	74.53
संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका	U.S.A.	50.42	49.24	59.06	173.92	194.56	210.65
सोवियत समाजवादी जनतंत्र संघ	U.S.S.R.	494.76	250.00	640.19	77.67	85.53	100.14
संयुक्त अरब अमीरात	U.A.E.	..	..	..	8.03	8.39	9.26
अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पुनर्निर्माण विकास बैंक	I.B.R.D.	1944.46	2086.31	2084.32	546.31	527.83	722.79
अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास अभिकरण	International Development Agency	915.04	847.07	922.31	147.16	165.27	198.00
अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास निधि	International Fund for Agricultural Development	11.29	13.34	10.42	1.08	1.08	4.59
अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष	I.M.F.	..	..	..	216.68	228.81	125.30
एशियन विकास बैंक	ADB	50.00	36.06	118.11	..	..	..
ई.ई.सी. (एस.ए.सी.)	E.E.C.(SAC)	..	..	..	0.38	0.37	0.75
स्पेन	Spain	25.00	60.05	19.25	..	..	..
नए उधार	New Credits	..	..	400.00	..	..	..
जोड़	**TOTAL:**	**4808.10**	**4867.39**	**5641.73**	**1787.44**	**1846.20**	**2050.94**

विवरण Statement 2

विदेशी मित्र देशों तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय निकायों से अनुदान तथा वस्तु सहायता
Grants and commodity Assistance from friendly Foreign countries and International Bodies.

(करोड़ रुपए *In crores of Rupees)*

क्र. सं. Sl. No.		स्रोत Sources	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1989-90	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1989-90	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1990-91
1.	कनाडा	Canada	80.70	81.63	112.65
2.	डेनमार्क	Denmark	43.53	19.98	23.20
3.	फ्रांस	France	..	51.42	..
4.	जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य	F.R.G.	4.51	4.51	4.27
5.	इटली	Italy	..	..	..
6..	जापान	Japan	16.28	57.96	20.09
7..	नीदरलैंड	Netherlands	35.05	81.00	50.34
8..	नार्वे	Norway	24.19	51.48	53.12
9..	स्वीडन	Sweden	38.21	166.22	56.95
10.	स्विटजरलैंड	Switzerland	13.72	14.17	14.18
11.	यूनाईटेड किंगडम	U.K.	232.15	176.74	218.10
12.	संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका	U.S.A.	46.35	36.96	55.40
	अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय निकाय :	**International bodies:**			
13.	यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय	E.E.C.	122.35	88.52	95.47
14.	जनसंख्या क्रियाकलापों के लिए संयुक्तराष्ट्र निधि	UNFPA	52.68	19.81	20.10
15.	संयुक्तराष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम	UNDP	7.42	11.42	8.97
16.	संयुक्तराष्ट्र अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाल आपात निधि	UNICEF	17.37	50.31	74.44
17.	विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन	W.H.O.	0.02	0.32	0.42
18.	संयुक्तराष्ट्र शैक्षणिक, वैज्ञानिक और सांस्कृतिक संगठन	UNESCO	0.00	0.03	0.03
	कुल जोड़	***GRAND TOTAL***	***734.53***	***912.48***	***807.73***

अनुबंध ANNEXURE 9

प्राप्तियों की प्रवृत्तियां TRENDS IN RECEIPTS

(करोड़ रुपए *In crores of Rupees*)

		वास्तविक Actuals 1982-83	वास्तविक Actuals 1983-84	वास्तविक Actuals 1984-85	वास्तविक Actuals 1985-86	वास्तविक Actuals 1986-87	वास्तविक Actuals 1987-88	वास्तविक Actuals 1988-89	संशोधित Revised 1989-90	बजट Budget 1990-91
राजस्व प्राप्तियां	**REVENUE RECEIPTS**	**17059**	**19385**	**22991**	**27548**	**32647**	**36545**	**42991**	**51341**	**57131**
क. कर राजस्व (राज्यों के हिस्से को घटाकर (ब्यौरा अनुबंध 11 में)	A. Tax Revenue (Net of States' Share) (Details in Annexure 11)	13017	15441	17651	21140	24319	28015	33751	37798	45294
ख. कर-भिन्न राजस्व (ब्यौरा अनबंध 11 में)	B. Non-Tax Revenue (Details in Annexure 11)	4042	3944	5340	6408	8328	8530	9240	13543	11837
पूंजी प्राप्तियां	**CAPITAL RECEIPTS**	**11001**	**13333**	**14961**	**16899**	**19208**	**22803**	**26273**	**24605**	**30198**
1. आंतरिक कर्ज-बाजार उधार (निवल)	***1. Internal Debt-Market Borrowings(Net)***	***3771***	***4038***	***4095***	***4884***	***5532***	***5862***	***8418***	***7400***	***8000***
1.01 सकल बाजार उधार	1.01. Gross Market Borrowings	4137	4382	4583	5543	6570	6684	8894	8039	8988
1.02 घटाइए-वापसी अदायगी	1.02. Less-Repayments	366	344	488	659	1038	822	476	639	988
2. विदेशी सहायता (निवल)	***2. External Assistance(Net)***	***1655***	***1664***	***1927***	***1936***	***2460***	***3385***	***3060***	***3901***	***4327***
2.01 सकल विदेशी उधार	2.01. Gross External Borrowings	1791	1892	2003	2145	3040	4069	4016	4867	5642
2.02 घटाइए-वापसी अदायगी@	2.02. Less Repayments@	534	554	551	696	1016	1176	1556	1879	2122
2.03 विदेशी नकद सहायता	2.03. External Cash Assistance	299	281	394	413	396	407	507	777	684
2.04 सहायता सामग्री और उपस्कर	2.04. Aid Materials & Equipments	99	45	81	74	40	85	93	136	123
3. ऋणों की वसूली (निवल)	***3. Recovery of Loans(Net)***	***2737***	***2793***	***2750***	***2773***	***3491***	***4180***	***4597***	***4977***	***4576***
3.01 सकल राशि	3.01. Gross amount	3373	3745	3729	3865	4125	5181	5053	5530	5685
3.02 घटाइए-अल्पावधिक अर्थोपाय अग्रिम	3.02. Less-Short Term Ways & Means Advances	410	619	734	864	381	716	131	200	700
3.03 घटाइए-कृषि निविष्टयों के लिए अल्पावधिक ऋण	3.03. Less-Short-Term Loans for Agricultural inputs	226	333	245	228	253	285	248	263	310
घटाइए-सरकारी कर्मचारियों आदि द्वारा वापसी अदायगियां	Less-Repayments by Govt. servants etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	77	90	99
4. अल्प बचतें (निवल)	***4. Small Savings(Net)***	***619***	***1010***	***1716***	***1390***	***476***	***536***	***1270***	***850***	***500***
4.01 वापसी-अदायगी घटाकर सकल संग्रह	4.01. Gross collections less repayments	1723	2409	3651	4292	3276	3633	5475	6750	5000
4.02 घटाइए-निवल संग्रह के आधार पर राज्यो को ऋण	4.02. Less-Loans to States against Net collections	1104	1399	1935	2902	2800	3097	4205	5900	4500
5. भविष्य निधियां (निवल)	***5. Provident Funds (Net)***	***525***	***355***	***429***	***495***	***902***	***1171***	***1321***	***1400***	***1580***
6. विशेष जमा	***6. Special Deposits***	***938***	***1021***	***1315***	***1001***	***3913***	***4381***	***6151***	***6672***	***7272***
7. पूंजी प्राप्तियों की अन्य मदें	***7. Other items of capital receipts(Net)#***	***756***	***2452***	***2729***	***4420***	***2434***	***3288***	***1456***	***-595***	***3943***
जोड़-प्राप्तियां	**TOTAL-RECEIPTS**	**28060**	**32718**	**37952**	**44447**	**51855**	**59348**	**69264**	**75946**	**87329**
राजस्व खाते का घाटा**	Deficit on Revenue Account**	1310	2540	4225	5889	7777	9137	10515	12436	13032
कुल मिलाकर घाटा	Overall Deficit	1655*	1417*	3745	5315	8261	5816	5642	11750	7206
@कुद्रेमुख लौह अयस्क परियोजना तथा मद्रास रिफाइनरीज आदि के लिए विशेष ऋणो की वापसी अदायगी सहित ।	@Includes repayment of Special credits for Kudremukh Iron Ore Project, Madras Refineries etc.	97	100	64	67	121	30	61	33	71
#इसमें अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्राकोष को जारी की गई वे प्रतिभूतियां शामिल नही है जिनका प्रत्यावस्थित प्रविष्टियों के द्वारा पूंजी व्यय से हटा दिया गया है ।	# Excludes Securities issued to the I.M.F. omitted per contra from Capital Expenditure	140	503	368	520	1134	1029	775	803	509

* *इसमें राज्यों को भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक से जमा से ज्यादा ली गई रकमों की अदायगी के लिए 1982-83 में 1743 करोड़ रुपए, 1983-84 में 400 करोड़ रुपए तथा 1985-86 में दिए गए 1628 करोड़ रुपए के ऋण शामिल नहीं हैं ।*

* *Excludes Rs.1743 crores in 1982-83, Rs.400 crores in 1983-84 and Rs.1628 in 1985-86 of loans granted to States to clear their overdrafts with R.B.I.*

** *विदेशी अनुदान को हिसाब में लेने के बाद* ** *after taking into account external grants.*

1988-89 के वास्तविक आंकड़े अनन्तिम है । *Actuals for 1988-89 are provisional.*

खर्च की प्रवृत्तियां
TRENDS IN EXPENDITURE

अनुबन्ध **ANNEXURE-10**

(करोड़ रुपए में) *(In crores of rupees)*

		वास्तविक Actuals 1982-83	वास्तविक Actuals 1983-84	वास्तविक Actuals 1984-85	वास्तविक Actuals 1985-86	वास्तविक Actuals 1986-87	वास्तविक Actuals 1987-88	वास्तविक Actuals 1988-89	संशोधित Revised 1989-90	बजट Budget 1990-91
क. आयोजना-भिन्न व्यय	**A.Non-Plan Expenditure:**	**17802**	**20097**	**25091**	**29908**	**37120**	**40955**	**48755**	**59220**	**64343**
1. ब्याज संबंधी अदायगियां	1. Interest Payments	3938	4795	5974	7512	9246	11251	14278	17710	20850
2. रक्षा व्यय	2. Defence Expenditure	5025	5831	7061	7988	10477	11968	13341	14500	15750
3. आर्थिक सहायता	3. Subsidies	2220	2749	4038	4796	5451	5980	7732	10677	10624
4. राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को अनुदान	4. Grants to States and Union Territories	821	879	1027	1786	1714	1789	2186	2247	2987
5. अन्य अनुदान	5. Other Grants	78	90	89	81	114	139	124	162	190
6. अन्य आयोजना-भिन्न व्यय	6. Other Non-Plan Revenue Expenditure	3178	3671	4250	5430	6491	7782	8386	10407	10137
7. आयोजना-भिन्न पूंजी व्यय	7. Non-Plan Capital Expenditure	237	443	853	382	380	667	788	984	1182
8. राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को ऋण तथा अग्रिम	8. Loans and Advances to State and U.T. Governments	596	577	1337	1303	922	37	88	61	56
9. अन्य व्यय	9. Other Loans	1460	778	141	217	1769	905	1107	1691	1645
10. विधानमंडल रहित संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों का आयोजना भिन्न व्यय	10. NonPlan Expenditure of U.Ts without Legislature	249	284	321	413	556	437	725	781	922
राजस्व	Revenue	244	284	310	392	449	465	724	848	935
पूंजी	Capital	5	0	11	22	107	-28	1	-67	-13
ख. आयोजना व्यय	**B.Plan Expenditure**	**11913**	**14038**	**16606**	**19854**	**22996**	**24209**	**26151**	**28476**	**30192**
राजस्व	Revenue	3789	4594	5679	6907	8216	9907	11118	12367	14299
पूंजी	Capital	8124	9444	10927	12947	14780	14302	15033	16109	15893
जोड़ व्यय	**TOTAL EXPENDITURE**	**29715**	**34135**	**41697**	**49762**	**60116**	**65164**	**74906**	**87696**	**94535**
राजस्व व्यय	Revenue Expenditure	18767	22251	27691	33924	40860	46174	54106	64690	70970
पूंजी व्यय *	Capital Expenditure	10948	11884	14006	15838	19256	18990	20800	23006	23565

टिप्पणी:- *और अधिक ब्यौरे के लिए व्यय बजट, खण्ड I देखें ।*

Notes:- *For further details, see Expenditure Budget, Vol.I.*

अनुबंध ANNEXURE 11

अनुबन्ध 9 में सम्मिलित कर तथा कर-भिन्न राजस्व प्राप्तियों का विश्लेषण
ANALYSIS OF TAX AND NON-TAX REVENUE RECEIPTS INCLUDED IN ANNEXURE 9

(करोड़ रुपए *In crores of Rupees*)

		खाता Accounts 1982-83	खाता Accounts 1983-84	खाता Accounts 1984-85	खाता Accounts 1985-86	खाता Accounts 1986-87	खाता Accounts 1987-88	खाता Accounts 1988-89	संशोधित Revised 1989-90	बजट Budget 1990-91
क. कर राजस्व	**A.Tax Revenue**									
सकल कर राजस्व	**Gross Tax Revenue:**	**17696**	**20722**	**23471**	**28670**	**32838**	**37666**	**44474**	**51086**	**59778**
1. कम्पनी कर	1. Corporation Tax	2185	2493	2556	2865	3160	3433	4407	4755	6089
2. कम्पनी कर से भिन्न आय पर कर	2. Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	1570	1699	1928	2511	2879	3192	4241	5000	5426
3. व्यय कर अधिनियम, 1987	3. Expenditure Tax Act, 1987	...	...	...	...	...	6	42	66	72
4. सीमा-शुल्क	4. Customs	5119	5583	7041	9526	11475	13702	15805	17877	21460
5. संघ उत्पाद शुल्क	5. Union Excise Duties	8059	10222	11151	12956	14470	16426	18841	22103	25125
6. सम्पदा शुल्क	6. Estate Duty	20	26	24	22	14	8	6	4	3
7. धन कर	7. Wealth Tax	90	93	108	153	174	101	122	160	175
8. दान कर	8. Gift Tax	8	9	11	12	9	8	7	9	9
9. अन्य कर और शुल्क	9. Other Taxes and Duties	289	205	199	89	50	67	122	173	213
10. संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के कर	10. Taxes of Union Territories	356	392	453	536	607	723	881	939	1206
घटाइए-राज्यों का हिस्सा	**Less**-States' Share	4640	5246	5777	7491	8476	9598	10669	13232	14426
आयकर	Income Tax	1132	1172	1231	1846	2160	2589	2749	3922	4064
सम्पदा शुल्क	Estate Duty	16	17	20	20	10	6	1	..	..
संघ उत्पाद शुल्क	Union Excise Duties	3492	4057	4526	5625	6306	7003	7919	9310	10362
घटाइए-स्थानीय निकायों को संघ शासित क्षेत्रों के करों का समनुदेशनों	**Less**-Assignments of UT taxes to Local Bodies	39	35	43	39	43	53	54	56	58
निवल-केन्द्र का कर राजस्व	**Net-Centre's Tax Revenue**	**13017**	**15441**	**17651**	**21140**	**24319**	**28015**	**33751**	**37798**	**45294**
ख. कर-भिन्न राजस्व	**B.Non Tax Revenue**									
1. राजकोषीय सेवाएं	1. Fiscal Services	42	63	385	603	564	500	416	573	286
2. ब्याज प्राप्तियां	2. Interest Receipts	2852	2668	3963	4595	5353	5755	6981	8665	9519
2.01 राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों से	2.01 From State/U.T. Governments	1029	1264	1616	1872	2754	3158	3770	4516	5593
2.02 रेलवे पूंजी पर	2.02 On Railway Capital	392	353	244	559	553	614	689	815	932
2.03 डाक व दूरसंचार पूंजी पर	2.03 On Posts & Telecom. Capital	71	97	135	170	213	...	161	178	198
2.04 अन्य ब्याज प्राप्तियां	2.04 Other Interest Receipts	1360	954	1968	1994	1833	1983	2361	3156	2796
3. लाभांश और लाभ	3. Dividends and Profits	419	451	407	515	507	605	475	716	721
3.01 भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक का लाभ	3.01 Profits of R.B.I.	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210
3.02 अन्य	3.02 Others	209	241	197	305	297	395	265	506	511
4. अन्य सामान्य सेवाएं	4. Other General Services	202	258	211	261	301	337	395	383	397
5. सामाजिक सेवाएं	5. Social Services	270	227	71	76	454	60	80	60	78
6. आर्थिक सेवाएं	6. Economic Services	257	277	303	358	1149	1273	893	3021	712
7. विधानमंडल रहित संघ राज्य क्षेत्र*	7. Union Territories without Legislature*	...	...	...	...		...		125	124
जोड़-कर भिन्न राजस्व**	**Total-Non-Tax Revenue****	**4042**	**3944**	**5340**	**6408**	**8328**	**8530**	**9240**	**13543**	**11837**

**पूर्ववर्ती वर्षों के आंकड़ों को क्रम संख्या 4, 5 और 6 की मदों के अन्तर्गत मिला दिया गया है ।*

**Figures in respect of earlier years are merged under the items at Sr. No.4,5 and 6 above.*

***वाणिज्यिक विभागों से संबंधित निवल प्राप्तियां इस प्रकार हैं ।*

***Net of following receipts of commercial departments.*

(क) सामान्य सेवाएं	(a). General Services	315	412	486	535	628	817	938	994	1083
(ख) सामाजिक सेवाएं	(b). Social Services	56	64	83	80	123	164	197	240	230
(ग) आर्थिक सेवाएं	(c). Economic Services	6002	6829	7415	8895	9846	11355	12901	15087	17863
जोड़	**Total**	**6373**	**7305**	**7984**	**9510**	**10597**	**12336**	**14036**	**16321**	**19176**

अनुबंध ANNEXURE - 12

वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण और प्राप्ति बजट में दिखाई गई प्राप्तियों के अनुमानों का मिलान
Reconciliation between estimates of Receipts shown in Annual Financial Statement* and Receipts Budget

(करोड़ रुपए In crores of Rupees)

		लेखा Accounts 1988-89	संशोधित अनुमान R.E. 1989-90	बजट अनुमान B.E. 1990-91
क. राजस्व प्राप्तियां	**A. Revenue Receipts:**			
कुल राजस्व प्राप्तियां, जो वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण में दिखाई गई हैं	Total Revenue Receipts as shown in the Annual Financial Statement	65900.23	78304.14	87768.67
घटाइए-	***Less—***			
संघीय उत्पाद शुल्कों में राज्यों का हिस्सा जिसे वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण में राजस्व वितरणों के रूप में प्रदर्शित किया गया है	State's share of Union Excise Duties shown as Revenue disbursements in AFS	-7918.77	-9310.11	-10188.37
रेलवे बजट के अनुसार रेलवे की राजस्व प्राप्तियां	Revenue receipts of Railways as per Railway Budget	-9528.63	-11032.80	-12408.04
दूर संचार विभाग की राजस्व प्राप्तियां जिन्हें व्यय में से घटा दिया गया है	Revenue receipts of Telecommunications taken in reduction of expenditure	-2358.55	-2925.00	-3942.57
डाक विभाग की राजस्व प्राप्तियां जिन्हें व्यय में से घटा दिया गया है	Revenue receipts of Posts taken in reduction of expenditure	-741.79	-760.00	-972.00
अन्य वाणिज्यिक विभागों की प्राप्तियां जिनको व्यय में से घटा दिया गया है	Receipts of other commercial departments taken in reduction of expenditure	-1406.73	-1602.86	-1853.25
रक्षा प्राप्तियां जिन्हें व्यय में से घटा दिया गया है	Defence receipts taken in reduction of expenditure	-299.98	-364.50	-407.31
विदेशी अनुदान सहायता जिसको पूंजी प्राप्तियों में शामिल कर दिया गया है	External grant assistance included as part of Capital receipts	-599.99	-912.48	-807.73
प्राप्तियां जिनके बराबर के अनुदान राष्ट्रीय आवास बैंक को दिए गए हैं	Receipts matched by grants to National Housing Bank	...	...	...
संघीय राज्यक्षेत्रों के करों का स्थानीय निकायों को राजस्व का समनुदेशन जिसमें से विधान-मंडल रहित संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों का राजस्व और व्यय घटा दिया गया है	Assignment of UT taxes to local bodies taken in reduction of revenues and expenditure of Union territories without legislature	-54.49	-55.35	-58.83
राजस्व प्राप्तियां बजट प्राप्तियों के अनुसार	Revenue receipts as per Receipts Budget	42991.30	51341.04	57130.57
ख. पूंजी प्राप्तियां	**B. Capital Receipts**			
(i) कुल भारत की समेकित निधि की प्राप्तियां जो वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण में प्रदर्शित हैं (जिसमें 91 दिनों की राजकोषीय हुन्डियां शामिल नहीं है	(i) Total Consolidated Fund of India Capital Account Receipts as shown in the Annual Financial Statement (excluding 91 days Treasury Bills)	20357.47	21462.79	22400.45
(ii) भारत के लोक खातों की कुल प्राप्तियां जो वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण में प्रदर्शित हैं	(ii) Total Public Account of India Receipts as shown in AFS	48843.54	43671.72	46441.46
जोड़	**Total**	**69201.01**	**65134.51**	**68841.91**
घटाइए—	***Less -***			
कुल लोक ऋण संवितरण जो वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण में प्रदर्शित है (जिसमें 91 दिनों की राजकोषीय हुंडिया शामिल नहीं है)	Total Public Debt disbursements as shown in the AFS (excluding 91 days Treasury Bills)	-3174.62	-4953.80	-4870.59
कुल भारत लोक खाते के संवितरण जो वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण में प्रदर्शित हैं	Total Public Account of India disbursements as shown in the AFS	-34607.97	-28163.48	-27488.63
वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण के अनुसार निवल	**Net according to AFS**	**31418.42**	**32017.23**	**36482.69**
घटाइए—	***Less -***			
अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष को जारी की गई प्रतिभूतियां जिन्हें व्यय में से घटा दिया गया है	Securities issued to IMF taken in reduction of expenditure	-774.74	-802.54	-509.40
राज्य सरकारों को दिए गए अल्पावधिक ऋणों की वसूली जिन्हें व्यय में घटा दिया गया है	Recoveries of short term loans to State Governments taken in reduction of expenditure			
- अर्थोपाय अग्रिम	-Ways and Means advance	-131.11	-200.00	-700.00
- कृषि निविष्टियों के लिए ऋण	-Loans for agricultural inputs	-248.20	-262.67	-310.00
- सरकारी कर्मचारियों/आदि द्वारा ऋण की वापसी अदायगी, जिन्हे व्यय में से घटा दिया गया है	-Rapayment of Loans by Government servant etc. taken in reduction in expenditure	-77.00	-90.00	-99.00
अल्पबचत संग्रह के आधार पर राज्य सरकारों के ऋण जिन्हें प्राप्तियों में से घटा दिया गया है	Loans to State Governments against small saving collections taken in reduction of receipts	-4204.77	-5900.00	-4500.00
राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों को जारी प्रतिभूतियां जिन्हें व्यय में से घटा दिया गया है	Securities issued to nationalised banks taken in reduction of expenditure	-310.00	-798.00	-700.00
प्राप्तियां जिनके बराबर के ऋण राष्ट्रीय आवास बैंक को दिए गए हैं	Receipts matched by loans to National Housing Bank	...	...	...
रेलवे निधि की प्राप्तियां जिनके बराबर रेलवे का पूंजी व्यय प्रदर्शित है ।	Accretions to Railway Funds matched by Railway Capital expenditure	...	-272.00	-274.00
जोड़िए—	***Add-***			
विदेशी अनुदान सहायता जिसे पूंजी प्राप्तियों के रुप में दिखाया गया है ।	External grant assistance taken as Capital receipts	599.99	912.48	807.73
प्राप्ति बजट के अनुसार कुल पूंजी प्राप्तियां	**Total Capital Receipts as per Receipts Budget**	**26272.59**	**24604.50**	**30198.02**
प्राप्ति बजट के अनुसार कुल प्राप्तियां	**Total Receipts as per Receipts Budget**	**69263.89**	**75945.54**	**87328.59**

• *वर्ष 1989-90 के बजट प्रस्तावों का प्रभाव सम्मिलित नहीं है । * Excluding effect of Budget proposals for 1989-90.*

Summary of Demands for Grants, 1990-91

भूमिका

संविधान के अनुच्छेद 113 के खण्ड (2) में यह अपेक्षित है कि वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण में सम्मिलित, भारत की समेकित निधि में से किए जाने वाले व्यय के वे अनुमान, जो इस निधि पर "भारित" नहीं होते, अनुदानों की मागों के रूप में लोक-सभा की स्वीकृति के लिए प्रस्तुत किए जाएं। सामान्यतः प्रत्येक मंत्रालय/विभाग के संबंध में एक मांग प्रस्तुत की जाती है। तथापि, कुछ बड़े-बड़े मंत्रालयों/विभागों के संबध में एक से अधिक मांग प्रस्तुत की जाती है। प्रत्येक मांग में प्रायः एक सेवा के लिए आवश्यक धनराशि की कुल व्यवस्था दिखाई जाती है अर्थात् इसमें राजस्व खाते का व्यय और उस सेवा के लिए, पूंजी खाते का व्यय (उधार सहित) दिखाए जाते हैं। यद्यपि भारत की समेकित निधि पर "भारित" व्यय के अनुमानों के लिए संसद की स्वीकृति लेना आवश्यक नहीं होता, तथापि संविधान के अनुच्छेद 113 के खण्ड (1) के अनुसार ऐसे व्यय के बारे में संसद के दोनों सदनों में से किसी सदन में बहस की जा सकती है। इसलिए अनुदान की मांग में अगर किसी ऐसे खर्च की व्यवस्था होती है जो भारत की समेकित निधि पर "भारित" होता है तो उसे मोटे अक्षरों में दिखाया जाता है। जहां किसी सेवा के लिए यह व्यवस्था भारत की समेकित निधि पर पूरी तरह "भारित" व्यय के लिए होती है जैसे ब्याज संदाय और ऋण की वापसी, तो उसे मांग से पृथक विनियोग के रूप में प्रस्तुत किया जाता है, यद्यपि उस पर कोई स्वीकृति नहीं मांगी जाती।

2. संसद में वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण के साथ 1990-91 के लिए अनुदानों की जो मांगें और विनियोग प्रस्तुत किए गए हैं वे समस्त मंत्रालयों/विभागों के लिए इसी खंड में प्रस्तुत किए गए हैं। लेकिन इन मांगों से पहले मांगों का सारांश प्रस्तुत किया गया है जिसमें 1990-91 के लिए अनुदानों की मांगों और विनियोगों की पूरी सूची एक साथ दी गई है जिसमें राजस्व खाते और (उधारों सहित) पूंजी खाते के अंतर्गत "स्वीकृत" और "*भारित*" शीर्षों के अधीन प्रत्येक मांग और विनियोग के सामने की गई व्यवस्था की कुल राशि दिखाई गई है। यह सारांश अनुदानों की मांगों और विनियोगों का अभिसूचक प्रलेख भी है।

3. मांगों के संदर्भ में, मंत्रालयों या विभागों के उल्लेख 15 फरवरी, 1990 के तत्काल पूर्व विद्यमान मंत्रालयों या विभागों से संबंधित हैं, और उस तारीख को या उसके बाद इससे अभिप्राय यह होगा कि यह उल्लेख समय-समय पर पुनर्गठित संबद्ध मंत्रालयों या विभागों के बारे में है। वर्ष के दौरान विभिन्न मंत्रालयों तथा विभागों के निर्धारित कार्य में अधिसूचित परिवर्तनों को इन मांगों में समाविष्ट कर दिया गया है। 1990-91 की मांगों को इस समय गठित मंत्रालयों/विभागों के अनुरूप प्रदर्शित किया गया है और आंकड़ों की तुलना के कार्य को सरल बनाने के लिए 1989-90 के तदनुरूप बजट अनुमान तथा संशोधित अनुमान भी साथ-साथ प्रस्तुत कर दिए गए हैं, हालांकि 1989-90 की अनुदानों की मांगों में, जिनको फरवरी 1989 में संसद में प्रस्तुत किया गया था, इन व्यवस्थाओं को उस समय विद्यमान मंत्रालयों/विभागों की अनुदानों की मांगों के अन्तर्गत दिखाया गया था।

4. पहली अप्रैल, 1987 से, खातों के मुख्य शीर्षों और आयोजना के अंतर्गत यथावस्थित विकास शीर्षों के बीच तादात्मयतापूर्ण एकरूपता स्थापित करने के लिए लेखांकन संबंधी वर्गीकरण में परिवर्तन कर दिए गए हैं। अनुदानों की मांगों में 1990-91 के बजट अनुमानों में की गई व्यवस्था संशोधित वर्गीकरण के अन्तर्गत प्रदर्शित की गई है।

5. मांगों में सम्मिलित "नई सेवा/सेवा के नए साधनों" का मदवार विवरण अन्त में दिया गया है।

6. इन मांगों पर टिप्पणियों सहित व्यय की मुख्य मदों/योजनाओं का ब्यौरा "व्यय बजट - खंड 2" नामक एक अलग खंड में दिया गया है।

INTRODUCTION

Clause (2) of Article 113 of the Constitution requires that so much of the estimates of expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India included in the Annual Financial Statement as are not 'charged' on the Fund shall be submitted in the form of Demands for Grants for the vote of the Lok Sabha. Normally one Demand is presented in respect of each Ministry/ Department. In respect of some of the large Ministries/ Departments, however, more than one Demand is presented. Each Demand normally includes the total provisions required for a Service, that is to say, expenditure on Revenue Account, as well as expenditure on Capital Account (including Loans) for the Service. Although the estimates of expenditure 'charged' on the Consolidated Fund of India are not required to be voted by Parliament, clause (I) of Article 113 of the Constitution permits discussion thereon in either House of Parliament. Accordingly, a Demand for Grant also shows, distinctly in italics, the provision for expenditure, if any, 'charged' on the Consolidated Fund of India in relation to the Service represented by the Demand. Where the provision for a Service is entirely for expenditure 'charged' on the Consolidated Fund of India, for example, Interest Payments and Repayment of Debt, a separate Appropriation, as distinct from a Demand, is presented, although no vote is sought thereon.

2. The Demands for Grants and the Appropriations for 1990-91 presented to Parliament along with the Annual Financial Statement are contained in this volume in respect of all the Ministries/ Departments. A Summary of the Demands giving at one place a complete list of the Demands for Grants and Appropriations for 1990-91 showing against each the total amount of the provision, separately under Revenue Account and Capital Account (including Loans) as well as "Voted" and *"Charged"* precedes the Demands. This Summary also serves as an Index to the Demands for Grants and Appropriations.

3. References to Ministries or Departments in the Demands are to such Ministries or Departments as existed immediately before February 15, 1990 and shall, on or after that date, be construed as references to the appropriate Ministries/Departments as reconstituted from time to time. Changes in Allocation of Business to the various Ministries/ Departments notified during the year have been given effect to in these Demands. The Demands for 1990-91 have been shown against the Ministries/Departments as presently constituted and to facilitate comparison, figures of the corresponding Budget Estimates and Revised Estimates for 1989-90 have been exhibited along side even though in the Demands for Grants 1989-90 presented to Parliament in February 1989, the provisions were shown under Demands of Ministries/Departments as they existed at that time.

4. From 1.4.1987 changes have been made in the accounts classification to bring about a one to one correspondence between major heads of account and the heads of development adopted in the plans. The Demands for Grants show the provision under the revised classification in regard to Budget Estimates for 1990-91.

5. A Statement showing items of "New Service/New Instrument of Service" included in the Demands is given at the end.

6. Details of major items of expenditure/schemes along with the Notes on these Demands are given in a separate volume "Expenditure Budget Volume 2"

सारांश
SUMMARY

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

मांग सं. सेवा, प्रशासन अथवा क्षेत्र जिससे मांग का संबंध है	No. of Demand Service, Administration or Demand Area to which relates		बजट अनुमान 1989-90 Budget Estimates राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total	संशोधित अनुमान 1989-90 Revised Estimates राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total	बजट अनुमान 1990-91 Budget Estimates राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total
कृषि मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE**										
1. कृषि	1. Agriculture	भारित *Charged*	...	*305.00*	*305.00*	...	*290.85*	*290.85*	...	*310.00*	*310.00*
		स्वीकृत Voted	417.39	20.06	437.45	486.26	16.69	502.95	1506.95	12.44	1519.39
		जोड़ Total	**417.39**	**325.06**	**742.45**	**486.26**	**307.54**	**793.80**	**1506.95**	**322.44**	**1829.39**
2. कृषि और सहकारिता विभाग की अन्य सेवाएं	2. Other Services of Department of Agriculture & Cooperation	भारित *Charged*	...	*25.17*	*25.17*	*0.18*	*23.68*	*23.86*	...	*44.63*	*44.63*
		स्वीकृत Voted	340.62	155.28	495.90	343.92	139.97	483.89	384.90	190.53	575.43
		जोड़ Total	**340.62**	**180.45**	**521.07**	**344.10**	**163.65**	**507.75**	**384.90**	**235.16**	**620.06**
3. कृषि अनुसंधान और शिक्षा विभाग	3. Department of Agricultural Research and Education	भारित *Charged*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		स्वीकृत Voted	231.00	...	231.00	253.00	...	253.00	327.00	...	327.00
		जोड़ Total	**231.00**	**...**	**231.00**	**253.00**	**...**	**253.00**	**327.00**	**...**	**327.00**
4. ग्रामीण विकास विभाग	4. Department of Rural Development.	भारित *Charged*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		स्वीकृत Voted	2220.74	0.30	2221.04	3105.48	0.30	3105.78	3142.61	0.30	3142.91
		जोड़ Total	**2220.74**	**0.30**	**2221.04**	**3105.48**	**0.30**	**3105.78**	**3142.61**	**0.30**	**3142.91**
5. उर्वरक विभाग	5. Department of Fertilizers.	भारित *Charged*	*0.01*	...	*0.01*	*0.01*	...	*0.01*	*0.01*	*1.00*	1.01
		स्वीकृत Voted	4416.88	250.50	4667.38	5828.86	231.23	6060.09	5283.12	135.44	5418.56
		जोड़ Total	**4416.89**	**250.50**	**4667.39**	**5828.87**	**231.23**	**6060.10**	**5283.13**	**136.44**	**5419.57**
नागर विमानन और पर्यटन मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION**										
6. नागर विमानन विभाग	6. Ministry of Civil Aviation	भारित *Charged*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		स्वीकृत Voted	72.54	18.64	91.18	70.00	18.26	88.26	77.67	5.01	82.68
		जोड़ Total	**72.54**	**18.64**	**91.18**	**70.00**	**18.26**	**88.26**	**77.67**	**5.01**	**82.68**
वाणिज्य मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF COMMERCE**										
7. वाणिज्य विभाग	7. Department of Commerce	भारित *Charged*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		स्वीकृत Voted	1757.30	169.43	1926.73	2252.07	369.92	2621.99	2467.15	376.65	2843.80
		जोड़ Total	**1757.30**	**169.43**	**1926.73**	**2252.07**	**369.92**	**2621.99**	**2467.15**	**376.65**	**2843.80**
8. पूर्ति विभाग	8. Department of Supply	भारित *Charged*	*0.30*	...	*0.30*	*0.30*	...	*0.30*	*0.30*	...	*0.30*
		स्वीकृत Voted	22.77	...	22.77	23.41	...	23.41	27.42	...	27.42
		जोड़ Total	**23.07**	**...**	**23.07**	**23.71**	**...**	**23.71**	**27.72**	**...**	**27.72**

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

मांग सं. सेवा, प्रशासन अथवा क्षेत्र जिससे मांग का संबंध है	No. of Demand Service, Administration or Demand Area to which relates		बजट अनुमान 1989-90 Budget Estimates राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total	संशोधित अनुमान 1989-90 Revised Estimates राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total	बजट अनुमान 1990-91 Budget Estimates राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total
संचार मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS**										
9.संचार मंत्रालय	9. Ministry of Communications.										
भारित		*Charged*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
स्वीकृत		Voted	6.50	...	6.50	7.43	...	7.43	8.07	...	8.07
जोड़		**Total**	**6.50**	**...**	**6.50**	**7.43**	**...**	**7.43**	**8.07**	**...**	**8.07**
10.डाक सेवाएं	10. Postal Services.										
भारित		*Charged*	*0.02*	...	*0.02*	*0.02*	...	*0.02*	*0.01*	...	*0.01*
स्वीकृत		Voted	1228.78	48.20	1276.98	1176.53	36.65	1213.18	1309.39	53.60	1362.99
जोड़		**Total**	**1228.80**	**48.20**	**1277.00**	**1176.55**	**36.65**	**1213.20**	**1309.40**	**53.60**	**1363.00**
11.दूर संचार सेवाएं	11. Telecommunication Services.										
भारित		*Charged*	*0.30*	*0.01*	*0.31*	*0.30*	*0.01*	*0.31*	*0.30*	*0.01*	*0.31*
स्वीकृत		Voted	3177.20	2187.49	5364.69	3170.70	2304.99	5475.69	4166.27	2329.99	6496.26
जोड़		**Total**	**3177.50**	**2187.50**	**5365.00**	**3171.00**	**2305.00**	**5476.00**	**4166.57**	**2330.00**	**6496.57**
रक्षा मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF DEFENCE**										
12.रक्षा मंत्रालय	12. Ministry of Defence										
भारित		*Charged*	*0.01*	*9.20*	*9.21*	*0.01*	*7.98*	*7.99*	*0.01*	*10.00*	*10.01*
स्वीकृत		Voted	730.05	175.99	906.04	887.12	168.13	1055.25	952.67	156.53	1109.20
जोड़		**Total**	**730.06**	**185.19**	**915.25**	**887.13**	**176.11**	**1063.24**	**952.68**	**166.53**	**1119.21**
13.रक्षा पेंशनें	13. Defence Pensions										
भारित		*Charged*	*0.43*	...	*0.43*	*0.24*	...	*0.24*	*0.23*	...	*0.23*
स्वीकृत		Voted	1349.57	...	1349.57	1599.76	...	1599.76	1499.77	...	1499.77
जोड़		**Total**	**1350.00**	**...**	**1350.00**	**1600.00**	**...**	**1600.00**	**1500.00**	**...**	**1500.00**
14.रक्षा सेवाएं-थल सेना	14. Defence Services - Army										
भारित		*Charged*	*1.28*	...	*1.28*	*2.39*	...	*2.39*	*2.11*	...	*2.11*
स्वीकृत		Voted	6771.55	...	6771.55	7702.76	...	7702.76	8183.95	...	8183.95
जोड़		**Total**	**6772.83**	**...**	**6772.83**	**7705.15**	**...**	**7705.15**	**8186.06**	**...**	**8186.06**
15.रक्षा सेवाएं-नौ सेना	15. Defence Services - Navy										
भारित		*Charged*	*0.15*	...	*0.15*	*0.15*	...	*0.15*	*0.20*	...	*0.20*
स्वीकृत		Voted	784.50	...	784.50	853.85	...	853.85	900.80	...	900.80
जोड़		**Total**	**784.65**	**...**	**784.65**	**854.00**	**...**	**854.00**	**901.00**	**...**	**901.00**
16.रक्षा सेवाएं-वायु सेना	16. Defence Services-Air Force										
भारित		*Charged*	*0.15*	...	*0.15*	*0.08*	...	*0.08*	*0.13*	...	*0.13*
स्वीकृत		Voted	1873.53	...	1873.53	1917.72	...	1917.72	2078.63	...	2078.63
जोड़		**Total**	**1873.68**	**...**	**1873.68**	**1917.80**	**...**	**1917.80**	**2078.76**	**...**	**2078.76**
17.रक्षा आयुद्ध निर्माणियां	17. Defence Ordnance Factories										
भारित		*Charged*	*0.35*	...	*0.35*	*0.35*	...	*0.35*	*1.30*	...	*1.30*
स्वीकृत		Voted	140.09	...	140.09	244.58	...	244.58	361.30	...	361.30
जोड़		**Total**	**140.44**	**...**	**140.44**	**244.93**	**...**	**244.93**	**362.60**	**...**	**362.60**
18.रक्षा सेवाओं पर पूंजी परिव्यय	18. Capital Outlay on Defence Services										
भारित		*Charged*	...	*12.90*	*12.90*	...	*5.00*	*5.00*	...	*6.35*	*6.35*
स्वीकृत		Voted	...	3894.47	3894.47	...	4223.33	4223.33	...	4795.54	4795.54
जोड़		**Total**	**...**	**3907.37**	**3907.37**	**...**	**4228.33**	**4228.33**	**...**	**4801.89**	**4801.89**
उर्जा मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF ENERGY**										
19.कोयला विभाग	19. Department of Coal.										
भारित		*Charged*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
स्वीकृत		Voted	148.50	1505.00	1653.50	147.61	1505.00	1652.61	154.39	990.00	1144.39
जोड़		**Total**	**148.50**	**1505.00**	**1653.50**	**147.61**	**1505.00**	**1652.61**	**154.39**	**990.00**	**1144.39**
20..विद्युत विभाग	20. Department of Power.										
भारित		*Charged*	...	*21.69*	*21.69*	...	*20.61*	*20.61*	...	*20.00*	*20.00*
स्वीकृत		Voted	361.84	1913.19	2275.03	402.95	2223.12	2626.07	388.72	2588.76	2977.48
जोड़		**Total**	**361.84**	**1934.88**	**2296.72**	**402.95**	**2243.73**	**2646.68**	**388.72**	**2608.76**	**2997.48**

(करोड़ रुपए) *In crores of Rupees*

मांग सं. सेवा, प्रशासन अथवा क्षेत्र जिससे मांग का संबंध है		No. of Demand Service, Administration or Demand Area to which relates		बजट अनुमान 1989-90 Budget Estimates राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total	संशोधित अनुमान 1989-90 Revised Estimates राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total	बजट अनुमान 1990-91 Budget Estimates राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total
21.गैर-पारम्परिक उर्जा स्रोत विभाग		21. Department of Non-Conventional Energy										
	भारित	Sources	*Charged*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	स्वीकृत		Voted	112.43	3.31	115.74	112.43	3.31	115.74	120.24	5.85	126.09
	जोड़		**Total**	**112.43**	**3.31**	**115.74**	**112.43**	**3.31**	**115.74**	**120.24**	**5.85**	**126.09**
पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय		**MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS**										
22.पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय		22. Ministry of Environment										
	भारित	and Forests	*Charged*	...	*6.00*	*6.00*	*2.00*	*5.50*	*7.50*	...	...	...
	स्वीकृत		Voted	210.67	3.08	213.75	198.51	2.62	201.13	266.75	4.41	271.16
	जोड़		**Total**	**210.67**	**9.08**	**219.75**	**200.51**	**8.12**	**208.63**	**266.75**	**4.41**	**271.16**
विदेश मंत्रालय		**MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS**										
23.विदेश मंत्रालय		23. Ministry of External										
	भारित	Affairs	*Charged*	*0.02*	...	*0.02*	*0.02*	...	*0.02*	*0.02*	...	*0.02*
	स्वीकृत		Voted	450.58	64.40	514.98	447.80	52.53	500.33	504.29	73.34	577.63
	जोड़		**Total**	**450.60**	**64.40**	**515.00**	**447.82**	**52.53**	**500.35**	**504.31**	**73.34**	**577.65**
वित्त मंत्रालय		**MINISTRY OF FINANCE**										
24.आर्थिक कार्य विभाग		24. Department of Economic										
	भारित	Affairs	*Charged*	*0.05*	...	*0.05*	*0.05*	...	*0.05*	*0.05*	...	*0.05*
	स्वीकृत		Voted	395.36	149.13	544.49	426.99	169.20	596.19	425.18	240.15	665.33
	जोड़		**Total**	**395.41**	**149.13**	**544.54**	**427.04**	**169.20**	**596.24**	**425.23**	**240.15**	**665.38**
25.करेंसी, सिक्का निर्माण और स्टाम्प		25. Currency, Coinage and										
	भारित	Stamps	*Charged*	*0.01*	*0.02*	*0.03*	*0.64*	*0.02*	*0.66*	*0.01*	*0.02*	*0.03*
	स्वीकृत		Voted	294.99	185.15	480.14	263.97	155.02	418.99	302.25	209.01	511.26
	जोड़		**Total**	**295.00**	**185.17**	**480.17**	**264.61**	**155.04**	**419.65**	**302.26**	**209.03**	**511.29**
26.वित्तीय संस्थानों को अदायगियां		26. Payments to Financial										
	भारित	Institutions	*Charged*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	स्वीकृत		Voted	293.68	1616.13	1909.81	339.71	2458.24	2797.95	257.92	1844.71	2102.63
	जोड़		**Total**	**293.68**	**1616.13**	**1909.81**	**339.71**	**2458.24**	**2797.95**	**257.92**	**1844.71**	**2102.63**
27.पेंशनें	भारित	27. Pensions	*Charged*	*3.84*	...	*3.84*	*3.03*	...	*3.03*	*2.85*	...	*2.85*
	स्वीकृत		Voted	532.44	...	532.44	457.14	...	457.14	500.64	...	500.64
	जोड़		**Total**	**536.28**	**...**	**536.28**	**460.17**	**...**	**460.17**	**503.49**	**...**	**503.49**
28.विनियोग-ब्याज संदाय		28. Appropriation - Interest										
	भारित	Payments	*Charged*	*17000.00*	...	*17000.00*	*17710.00*	...	*17710.00*	*20850.00*	...	*20850.00*
	स्वीकृत		Voted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	जोड़		**Total**	**17000.00**	**...**	**17000.00**	**17710.00**	**...**	**17710.00**	**20850.00**	**...**	**20850.00**
29.राज्य सरकारों को अन्तरण		29. Transfers to State										
	भारित	Governments	*Charged*	*10802.62*	*10467.32*	*21269.94*	*10868.51*	*11453.52*	*22322.03*	*13506.35*	*11457.43*	*24963.78*
	स्वीकृत		Voted	3755.63	105.00	3860.63	3390.50	105.00	3495.50	3821.69	115.00	3936.69
	जोड़		**Total**	**14558.25**	**10572.32**	**25130.57**	**14259.01**	**11558.52**	**25817.53**	**17328.04**	**11572.43**	**28900.47**
30.सरकारी कर्मचारियों आदि को ऋण		30. Loans to Government Servants etc.										
	भारित		*Charged*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	स्वीकृत		Voted	...	181.00	181.00	...	192.00	192.00	...	211.00	211.00
	जोड़		**Total**	**...**	**181.00**	**181.00**	**...**	**192.00**	**192.00**	**...**	**211.00**	**211.00**
31. विनियोग-ऋण की वापसी अदायगी		31. Appropriation - Repayment of Debt										
	भारित		*Charged*	...	*134113.61*	*134113.61*	...	*114953.80*	*114953.80*	...	*119870.59*	*119870.59*
	स्वीकृत		Voted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	जोड़		**Total**	**...**	**134113.61**	**134113.61**	**...**	**114953.80**	**114953.80**	**...**	**119870.59**	**119870.59**
32.व्यय विभाग		32. Department of										
	भारित	Expenditure.	*Charged*	...	*200.00*	*200.00*	...	...	...	...	...	...
	स्वीकृत		Voted	1305.78	2.52	1308.30	6.60	2.40	9.00	107.08	2.26	109.34
	जोड़		**Total**	**1305.78**	**202.52**	**1508.30**	**6.60**	**2.40**	**9.00**	**107.08**	**2.26**	**109.34**
33. लेखा परीक्षा		33. Audit										
	भारित		*Charged*	*4.42*	...	*4.42*	*4.42*	...	*4.42*	*4.78*	...	*4.78*
	स्वीकृत		Voted	224.86	...	224.86	243.58	...	243.58	257.41	...	257.41
	जोड़		**Total**	**229.28**	**...**	**229.28**	**248.00**	**...**	**248.00**	**262.19**	**...**	**262.19**

(करोड़ रुपए) In crores of Rupees)

माग सं. सेवा, प्रशासन अथवा क्षेत्र जिससे मांग का संबंध है	No. of Demand Service, Administration or Demand Area to which relates	बजट अनुमान 1989-90 Budget Estimates राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total	संशोधित अनुमान 1989-90 Revised Estimates राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total	बजट अनुमान 1990-91 Budget Estimates राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total
34.राजस्व विभाग	34. Department of Revenue									
भारित	*Charged*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
स्वीकृत	Voted	72.13	3.05	75.18	70.29	1.20	71.49	77.64	1.60	79.24
जोड़	**Total**	**72.13**	**3.05**	**75.18**	**70.29**	**1.20**	**71.49**	**77.64**	**1.60**	**79.24**
35. प्रत्यक्ष कर भारित	35. Direct Taxes *Charged*	*0.02*	...	*0.02*	*0.22*	...	*0.22*	*0.02*	...	*0.02*
स्वीकृत	Voted	191.82	120.00	311.82	208.39	120.00	328.39	220.54	120.00	340.54
जोड़	**Total**	**191.84**	**120.00**	**311.84**	**208.61**	**120.00**	**328.61**	**220.56**	**120.00**	**340.56**
36. अप्रत्यक्ष कर भारित	36. Indirect Taxes *Charged*	*0.04*	...	*0.04*	*0.41*	...	*0.41*	*0.14*	...	*0.14*
स्वीकृत	Voted	308.60	127.36	435.96	308.55	118.97	427.52	348.34	146.75	495.09
जोड़	**Total**	**308.64**	**127.36**	**436.00**	**308.96**	**118.97**	**427.93**	**348.48**	**146.75**	**495.23**
खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES**									
37.खाद्य विभाग	37. Department of Food.									
भारित	*Charged*	*0.10*	...	*0.10*	*0.10*	...	*0.10*	*0.10*	*0.22*	*0.32*
स्वीकृत	Voted	2375.03	176.55	2551.58	2649.55	150.10	2799.65	2376.69	166.09	2542.78
जोड़	**Total**	**2375.13**	**176.55**	**2551.68**	**2649.65**	**150.10**	**2799.75**	**2376.79**	**166.31**	**2543.10**
38.नागरिक पूर्ति विभाग भारित	38. Department of Civil Supplies *Charged*	...	*4.13*	*4.13*	...	*3.53*	*3.53*	...	*3.15*	*3.15*
स्वीकृत	Voted	29.92	3.84	33.76	15.20	3.66	18.86	8.58	4.06	12.64
जोड़	**Total**	**29.92**	**7.97**	**37.89**	**15.20**	**7.19**	**22.39**	**8.58**	**7.21**	**15.79**
खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES**									
39. खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय	39. Ministry of Food Processing Industries									
भारित	*Charged*	...	*0.07*	*0.07*	...	*0.04*	*0.04*	...	*0.02*	*0.02*
स्वीकृत	Voted	16.04	10.05	26.09	12.89	9.34	22.23	22.80	11.61	34.41
जोड़	**Total**	**16.04**	**10.12**	**26.16**	**12.89**	**9.38**	**22.27**	**22.80**	**11.63**	**34.43**
स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE**									
40.स्वास्थ्य विभाग	40. Department of Health.									
भारित	*Charged*	...	*0.02*	*0.02*	*0.63*	*0.02*	*0.65*	*0.03*	*0.02*	*0.05*
स्वीकृत	Voted	429.54	167.23	596.77	442.41	165.38	607.79	514.64	167.10	681.74
जोड़	**Total**	**429.54**	**167.25**	**596.79**	**443.04**	**165.40**	**608.44**	**514.67**	**167.12**	**681.79**
41.परिवार कल्याण विभाग भारित	41. Department of Family Welfare *Charged*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
स्वीकृत	Voted	736.86	1.58	738.44	729.71	3.03	732.74	755.91	0.05	755.96
जोड़	**Total**	**736.86**	**1.58**	**738.44**	**729.71**	**3.03**	**732.74**	**755.91**	**0.05**	**755.96**
गृह मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**									
42.गृह मंत्रालय भारित	42. Ministry of Home Affairs *Charged*	*0.02*	...	*0.02*	*0.02*	...	*0.02*	*0.02*	...	*0.02*
स्वीकृत	Voted	186.44	8.00	194.44	183.71	3.87	187.58	309.04	17.00	326.04
जोड़	**Total**	**186.46**	**8.00**	**194.46**	**183.73**	**3.87**	**187.60**	**309.06**	**17.00**	**326.06**
43.मंत्रिमण्डल भारित	43. Cabinet *Charged*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
स्वीकृत	Voted	21.00	...	21.00	19.30	...	19.30	13.42	...	13.42
जोड़	**Total**	**21.00**	**...**	**21.00**	**19.30**	**...**	**19.30**	**13.42**	**...**	**13.42**
44. पुलिस भारित	44. Police *Charged*	*0.32*	*12.05*	*12.37*	*0.32*	*5.35*	*5.67*	*0.32*	*5.05*	*5.37*
स्वीकृत	Voted	1240.92	145.68	1386.60	1286.28	135.84	1422.12	1399.11	158.71	1557.82
जोड़	**Total**	**1241.24**	**157.73**	**1398.97**	**1286.60**	**141.19**	**1427.79**	**1399.43**	**163.76**	**1563.19**
45.गृह मंत्रालय का अन्य व्यय	45. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs									
भारित	*Charged*	*0.03*	*8.85*	*8.88*	*0.51*	*9.98*	*10.49*	*0.03*	*7.61*	*7.64*
स्वीकृत	Voted	217.30	96.28	313.58	283.29	89.51	372.80	334.44	121.86	456.30
जोड़	**Total**	**217.33**	**105.13**	**322.46**	**283.80**	**99.49**	**383.29**	**334.47**	**129.47**	**463.94**
46.संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को अन्तरण	46. Transfers to Union Territory Governments									
भारित	*Charged*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
स्वीकृत	Voted	62.21	33.03	95.24	63.79	31.45	95.24	88.29	38.57	126.86
जोड़	**Total**	**62.21**	**33.03**	**95.24**	**63.79**	**31.45**	**95.24**	**88.29**	**38.57**	**126.86**

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

मांग सं. सेवा, प्रशासन अथवा क्षेत्र जिससे मांग का संबंध है	No. of Demand Service, Administration or Demand Area to which relates		बजट अनुमान 1989-90 Budget Estimates राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total	संशोधित अनुमान 1989-90 Revised Estimates राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total	बजट अनुमान 1990-91 Budget Estimates राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total
मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT**										
47. शिक्षा विभाग	47. Department of Education.										
भारित		*Charged*	...	*3.00*	*3.00*	...	*2.85*	*2.85*	...	*2.85*	*2.85*
स्वीकृत		Voted	1577.66	0.76	1578.42	1518.46	0.77	1519.23	1709.49	1.00	1710.49
जोड़		**Total**	**1577.66**	**3.76**	**1581.42**	**1518.46**	**3.62**	**1522.08**	**1709.49**	**3.85**	**1713.34**
48. युवा कार्य और खेल विभाग	48. Department of Youth Affairs and Sports										
भारित		*Charged*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
स्वीकृत		Voted	95.53	1.92	97.45	104.22	1.92	106.14	105.08	2.28	107.36
जोड़		**Total**	**95.53**	**1.92**	**97.45**	**104.22**	**1.92**	**106.14**	**105.08**	**2.28**	**107.36**
49. कला और संस्कृति	49. Art and Culture.										
भारित		*Charged*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
स्वीकृत		Voted	100.48	20.50	120.98	100.38	0.50	100.88	116.61	20.00	136.61
जोड़		**Total**	**100.48**	**20.50**	**120.98**	**100.38**	**0.50**	**100.88**	**116.61**	**20.00**	**136.61**
50. महिला और बाल विकास विभाग	50. Department of Women and Child Development										
भारित		*Charged*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
स्वीकृत		Voted	274.18	2.00	276.18	275.88	2.00	277.88	366.59	1.00	367.59
जोड़		**Total**	**274.18**	**2.00**	**276.18**	**275.88**	**2.00**	**277.88**	**366.59**	**1.00**	**367.59**
उद्योग मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY**										
51. औद्योगिक विकास विभाग	51. Department of Industrial Development.										
भारित		*Charged*	*4.00*	*3.51*	*7.51*	*5.00*	*3.51*	*8.51*	*6.19*	*3.51*	*9.70*
स्वीकृत		Voted	345.00	272.01	617.01	410.83	272.01	682.84	381.53	273.61	655.14
जोड़		**Total**	**349.00**	**275.52**	**624.52**	**415.83**	**275.52**	**691.35**	**387.72**	**277.12**	**664.84**
52. कम्पनी कार्य विभाग	52. Department of Company Affairs										
भारित		*Charged*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
स्वीकृत		Voted	7.99	0.01	8.00	7.99	0.01	8.00	8.99	0.01	9.00
जोड़		**Total**	**7.99**	**0.01**	**8.00**	**7.99**	**0.01**	**8.00**	**8.99**	**0.01**	**9.00**
53. लोक उद्यम विभाग	53. Department of Public Enterprises										
भारित		*Charged*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
स्वीकृत		Voted	36.21	419.39	455.60	380.50	396.05	776.55	50.50	298.71	349.21
जोड़		**Total**	**36.21**	**419.39**	**455.60**	**380.50**	**396.05**	**776.55**	**50.50**	**298.71**	**349.21**
सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING**										
54. सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय	54. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting										
भारित		*Charged*	*0.02*	...	*0.02*	*0.02*	...	*0.02*	*0.02*	...	*0.02*
स्वीकृत		Voted	76.79	2.69	79.48	78.90	3.94	82.84	92.48	6.85	99.33
जोड़		**Total**	**76.81**	**2.69**	**79.50**	**78.92**	**3.94**	**82.86**	**92.50**	**6.85**	**99.35**
55. प्रसारण सेवाएं	55. Broadcasting Services										
भारित		*Charged*	*0.01*	*0.10*	*0.11*	*0.01*	*0.10*	*0.11*	*0.02*	*0.10*	*0.12*
स्वीकृत		Voted	512.23	302.38	814.61	629.86	323.67	953.53	716.24	346.14	1062.38
जोड़		**Total**	**512.24**	**302.48**	**814.72**	**629.87**	**323.77**	**953.64**	**716.26**	**346.24**	**1062.50**
श्रम मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF LABOUR**										
56. श्रम मंत्रालय	56. Ministry of Labour										
भारित		*Charged*	*0.01*	...	*0.01*	*0.01*	...	*0.01*	*0.01*	...	*0.01*
स्वीकृत		Voted	300.88	1.27	302.15	294.66	0.62	295.28	367.99	1.10	369.09
जोड़		**Total**	**300.89**	**1.27**	**302.16**	**294.67**	**0.62**	**295.29**	**368.00**	**1.10**	**369.10**
विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE**										
57. विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय	57. Ministry of Law and Justice										
भारित		*Charged*	*4.47*	...	*4.47*	*5.97*	...	*5.97*	*5.48*	...	*5.48*
स्वीकृत		Voted	185.93	...	185.93	194.71	...	194.71	78.91	...	78.91
जोड़		**Total**	**190.40**	**...**	**190.40**	**200.68**	**...**	**200.68**	**84.39**	**...**	**84.39**
संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS**										
58. संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय	58. Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs										
भारित		*Charged*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
स्वीकृत		Voted	1.00	...	1.00	1.00	...	1.00	1.00	...	1.00
जोड़		**Total**	**1.00**	**...**	**1.00**	**1.00**	**...**	**1.00**	**1.00**	**...**	**1.00**

(करोड़ रुपए) (*In crores of Rupees*)

मांग सं. सेवा, प्रशासन अथवा क्षेत्र जिससे मांग का संबंध है	No. of Demand Service, Administration or Demand Area to which relates	बजट अनुमान 1989-90 Budget Estimates राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total	संशोधित अनुमान 1989-90 Revised Estimates राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total	बजट अनुमान 1990-91 Budget Estimates राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total
कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत और पेंशन मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS**									
59. कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत और पेंशन मंत्रालय	59. Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions									
भारित	*Charged*	*0.01*	*4.65*	*4.66*	...	*4.65*	*4.65*	*0.01*	*4.65*	*4.66*
स्वीकृत	Voted	41.19	3.25	44.44	41.78	1.25	43.03	44.41	4.75	49.16
जोड़	**Total**	**41.20**	**7.90**	**49.10**	**41.78**	**5.90**	**47.68**	**44.42**	**9.40**	**53.82**
पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS**									
60. पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस विभाग	60. Department of Petroleum and Natural Gas									
भारित	*Charged*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
स्वीकृत	Voted	111.33	165.20	276.53	100.79	175.74	276.53	101.68	150.00	251.68
जोड़	**Total**	**111.33**	**165.20**	**276.53**	**100.79**	**175.74**	**276.53**	**101.68**	**150.00**	**251.68**
61. रसायन और पेट्रो-रसायन विभाग	61. Department of Chemicals and Petro-chemicals.									
भारित	*Charged*	...	...	...	*5.80*	...	*5.80*	...	...	...
स्वीकृत	Voted	16.99	84.10	101.09	333.55	83.10	416.65	13.91	4.10	18.01
जोड़	**Total**	**16.99**	**84.10**	**101.09**	**339.35**	**83.10**	**422.45**	**13.91**	**4.10**	**18.01**
योजना मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF PLANNING**									
62. आयोजना भारित	62. Planning. *Charged*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
स्वीकृत	Voted	40.81	12.50	53.31	41.45	20.31	61.76	50.68	13.70	64.38
जोड़	**Total**	**40.81**	**12.50**	**53.31**	**41.45**	**20.31**	**61.76**	**50.68**	**13.70**	**64.38**
63. सांख्यिकी विभाग	63. Department of Statistics.									
भारित	*Charged*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
स्वीकृत	Voted	37.30	...	37.30	43.19	...	43.19	55.29	...	55.29
जोड़	**Total**	**37.30**	**...**	**37.30**	**43.19**	**...**	**43.19**	**55.29**	**...**	**55.29**
कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION**									
64. कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय	64. Ministry of Programme Implementation									
भारित	*Charged*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
स्वीकृत	Voted	0.85	...	0.85	0.81	...	0.81	0.85	...	0.85
जोड़	**Total**	**0.85**	**...**	**0.85**	**0.81**	**...**	**0.81**	**0.85**	**...**	**0.85**
विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**									
65. विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग	65. Department of Science and Technology.									
भारित	*Charged*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
स्वीकृत	Voted	195.38	31.59	226.97	186.00	29.20	215.20	230.96	30.75	261.71
जोड़	**Total**	**195.38**	**31.59**	**226.97**	**186.00**	**29.20**	**215.20**	**230.96**	**30.75**	**261.71**
66. वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान विभाग	66. Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.									
भारित	*Charged*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
स्वीकृत	Voted	225.83	5.30	231.13	228.10	5.38	233.48	242.73	5.50	248.23
जोड़	**Total**	**225.83**	**5.30**	**231.13**	**228.10**	**5.38**	**233.48**	**242.73**	**5.50**	**248.23**
67. जैव-प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग भारित	67. Department of Biotechnology. *Charged*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
स्वीकृत	Voted	52.15	4.53	56.68	48.94	4.91	53.85	65.07	1.20	66.27
जोड़	**Total**	**52.15**	**4.53**	**56.68**	**48.94**	**4.91**	**53.85**	**65.07**	**1.20**	**66.27**
इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES**									
68. इस्पात विभाग	68. Department of Steel.									
भारित	*Charged*	...	*22.79*	*22.79*	...	*22.79*	*22.79*	...	*0.05*	*0.05*
स्वीकृत	Voted	60.65	646.78	707.43	82.54	814.40	896.94	26.95	467.58	494.53
जोड़	**Total**	**60.65**	**669.57**	**730.22**	**82.54**	**837.19**	**919.73**	**26.95**	**467.63**	**494.58**

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

मांग सं. सेवा, प्रशासन अथवा क्षेत्र जिससे मांग का संबंध है	No. of Demand Service, Administration or Demand Area to which relates		बजट अनुमान 1989-90 Budget Estimates राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total	संशोधित अनुमान 1989-90 Revised Estimates राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total	बजट अनुमान 1990-91 Budget Estimates राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total
69.खान विभाग	69. Department of Mines.										
		भारित *Charged*	*0.05*	...	*0.05*	*0.05*	...	*0.05*	*0.05*	...	*0.05*
		स्वीकृत Voted	130.41	63.23	193.64	132.50	188.74	321.24	137.75	42.48	180.23
		जोड़ • **Total**	**130.46**	**63.23**	**193.69**	**132.55**	**188.74**	**321.29**	**137.80**	**42.48**	**180.28**
जल-भूतल परिवहन मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT**										
70.जल-भूतल परिवहन	70. Surface Transport										
		भारित *Charged*	...	*2.00*	*2.00*	*0.01*	*1.90*	*1.91*	...	*3.15*	*3.15*
		स्वीकृत Voted	29.75	146.40	176.15	740.10	145.51	885.61	35.67	162.44	198.11
		जोड़ Total	**29.75**	**148.40**	**178.15**	**740.11**	**147.41**	**887.52**	**35.67**	**165.59**	**201.26**
71.सड़कें	71. Roads	भारित *Charged*	*0.01*	*58.02*	*58.03*	*0.04*	*37.90*	*37.94*	*0.02*	*34.03*	*34.05*
		स्वीकृत Voted	322.12	594.85	916.97	357.89	563.75	921.64	375.46	550.35	925.81
		जोड़ Total	**322.13**	**652.87**	**975.00**	**357.93**	**601.65**	**959.58**	**375.48**	**584.38**	**959.86**
72.पत्तन, दीपस्तम्भ और नौवहन	72. Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	भारित *Charged*	...	*10.00*	*10.00*	...	...	...	...	*1.00*	*1.00*
		स्वीकृत Voted	112.23	366.29	478.52	126.92	363.41	490.33	120.45	221.27	341.72
		जोड़ Total	**112.23**	**376.29**	**488.52**	**126.92**	**363.41**	**490.33**	**120.45**	**222.27**	**342.72**
वस्त्रोद्योग मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF TEXTILES**										
73.वस्त्रोद्योग मंत्रालय	73. Ministry of Textiles										
		भारित *Charged*	...	*8.31*	*8.31*	...	*7.36*	*7.36*	...	*10.08*	*10.08*
		स्वीकृत Voted	567.26	311.28	878.54	555.84	397.38	953.22	705.59	271.52	977.11
		जोड़ Total	**567.26**	**319.59**	**886.85**	**555.84**	**404.74**	**960.58**	**705.59**	**281.60**	**987.19**
पर्यटन मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF TOURISM**										
74. पर्यटन मंत्रालय	74. Ministry of Tourism										
		भारित *Charged*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		स्वीकृत Voted	48.95	18.05	67.00	49.70	18.05	67.75	60.42	20.92	81.34
		जोड़ Total	**48.95**	**18.05**	**67.00**	**49.70**	**18.05**	**67.75**	**60.42**	**20.92**	**81.34**
शहरी विकास मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT**										
75.शहरी विकास मंत्रालय	75. Ministry of Urban Development	भारित *Charged*	*2.98*	*18.86*	*21.84*	*9.97*	*16.95*	*26.92*	*6.97*	*21.27*	*28.24*
		स्वीकृत Voted	97.52	118.70	216.22	251.79	121.27	373.06	283.99	139.28	423.27
		जोड़ Total	**100.50**	**137.56**	**238.06**	**261.76**	**138.22**	**399.98**	**290.96**	**160.55**	**451.51**
76.लोक निर्माण कार्य	76. Public Works										
		भारित *Charged*	...	*0.20*	*0.20*	*9.90*	*0.24*	*10.14*	*4.00*	*0.11*	*4.11*
		स्वीकृत Voted	177.68	127.61	305.29	192.55	105.13	297.68	214.26	85.27	299.53
		जोड़ Total	**177.68**	**127.81**	**305.49**	**202.45**	**105.37**	**307.82**	**218.26**	**85.38**	**303.64**
77.लेखन सामग्री और मुद्रण	77. Stationary and Printing	भारित *Charged*	*0.02*	...	*0.02*	*0.01*	...	*0.01*	*0.01*	...	*0.01*
		स्वीकृत Voted	78.08	4.35	82.43	82.92	4.35	87.27	86.30	4.10	90.40
		जोड़ Total	**78.10**	**4.35**	**82.45**	**82.93**	**4.35**	**87.28**	**86.31**	**4.10**	**90.41**
जल संसाधन मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES**										
78.जल संसाधन मंत्रालय	78. Ministry of Water Resourses	भारित *Charged*	*0.03*	*31.90*	*31.93*	*0.03*	*30.42*	*30.45*	*0.02*	*65.57*	*65.59*
		स्वीकृत Voted	285.03	20.62	305.65	307.10	18.88	325.98	265.42	18.20	283.62
		जोड़ Total	**285.06**	**52.52**	**337.58**	**307.13**	**49.30**	**356.43**	**265.44**	**83.77**	**349.21**
कल्याण मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF WELFARE**										
79.कल्याण मंत्रालय	79. Ministry of Welfare										
		भारित *Charged*	*243.26*	...	*243.26*	*263.14*	...	*263.14*	*259.08*	*1.12*	*260.20*
		स्वीकृत Voted	305.49	3.61	309.10	354.29	4.93	359.22	375.98	9.17	385.15
		जोड़ Total	**548.75**	**3.61**	**552.36**	**617.43**	**4.93**	**622.36**	**635.06**	**10.29**	**645.35**
परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग	**DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY**										
80.परमाणु ऊर्जा	80. Atomic Energy										
		भारित *Charged*	*0.02*	...	*0.02*	*0.04*	*0.20*	*0.24*	...	...	...
		स्वीकृत Voted	378.67	578.04	956.71	376.40	505.68	882.08	441.14	592.32	1033.46
		जोड़ Total	**378.69**	**578.04**	**956.73**	**376.44**	**505.88**	**882.32**	**441.14**	**592.32**	**1033.46**

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

मांग सं. सेवा, प्रशासन अथवा क्षेत्र जिससे मांग का संबंध है	No. of Demand Service, Administration or Demand Area to which relates	बजट अनुमान 1989-90 Budget Estimates राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total	संशोधित अनुमान 1989-90 Revised Estimates राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total	बजट अनुमान 1990-91 Budget Estimates राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total
81.न्यूक्लीय विद्युत	81. Nuclear Power									
योजनाएं भारित	Schemes Charged	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
स्वीकृत	Voted	215.12	240.00	455.12	207.22	238.80	446.02	238.43	195.00	433.43
जोड़	**Total**	**215.12**	**240.00**	**455.12**	**207.22**	**238.80**	**446.02**	**238.43**	**195.00**	**433.43**
इलेक्ट्रोनिकी विभाग	**DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS**									
82.इलेक्ट्रोनिकी विभाग	82. Department of Electronics									
भारित	Charged	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
स्वीकृत	Voted	77.33	32.34	109.67	78.80	28.50	107.30	98.90	28.65	127.55
जोड़	**Total**	**77.33**	**32.34**	**109.67**	**78.80**	**28.50**	**107.30**	**98.90**	**28.65**	**127.55**
महासागर विकास विभाग	**DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT**									
83.महासागर विकास	83. Departrment of Ocean									
विभाग भारित	Development Charged	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
स्वीकृत	Voted	28.92	2.85	31.77	28.65	2.71	31.36	36.36	6.80	43.16
जोड़	**Total**	**28.92**	**2.85**	**31.77**	**28.65**	**2.71**	**31.36**	**36.36**	**6.80**	**43.16**
अन्तरिक्ष विभाग	**DEPARTMENT OF SPACE**									
84.अन्तरिक्ष विभाग	84. Department of Space									
भारित	Charged	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.03
स्वीकृत	Voted	282.48	107.69	390.17	303.51	111.66	415.17	339.28	95.55	434.83
जोड़	**Total**	**282.49**	**107.71**	**390.20**	**303.52**	**111.68**	**415.20**	**339.29**	**95.57**	**434.86**
संसद, राष्ट्रपति और उपराष्ट्रपति के सचिवालय और संघ लोक सेवा आयोग	**PARLIAMENT, SECRETARIATS OF THE PRESIDENT,VICEPRESIDENT AND UNiON PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION**									
85.लोक सभा भारित	85. Lok Sabha Charged	*0.09*	...	*0.09*	*0.11*	...	*0.11*	*0.12*	...	*0.12*
स्वीकृत	Voted	17.59	...	17.59	17.21	...	17.21	18.57	...	18.57
जोड़	**Total**	**17.68**	**...**	**17.68**	**17.32**	**...**	**17.32**	**18.69**	**...**	**18.69**
86.राज्य सभा भारित	86. Rajya Sabha Charged	*0.04*	...	*0.04*	*0.04*	...	*0.04*	*0.04*	...	*0.04*
स्वीकृत	Voted	6.94	...	6.94	6.94	...	6.94	7.45	...	7.45
जोड़	Total	6.98	...	6.98	6.98	...	6.98	7.49	...	7.49
87.विनियोग-राष्ट्रपति के कर्मचारीवृंद, गृह स्थापना और भत्ते	87. Appropriation - Staff, Household and Allowances of the President									
भारित	Charged	*2.39*	...	*2.39*	*2.81*	...	*2.81*	*2.60*	...	*2.60*
स्वीकृत	Voted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़	**Total**	**2.39**	**...**	**2.39**	**2.81**	**...**	**2.81**	**2.60**	**...**	**2.60**
88.उपराष्ट्रपति का सचिवालय	88. Secretariat of the Vice-President									
भारित	Charged	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
स्वीकृत	Voted	0.22	...	0.22	0.23	...	0.23	0.24	...	0.24
जोड़	**Total**	**0.22**	**...**	**0.22**	**0.23**	**...**	**0.23**	**0.24**	**...**	**0.24**
89.विनियोग-संघ लोक सेवा आयोग	89. Appropriation - Union ublic Service Commission									
भारित	Charged	*11.45*	...	*11.45*	*11.20*	...	*11.20*	*12.02*	...	*12.02*
स्वीकृत	Voted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़	**Total**	**11.45**	**...**	**11.45**	**11.20**	**...**	**11.20**	**12.02**	**...**	**12.02**
गृह मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**									
संघ राज्य क्षेत्र (बिना विधान मंडल वाले)	**UNION TERRITORIES (WITHOUT LEGISLATURE)**									
90.दिल्ली भारित	90. Delhi Charged	*4.59*	*50.66*	*55.25*	*5.43*	*50.95*	*56.38*	*5.04*	*25.79*	*30.83*
स्वीकृत	Voted	833.33	436.36	1269.69	902.94	552.97	1455.91	1022.53	686.06	1708.59
जोड़	**Total**	**837.92**	**487.02**	**1324.94**	**908.37**	**603.92**	**1512.29**	**1027.57**	**711.85**	**1739.42**
91.अंदमान और निकोबार	91. Andaman & Nicobar Islands									
द्वीप समूह भारित	Charged	*0.01*	...	*0.01*	*0.01*	...	*0.01*	*0.01*	...	*0.01*
स्वीकृत	Voted	123.28	79.45	202.73	143.74	64.45	208.19	144.25	99.73	243.98
जोड़	**Total**	**123.29**	**79.45**	**202.74**	**143.75**	**64.45**	**208.20**	**144.26**	**99.73**	**243.99**

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

मांग सं. सेवा, प्रशासन अथवा क्षेत्र जिससे मांग का संबंध है		No. of Demand Service, Administration or Demand Area to which relates		बजट अनुमान 1989-90 Budget Estimates राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total	संशोधित अनुमान 1989-90 Revised Estimates राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total	बजट अनुमान 1990-91 Budget Estimates राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total
92.दादरा और नगर हवेली		92. Dadra & Nagar Haveli										
	भारित		*Charged*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	स्वीकृत		Voted	25.34	6.50	31.84	25.28	6.31	31.59	30.86	8.42	39.28
	जोड़		**Total**	**25.34**	**6.50**	**31.84**	**25.28**	**6.31**	**31.59**	**30.86**	**8.42**	**39.28**
93.लक्षद्वीप	भारित	93. Lakshadweep	*Charged*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	स्वीकृत		Voted	29.01	14.96	43.97	32.98	13.12	46.10	37.66	12.46	50.12
	जोड़		**Total**	**29.01**	**14.96**	**43.97**	**32.98**	**13.12**	**46.10**	**37.66**	**12.46**	**50.12**
94.चंडीगढ़	भारित	94. Chandigarh	*Charged*	*3.55*	*0.60*	*4.15*	*3.93*	*0.60*	*4.53*	*4.26*	*1.00*	*5.26*
	स्वीकृत		Voted	142.00	38.61	180.61	156.61	30.57	187.18	165.00	44.29	209.29
	जोड़		*Total*	*145.55*	*39.21*	*184.76*	*160.54*	*31.17*	*191.71*	*169.26*	*45.29*	*214.55*
95.दमन और द्वीव		95. Daman & Diu										
	भारित		*Charged*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	स्वीकृत		Voted	14.57	10.21	24.78	15.55	9.80	25.35	18.92	8.90	27.82
	जोड़		**Total**	**14.57**	**10.21**	**24.78**	**15.55**	**9.80**	**25.35**	**18.92**	**8.90**	**27.82**
कुल जोड़	भारित	**GRAND TOTAL**	*Charged*	*28091.51*	*145400.66*	*173492.17*	*82918.45*	*126960.33*	*155878.78*	*34675.30*	*131910.40*	*166585.70*
	स्वीकृत		Voted	48141.26	18839.10	66980.36	53186.80	20842.01	74028.41	56342.49	20225.38	76567.87
	जोड़		**Total**	**76232.77**	**164239.76**	**240472.53**	**82105.25**	**147802.34**	**229907.59**	**91017.79**	**152135.78**	**243153.57**
घटाइए खर्च को कम करके दिखाई गई वसूलियां		*Less amount of recoveries shown in reduction of expenditure*		*-1860.57*	*-2835.66*	*-4696.23*	*-2397.74*	*-3218.73*	*5616.47*	*-2625.80*	*-3301.91*	*-5927.71*
निवल जोड़			**Net Total**	**74372.20**	**161404.10**	**235776.30**	**79707.51**	**144583.61**	**224291.12**	**88391.99**	**148833.87**	**237225.86**

The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1990

रजिस्ट्री सं० डी (डीएन) 127/88 REGISTERED No. D(DN)127/88

भारत का राजपत्र
The Gazette of India

असाधारण
EXTRAORDINARY

भाग II—खण्ड 1
PART II—Section 1

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

सं० 15] नई दिल्ली, शुक्रवार, मार्च 30, 1990/चैत्र 9, 1912
No. 15] NEW DELHI, FRIDAY, MARCH 30, 1990/CHAITRA 9, 1912

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके।
Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE
(Legislative Department)

New Delhi, the 30th March, 1990/Chaitra 9, 1912 (Saka)

The following Act of Parliament received the assent of the President on the 29th March, 1990, and is hereby published for general information:—

THE APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON ACCOUNT) ACT, 1990
No. 7 OF 1990

[*29th March, 1990.*]

An Act to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1990-91.

Be it enacted by Parliament in the Forty-first Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1990.

Withdrawal of Rs. 62714,60,00,000 from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the financial year 1990-91.

2. From and out of the Consolidated Fund of India there may be withdrawn sums not exceeding those specified in column 3 of the Schedule amounting in the aggregate to the sum of sixty-two thousand seven hundred and fourteen crores and sixty lakh rupees towards defraying the several charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year 1990-91.

Appropriation.

3. The sums authorised to be withdrawn from and out of the Consolidated Fund by this Act shall be appropriated for the services and purposes expressed in the Schedule in relation to the said year.

Construction of references to Ministries and Departments in the Schedule.

4. References to Ministries or Departments in the Schedule are to such Ministries or Departments as existing immediately before the 15th February, 1990 and shall on or after that date be construed as references to the appropriate Ministries or Departments as reconstituted from time to time.

THE SCHEDULE

(*See* sections 2, 3 and 4)

1	2		3		
			Sums not exceeding		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes		Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Agriculture . .	Revenue	376,74,00,000	..	376,74,00,000
		Capital	3,11,00,000	77,50,00,000	80,61,00,000
2	Other Services of Department of Agriculture and Cooperation . . .	Revenue	96,22,00,000	..	96,22,00,000
		Capital	47,63,00,000	11,16,00,000	58,79,00,000
3	Department of Agricultural Research and Education .	Revenue	81,75,00,000	..	81,75,00,000
4	Department of Rural Development .	Revenue	1898,45,00,000	..	1898,45,00,000
		Capital	7,00,000	..	7,00,000
5	Department of Fertilizers . . .	Revenue	1320,78,00,000	1,00,000	1320,79,00,000
		Capital	33,86,00,000	25,00,000	34,11,00,000
6	Ministry of Civil Aviation . .	Revenue	19,42,00,000	..	19,42,00,000
		Capital	1,25,00,000	..	1,25,00,000
7	Department of Commerce . . .	Revenue	616,79,00,000	..	616,79,00,000
		Capital	94,16,00,000	..	94,16,00,000
8	Department of Supply	Revenue	6,85,00,000	7,00,000	6,92,00,000
9	Ministry of Communications . . .	Revenue	2,02,00,000	..	2,02,00,000
10	Postal Services . .	Revenue	327,35,00,000	1,00,000	327,36,00,000
		Capital	13,40,00,000	..	13,40,00,000
11	Telecommunication Services . .	Revenue	1041,57,00,000	7,00,000	1041,64,00,000
		Capital	582,50,00,000	1,00,000	582,51,00,000
12	Ministry of Defence .	Revenue	238,17,00,000	1,00,000	238,18,00,000
		Capital	39,13,00,000	2,50,00,000	41,63,00,000
13	Defence Pensions .	Revenue	374,94,00,000	5,00,000	374,99,00,000
14	Defence Services—Army	Revenue	2045,99,00,000	52,00,000	2046,51,00,000
15	Defence Services—Navy	Revenue	225,20,00,000	5,00,000	225,25,00,000
16	Defence Services—Air Force . . .	Revenue	519,66,00,000	3,00,000	519,69,00,000
17	Defence Ordnance Factories . .	Revenue	90,32,00,000	32,00,000	90,64,00,000
18	Capital Outlay on Defence Services .	Capital	1198,88,00,000	1,58,00,000	1200,46,00,000
19	Department of Coal .	Revenue	38,60,00,000	..	38,60,00,000
		Capital	247,50,00,000	..	247,50,00,000

1	2		3		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes		Sums not exceeding		
			Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
20	Department of Power.	Revenue	97,18,00,000	..	97,18,00,000
		Capital	840,94,00,000	*5,00,00,000*	845,94,00,000
21	Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources . .	Revenue	30,06,00,000	..	30,06,00,000
		Capital	1,46,00,000	..	1,46,00,000
22	Ministry of Environment and Forests .	Revenue	66,69,00,000	..	66,69,00,000
		Capital	1,10,00,000	..	1,10,00,000
23	Ministry of External Affairs . . .	Revenue	130,25,00,000	*1,00,000*	130,26,00,000
		Capital	18,33,00,000	..	18,33,00,000
24	Department of Economic Affairs . .	Revenue	106,29,00,000	*1,00,000*	106,30,00,000
		Capital	60,04,00,000	..	60,04,00,000
25	Currency, Coinage and Stamps . . .	Revenue	75,56,00,000	*1,00,000*	75,57,00,000
		Capital	52,25,00,000	*1,00,000*	52,26,00,000
26	Payments to Financial Institutions . .	Revenue	64,67,00,000	..	64,67,00,000
		Capital	888,38,00,000	..	888,38,00,000
27	Pensions . . .	Revenue	125,16,00,000	*71,00,000*	125,87,00,000
	CHARGED—*Interest Payments* . .	Revenue	..	*5212,48,00,000*	5212,48,00,000
29	Transfers to State Governments .	Revenue	955,42,00,000	*3376,58,00,000*	4332,00,00,000
		Capital	28,75,00,000	*2864,35,00,000*	2893,10,00,000
30	Loans to Government Servants, etc. .	Capital	52,75,00,000	..	52,75,00,000
	CHARGED—*Repayment of Debt* . . .	Capital	..	*29967,64,00,000*	29967,64,00,000
32	Department of Expenditure . . .	Revenue	26,77,00,000	..	26,77,00,000
		Capital	56,00,000	..	56,00,000
33	Audit . . .	Revenue	64,35,00,000	*1,19,00,000*	65,54,00,000
34	Department of Revenue	Revenue	33,43,00,000	..	33,43,00,000
		Capital	40,00,000	..	40,00,000
35	Direct Taxes .	Revenue	55,13,00,000	*1,00,000*	55,14,00,000
		Capital	30,00,00,000	..	30,00,00,000
36	Indirect Taxes . .	Revenue	87,09,00,000	*3,00,000*	87,12,00,000
		Capital	36,69,00,000	..	36,69,00,000
37	Department of Food .	Revenue	594,17,00,000	*2,00,000*	594,19,00,000
		Capital	41,52,00,000	*5,00,000*	41,57,00,000
38	Department of Civil Supplies .	Revenue	2,15,00,000	..	2,15,00,000
		Capital	1,01,00,000	*79,00,000*	1,80,00,000
39	Ministry of Food Processing Industries .	Revenue	5,70,00,000	..	5,70,00,000
		Capital	2,90,00,000	*1,00,000*	2,91,00,000
40	Department of Health	Revenue	128,66,00,000	*1,00,000*	128,67,00,000
		Capital	41,78,00,000	*1,00,000*	41,79,00,000
41	Department of Family Welfare . .	Revenue	188,98,00,000	..	188,98,00,000
		Capital	1,00,000	..	1,00,000

1	2		3		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes		Sums not exceeding		
			Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
42	Ministry of Home Affairs . .	Revenue	77,26,00,000	*1,00,000*	77,27,00,000
		Capital	4,25,00,000	..	4,25,00,000
43	Cabinet . .	Revenue	3,35,00,000	..	3,35.00.000
44	Police . . .	Revenue	349,78,00,000	*8,00,000*	349,86,00,000
		Capital	39,68,00,000	*1,26,00,000*	40,94,00,000
45	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs .	Revenue	83,61,00,000	*1,00,000*	83,62,00,000
		Capital	30,47,00,000	*1,90,00,000*	32,37,00,000
46	Transfers to Union Territory Governments . . .	Revenue	22,07,00,000	..	22,07,00,000
		Capital	9,64,00,000	..	9,64,00,000
47	Department of Education . .	Revenue	424,39,00,000	..	424,39,00,000
		Capital	25,00,000	*71,00,000*	96,00,000
48	Department of Youth Affairs and Sports .	Revenue	26,27,00,000	..	26,27,00,000
		Capital	57,00,000	..	57,00,000
49	Art and Culture .	Revenue	28,90,00,000	..	28,90,00,000
		Capital	5,00,00,000	..	5,00,00,000
50	Department of Women and Child Development . .	Revenue	92,82,00,000	..	92,82,00,000
		Capital	25,00,000	..	25,00,000
51	Department of Industrial Development	Revenue	95,38,00,000	*1,54,00,000*	96,92,00,000
		Capital	68,40,00,000	*88,00,000*	69,28,00,000
52	Department of Company Affairs . .	Revenue	2,25,00,000	..	2,25,00,000
		Capital	1,00,000	..	1,00,000
53	Department of Public Enterprises . .	Revenue	12,63,00,000	..	12,63,00,000
		Capital	74,68,00,000	..	74,68,00,000
54	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting . . .	Revenue	23,12,00,000	*1,00,000*	23,13,00,000
		Capital	1,71,00,000	..	1,71,00,000
55	Broadcasting Services	Revenue	179,06,00,000	*1,00,000*	179,07,00,000
		Capital	86,54,00,000	*2,00,000*	86,56,00,000
56	Ministry of Labour .	Revenue	92,00,00,000	*1,00,000*	92,01,00,000
		Capital	28,00,000	..	28,00,000
57	Law and Justice .	Revenue	19,73,00,000	*1,37,00,000*	21,10,00,000
58	Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs .	Revenue	25,00,000	..	25,00,000
59	Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions . .	Revenue	11,10,00,000	*1,00,000*	11,11,00,000
		Capital	1,19,00,000	*1,16,00,000*	2,35,00,000

1	2		3		
			Sums not exceeding		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes		Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	Department of Petroleum and Natural Gas	Revenue	25,42,00,000	..	25,42,00,000
		Capital	37,50,00,000	..	37,50,00,000
61	Department of Chemicals and Petro-Chemicals	Revenue	3,48,00,000	..	3,48,00,000
		Capital	1,03,00,000	..	1,03,00,000
62	Planning	Revenue	12,67,00,000	..	12,67,00,000
		Capital	3,43,00,000	..	3,43,00,000
63	Department of Statistics	Revenue	10,80,00,000	..	10,80,00,000
64	Ministry of Programme Implementation	Revenue	21,00,000	..	21,00,000
65	Department of Science and Technology	Revenue	57,05,00,000	..	57,05,00,000
		Capital	7,69,00,000	..	7,69,00,000
66	Department of Scientific and Industrial Research	Revenue	60,68,00,000	..	60,68,00,000
		Capital	1,37,00,000	..	1,37,00,000
67	Department of Biotechnology	Revenue	16,27,00,000	..	16,27,00,000
		Capital	30,00,000	..	30,00,000
68	Department of Steel	Revenue	6,89,00,000	..	6,89,00,000
		Capital	256,41,00,000	*1,00,000*	256,42,00,000
69	Department of Mines	Revenue	34,44,00,000	*1,00,000*	34,45,00,000
		Capital	10,62,00,000	..	10,62,00,000
70	Surface Transport	Revenue	8,92,00,000	..	8,92,00,000
		Capital	44,36,00,000	*79,00,000*	45,15,00,000
71	Roads	Revenue	93,86,00,000	*1,00,000*	93,87,00,000
		Capital	161,59,00,000	*8,51,00,000*	170,10,00,000
72	Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	Revenue	30,18,00,000	..	30,18,00,000
		Capital	55,32,00,000	*25,00,000*	55,57,00,000
73	Ministry of Textiles	Revenue	176,40,00,000	..	176,40,00,000
		Capital	67,88,00,000	*2,52,00,000*	70,40,00,000
74	Ministry of Tourism	Revenue	15,10,00,000	..	15,10,00,000
		Capital	5,23,00,000	..	5,23,00,000
75	Urban Development and Housing	Revenue	71,00,00,000	*1,74,00,000*	72,74,00,000
		Capital	34,82,00,000	*5,32,00,000*	40,14,00,000
76	Public Works	Revenue	53,57,00,000	*1,00,00,000*	54,57,00,000
		Capital	39,32,00,000	*3,00,000*	39,35,00,000
77	Stationery and Printing	Revenue	21,58,00,000	*1,00,000*	21,59,00,000
		Capital	1,02,00,000	..	1,02,00,000
78	Ministry of Water Resources	Revenue	66,36,00,000	*1,00,000*	66,37,00,000
		Capital	4,55,00,000	*16,39,00,000*	20,94,00,000
79	Ministry of Welfare	Revenue	94,00,00,000	*64,77,00,000*	158,77,00,000
		Capital	2,29,00,000	*28,00,000*	2,57,00,000
80	Atomic Energy	Revenue	110,28,00,000	..	110,28 00,000
		Capital	148,08,000	..	148,08,00,000

1	2		3		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes		Sums not exceeding		
			Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
81	Nuclear Power Schemes	Revenue	59,61,00,000	..	59,61,00,000
		Capital	48,75,00,000	..	48,75,00,000
82	Department of Electronics	Revenue	24,08,00,000	..	24,08,00,000
		Capital	7,04,00,000	..	7,04,00,000
83	Department of Ocean Development	Revenue	8,96,00,000	..	8,96,00,000
		Capital	1,33,00,000	..	1,33,00,000
84	Department of Space	Revenue	80,70,00,000	*1,00,000*	80,71,00,000
		Capital	23,64,00,000	*1,00,000*	23,65,00,000
85	Lok Sabha	Revenue	4,64,00,000	*3,00,000*	4,67,00,000
86	Rajya Sabha	Revenue	1,86,00,000	*1,00,000*	1,87,00,000
	CHARGED.—*Staff Household and Allowances of the President*	Revenue	..	*65,00,000*	65,00,000
88	Secretariat of the Vice-President	Revenue	6,00,000		6,00,000
	CHARGED.—*Union Public Service Commission*	Revenue		*3,00,00,000*	3,00,00,000
90	Delhi	Revenue	2,55,63,00,000	*1,26,00,000*	256,89,00,000
		Capital	171,51,00,000	*6,45,00,000*	177,96,00,000
91	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Revenue	36,06,00,000	*1,00,000*	36,07,00,000
		Capital	24,93,00,000	..	24,93,00,000
92	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Revenue	7,71,00,000	..	7,71,00,000
		Capital	2,11,00,000	..	2,11,00,000
93	Lakshadweep	Revenue	9,41,00,000	..	9,41,00,000
		Capital	3,12,00,000	..	3,12,00,000
94	Chandigarh	Revenue	41,25,00,000	*1,06,00,000*	42,31,00,000
		Capital	11,07,00,000	*25,00,000*	11,32,00,000
95	Daman and Diu	Revenue	4,73,00,000	..	4,73,00,000
		Capital	2,22,00,000	..	2,22,00,000
	TOTAL		21068,17,00,000	*41646,43,00,000*	62714,60,00,000

V. S. RAMA DEVI,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PRINTED BY THE MANAGER, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PRESS, MINTO ROAD, NEW DELHI AND PUBLISHED BY THE CONTROLLER OF PUBLICATIONS, DELHI, 1990

The Appropriation (No. 2) Act, 1990

[illegible]

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The Gazette of India

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No. 22] NEW DELHI, MONDAY, MAY 28, 1990/JYAISTHA 7, 1912

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रुप में रखा जा सके।
Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE
(Legislative Department)

New Delhi, the 28th May, 1990/Jyaistha 7, 1912 (Saka)

The following Act of Parliament received the assent of the President on the 26th May, 1990, and is hereby published for general information:—

THE APPROPRIATION (No. 2) ACT, 1990
No. 11 of 1990

[*26th May*, 1990.]

An Act to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1990-91.

Be it enacted by Parliament in the Forty-first Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Appropriation (No. 2) Act, 1990. Short title.

2. From and out of the Consolidated Fund of India there may be paid and applied sums not exceeding those specified in column 3 of the Schedule amounting in the aggregate [inclusive of the sums specified in column 3 of the Schedule to the Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1990] to the sum of two lakh forty-three thousand one hundred and fifty-three crore and fifty-seven lakh rupees towards defraying the several charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year 1990-91 in respect of the services specified in column 2 of the Schedule. Issue of Rs. 243153,57,00,000 out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the year 1990-91.

7 of 1990.

Appropriation.

3. The sums authorised to be paid and applied from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India by this Act shall be appropriated for the services and purposes expressed in the Schedule in relation to the said year.

Construction of references to Ministries and Departments in the Schedule.

4. References to Ministries or Departments in the Schedule are to such Ministries or Departments as existing immediately before the 15th day of February, 1990 and shall, on or after that date, be construed as references to the appropriate Ministries or Departments as reconstituted from time to time.

THE SCHEDULE

(*See* sections 2, 3 and 4)

1	2		3		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes		Sums not exceeding		
			Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Agriculture . .	Revenue	1506,95,00,000	..	1506,95,00,000
		Capital	12,44,00,000	310,00,00,000	322,44,00,000
2	Other Services of Department of Agriculture and Cooperation	Revenue	384,90,00,000	..	384,90,00,000
		Capital	190,53,00,000	44,63,00,000	235,16,00,000
3	Department of Agricultural Research and Education . .	Revenue	327,00,00,000	..	327,00,00,000
4	Department of Rural Development . .	Revenue	3142,61,00,000	..	3142,61,00,000
		Capital	30,00,000	..	30,00,000
5	Department of Fertilizers . . .	Revenue	5283,12,00,000	1,00,000	5283,13,00,000
		Capital	135,44,00,000	1,00,00,000	136,44,00,000
6	Ministry of Civil Aviation . . .	Revenue	77,67,00,000	..	77,67,00,000
		Capital	5,01,00,000	..	5,01,00,000
7	Department of Commerce . . .	Revenue	2467,15,00,000	..	2467,15,00,000
		Capital	376,65,00,000	..	376,65,00,000
8	Department of Supply	Revenue	27,42,00,000	30,00,000	27,72,00,000
9	Ministry of Communications . .	Revenue	8,07,00,000	..	8,07,00,000
10	Postal Services .	Revenue	1309,39,00,000	1,00,000	1309,40,00,000
		Capital	53,60,00,000	..	53,60,00,000
11	Telecommunication Services . . .	Revenue	4166,27,00,000	30,00,000	4166,57,00,000
		Capital	2329,99,00,000	1,00,000	2330,00,00,000
12	Ministry of Defence	Revenue	952,67,00,000	1,00,000	952,68,00,000
		Capital	156,53,00,000	10,00,00,000	166,53,00,000
13	Defence Pensions .	Revenue	1499,77,00,000	23,00,000	1500,00,00,000
14	Defence Services—Army . . .	Revenue	8183,95,00,000	2,11,00,000	8186,06,00,000
15	Defence Services—Navy . . .	Revenue	900,80,00,000	20,00,000	901,00,00,000
16	Defence Services—Air Force . .	Revenue	2078,63,00,000	13,00,000	2078,76,00,000
17	Defence Ordnance Factories . .	Revenue	361,30,00,000	1,30,00,000	362,60,00,000

1	2		3		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes		Sums not exceeding		
			Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
18	Capital Outlay on Defence Services .	Capital	4795,54,00,000	*6,35,00,000*	4801,89,00,000
19	Department of Coal	Revenue	154,39,00,000	..	154,39,00,000
		Capital	990,00,00,000	..	990,00,00,000
20	Department of Power	Revenue	388,72,00,000	.	388,72,00,000
		Capital	2588,76,00,000	*20,00,00,000*	2608,76,00,000
21	Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources . .	Revenue	120,24,00,000	..	120,24,00,000
		Capital	5,85,00,000	..	5,85,00,000
22	Ministry of Environment and Forests	Revenue	266,75,00,000	..	266,75,00,000
		Capital	4,41,00,000	..	4,41,00,000
23	Ministry of External Affairs . . .	Revenue	504,29,00,000	*2,00,000*	504,31,00,000
		Capital	73,34,00,000	..	73,34,00,000
24	Department of Economic Affairs .	Revenue	425,18,00,000	*5,00,000*	425,23,00,000
		Capital	240,15,00,000	..	240,15,00,000
25	Currency, Coinage and Stamps . .	Revenue	302,25,00,000	*1,00,000*	302,26,00,000
		Capital	209,01,00,000	*2,00,000*	209,03,00,000
26	Payments to Financial Institutions . .	Revenue	257,92,00,000	..	257,92,00,000
		Capital	1844,71,00,000	..	1844,71,00,000
27	Pensions . . .	Revenue	500,64,00,000	*2,85,00,000*	503,49,00,000
	CHARGED.—*Interest Payments* . .	Revenue	..	*20850,00,00,000*	20850,00,00,000
29	Transfers to State Governments .	Revenue	3821,69,00,000	*13506,35,00,000*	17328,04,00,000
		Capital	115,00,00,000	*11457,43,00,000*	11572,43,00,000
30	Loans to Government Servants, etc. . .	Capital	211,00,00,000	..	211,00,00,000
	CHARGED.—*Repayment of Debt.* . .	Capital	..	*119870,59,00,000*	119870,59,00,000
32	Department of Expenditure . .	Revenue	107,08,00,000	..	107,08,00,000
		Capital	2,26,00,000	..	2,26,00,000
33	Audit . . .	Revenue	257,41,00,000	*4,78,00,000*	262,19,00,000
34	Department of Revenue	Revenue	77,64,00,000	..	77,64,00,000
		Capital	1,60,00,000	..	1,60,00,000
35	Direct Taxes . .	Revenue	220,54,00,000	*2,00,000*	220,56,00,000
		Capital	120,00,00,000	..	120,00,00,000
36	Indirect Taxes . .	Revenue	348,34,00,000	*14,00,000*	348,48,00,000
		Capital	146,75,00,000	..	146,75,00,000
37	Department of Food .	Revenue	2376,69,00,000	*10,00,000*	2376,79,00,000
		Capital	166,09,00,000	*22,00,000*	166,31,00,000
38	Department of Civil Supplies . .	Revenue	8,58,00,000	..	8,58,00,000
		Capital	4,06,00,000	*3,15,00,000*	7,21,00,000

1	2		3		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes		Sums not exceeding		
			Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
39	Ministry of Food Processing Industries	Revenue	22,80,00,000	..	22,80,00,000
		Capital	11,61,00,000	2,00,000	11,63,00,000
40	Department of Health .	Revenue	514,64,00,000	3,00,000	514,67,00,000
		Capital	167,10,00,000	2,00,000	167,12,00,000
41	Department of Family Welfare . .	Revenue	755,91,00,000	..	755,91,00,000
		Capital	5,00,000	..	5,00,000
42	Ministry of Home Affairs . . .	Revenue	309,04,00,000	2,00,000	309,06,00,000
		Capital	17,00,00,000	..	17,00,00,000
43	Cabinet . . .	Revenue	13,42,00,000	..	13,42,00,000
44	Police . . .	Revenue	1399,11,00,000	32,00,000	1399,43,00,000
		Capital	158,71,00,000	5,05,00,000	163,76,00,000
45	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs . . .	Revenue	334,44,00,000	3,00,000	334,47,00,000
		Capital	121,86,00,000	7,61,00,000	129,47,00,000
46	Transfers to Union territory Governments	Revenue	88,29,00,000	..	88,29,00,000
		Capital	38,57,00,000	..	38,57,00,000
47	Department of Education . . .	Revenue	1709,49,00,000	..	1709,49,00,000
		Capital	1,00,00,000	2,85,00,000	3,85,00,000
48	Department of Youth Affairs and Sports .	Revenue	105,08,00,000	..	105,08,00,000
		Capital	2,28,00,000	..	2,28,00,000
49	Art and Culture .	Revenue	116,61,00,000	..	116,61,00,000
		Capital	20,00,00,000	..	20,00,00,000
50	Department of Women and Child Development . . .	Revenue	366,59,00,000	..	366,59,00,000
		Capital	1,00,00,000	..	1,00,00,000
51	Department of Industrial Development .	Revenue	381,53,00,000	6,19,00,000	387,72,00,000
		Capital	273,61,00,000	3,51,00,000	277,12,00,000
52	Department of Company Affairs .	Revenue	8,99,00,000	..	8,99,00,000
		Capital	1,00,000	..	1,00,000
53	Department of Public Enterprises . .	Revenue	50,50,00,000	..	50,50,00,000
		Capital	298,71,00,000	..	298,71,00,000
54	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	Revenue	92,48,00,000	2,00,000	92,50,00,000
		Capital	6,85,00,000	..	6,85,00,000
55	Broadcasting Services .	Revenue	716,24,00,000	2,00,000	716,26,00,000
		Capital	346,14,00,000	10,00,000	346,24,00,000
56	Ministry of Labour .	Revenue	367,99,00,000	1,00,000	368,00,00,000
		Capital	1,10,00,000	..	1,10,00,000

1	2		3		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes		Sums not exceeding		
			Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
57	Law and Justice .	Revenue	78,91,00,000	*5,48,00,000*	84,39,00,000
58	Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs . .	Revenue	1,00,00,000	..	1,00,00,000
59	Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions . . .	Revenue Capital	44,41,00,000 4,75,00,000	*1,00,000* *4,65,00,000*	44,42,00,000 9,40,00,000
60	Department of Petroleum and Natural Gas . . .	Revenue Capital	101,68,00,000 150,00,00,000	.. ..	101,68,00,000 150,00,00,000
61	Department of Chemicals and Petro-Chemicals . .	Revenue Capital	13,91,00,000 4,10,00,000	.. ..	13,91,00,000 4,10,00,000
62	Planning . . .	Revenue Capital	50,68,00,000 13,70,00,000	.. ..	50,68,00,000 13,70,00,000
63	Department of Statistics . . .	Revenue	55,29,00,000	..	55,29,00,000
64	Ministry of Programme Implementation .	Revenue	85,00,000	..	85,00,000
65	Department of Science and Technology .	Revenue Capital	230,96,00,000 30,75,00,000	.. ..	230,96,00,000 30,75,00,000
66	Department of Scientific and Industrial Research . .	Revenue Capital	242,73,00,000 5,50,00,000	.. ..	242,73,00,000 5,50,00,000
67	Department of Biotechnology . .	Revenue Capital	65,07,00,000 1,20,00,000	.. ..	65,07,00,000 1,20,00,000
68	Department of Steel .	Revenue Capital	26,95,00,000 467,58,00,000	.. *5,00,000*	26,95,00,000 467,63,00,000
69	Department of Mines .	Revenue Capital	137,75,00,000 42,48,00,000	*5,00,000* ..	137,80,00,000 42,48,00,000
70	Surface Transport .	Revenue Capital	35,67,00,000 162,44,00,000	.. *3,15,00,000*	35,67,00,000 165,59,00,000
71	Roads . . .	Revenue Capital	375,46,00,000 550,35,00,000	*2,00,000* *34,03,00,000*	375,48,00,000 584,38,00,000
72	Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping . .	Revenue Capital	120,45,00,000 221,27,00,000	.. *1,00,00,000*	120,45,00,000 222,27,00,000
73	Ministry of Textiles .	Revenue Capital	705,59,00,000 271,52,00,000	.. *10,08,00,000*	705,59,00,000 281,60,00,000
74	Ministry of Tourism .	Revenue Capital	60,42,00,000 20,92,00,000	.. ..	60,42,00,000 20,92,00,000
75	Urban Development and Housing . .	Revenue Capital	283,99,00,000 139,28,00,000	*6,97,00,000* *21,27,00,000*	290,96,00,000 160,55,00,000

1	2		3		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes		Sums not exceeding		
			Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
76	Public Works . .	Revenue	214,26,00,000	*4,00,00,000*	218,26,00,000
		Capital	85,27,00,000	*11,00,000*	85,38,00,000
77	Stationery and Printing	Revenue	86,30,00,000	*1,00,000*	86,31,00,000
		Capital	4,10,00,000	..	4,10,00,000
78	Ministry of Water Resources . .	Revenue	265,42,00,000	*2,00,000*	265,44,00,000
		Capital	18,20,00,000	*65,57,00,000*	83,77,00,000
79	Ministry of Welfare .	Revenue	375,98,00,000	*259,08,00,000*	635,06,00,000
		Capital	9,17,00,000	*1,12,00,000*	10,29,00,000
80	Atomic Energy . .	Revenue	441,14,00,000	..	441,14,00,000
		Capital	592,32,00,000	..	592,32,00,000
81	Nuclear Power Schemes	Revenue	238,43,00,000	..	238,43,00,000
		Capital	195,00,00,000	..	195,00,00,000
82	Department of Electronics . . .	Revenue	98,90,00,000	..	98,90,00,000
		Capital	28,65,00,000	..	28,65,00,000
83	Department of Ocean Development . .	Revenue	36,36,00,000	..	36,36,00,000
		Capital	6,80,00,000	..	6,80,00,000
84	Department of Space .	Revenue	339,28,00,000	*1,00,000*	339,29,00,000
		Capital	95,55,00,000	*2,00,000*	95,57,00,000
85	Lok Sabha . .	Revenue	18,57,00,000	*12,00,000*	18,69,00,000
86	Rajya Sabha . .	Revenue	7,45,00,000	*4,00,000*	7,49,00,000
	CHARGED.—*Staff, Household and Allowances of the President* .	Revenue	..	*2,60,00,000*	2,60,00,000
88	Secretariat of the Vice-President . .	Revenue	24,00,000	..	24,00,000
	CHARGED.—*Union Public Service Commission* . .	Revenue	..	*12,02,00,000*	12,02,00,000
90	Delhi . . .	Revenue	1022,53,00,000	*5,04,00,000*	1027,57,00,000
		Capital	686,06,00,000	*25,79,00,000*	711,85,00,000
91	Andaman and Nicobar Islands . . .	Revenue	144,25,00,000	*1,00,000*	144,26,00,000
		Capital	99,73,00,000	..	99,73,00,000
92	Dadra and Nagar Haveli . . .	Revenue	30,86,00,000	..	30,86,00,000
		Capital	8,42,00,000	..	8,42,00,000

1	2		3		
			Sums not exceeding		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes		Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
93	Lakshadweep . .	Revenue	37,66,00,000	..	37,66,00,000
		Capital	12,46,00,000	..	12,46,00,000
94	Chandigarh . .	Revenue	165,00,00,000	4,26,00,000	169,26,00,000
		Capital	44,29,00,000	1,00,00,000	45,29,00,000
95	Daman and Diu .	Revenue	18,92,00,000	..	18,92,00,000
		Capital	8,90,00,000	..	8,90,00,000
	TOTAL . .		76567,87,00,000	166585,70,00,000	243153,57,00,000

V. S. RAMA DEVI,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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Economical and Functional Classification of the Central Government Budget for 1990-91

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प्रस्तावना

वित्त मंत्रालय का आर्थिक कार्य प्रभाग, बजट को आर्थिक विश्लेषण का एक उपयोगी माध्यम बनाने के उद्देश्य से वर्ष 1957-58 से केन्द्रीय सरकार के बजटीय लेन-देनों का वर्गीकरण तैयार करता है । संक्षेप में, इस वर्गीकरण के द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार के, जिसमें रेलवे तथा डाक व तार विभाग भी शामिल हैं, व्ययों और प्राप्तियों का वर्गीकरण, महत्वपूर्ण आर्थिक वर्गों के अनुसार किया गया है, जिसमें चालू खाते के खर्च को पूंजी परिव्यय से, वस्तुओं और सेवाओं की खरीद के व्यय को व्यक्तियों को किए गए अन्तरणों से, किस्म के अनुसार कर संबंधी प्राप्तियों को अन्य प्राप्तियों से तथा उधारों और अन्तर-सरकारी ऋणों और अनुदानों आदि से अलग करके दिखाया गया है । इस रीति से पुनर्वर्गीकृत करके केन्द्रीय सरकार को प्राप्त होने वाली आमदनी तथा उसके द्वारा किए जाने वाले व्ययों को लेन-देनों के महत्वपूर्ण वर्गों से संबंधित किया जा सकता है, जो कि अर्थव्यवस्था के अन्य क्षेत्रों की प्रवृत्तियों को प्रभावित करती हैं । चूंकि राष्ट्रीय आय-वर्ग की सरकारी खाता पद्धति भी आर्थिक वर्गीकरण की सबसे महत्वपूर्ण पद्धति है, इसलिए इस विश्लेषण में वही प्रणाली तथा सिद्धान्त प्रयोग में लाये गये हैं जो कि राष्ट्रीय आय संबंधी लेखा प्रणाली में प्रयुक्त किए जाते हैं ।

देश में आर्थिक आयोजना के समारम्भ के पश्चात्, वार्षिक आयोजना परिव्ययों को बजट सम्बन्धी परिव्ययों से एकीकृत कर दिया गया है, जिसके अनुसार बजट सम्बन्धी परिव्ययों का और आगे विश्लेषण कार्य सम्बन्धी वर्गों के अनुसार किया जाता है । इस प्रकार के कार्यात्मक वर्गीकरण से इस बात के विश्लेषण में सहायता मिलती है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार आयोजना में निर्धारित प्राथमिकताओं के अनुसार विभिन्न कार्यों या प्रयोजनौं के लिए कितनी राशि आवंटित कर रही है । तदनुसार केन्द्रीय सरकार के लेनदेनों से सबंधित आर्थिक और कार्य सम्बन्धी वर्गीकरण तैयार करने का काम 1967-68 से प्रतिवर्ष किया जा रहा है ।

आगे के पृष्ठों में प्रस्तुत किया गया, केन्द्रीय सरकार के 1990-91 के बजट का आर्थिक एवं कार्य-संबंधी वर्गीकरण पहले के वर्षों की प्रणाली के ही अनुरूप किया गया है । इस विश्लेषण के मुख्य-मुख्य निष्कर्षों का संक्षिप्त विवरण भाग I और II में दिया गया है और इस वर्गीकरण में इस्तेमाल की गई विभिन्न मदों को कहां से प्राप्त किया गया है और इसके लिए औचित्य का आधार क्या है, इसे भी अन्त में तकनीकी परिशिष्ट में विस्तार से बताया गया है ।

PREFACE

Since 1957-58, the Economic Division of the Ministry of Finance has been preparing an economic classification of the Central Government budgetary transactions to make the budget a more useful tool of economic analysis. In brief, this classification involves arranging the expenditures and receipts of the Central Government including those of railways and posts and telecommunications by significant economic categories distinguishing current from capital outlays, spending for goods and services from transfers to individuals and institutions, tax receipts by kind from other receipts, and from borrowing and inter-governmental loans and grants etc. Reclassified in this manner, the flows into and out of the Central Government can be related to important categories of transactions influencing the behaviour of the other sectors of the economy. Since the national income type of government account is the most prevalent form of an economic classification, the methodology and concepts used in this analysis are those used in the national income accounting system.

With the advent of economic planning in the country, annual plan outlays have been integrated with the budgetary outlays which called for a further analysis of budgetary outlays into functional categories. Such a functional classification helps in analysing how much the Central Government is allocating to different functions or purposes in accordance with the priorities laid down in the Plan. Accordingly since 1967-68, an economic-cum-functional classification of the Central Government transactions is being prepared.

The economic-cum-functional classification of the Central Government Budget 1990-91 presented in the following pages conforms to the pattern of the earlier years. The salient features of this analysis are summarised in Sections I and II, and the derivation of rationale of various items used in this classification have been explained in the technical Appendix at the end.

केन्द्रीय सरकार के 1990-91 के बजट के विश्लेषण से पता चलता है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार का खपत व्यय जो मजदूरी, वेतन और वस्तुओं और सेवाओं की खरीद पर आधाति है 1989-90 (संशोधित अनुमान) के 20931 करोड़ रुपए से बढ़कर 1990-91 (बजट अनुमान) में 22868 करोड़ रुपए हो गया है । केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्रत्यक्ष सकल पूंजी निर्माण की रकम भी जो 1988-89 (वास्तविक) में 7056 करोड़ रुपए थी, काफी बढ़कर 1989-90 (संशोधित अनुमान) में 8145 करोड़ रुपए और 1989-90 (बजट अनुमान) में 9136 करोड़ रुपए हो जाएगी । 1990-91 के बजट में दिए गए केन्द्रीय सरकार के साधनों में से सकल पूंजी निर्माण प्रत्यक्ष और अप्रत्यक्ष (अन्य क्षेत्रों को पूंजी निर्माण के लिए दी गई वित्तीय सहायता), दोनों के लिए कुल वित्तीय व्यवस्था की रकम, 1989-90 (संशोधित अनुमान) के 33759 करोड़ रुपए की तुलना में 1990-91 (बजट अनुमान) में 33291 करोड़ रुपए होगी । केन्द्रीय सरकार और इसके विभागीय उपकरणों (गैर-विभागीय उपक्रमों को बाकी अर्थव्वस्था के रूप में माना जाता है) की निवल बचतों में चालू वर्ष में और कमी आई है । 1988-89 में 7434 करोड़ रुपए और 1989-90 (संशोधित अनुमान) में 7730 करोड़ रुपए की नकारात्मक निवल बचत की तुलना में यह गिर कर 1990-91 (बजट अनुमान) में 8438 करोड़ रुपए की नकारात्मक राशि पर आ गई ।

Analysis of the Central Government Budget 1990-91 shows that the consumption expenditure of the Central Government composed of wages and salaries and purchase of goods and services will increase from Rs.20931 crores in 1989-90 (Revised Estimates) to Rs.22868 crores in 1990-91 (Budget Estimates). The Central Government's direct gross capital formation will increase substantially from Rs.7056 crores in 1988-89 (Accounts) to Rs.8145 crores in 1989-90 (Revised Estimates) and further to Rs. 9136 crores in 1990-91 (Budget Estimates). The total financial provision for gross capital formation, both direct and indirect (financial assistance provided to other sectors for capital formation) out of the Central Government budgetary resources in 1990-91 (Budget Estimates) will be Rs.33291 crores compared with Rs. 33759 crores in 1989-90 (Revised Estimates). The net savings of the Central Government and its departmental undertakings (non-departmental undertakings are treated as "rest of the economy") have, shown further deterioration in the current year. As against a negative net savings of Rs.7434 crores in 1988-89, and Rs. 7730 crores in 1989 -90 (R.E.), it deteriorated to a negative figure of Rs.8438 crores in 1990-91 (Budget Estimates).

केन्द्रीय सरकार के विकास सम्बधी कार्यकलापों पर होने वाले खर्चों में सकल पूंजी निर्माण पर परिव्यय और आर्थिक और सामाजिक सेवाओं पर होने वाला चालू व्यय दोनों शामिल हैं । सामाजिक और आर्थिक सेवाओं पर हो वाले आयोजनागत तथा आयोजना-भिन्न कुल व्यय मोटे तौर पर केन्द्रीय सरकार के कुल विकास व्यय के बराबर ही हैं । अनुमान है कि 1990-91 (बजट अनुमान) में यह व्यय 53348 करोड़ रुपए होगा जो कि उस वर्ष के लिए बजट में निर्धारित कुल व्यय की राशि के 52.4 प्रतिशत के बराबर है ।

The Central Government's development expenditure includes both outlays on gross capital formation and current expenditure on economic and social services. The plan and non-plan expenditures in the Central Budget on economic and social services correspond broadly to the total deveopment expenditure of the Central Government. This is estimated at Rs.53348 crores in 1990-91 (Budget Estimates) and forms 52.4 per cent of the total expenditure budgeted for that year.

I. आर्थिक वर्गीकरण

इस खण्ड के अन्त में 1990-91 के केन्द्रीय सरकार के बजट के पुनः वर्गीकृत आंकड़ों के छः विवरण दिये गये हैं । इस लेखा प्रणाली से जिन महत्वपूर्ण बातों का पता पलता है वे ये हैं:-

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार का कुल व्यय ,
(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार का अन्तिम परिव्यय ,
(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार के बजट में उपलब्ध ससाधनों से मिली पूंजी ,
(घ) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा निवल पूंजी निर्माण और उसकी बचतें ,
(ड.) केन्द्रीय सरकार के बजट संबंधी लेन देनो में होने वाले घाटे के विभिन्न स्तर , और
(च) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा आय का निर्माण ।

I. ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION

A set of six accounts containing the relcassified data from the Central Government Budget for 1990-91 is placed at the end of this section. Some significant magnitudes emerging from this system of accounts are:

(a) The Central Government's total expenditure;
(b) The Central Government's final outlays;
(c) Capital formation out of the budgetary resources of the Central Government;
(d) Net capital formation and savings of the Central Government;
(e) The various measures of deficit in the Central Government's budgetary transactions; and
(f) Income generation by the Central Government.

(क) कुल व्यय

2. **अनुमान है कि** केन्द्रीय सरकार का कुल व्यय जो 1989-90 (संशोधित अनुमान) में 95999 करोड़ रुपए था यह बढकर 1990-91 (बजट अंनुमान) में 101883 करोड़ रुपए हो जाएगा अर्थात् यह 6.1 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि है । मुख्य व्ययों का आवंटन इस प्रकार है :

(a) Total Expenditure

2. The total expenditure of the Central Government is estimated to increase from Rs. 95999 crores in 1989-90 (Revised Estimates) to Rs.101883 crores in 1990-91 (Budget Estimates), which is an increase of 6.1 per cent. The allocation of major types of expenditure is as follows:

केन्द्रीय सरकार का कुल व्यय *Central Government's Total Expenditure*

(करोड़ रुपए) (Rs. crores)

		1988-90 वास्तविक Accounts	1989-90 संशोधित Revised	1990-91 बजट Budget
1. अन्तिम परिव्यय	1. Final outlays:	25819	29076	32004
(क) सरकार का खपत संबंधी व्यय देखिए-विवरण 1)	(a) Government consumption expenditure (vide Acct.1)	18763	20931	22868
(ख) सकल पूंजी निर्माण (देखिए-विवरण 3)	(b) Gross capital formation (vide Acct. 3)	7056	8145	9136
(i) सकल स्थिर पूंजी निर्माण	(i) Gross fixed capital formation	6977	7900	8895
(ii) निर्माण कार्य भंडार में वृद्धि	(ii) Increase in works stores	79	245	241
2. शेष अर्थ-व्यवस्था के लिए अन्तरण संबंधी अदायगियां	2. Transfer payments to the rest of the economy	37149	45032	50424
(क) चालू अन्तरण (देखिए-विवरण 1)	(a) Current transfers (vide Acct.1)	31399	38347	43492
(ख) पूंजी अन्तरण (देखिए-विवरण 3)	(b) Capital transfers (vide Acct.3)	5750	6685	6932
3. शेष अर्थ-व्यवस्था में वित्तीय निवेश और उसके लिए दिए जाने वाले ऋण (देखिए-विवरण 4)	3. Financial investments and loans to the rest of the economy (vide Acct. 4)	18434	21891	19455
4. **कुल व्यय (1+2+3)**	4. **Total Expenditure (1+2+3)**	**81402**	**95999**	**101883**

(ख) अन्तिम परिव्यय

3. वर्ष 1990-91के बजट में कुल 101883 करोड़ रुपए का व्यय रखा गया है, इसमें से केन्द्रीय सरकार का अन्तिम परिव्यय 32004 करोड़ रुपए या कुल परिव्यय का लगभग 31 प्रतिशत भाग है । यह परिव्यय खपत और पूंजी निर्माण के संबंध में केन्द्रीय सरकार की वस्तुओं और सेवाओं की प्रत्यक्ष मांग को सूचित करता है । राष्ट्रीय लेखा प्रणाली में ये अन्तिम परिव्यय शेष अर्थ-व्यवस्था के खपत संबंधी व्यय और पूंजी निर्माण की रकम से जुड़ जाता है । कुल व्यय के शेष भाग अर्थात् 69879 करोड़ रुपए अथवा लगभग 69 प्रतिशत भाग में अन्तरण अदायगियां वित्तीय निवेशों और ऋणों के रूप में शेष-व्यवस्था को किया गया भुगतान शामिल है । इसका उद्देश्य अन्य क्षेत्रों की चालू या पूंजीगत प्राप्तियों की अनुपूर्ति करना है ।

खपत संबंधी व्यय

4. खपत संबंधी व्यय (अर्थात् मजदूरी और वेतन तथा चालू उपयोग के लिए सामान और सेवाओं के संबंध में होने वाले व्यय) के लिए 1990-91 के बजट में 22868 करोड़ रुपए की जो व्यवस्था की गई है वह अन्तिम परिव्यय का 71 प्रतिशत और कुल व्यय का 22 प्रतिशत बैठती है । 1990-91 में खपत संबंधी व्यय में होने वाली वृद्धि पिछले वर्ष के संशोधित अनुमान के मुकावले में 9.3 प्रतिशत बैठती है । इसकी तुलना में 1988-89 (वास्तविक) के मुकबले में 1989-90 (संशोधित अनुमान) में 11.6 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है ।

(b) Final Outlays

3. Of the total expenditure of Rs. 101883 crores budgeted for 1990-91, Rs.32004 crores or about 31 per cent constitute final outlays of the Central Government representing its direct demand for goods and services for consumption and capital formation. In a system of national accounts, these final outlays get linked up with the consumption expenditure and capital formation in other sectors of the economy. The rest of the total expenditure amounting to Rs. 69879 crores or about 69 per cent constitute disbursements by way of transfer payments, financial investment and loans to the rest of the economy, and are intended to supplement current and capital receipts of other sectors.

Consumption Expenditure

4. Consumption expenditure (i.e. expenditure on wages and salaries and commodities and services for current use) budgeted at Rs.22868 crores for 1990-91 forms 71 per cent of the final outlays and 22 per cent of the total expenditure. The growth in consumption expenditure works out to 9.3 per cent for 1990-91 over revised estimates for the previous year. This compared with an increase of 11.6 per cent in 1989-90 (Revised Estimates) over 1988-89 (accounts).

सकल पूंजी निर्माण

5. केन्द्रीय सरकार के प्रत्यक्ष सकल पूंजी निर्माण (अर्थात् इमारतों, लोक निर्माण कार्यों, उपस्करों और अन्य स्थिर परिसम्पत्तियों के संबंध में निवेश) के बारे में अनुमान है कि यह 1989-90 के 7900 करोड़ रुपए से बढ़कर 1990-91 में 8895 करोड़ रुपए हो जाएगा । सकल पूंजी निर्माण कार्य संबंधी भंडारों के परिवर्तन शामिल हैं, जिसमें 1989-90 (संशोधित अनुमान) के मुकाबले में 1990-91 (बजट अनुमान) में 12.2 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि दर्शित होती है ।

Gross Capital Formation

5. The Central Government's direct gross fixed capital formation (i.e. investment in buildings, public works, equipment and other fixed assets) is estimated to rise from Rs. 7900 crores in 1989-90 to Rs.8895 crores in 1990-91. The gross capital formation, which includes changes in works stores, shows an increase of 12.2 per cent in 1990-91(Budget Estimates) over 1989-90(Revised Estimates).

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार के बजट में उपलब्ध साधनों से पूंजी निर्माण

(c) Capital formation out of the budgetary resources of the Central Government

पूंजी निर्माण के लिए वित्तीय सहायता

6. केन्द्रीय सरकार शेष अर्थ-व्यवस्था को ऐसे पूंजी निर्माण के अतिरिक्त, जो स्वयं किया जाता है, अनुदानों व ऋणों के माध्यम से और शेयरों में धन लगा कर पूंजी निर्माण करने में सहायता देती है । इस निमित्त 1990-91के बजट में 24155 करोड़ रुपए की सहायता का अनुमान लगाया गया है जो कि 1989-90 के संशोधित अनुमानों की अपेक्षा 5.7 प्रतिशत की कमी प्रकट करता है ।

Financial Assistance for Capital Formation

6. In addition to the capital formation directly undertaken, the Central Government also provides assistance to the rest of the economy for capital formation through grants, loans and investment in share capital. The budgeted assistance of Rs. 24155 crores for 1990-91 is estimated to decrease by 5.7 per cent over the revised estimate of 1989-90.

पूंजी निर्माण के लिए वित्तीय सहायता *Financial Assistance for Capital Formation*

(करोड़ रुपए) (Rs. crores)

		1988-89 वास्तविक Accounts	1989-90 संशोधित Revised	1990-91 बजट Budget
1. राज्य और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र (देखिए विवरण 3, मदसंख्या 3.1क और विवरण 4, मद संख्या 2.1)	1. States and Union Territories (vide items 3.1 (a) in Acct. 3 and 2.1 in Acct. 4)	13956	14385	14129
2. गैर विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रम (देखिए विवरण 3, मद संख्या 3.1(ख) और विवरण 4, मद संख्या1.1 तथा 2.3)•	2. Non-departmental commercial undertakings (vide items3.1(b) in Acct.3 and 1.1 and 2.3 in Acct.4)*	6317	7277	5894
3. स्थानीय प्राधिकरण (देखिए विवरण 3, मद संख्या 3.1(ग) और विवरण 4, मद संख्या 2.2)	3. Local authorities (vide items 3.1(c) in Acct.3 and 2.2 in Acct.4)	627	2724	2744
4. अन्य (देखिए विवरण 3 मद संख्या 3.1(घ) औरविवरण 4, मद संख्या 1.2 और 2.4)	4. Others (vide items 3.1(d) in Acct. 3 and 1.2 and 2.4 in Acct. 4)	1021	1228	1388
5. पूंजी निर्माण के लिए वित्तीय सहायता (1+2+3+4)	5. Financial assistance for capital formation (1+2+3+4)	**21921**	**25614**	**24155**

* यह वास्तविक रूप से केन्द्रीय सरकार के द्वारा किया गया पूंजी निर्माण है, लेकिन चूंकि गैर-विभागीय वाणिज्यिक प्रतिष्ठानों को शेष अर्थ-व्यवस्था से सम्बद्ध मान लिया जाता है, इसलिए इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत आने वाले परिव्यय को, शेष अर्थ-व्यवस्था में पूंजी निर्माण के लिए वित्तीय सहायता मान लिया गया है ।

** This is essentially capital formation by the Central Government but since non-departmental commercial undertakings are treated as belonging to the rest of the economy, the outlay under this head is taken as financial assistance for capital formation in the rest of the economy.*

पूंजी निर्माण के लिए कुल व्यवस्था

7. इस प्रकार केन्द्रीय सरकार, 1990-91, सकल पूंजी निर्माण के लिए बजट में उपलब्ध ससाधनों से 33291 करोड़ रुपयों की व्यवस्था करेंगी । यह रकम केन्द्रीय सरकार के कुल व्यय का 32.7 प्रतिशत बैठती है। सकल पूंजी निर्माण के लिए 1990-91में जो कुल व्यवस्था की गई है, उससे 1989-90 के संशोधित अनुमान की तुलना में 1.4 प्रतिशत की कमी का पता चलता है ।

Total provision for capital formation

7. Thus, in the aggregate, the Central Government would provide Rs. 33291 crores for gross capital formation out of its budgetary resources during 1990-91 representing 32.7 per cent of its total expenditure. The aggregate provision for gross capital formation for 1990-91 shows a fall of 1.4 per cent over the revised estimates for 1989-90.

बजट संबंधी साधनों से सकल पूंजी निर्माण
Gross Capital Formation out of the Budgetary Resources

(करोड़ रुपए) (Rs. crores)

		1988-89 वास्तविक Accounts	1989-90 संशोधित Revised	1990-91 बजट Budget
1. केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा सकल पूंजी निर्माण	1. Gross capital formation by the Central Government	7056	8145	9136
2. शेष अर्थ-व्यवस्था में सकल पूंजी निर्माण के लिए वित्तीय सहायता	2. Financial assistance for capital formation to the rest of the economy	21921	25614	24155
3. केन्द्रीय सरकार के बजट संबंधी साधनों द्वारा सकल पूंजी निर्माण (1+2)	3. Gross capital formation out of the budgetary resources of the Central Government (1+2)	**28977**	**33759**	**33291**

(घ) सरकार द्वारा निवल पूंजी निर्माण और उसकी निवल बचतें

(d) Net Capital Formation and Net Savings by the Government

निवल पूंजी निर्माण

8. सरकार द्वारा किये जाने वाले निवल पूंजी निर्माण और उसकी निवल बचतों में अन्तर से सरकार के बजट संबंधी कार्य के विस्तारकारी प्रभाव का पता चलता है । केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा 1990-91 में 6916 करोड़ रुपए के निवल पूंजी निर्माण (अर्थात् स्थिर परिसम्पत्तियों और तालिकागत सामान के स्टाक में होने वाली वृद्धि) का जो अनुमान लगाया गया है वह सकल स्थिर पूंजी-निर्माण की रकम में से विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों द्वारा नवीकरण और प्रतिस्थापन पर किये जाने वाले व्यय की रकम को घटाने के बाद लगाया गया है । कुल निवल पूंजी निर्माण का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :—

Net Capital Formation

8. The expansionary impact of the Government's budgetary operations is indicated by the difference between its net capital formation and net savings. The net capital formation by the Central Government (i.e. net addition to the stock of fixed assets and works stores) estimated at Rs. 6916 crores for 1990-91 has been arrived at by deducting from gross fixed capital formation, the provision for expenditure on renewals and replacements by the departmental commercial undertakings. The components of total net capital formation are as follows:-

केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा निवल पूंजी निर्माण Central Government's Net Capital Formation

(करोड़ रुपए) (Rs. crores)

		1988-89 वास्तविक Accounts	1989-90 संशोधित Revised	1990-91 बजट Budget
1. निर्माण कार्य (देखिए-विवरण 3 मद संख्या 1.1 (क)	1. Construction works (vide item 1.1(a) in Acct. 3)	3593	3932	4500
2. मशीनें और उपकरण (देखिए-विवरण 3 मद संख्या 1.2 (क)	2. Machinery and equipment (vide item 1.2(a) in Acct. 3)	1671	2176	2175
3. निर्माण कार्य संबंधी सामान में वृद्धि (देखिए-विवरण 3, मद संख्या 2)	3. Increase in works stores (vide item 2 in Acct. 3)	79	245	241
4. केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा निवल पूंजी निर्माण (1+2+3)	4. Net Capital formation by the Central Government (1+2+3)	**5343**	**6353**	**6916**

टिप्पणी: *निवल पूंजी निर्माण की रकम का अनुमान लगाते समय इसमें से प्रशासनिक इमारतों आदि के संबंध में नवीकरण तथा प्रतिस्थापन पर किया गया खर्च घटाया नहीं गया है जिसके लिए अनुमान उपलब्ध नहीं है ।*

Note: *The net capital formation arrived at is without deducting expenditure on renewals and replacements in respect of administrative buildings for which no estimates are available.*

निवल बचतें

9. चालू वर्ष में केन्द्रीय सरकार और इसके विभागीय उपक्रमों की निवल बचतों में पूर्ववर्ती वर्षों में हुई अत्याधिक कमी की तुलना में सुधार हुआ है । 1988-89 की 7434 करोड़ रुपए की नकारात्मक बचतों और 1989-90 के संशोधित अनुमानों के 7730 करोड़ रुपए की नकारात्मक बचतों के मुकाबले में 1990-91 (बजट अनुमानों) में और भी कमी हुई और यह घट कर 8438 करोड़ रुपए पर नकारात्मक रह गई हैं ।

Net Savings

9. The net savings of the Central Government and its departmental undertakings have shown a further deterioration in the current year. As against a negative saving of Rs.7434 crores in 1988-89, and Rs.7730 crores in the revised estimates for 1989-90, it deteriorated to a negative figure of Rs.8438 crores in 1990-91 (Budget Estimates).

केन्द्रीय सरकार की निवल बचतें *Central Government's Net Savings*

(करोड़ रुपए) (Rs. crores)

		1988-89 वास्तविक Accounts	1989-90 संशोधित Revised	1990-91 बजट Budget
1. सरकारी प्रशासन की बचतें (देखिए-विवरण3, मद संख्या 5.1)	1. Savings of Government Administration (vide item 5.1 in Acct. 3)	(-)8104	(-)9119	(-)10570
2. विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों का निवल लाभ (i)+(ii)	2. Net profits of departmental commercial undertakings (i)+(ii)	556	1027	1899
(i) सरकारी प्रशासन को अन्तरित	(i) Transferred to Government Administration	(-)64	(-)110	(-)70
(ii) प्रतिधारित	(ii) Retained	620	1137	1969
3. विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों के मूल्यह्रास की रकम (देखिए-विवरण 3, मद संख्या 5.3)	3. Depreciation provision of departmental commercial undertakings(vide item 5.3 in Acct.3)	1762	2045	2383
4. सरकार की सकल बचत (1+2 (ii)+3)	4. Gross savings by Government (1+2(ii)+3)	(-)5722	(-)5937	(-)6218
5. विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों के नवीकरण और प्रतिस्थापन पर व्यय (देखिए-विवरण 3, मद संख्या 1.1 (ख) और 1.2 (ख)	5. Expenditure on renewals and replacement of departmental commercial undertakings (vide item 1.1(b) and 1.2(b) in Acct. 3)	1712	1793	2220
6. सरकार की निवल बचत (4-5)	6. Net savings by the Government (4-5)	**(-)7434**	**(-)7730**	**(-)8438**

(ङ.) आय संबंधी घाटा

(e) Income Deficit

10. केन्द्रीय सरकार की निवल बचतों की अपेक्षा उसका सीधा निवल पूंजी निर्माण जितना अधिक हो, वह केन्द्रीय सरकार की आय में होने वाले घाटे का द्योतक होता है । आय संबंधी घाटे की रकम जो 1988-89 में 12777 करोड़ रुपए थी वह बढ़कर 1989-90 में 14083 करोड़ रुपए हो गई और 1990-91 में और बढ़कर 15354 करोड़ रुपए हो गई ।

10. The excess of direct net capital formation over the net savings measures the income deficit of the Central Government. The income deficit which was Rs.12777 crores in 1988-89 went up to Rs.14083 crores in 1989-90 and further went up to Rs.15354 crores in 1990-91.

आय संबंधी घाटा *Income Deficit*

(करोड़ रुपए) (Rs. crores)

		1988-89 वास्तविक Accounts	1989-90 संशोधित Revised	1990-91 बजट Budget
1. निवल पूंजी निर्माण (अर्थात् केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा किया गया निवल निवेश)	1. Net capital formation (i.e. net investment by the Central Government)	5343	6353	6916
2. केन्द्रीय सरकार की निवल बचत	2. Net savings by the Central Government	(-)7434	(-)7730	(-)8438
3. केन्द्रीय सरकार का आय संबंधी घाटा (1-2)	3. Income deficit of the Central Government (1-2)	**12777**	**14083**	**15354**

11. पूंजी अन्तरणों का समायोजन कर दिये जाने के बाद केन्द्रीय सरकार की निवल बचतों और निवल निवेशो के अन्तर को, जो आय संबंधी घाटे का द्योतक है, जब शेयरो तथा ऋणों में किये गये निवेशों जैसे वित्तीय परिसम्पत्तियों में सरकार के निवल लेन-देनों से हुए घाटे में जोड़ दिया जाता है तब वह सरकार की कुल वित्तीय आवश्यकताओं का द्योतक हो जाता है और उसे विवरण 3 और 4 की सन्तुलनकारी मदों की रकम के रूप में दिखाया गया है ।

11. The income deficit, which measures the gap between the Central Government's net savings and net investments when added, after adjusting for net capital transfers, to the deficit arising out of the Government's net transactions in financial assets such as investment in shares and loans, represents the Government's total requirements of finance and is given by the sum of the balancing item in Accounts 3 and 4.

केन्द्रीय सरकार की कुल वित्तीय आवश्यकताएं *Central Government's Total Requirements of Finance*

(करोड़ रुपए) (Rs. crores)

		1988-89 वास्तविक Accounts	1989-90 संशोधित Revised	1990-91 बजट Budget
1. वस्तुओं और सेवाओं के सभी लेन-देनों और अन्तरणों पर घाटा (देखिए-विवरण 3 की संतुलनकारी मद)	1. Deficit on all transactions in commodities and services and transfers (vide balancing item in Acct. 3)	17927	19855	21478
2. वित्तीय परिसम्पत्ति में वास्तविक वृद्धि (देखिए- विवरण 4 की संतुलनकारी मद)	2. Net increase in financial assets (vide balancing item in Acct. 4)	14132	17297	15377
3. कुल वित्तीय आवश्यकताएं (1+2)	3. Total requirements of finance (1+2)	**32059**	**37152**	**36855**

12. नीचे दी गई सारणी में ऊपर दिखाई गई कुल वित्तीय आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के स्रोत दिखाए गए है ।

12. The following table sets out the sources through which the total financing requirements in the above table have been met:

वित्तपोषण के स्रोत *Sources of Financing*

(करोड़ रुपए) (Rs. crores)

		1988-89 वास्तविक Accounts	1989-90 संशोधित Revised	1990-91 बजट Budget
1. ऋणों की निवल रकम	1. Net borrowings	27435	25402	29648
1.1 बाजार ऋण (निवल)	1.1 Market loans (net)	8418	7400	8000
1.2 विदेशों से लिए गए ऋण (निवल)	1.2 External Debt (net)	2460	2989	3519
(क) पी.एल.480: भारत-अमेरिका करार, 1974 के अन्तर्गत खाते	(a) P.L. 480 Accounts under Indo-U.S. Agreement, 1974	-	-	-
(ख) विशेष ऋण (निवल)	(b) Special credits (net)	(-)61	(-)33	(-)72
(ग) परिक्रामी निधि	(c) Revolving Fund	-	250	257
(घ) अन्य	(d) Others	2521	2772	3334
1.3 छोटी बचत (निवल)	1.3 Small savings (net)	5475	6750	5000
1.4 राज्य/लोक भविष्य निधियां (निवल)	1.4 State/Public Provident Funds (net)	1321	1400	1580
1.5 गैर-सरकारी भविष्य निधियों की विशेष जमा रकमें	1.5 Special deposits of non-government Provident Funds	5656	5700	6300
1.6 अनिवार्य जमा के बदले भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक से विशेष उधार	1.6 Special borrowings from the RBI against compulsory deposits	(-)190	(-)145	(-)105
1.7 विविध पूंजी प्राप्तियां (निवल)	1.7 Miscellaneous capital receipts (net)	2478	1134	4739
1.8 विशेष प्रतिभूतियां (निवल)	1.8 Special securities (net)	799	174	615
1.9 शेष अर्थ-व्यवस्था को राजकोषीय हुण्डियों की बिक्री (निवल) *	1.9 Sales of treasury bills to the rest of the economy (net)*	1018	-	-
2. बजट संबंधी घाटा	2. Budgetary deficit	4624	11750	7206
2.1 रिजर्व बैंक के पास राजकोषीय हुण्डियों में वास्तविक वृद्धि	2.1 Net increase in the RBI's holdings of Treasury Bills	5227	10654	7206
2.2 रोकड़ बाकी से आहरण	2.2 Withdrawal from cash balances	(-)603	1096	-Neg-
3. **जोड़ (1+2)**	3. **Total (1+2)**	**32059**	**37152**	**36854**

• यह राज्य सरकारों, बैंकों, अनुमोदित पार्टियों और जनता के हाथ बेची गई राजकोषीय हुंडियों में हुई निवल वृद्धि की दयोतक है । जैसीकि बजट में धारणा की गई थी, 1988-89 में प्राकलित 5642 करोड़ रुपए के बजटीय घाटे का इसमें समायोजन किया गया है ।

* Denotes net change in the treasury bill holdings of State Governments, banks, approved parties and the public. Adjusting for this, the budgetary deficit works out to Rs.5642 crores in 1988-89 as per the concept used in the Budget.

इसमे बजट के बाद की गई रियायते शामिल नहीं की गई है ।

Does not take into account the concessions after the presentation of the Budget.

(च) आय का निर्माण

13. केन्द्रीय सरकार के बजट संबंधी कार्यो से 1990-91 में कुल 23205 करोड़ रुपए की आमदनी होने का अनुमान है जिसकी तुलना में यह आमदनी 1989-90 में 20384 करोड़ रुपए तथा 1988-89 में 17652 करोड़ रुपए थी । केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा उत्पन्न की जाने वाली कुल आमदनी का ब्यौरा निम्न प्रकार है :—

(f) Income Generation

13. The budgetary operations of the Central Government during 1990-91 are expected to generate a total income of Rs.23205 crores compared to Rs. 20384 crores in 1989-90 and Rs.17652 crores in 1988-89. The details of the total income generation by the Central Government are as follows:-

आय का निर्माण *Income Generation*

(करोड़ रुपए) (Rs. crores)

		1988-89 वास्तविक Accounts	1989-90 संशोधित Revised	1990-91 बजट Budget
1. सरकारी प्रशासन द्वारा दी गई मजदूरी और वेतन (देखिए-विवरण 1 मद संख्या 1.1)	1. Wages and salaries paid by Government Administration(vide item 1.1 in Acct. 1)	8428	9446	10346
2. विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों का निवल उत्पादन	2. Net output of departmental commercial undertakings			
(क) मजदूरी और वेतन (मरम्मत और रख-रखाव संबंधी मजदूरी और वेतन के भाग सहित)	(a) Wages and salaries(including wages and salaries component of repairs and maintenance operations)	5993	6708	7336
(ख) ब्याज	(b) Interest	1070	1255	1516
(ग) लाभ, प्रशासन को अन्तरित और प्रतिधारित लाभ जिसमें नवीकरण और प्रतिस्थापन के मुकाबले मूल्हास की व्यवस्था का आधिक्य शामिल है	(c) Profits transferred to administration and retained plus excess of depreciation provision over renewals and replacements	606	1280	2062
3. निर्माण कार्य पर होने वाले सरकारी परिव्यय का मजदूरी और वेतन संबंधी भाग•	3. Wages and salaries component of Government outlays on construction*	1555	1695	1945
4. **जोड़ (1+2+3)**	4. **Total (1+2+3)**	**17652**	**20384**	**23205**

• *विवरण 3 में, दिखाए गए निर्माण संबंधी कुल व्यय का एक तिहाई भाग ।*

* *One-third of the total expenditure on construction shown in Account 3.*

समाधान

14. निम्नलिखित विवरण में 1990-91 के बजट में दिए गए चालू राजस्व और चालू तथा पूंजीगत व्यय के आंकड़ों और वर्तमान वर्गीकरण के विवरण संख्या 1 और 3 में दिए आंकड़ों का पारस्परिक समाधान दिखाया गया है ।

Reconciliation

14. The following statement provides a reconciliation between the magnitudes of current revenues and current and capital expenditures as given in the Budget for 1990-91 and the magnitudes mentioned in Accounts 1 and 3 of the present Classification.

चालू राजस्व खाता CURRENT ACCOUNT REVENUE

(करोड़ रुपए) *(Rs. crores)*

		1988-89 वास्तविक Accounts	1989-90 संशोधित Revised	1990-91 बजट Budget
I. राजस्व जैसा कि बजट में दिखाया गया है	*I.* Revenue as shown in the Budget	65900.2	78304.1	87768.7
II. घटाइए:-	*II.* Deduct:			
1. विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों से ब्याज संबंधी प्राप्तियां	1. Interest receipts from departmental commercial undertakings	1070.2	1255.3	1515.5
2. पूंजी खाते में अन्तरित विदेशी अनुदानों की रकमें	2. Foreign grants transferred to capital	600.0	912.5	807.7
3. स्वतः सन्तुलनकारी मदें	3. Self-balancing items	9.7	4.7	7.5
4. संघीय उत्पाद शुल्क में राज्यों का हिस्सा	4. States' share of Union excise duty	7918.8	9310.1	10188.4
5. स्थानीय प्राधिकरणों को अन्तरित करों की रकम	5. Taxes transferred to Local Authorities	54.5	56.4	58.8
6. विवरण 2 में अन्तरित विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों की प्राप्तियां	6. Receipts of departmental commercial undertakings transferred to Acct. 2:			
(क) रेलवे	(a) Railways	9528.6	11032.8	12408.0
(ख) डाक	(b) Posts	741.8	760.0	972.0
(ग) दूर संचार	(c) Telecommunications	2358.6	2925.0	3942.6
(घ) अन्य	(d) Others	1193.6	1412.7	1599.6
7. रक्षा प्राप्तियां (रक्षा व्यय से घटा कर)	7. Defence receipts (netted against defence expenditure)	300.0	364.5	407.3
8. चलन से वापस लिए गए सिक्कों को नष्ट करने से हुई हानि	8. Loss on destruction of withdrawn coins	1.6	1.7	2.0
जोड़ - II.	**Total - II**	**23777.4**	**28035.7**	**31909.4**
III. जोड़िए:	*III.* Add:			
विवरण 2 से अन्तरित विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों के लाभ	Profits of departmental commercial undertakings transferred from Acct. 2	(-)64.1	(-)109.7	(-)69.6
जोड़ - III	**Total - III**	**(-)64.1**	**(-)109.7**	**(-)69.6**
IV. सरकारी प्रशासन का चालू राजस्व जैसा कि बजट के आर्थिक वर्गीकरण के विवरण I में दिखाया गया है **(I-II+III)**	*IV.* Current revenue of Government Administration as shown in Account I of the Economic Classification of the Budget **(I-II+III)**	**42058.7**	**50158.7**	**55789.7**

चालू व्यय खाता *Current Account Expenditure*

(करोड़ रुपए) (Rs. crores)

		1988-89 वास्तविक Accounts	1989-90 संशोधित Revised	1990-91 बजट Budget
I बजट में दिखाया गया राजस्व संबंधी व्यय	*I.* Revenue expenditure as shown in the Budget	76414.7	90740.3	100800.0
II. घटाइए:	*II.* Deduct:			
1. विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों को अन्तरित ब्याज	1. Interest transferred to departmental commercial undertakings	1070.2	1255.3	1515.5
2. संघीय उत्पाद शुल्क के हिस्से की राज्य सरकारों को अदायगी	2. Payment of States' share of Union excise duty	1918.8	9310.1	10188.4
3. स्थानीय प्राधिकरणों को अन्तरित कर की रकम	3. Taxes transferred to Local Authorities	54.5	56.4	58.8
4. राजस्व खाते का पूंजी जैसा व्यय	4. Expenditure of capital nature in the Revenue Account	6094.8	7199.5	7378.8
5. निधियों में निवल अन्तरण	5. Net transfer to funds	391.6	812.4	470.6
6. बजट में सम्मिलित विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों का चालू व्यय	6. Current expenditure of departmental commercial undertakings included in the Budget:			
(क) रेलवे	(a) Railways	9528.6	11032.8	12408.0
(ख) डाक	(b) Posts	911.5	948.4	1065.4
(ग) दूर संचार	(c) Telecommunications	2358.6	2925.0	3942.6
(घ) अन्य	(d) Others	1257.7	1522.4	1669.2
7. चलन से वापस लिये गये सिक्कों को नष्ट करने से हुई हानि	7. Loss on destruction of withdrawn coins	1.6	1.7	2.0
8. बट्टे खाते डाले गये ऋृण	8. Loans written off	143.1	262.9	96.9
9. स्वतः सन्तुलनकारी मदें	9. Self-balancing items	9.7	4.7	7.5
10. रक्षा प्राप्तियां (रक्षा व्यय से घटाकर)	10. Defence receipts (netted against defence expenditure)	300.0	364.5	407.3
11. विवरण 2 में अन्तरित अतिरिक्त महंगाई भत्ते के लिए विभागीय वाणिजियक उपक्रमों के हिस्से की एक मुश्त व्यवस्था	11. Share of departmental commercial undertakings in the lump sum provision for additional dearness allowance transferred to Account 2	-	-	36.0
जोड़ - II	**Total - II**	**30040.7**	**35696.1**	**39247.0**
III जोड़िए :	*III.* Add:			
1. रक्षा पूंजी परिव्यय	1. Defence capital outlay	3782.9	4228.3	4801.9
2. पूंजी खाते का राजस्व जैसा व्यय	2. Expenditure of revenue nature in the capital account	5.4	5.6	5.3
जोड़ - III	**Total - III**	**3788.3**	**4233.9**	**4807.2**
IV. बजट के आर्थिक वर्गीकरण के विवरण I में दिखाया गया सरकारी प्रशासन का चालू व्यय **(I-II+III)**	*IV.* Current expenditure of Government Administration as shown in Account I of the Economic Classification of the Budget **(I-II+III)**	**50162.3**	**59278.1**	**66360.2**

पूंजी खाते का व्यय Capital Account Expenditure

(करोड़ रुपए) (Rs. crores)

		1988-89 वास्तविक Accounts	1989-90 संशोधित Revised	1990-91 बजट Budget
I. राजस्व खाते से न चुकाया जाने वाला पूंजी व्यय जैसा बजट में दिखाया गया है	*I.* Capital expenditure outside the revenue account as shown in the Budget	11340.1	13434.7	14165.6
II. घटाइए:-	*II.* Deduct:			
1. विवरण 1 में ले जाया गया रक्षा संबंधी पूंजी परिव्यय	1. Defence capital outlay taken to Account I	3782.9	4228.3	4801.9
2. विवरण 4 में ले जाया गया शेयरों में किया गया वित्तीय निवेश	2. Financial investment in shares taken to Account 4	3141.8	3802.7	3890.9
3. विवरण 4 में ले जाया गया अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय संगठनों का अंशदान	3. Subscription to International Financial Organisations taken to Account 4	813.9	916.0	637.6
4. विवरण 4 में ले जाई गई सोने और चांदी की निवल खरीद	4. Net purchase of gold and silver taken to Account 4	7.9	4.7	2.5
5. विवरण 1 और 2 में ले जाई गई राजस्व जैसी मदें	5. Items of revenue nature taken to Accounts 1 and 2	5.4	5.6	5.3
6. ऋणों का इक्विटी पूंजी में परिवर्तन	6. Conversion of loan into equity capital	-	-	-
7. विशेष प्रतिभूतियों के समान राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में निवेश	7. Investment in nationalised banks matched by special securities	310.0	798.0	700.0
जोड़ - II	**Total - II**	**8061.9**	**9755.3**	**10038.2**
III. जोड़िए:—	*III.* Add:			
1. रेलवे और डाक-तार की अपनी निधियों से वित्तपोषित पूंजीगत व्यय	1. Capital expenditure financed out of Railways', Posts' and Telecommunications' own funds	3244.3	3702.6	4276.1
2. अन्य निधियों से वित्तपोषित पूंजी व्यय	2. Capital expenditure financed out of other funds	188.0	248.2	284.8
3. राजस्व खाते से लाया गया पूंजी व्यय	3. Capital expenditure brought over from revenue account	6094.8	7199.5	7378.8
4. विवरण 3 में प्राप्तियों के रूप में ले जाई गई वसूलियां	4. Recoveries taken to Account 3 as receipts	0.4	0.4	0.4
जोड़ - III	**Total - III**	**9527.5**	**11150.7**	**11940.1**
IV. बजट के आर्थिक वर्गीकरण के विवरण 3 में दिया गया पूंजीगत व्यय **(I-II+III)**	*IV.* Capital expenditure as shown in Account 3 of the Economic Classification of the Budget **(I-II+III)**	**12805.7**	**14830.1**	**16067.5**

केन्द्रीय सरकार

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

विवरण 1 : वस्तुओं और सेवाओं के लेन-देन और अन्तरण : सरकारी प्रशासन का चालू खाता

Account 1 : Transactions in commodities and services and transfers: Current Account of Government Administration

(करोड़ रुपए) *(Rs. crores)*

व्यय	Expenditure	1988-89 वास्तविक Accounts	1989-90 संशोधित Revised	1990-91 बजट Budget
1. खपत संबंधी व्यय	**1. Consumption expenditure**	**18763.6**	**20930.9**	**22868.5**
1.1 मजदूरी और वेतन	1.1 Wages and Salaries	8428.2	9445.5	10346.3
1.2 वस्तुएं और सेवाएं	1.2 Commodities and Services	10335.4	11485.4	12522.2
2. अन्तरण अदायगियां	**2. Transfer Payments**	**31398.7**	**38347.2**	**43491.7**
2.1 ब्याज	2.1 Interest	13347.2	16472.9	19214.6
2.2 अनुदान	2.2 Grants:	8622.7	9134.3	12129.9
(क) राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को	(a) To States and Union Territories	5736.0	5952.2	8299.5
(ख) स्थानीय - प्राधिकरणों को	(b) To Local Authorities	95.3	111.7	121.2
(ग) अन्य को	(c) To others	2791.4	3070.4	3709.2
2.3 अन्य चालू अंतरण	2.3 Other current transfers:	9428.8	12740.0	12147.2
(क) आर्थिक सहायता	(a) Subsidies	7859.2	11035.3	9422.2
(ख) पेंशनें	(b) Pensions	1376.0	1384.7	1396.6
(ग) ऋण राहत	(c) Debt Relief	-	-	1000.0
(घ) अन्य	(d) Others	193.6	320.0	328.4
3. कुल व्यय (1+2)	3. Total Expenditure (1+2)	50162.3	59278.1	66360.2
4. चालू खाते की बचत	**4. Saving on Current Account**	**(-)8103.6**	**(-)9119.4**	**(-)10570.5**
5. जोड़	**5. Total**	**42058.7**	**50158.7**	**55789.7**

राजस्व	Revenue	1988-89 वास्तविक Accounts	1989-90 संशोधित Revised	1990-91 बजट Budget
6. करों से प्राप्तियां	**6. Tax Receipts**	**33750.8**	**37797.3**	**45294.0**
6.1 आय और सम्पत्ति पर कर	6.1 Taxes on income and wealth	6075.0	6072.1	7710.4
6.2 वस्तुओं और लेन-देनों पर कर	6.2 Taxes on commodities and transactions	27675.8	31725.2	37583.6
7. सम्पत्ति और उद्यमों से आय	**7. Income from Property and enterprises**	**6995.3**	**8560.5**	**9229.9**
7.1 विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों द्वारा अन्तरित लाभ	7.1 Profits transferred by departmental commercial undertakings	(-) 64.1	(-) 109.7	(-) 69.6
7.2 गैर विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों द्वारा दिया गया लाभांश	7.2 Dividends paid by non-departmental commercial undertakings	264.9	506.3	510.9
7.3 रिजर्व बैंक का लाभ	7.3 Profits of the Reserve Bank	210.1	210.1	210.0
7.4 ब्याज की प्राप्तियां	7.4 Interest Receipts:			
(क) राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से	(a) From States and Union Territories	3770.5	4516.0	5593.0
(ख) अन्य से	(b) From others	2141.0	2893.8	2410.6
7.5 अन्य	7.5 Others	672.9	544.0	575.0
8. फीस और विविध प्राप्तियां	**8. Fees and Miscellaneous Receipts**	**1312.6**	**3800.9**	**1265.8**
9. जोड़	**9. Total**	**42058.7**	**50158.7**	**55789.7**

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विवरण 2 : वस्तुओं और सेवाओं के लेन-देन और अन्तरण : विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों का चालू खाता
Account 2 : Transactions in commodities and services and transfers: Current Account of Departmental Commercial Undertakings

(करोड़ रुपए) *(Rs. crores)*

व्यय	Expenditure	1988-89 वास्तविक Accounts	1989-90 संशोधित Revised	1990-91 बजट Budget	प्राप्तियां	Receipts	1988-89 वास्तविक Accounts	1989-90 संशोधित Revised	1990-91 बजट Budget
1. मजदूरी और वेतन	1. Wages and Salaries	4400.8	4916.7	5390.4	**10. बिक्री से सकल आमदनी**	**10. Gross Sale Proceeds**	**15309.8**	**17847.4**	**20748.2**
2. पेंशनों की अदायगियां	2. Pension Payments	946.3	1024.5	1108.0	(क) रेलवे	(a) Railways	9528.6	11032.8	12408.0
3. वस्तुएं और सेवाएं	3. Commodities and Services	3420.6	4026.5	4605.2	(ख) रेल वर्कशाप और उत्पादन एककों के निर्माण संबंधी क्रियाकलाप	(b) Manufacturing Activity of Railways workshops and production units	1487.2	1716.9	1826.1
4. मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	4. Repairs and Maintenance	3184.5	3582.4	3892.0					
5. ब्याज	5. Interest	1070.2	1255.3	1515.5					
6. मूल्यह्रास के लिए व्यवस्था	6. Provision for depreciation	1761.5	2044.9	2382.9	(ग) डाक	(c) Posts	741.8	760.0	972.0
7. सरकार (प्रशासन) के चालू खातों को अन्तरित लाभ	7. Profits transferred to the current account of Government (Administration)	(-) 64.1	(-) 109.7	(-) 69.6	(घ) दूर संचार	(d) Telecommunications	2358.6	2925.0	3942.6
8. विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों के प्रतिधारित लाभ	8. Retained profits of Departmental commercial undertakings	620.2	1137.2	1969.3	(ङ) अन्य	(e) Others	1193.6	1412.7	1599.5
					11. ब्याज संबंधी प्राप्तियां	**11. Interest Receipts**	**30.2**	**30.4**	**45.5**
9. जोड़	9. **Total**	**15340.0**	**17877.8**	**20793.7**	**12. जोड़**	12. **Total**	**15340.0**	**17877.8**	**20793.7**

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विवरण 3 : वस्तुओं और सेवाओं के लेन-देन और अन्तरण : सरकारी प्रशासन और विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों का पूंजी खाता

Account 3 : Transactions in commodities and services and transfers: Capital Account of Government Administration and Departmental Commercial Undertakings

(करोड़ रुपए) *(Rs. crores)*

वितरण	Disbursements	1988-89 वास्तविक Accounts	1989-90 संशोधित Revised	1990-91 बजट Budget
1. सकल स्थिर पूंजी निर्माण	**1. Gross Fixed Capital Formation**	**6976.7**	**7899.9**	**8895.1**
1.1 भवन और अन्य निर्माण	1.1 Buildings and other construction	4663.9	5085.3	5836.1
(क) नया परिव्यय	(a) New outlay	3593.3	3931.7	4499.5
(ख) नवीकरण और प्रतिस्थापन	(b) Renewals and replacements	1070.6	1153.6	1336.6
1.2 मशीनरी और उपस्कर	1.2 Machinery and equipment	2312.8	2814.6	3059.0
(क) नया परिव्यय	(a) New outlay	1671.3	2175.7	2175.2
(ख) नवीकरण और प्रतिस्थापन	(b) Renewals and replacements	641.5	638.9	883.8
2. निर्माण कार्य भंडार में वृद्धि	**2. Increase in works stores**	**79.5**	**245.3**	**240.5**
3. पूंजी अन्तरण	**3. Capital transfers**	**5749.5**	**6684.9**	**6931.9**
3.1 पूंजी निर्माण के लिए अनुदान	3.1 Grants for capital formation:	4965.1	5846.8	6135.8
(क) राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को	(a) To States and Union Territories	4340.5	2921.9	3123.7
(ख) गैर-विभागीयवाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों को	(b) To non-departmental commercial undertakings	7.3	8.0	8.3
(ग) स्थानीय प्राधिकरणों को	(c) To local authorities	123.8	2254.7	2292.8
(घ) अन्य को	(d) To others	493.5	662.2	711.0
3.2 उपदान और पेंशनों का राशिकृत मूल्य	3.2 Gratuities and commuted value of pensions	634.5	666.7	598.1
3.3 अन्य पूंजी अन्तरण	3.3 Other capital transfers	149.9	171.4	198.0
4. जोड़	**4. Total**	**12805.7**	**14830.1**	**16067.5**

प्राप्तियां	Receipts	1988-89 वास्तविक Accounts	1989-90 संशोधित Revised	1990-91 बजट Budget
5. सकल बचत	**5. Gross Savings**	**(-) 5721.9**	**(-) 5937.3**	**(-) 6218.3**
5.1 चालू खाते में बचत (प्रशासन)	5.1 Savings on current account (Administration)	(-)8103.6	(-)9119.4	(-)10570.5
5.2 विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों के प्रतिधारित लाभ	5.2 Retained profits of departmental commercial undertakings	620.2	1137.2	1969.3
5.3 मूल्यह्रास के लिए व्यवस्था	5.3 Depreciation provision	1761.5	2044.9	2382.9
6. पूंजी अन्तरण	**6. Capital Transfers**	**600.4**	**912.9**	**808.1**
6.1 विदेशी अनुदान	6.1 Foreign grants	600.0	912.5	807.7
6.2 अन्य पूंजीगत प्राप्तियां	6.2 Other capital receipts	0.4	0.4	0.4
7. शेष: वस्तुओं और सेवाओं संबंधी सभी प्रकार के लेन-देन पर घाटा और अन्तरण	**7. Balance: Deficit on all transactions in commodities and services and transfers**	**17927.2**	**19854.5**	**21477.7**
8. जोड़	**8. Total**	**12805.7**	**14830.1**	**16067.5**

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विवरण 4 : वित्तीय परिसम्पत्तियों में परिवर्तन : सरकारी प्रशासन और विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों का पूंजी खाता
Account 4 : Changes in Financial Assets: Capital Account of Government Administration and Departmental Commercial Underkings

(करोड़ रुपए) *(Rs. crores)*

व्यय	Outgoings	1988-89 वास्तविक Accounts	1989-90 संशोधित Revised	1990-91 बजट Budget
1. शेयरों में लगाई गई पूंजी	**1. Investments in shares**	**3141.8**	**3802.7**	**3890.9**
1.1 सरकारी उद्यम	1.1 Of Government concerns	3003.7	3640.2	3661.6
(क) वित्तीय उद्यम	(a) Financial concerns	337.5	527.1	423.4
(ख) अन्य	(b) Others	2666.2	3113.1	3238.2
1.2 अन्य उद्यम	1.2 Of other concerns	138.1	162.5	229.3
2. पूंजी निर्माण के लिए ऋण	**2. Loans for capital formation**	**13814.2**	**15964.1**	**14128.4**
2.1 राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को	2.1 To States and Union Territories	9615.9	11463.0	11005.4
2.2 स्थानीय प्राधिकरणों को	2.2 To local authorities	503.5	468.8	451.4
2.3 गैर-विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों को	2.3 To non-departmental commercial undertakings	3305.5	3628.7	2223.9
(क) वित्तीय उद्यम	(a) Financial concerns	597.0	831.9	707.2
(ख) अन्य	(b) Others	2708.5	2796.8	1516.7
2.4 अन्य को	2.4 To others	389.3	403.6	447.7
3. अन्य उधार	**3. Other loans**	**656.5**	**1203.2**	**795.5**
3.1 राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को	3.1 To States and Union Territories	50.9	54.0	31.7
3.2 स्थानीय प्राधिकरणों को	3.2 To local authorities	3.5	22.0	8.0
3.3 गैर-विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों को	3.3 To non-departmental commercial undertakings	536.8	696.0	616.0
3.4 विदेशी सरकारों को	3.4 To foreign governments	28.9	342.4	54.3
3.5 अन्य को	3.5 To others	36.4	88.8	85.5
4. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय संगठनों को अभिदान	**4. Subscription to International Financial Organisations**	**813.9**	**916.0**	**637.6**
5. देशीय सोने चांदी की निवल खरीद	**5. Net purchase of domestic gold and silver**	**7.9**	**4.7**	**2.5**
6. जोड़	**6. Total**	**18434.3**	**21890.7**	**19454.9**

आय	Incomings	1988-89 वास्तविक Accounts	1989-90 संशोधित Revised	1990-91 बजट Budget
7. उधारों की वापसी अदायगी	**7. Repayment of loans**	**4302.3**	**4594.1**	**4077.6**
7.1 राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा	7.1 By States and Union Territories	2850.6	3000.5	2841.0
7.2 अन्य द्वारा	7.2 By others	1451.7	1593.6	1236.6
8. शेष: वित्तीय परिसम्पत्तियों में निवल वृद्धि	**8. Balance: Net increase in Financial Assets**	**14132.0**	**17296.6**	**15377.3**
9. जोड़	**9. Total**	**18434.3**	**21890.7**	**19454.9**

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विवरण 5 : वित्तीय देनदारियों में परिवर्तन : सरकारी प्रशासन औऐर विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों का पूंजी खाता
Account 5 : Changes in Financial Liabilities: Capital Account of Government Administration and Departmental Commercial Undertakings

(करोड़ रुपए) *(Rs. crores)*

व्यय	Outgoings	1988-89 वास्तविक Accounts	1989-90 संशोधित Revised	1990-91 बजट Budget
1. बाजार ऋणों की वापसी अदायगी	1. Repayment of market loans	476.1	638.7	987.7
2. विदेशी ऋणों की वापसी अदायगी	2. Repayment of external debt	1494.6	1846.2	2050.9
3. शेष: वित्तीय देनदारियों में निवल वृद्धि	3. Balance: Net increase in Financial Liabilities	32662.1	36055.4	36854.9
4. जोड़	**4. Total**	**34632.8**	**38540.3**	**39893.5**

आय	Incomings	1988-89 वास्तविक Accounts	1989-90 संशोधित Revised	1990-91 बजट Budget
5. बाजार ऋण	5. Market loans	8894.0	8039.0	8988.0
6. विदेशी ऋण	6. External debt	3954.6	4834.7	5570.3
6.1 पी.एल.480 भारत-संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका करार, 1974 *(निवल)* के अन्तर्गत खाते	6.1 PL 480: Account under Indo-US agreement, 1974 *(net)*	-	-	-
6.2 विशेष ऋण *(निवल)*	6.2 Special credits *(net)*	(-) 61.4	(-)32.7	(-) 71.5
6.3 परिक्रामी निधि	6.3 Revolving Fund	-	250.2	257.1
6.4 अन्य	6.4 Others	4016.0	4617.2	5384.7
7. अल्प बचतें *(निवल)*	7. Small Savings *(net)*	5475.1	6750.0	5000.0
8. राज्य भविष्य निधियां *(निवल)*	8. State Provident Funds *(net)*	960.9	1000.0	1130,0
9. लोक भविष्य निधियां *(निवल)*	9. Public Provident Funds *(net)*	360.0	400.0	450.0
10. गैर-सरकारी भविष्य निधियों की जमा रकमें *(निवल)*	10. Deposits of Non-Government Provident Funds *(net)*	5656.7	5700.0	6300.0
11. अनिवार्य बचतों के आधार पर भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक से विशेष उधार *(निवल)*	11. Special borrowings from RBI against compulsory deposits *(net)*	(-) 190.0	(-) 145.0	(-) 105.0
12. विशेष प्रतिभूतियां *(निवल)*	12. Special Securities *(net)*	799.1	173.6	615.7
13. राजकोषीय हुण्डियां *(निवल)*	13. Treasury Bills *(net)*	6244.7	10654.0	7205.9
14. विविध पूंजी प्राप्तियां *(निवल)*	14. Miscellaneous Capital receipts *(net)*	2477.7	1134.0	4738.6
15. जोड़	**15. Total**	**34632.8**	**38540.3**	**39893.5**

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विवरण 6 : सरकारी प्रशासन और विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों का रोकड़ और पूंजी समाधान खाता

Account 6 : Cash and Capital Reconciliation Account of Government Administration and Departmental Commercial Undertakings

(करोड़ रुपए) *(Rs. crores)*

व्यय	Outgoings	1988-89 वास्तविक Accounts	1989-90 संशोधित Revised	1990-91 बजट Budget	आय	Incomings	1988-89 वास्तविक Accounts	1989-90 संशोधित Revised	1990-91 बजट Budget
1. वस्तुओं तथा सेवाओं के सभी लेन-देनों में घाटा और अन्तरण-संतुलनकारी मद विवरण-3	1. Deficit on all transactions in commodities and services and transfers - Balancing item Account-3	17927.2	19854.5	21477.7	5. वित्तीय देनदारियों में निवल वृद्धि-सन्तुलनकारी विवरण 5	5. Net increase in financial liabilities-Balancing item Account 5	32662.1	36055.4	36854.9
2. वित्तीय परिसम्पत्ति में निवल वृद्धि सन्तुलनकारी मद विवरण 4	2. Net increase in financial assets-Balancing item Account 4	14132.0	17296.6	15377.3	6. रोकड़ शेष में कमी	6. Decrease in cash balance	-	1095.7	0.1
3. रोकड़ शेष में वृद्धि	3. Increase in cash balance	602.9	-	-					
4. जोड़	**4. Total**	**32662.1**	**37151.1**	**36855.0**	7. जोड़	**7. Total**	**32662.1**	**37151.1**	**36855.0**

II आर्थिक और कार्य संबंधी वर्गीकरण

II. ECONOMIC-CUM-FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION

15. वर्ष 1990-91 के बजट के आंकड़ों के आधार पर आर्थिक और कार्य संबंधी इन दोनों श्रेणियों के अनुसार केन्द्रीय सरकार के व्यय का सम्मिलित वर्गीकरण इस भाग के अन्त में तीन विवरणों में दिया गया है । नीचे के पैराग्राफों में इस प्रकार वर्गीकरण से निकलने वाले निष्कर्षों का संक्षिप्त व्यौरा दिया गया है ।

15. Based on the data in the budget for 1990-91 a cross classification of the Central Government expenditure by both economic and functional categories has been given in the three statements at the end of this section. The following paragraphs provide a brief summary of the findings of the functional classification.

कुल व्यय

16. वर्ष 1990-91 के लिए बजट में की गई कुल व्यय की व्यवस्था में सामाजिक और आर्थिक सेवाओं के लिए की गई व्यवस्था का अनुमान, जो मुख्यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार के कुल विकास परिव्यय का द्योतक है, 53348 करोड़ रुपए का है अथवा यह कुल व्यय का 52.4 प्रतिशत है ।

17. सामान्य सेवाओं पर 1990-91 में 21479 करोड़ रुपए अर्थात् कुल व्यय के 21.1 प्रतिशत के खर्च का अनुमान है । इस पुस्तिका में अपनाई गई कार्य संबंधी वर्गीकरण की योजना के अंतर्गत "सामान्य सेवाओं" में रक्षा व्यय और असैनिक व्यय के अतिरिक्त ऐसी मदें शामिल हैं जैसे प्रशासनिक इमारतों पर पूंजी परिव्यय और दैवी विपत्तियों के लिए राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को दिए जाने वाले आयोजना-भिन्न अनुदान और ऋण ।

18. अनावंटनीय व्यय में ये मदें शामिल हैं, राज्यों को दिए जाने वाले सांविधिक सहायक अनुदान, संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को आयोजना-भिन्न अनुदान, खाद्य और अन्य उपभोक्ता-वस्तु संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता, सरकारी ऋण पर ब्याज, पेंशनें और दूसरे देशों को दी जाने वाली सहायता । इन अनावंटनीयमदों का अनुमानल जो 1990-91 के कुल व्यय का 26.5 प्रतिशत है, 27056 करोड़ रुपए लगाया गया है, जिसकी तुलना मैं 1989-90 के संशोधित अनुमान 23132 करोड़ रुपए के थे ।

Total Expenditure

16. Of the total expenditure budgeted for 1990-91 the provision for social and economic services which covers broadly the total developmental outlays of the Central Government is estimated at Rs.53348 crores or 52.4 per cent of the total expenditure.

17. The expenditure on general services is estimated at Rs. 21479 crores for 1990-91 i.e. 21.1 per cent of the total expenditure. Under the scheme of functional classification adopted in the brochure, "general services" include, besides defence and civil expenditure, such items as capital outlays on administrative buildings and non-plan grants and loans for natural calamities to States and Union Territories.

18. The unallocable items include statutory grants-in-aid to States, non-plan grants to Union Territories, food and other consumer subsidies, interest on public debt, pensions and aid to foreign countries. These unallocable expenditures, accounting for 26.5 per cent of the total expenditure in 1990-91 are estimated at Rs.27056 crores as compared to the revised estimate of Rs.23132 crores for 1989-90.

कुल व्यय *Total Expenditure*

(करोड़ रुपए) *(Rs. crores)*

		1988-89 वास्तविक Accounts	1989-90 संशोधित Revised	1990-91 बजट Budget
1. सामाजिक और आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Social and Economic Services	44449	52837	53348
2. सामान्य सेवाएं	2. General Services	17870	20030	21479
(i) रक्षा	i) Defence	13237	14380	15619
(ii) रक्षा से भिन्न खपत व्यय	ii) Consumption expenditure other than defence	3291	3986	4357
(iii) खपत—भिन्न व्यय	iii) Non-consumption expenditure	1342	1664	1503
3. अनावंटनीय व्यय	3. Unallocable	19083	23132	27056
4. कुल व्यय (1+2+3)	**4. Total Expenditure (1+2+3)**	**81402**	**95999**	**101883**

खपत संबंधी व्यय

19. 1990-91 के बजट में खपत संबंधी व्यय के लिए जो व्यवस्था की गई है उसमें रक्षा सेवाओं के लिए 15619 करोड़ रुपए, अन्य सामान्य सेवाओं के लिए 4357 करोड़ रुपए और सामाजिक तथा आर्थिक सेवाओं के लिए 2893 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था शामिल है । नीचे दी गई सारणी में 1990-91 के बजट में दिखाए गए खपत संबंधी व्यय, 1989-90 के संशोधित अनुमानों और 1988-89 के वास्तविक व्यय की रकमों का विश्लेषण किया गया है ।

Consumption Expenditure

19. The 1990-91 budget provision of consumption expenditure includes Rs.15619 crores for defence, Rs.4357 crores for other general services and Rs.2893 crores for social and economic services. The table below gives a breakdown of the consumption expenditure budgeted for 1990-91, the revised estimates for 1989-90 and actuals for 1988-89.

खपत संबंधी व्यय *Consumption Expenditure*

(करोड़ रुपए) *(Rs. crores)*

		1988-89 वास्तविक Accounts	1989-90 संशोधित Revised	1990-91 बजट Budget
1. सामान्य सेवाओं पर व्यय	1. Expenditure on general services	16528	18367	19976
i) रक्षा	i) Defence	13237	14381	15619
ii) अन्य	ii) Others	3291	3986	4357
2. सामाजिक और आर्थिक सेवाओं पर व्यय	2. Expenditure on Social and Economic services	2236	2564	2893
3. कुल खपत संबंधी व्यय (1+2)	**3. Total Consumption expenditure(1+2)**	**18764**	**20931**	**22869**

अन्तरण अदायगियां

20. 1990-91 के लिए अन्तरण अदायगियों की 50424 करोड़ रुपए की कुल अनुमानित रकम में से, सामाजिक और आर्थिक सेवाओं के अन्तरण के लिए 46.1 प्रतिशत, ब्याज की अदायगियों के लिए 38.1 प्रतिशत, और राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के सांविधिक और विकास भिन्न अनुदानों के लिए 6.7 प्रतिशत रकम रखी गई है । इन अन्तरणों का कार्यानुसार व्यौरा नीचे की सारणी में दिया गया है ।

Transfer Payments

20. Of the total transfer payments estimated at Rs.50424 crores for 1990-91, transfers intended for social and economic services account for 46.1 per cent, interest payments for 38.1 per cent and statutory and non-developmental grants to States and Union Territories for another 6.7 per cent. The table below gives the details of this functional breakdown.

अन्तरण अदायगियां *Transfer Payments*

(करोड़ रुपए) *(Rs. crores)*

		1988-89 वास्तविक Accounts	1989-90 संशोधित Revised	1990-91 बजट Budget
I. सामाजिक और आर्थिक सेवाओं के लिए (चालू और पूंजीगत)	I. Transfer for social and economic services (current and capital)	18033	22127	23246
जिसमें से	of which:			
1. राज्यों को निम्नलिखित के लिए अनुदान	1. Grants to States and Union Territories for:			
i) एक मुश्त आयोजनागत अनुदान	i) Block Plan Grants	3474	3600	4067
ii) सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों के कार्यक्रम	ii) Drought Prone Area Programme	48	51	51
iii) ग्रमीण जलपूर्ति योजनाएं	iii) Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme	379	327	306
iv) राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम	iv) National Rural Employment Programme	560	2	–
v) परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम	v) Family Welfare Programme	576	576	619
vi) ग्रामीण भूमिहीन रोजगार गारंटी कार्यक्रम	vi) Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme	784	2	–
2. आर्थिक सहायता	2. Subsidy:			
i) निर्यात संवर्धन और विपणन विकास योजनाओं के लिए सहायता	i) Assistance for export promotion and market development schemes	1386	2089	2316
ii) उर्वरक संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता	ii) Fertilizer subsidy	3201	4601	4000
iii) अन्य	iii) Others	1145	1859	896
II. अन्य अन्तरण	II. Other Transfers	19115	22905	27178
1. चालू	1) Current:	18330	22067	26380
i) ब्याज अदायगियां	i) Interest payments	13347	16473	19215
ii) राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को सांविधिक और गैर-विकासात्मक अनुदान	ii) Statutory and non-developmental grants to States and Union Territories	1284	1587	3368
iii) खाद्य संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता	iii) Food subsidy	2200	2476	2200
iv) नियंत्रित कपड़े पर आर्थिक सहायता	iv) Subsidy on controlled cloth	27	10	10
v) अन्य	v) Others	1472	1521	1587
2. पूंजी	2) Capital	785	838	798
III. जोड़ अंतरण (I+II)	**III. Total Transfers (I+II)**	**37148**	**45032**	**50424**

बजटीय संसाधनों में से पूंजी निर्माण

21. 1990-91 में 33291 करोड़ रुपए के पूंजी निर्माण बजट का अनुमान लगाया गया है जबकि 1989-90 में 33759 करोड़ रुपए और 1988-89 में 28977 करोड़ रुपए का अनुमान लगाया गया था । नीचे दी गई सारणी में, 1990-91 में पूंजी निर्माण के लिए की गई व्यवस्था का विस्तृत कार्य संबंधी आवंटन तथा पहले के दो वर्षों का आवंटन दिखाया गया है ।

Capital formation out of the Budgetary Resources

21. Capital formation is estimated at Rs. 33291 crores for 1990-91 compared to Rs. 33759 crores in 1989-90 and Rs. 28977 crores in 1988-89. The following table indicates a detailed functional allocation of the provision for capital formation for 1990-91 and the allocation in the two preceding years.

पूंजी निर्माण के लिए व्यवस्था *Provision for Capital Formation*

(करोड़ रुपए) *(Rs. crores)*

		1988-89 वास्तविक Accounts	1989-90 संशोधित Revised	1990-91 बजट Budget
1. सकल स्थिर पूंजी निर्माण	1. Gross Fixed Capital formation	6977	7900	8895
i) सामाजिक सेवाएं	i) Social Services	454	437	623
ii) आर्थिक सेवाएं	ii) Economic Services	6079	6831	7593
क) कृषि	a) Agriculture	78	76	94
ख) उद्योग	b) Industry	540	530	565
ग) परिवहन और संचार	c) Transport and Communications	5229	6126	6725
घ) अन्य	d) Others	232	99	209
iii) सामान्य सेवाएं और अनावंटनीय मदें	iii) General Services and unallocable items	444	632	679
2. निर्माण कार्य भंडारों में परिवर्तन	2. Changes in works stores	79	245	241
3. वित्तीय सहायता	3. Financial Assistance	21921	25614	24155
क) राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को वित्तीय सहायता	A. Financial assistance to States and Union Territories	13956	14385	14129
i) सामाजिक और आर्थिक सेवाएं	i) Social and Economic Services	13915	14370	14108
ii) सामान्य सेवाएं और अनावंटनीय	ii) General Services and unallocable items	41	15	21
ख) गैर-विभागीय उपक्रमों और अन्य पार्टियों को वित्तीय सहायता	B. Financial assistance to non-departmental undertakings and other parties	7965	11229	10026
i) सामाजिक सेवाएं	i) Social Services	713	3092	3239
ii) आर्थिक सेवाएं	ii) Economic Services			
क) कृषि	a) Agriculture	193	297	324
ख) उद्योग	b) Industry	6196	6944	5754
ग) परिवहन और संचार	c) Transport and Communications	568	579	355
घ) अन्य	d) Others	292	313	348
iii) सामान्य सेवाएं और अनावंटनीय मदें	iii) General Services and unallocable items	3	4	6
4. पूंजी निर्माण के लिए कुल व्यवस्था (1+2+3)	4. Total Provision for Capital formation (1+2+3)	**28977**	**33759**	**33291**

वित्तीय विकास के लिए उपलब्ध चालू राजस्व का अधिशेष

22. विकास से भिन्न चालू व्यय के मुकाबले चालू राजस्व का अधिशेष सरकार के विकास संबंधी चालू और पूंजीगत दोनों प्रकार के खर्च की वित्त व्यवस्था करने के लिए चालू राजस्व से किए जाने वाले अंश का परिचायक होता है। अनुमान है, 1990-91 में इस अधिशेष की रकम 13786 करोड़ रुपए होगी जबकि इसकी तुलना में 1989-90 और 1988-89 के अधिशेष की रकम क्रमशः 12907 करोड़ रुपए और 9582 करोड़ रुपए थी। नीचे की सारणी में ब्यौरा दिया गया है।

Surplus of current revenues available for Financing Development

22. The surplus of current revenues over the current non-developmental expenditure measures the contribution of current revenues towards financing the Government's developmental expenditure, both current and capital. This surplus is estimated at Rs. 13786 crores for 1990-91 and may be compared with the estimated surplus of Rs. 12907 crores for 1989-90 and Rs.9582 crores for 1988-89. The table below sets forth the details.

केन्द्रीय सरकार का अधिशेष *Surplus of the Central Government*

(करोड़ रुपए) *(Rs. crores)*

		1988-89 वास्तविक Accounts	1989-90 संशोधित Revised	1990-91 बजट Budget
1. सरकारी प्रशासन का कुल चालू राजस्व	1. Total current revenues of Government Administration	42059	50159	55790
2. विकास-भिन्न खपत व्यय-सामान्य सेवाएं	2. Non-Developmental Consumption Expenditure-General Services	16528	18367	19976
3. विकास भिन्न चालू अन्तरण	3. Non-Developmental Current Transfers	18331	22067	26380
i) सामान्य सेवाएं	i) General Services	85	121	174
ii) अनावंटनीय	ii) Unallocable	18246	21946	26206
4. सरकारी प्रशासन का अधिशेष (1-2-3)	4. Surplus of the Government Administration (1-2-3)	7200	9725	9434
5. विभागीय उपक्रमों की सकल बचत	5. Gross Savings of the Departmental Undertakings	2382	3182	4352
6. **कुल अधिशेष (4+5)**	6. **Total Surplus (4+5)**	**9582**	**12907**	**13786**

आर्थिक और कार्य सम्बन्धी वर्गीकरण
ECONOMIC-CUM-FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION

आर्थिक	कार्य संबंधी Functional / Economic	सामान्य सेवाएं General Services: रक्षा से भिन्न सेवाएं Services other than Defence	रक्षा सेवाएं Defence Services	शिक्षा Educa tion
1	2	3	4	5
1. खपत संबंधी व्यय	1. Consumption Expenditure	3291.0	13236.6	221.3
2. अंतरण अदायगियां	2. Transfer Payments			
(i) ब्याज	(i) Interest	-	-	-
(ii) अनुदान	(ii) Grants			
(क) राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को	(a) To States and Union Territories	45.9	-	659.9
(ख) स्थानीय प्राधिकरणों को	(b) To Local Authorities	0.1	-	31.6
(ग) अन्य को	(c) To Others	18.2	-	1011.2
(iii) अन्य चालू अन्तरण	(iii) Other Current Transfers			
(क) आर्थिक सहायता	(a) Subsidies	1.1	-	16.7
(ख) ऋण सहायता	(b) Debt Relief	-	-	-
(ग) पेंशनें	(c) Pensions	-	-	-
(घ) अन्य को	(d) Others	19.5	-	30.2
3. सकल चालू अन्तरण	3. Gross Capital Formation			
(i) सकल स्थिर पूंजी निर्माण	(i) Gross Fixed Capital Formation	442.9	-	32.3
(ii) भंडार	(ii) Stocks	-35.8	-	4.5
4. पूंजी अन्तरण	4. Capital Transfers			
(i) पूंजी निर्माण के लिए अनुदान	(i) Grants for Capital Formation			
(क) राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को	(a) To States and Union Territories	-	-	5.5
(ख) गैर-विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों को	(b) To Non-departmental Commercial Undertakings	-	-	-
(ग) स्थानीय प्राधिकरणों को	(c) To Local Authorities	0.7	-	10.9
(घ) अन्य को	(d) To Others	-	-	-
(ii) अन्य पूंजीगत अन्तरण	(ii) Other Capital Transfers	-	-	-
5. शेयरों में पूंजी निवेश	5. Investment in Shares			
(i) सरकारी प्रतिष्ठानों का	(i) Of Government Companies			
(क) वित्तीय प्रतिष्ठानों में	(a) Financial Concerns	-	-	-
(ख) अन्य को	(b) Others	-	-	-
(ii) अन्य प्रतिष्ठानों का	(ii) Of Other Concerns	-	-	-
6. पूंजी निर्माण के लिए उधार	6. Loans for Capital Formation			
(i) राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को	(i) To States and Union Territories	16.8	-	-
(ii) गैर-विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों को	(ii) To Non-departmental Commercial Undertakings			
(क) वित्तीय प्रतिष्ठान	(a) Financial Concerns	-	-	-
(ख) अन्य	(b) Others	-	-	-
(iii) स्थानीय प्राधिकरण	(iii) To Local Authorities	2.8	-	-
(iv) अन्य को	(iv) To Others	-	-	1.0
7. अन्य उधार	7. Other loans			
(i) राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को	(i) To States and Union Territories	7.1	-	-
(ii) गैर-विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों को	(ii) To Non-departmental Commercial Undertakings	-	-	-
(iii) विदेशी सरकारों को	(iii) To Foreign Governments	-	-	-
(iv) स्थानीय प्रधिकरणों को	(iv) To Local Authorities	-	-	-
(v) अन्य को	(v) To Others	0.8	-	2.1
8. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वित्त संगठनों को अभिदान	8. Subscription to International Financial Organisations	813.9	-	-
9. सोने और चांदी की निवल खरीद	9. Net Purchase of Gold and Silver	7.9	-	-
जोड़	**Total**	**4632.9**	**13236.6**	**2027.2**

1988-89 (वास्तविक)
1988-89 (ACTUAL)

(करोड़ रुपए Rs. crores)

सामाजिक और आर्थिक सेवाएं Social and Economic Services								
चिकित्सा और लोक स्वास्थ्य Medical & Public Health	अन्य सामाजिक सेवाएं Other Social Services	कृषि Agri-culture	उद्योग Industry	परिवहन और संचार Transport & Commu-nication	आन्य आर्थिक सेवाएं Other Economic Services	एकमुश्त अनुदान और उधार Block Grants & Loans	अना-वंटनीय Unallo-cable	जोड़ Total
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
252.4	551.2	175.8	406.0	198.0	431.3	-	-	18763.6
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13347.2	13347.2
697.0	511.4	426.7	157.0	161.1	55.3	1737.2	1284.5	5736.0
1.2	29.7	2.2	-	30.5	-	-	-	95.3
91.2	424.2	378.8	590.6	45.4	231.8	-	-	2791.4
2.1	58.5	3366.8	1928.6	227.7	30.4	-	2227.3	7859.2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1376.0	1376.0
0.1	129.8	0.1	0.8	-	1.8	-	11.3	193.6
33.9	388.2	77.8	540.0	5229.4	232.2	-	-	6976.7
6.2	19.5	4.5	48.6	31.2	0.8	-	-	79.5
-	1265.7	1214.1	17.2	99.7	1.1	1737.2	-	4340.5
-	-	5.6	1.7	-	-	-	-	7.3
4.8	55.2	-	0.1	52.1	-	-	-	123.8
-	348.1	-	143.3	2.1	-	-	-	493.5
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	784.4	784.4
-	-	-	294.3	-	43.2	-	-	337.5
-	19.6	31.8	2521.5	78.4	14.9	-	-	2666.2
-	0.3	-	10.2	5.6	122.0	-	-	138.1
-	344.9	56.0	73.4	36.7	4207.5	4856.6	24.0	9615.9
-	-	93.4	503.6	-	-	-	-	597.0
-	1.6	39.3	2484.2	179.3	4.1	-	-	2708.5
-	109.0	0.1	171.7	219.9	-	-	-	503.5
-	163.8	23.0	64.1	30.2	107.2	-	-	389.3
-	-	38.0	-	-	5.8	-	-	50.9
-	0.9	-	475.6	60.3	-	-	-	536.8
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28.9	28.9
-	3.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.5
-	2.5	-	30.7	-	0.3	-	-	36.4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	813.9
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.9
1088.9	**4427.6**	**5934.0**	**10463.2**	**6687.6**	**5489.7**	**8331.0**	**19083.6**	**81402.3**

आर्थिक और कार्य सम्बन्धी वर्गीकरणः
ECONOMIC-CUM-FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION

आर्थिक	Economic	कार्य सम्बंधी Functional — सामान्य सेवाएं General Services: रक्षा से भिन्न सेवाएं Services other than Defence	रक्षा सेवाएं Defence Services	शिक्षा Educa tion
1	2	3	4	5
1. खपत संबंधी व्यय	1. Consumption Expenditure	3985.9	14380.8	230.[illegible]
2. अंतरण अदायगियां	2. Transfer Payments			
(i) ब्याज	(i) Interest	-	-	-
(ii) अनुदान	(ii) Grants			
(क) राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को	(a) To States and Union Territories	66.6	-	539.[illegible]
(ख) स्थानीय प्राधिकरणों को	(b) To Local Authorities	0.2	-	35.[illegible]
(ग) अन्य को	(c) To Others	24.7	-	1059.[illegible]
(iii) अन्य चालू अन्तरण	(iii) Other Current Transfers			
(क) आर्थिक सहायता	(a) Subsidies	1.2	-	24.[illegible]
(ख) ऋण सहायता	(b) Debt Relief	-	-	-
(ग) पेंशनें	(c) Pensions	-	-	-
(घ) अन्य को	(d) Others	28.1	-	42.[illegible]
3. सकल चालू अन्तरण	3. Gross Capital Formation			
(i) सकल स्थिर पूंजी निर्माण	(i) Gross Fixed Capital Formation	631.8	-	27.[illegible]
(ii) भंडार	(ii) Stocks	-34.9	-	6.[illegible]
4. पूंजी अन्तरण	4. Capital Transfers			
(i) पूंजी निर्माण के लिए अनुदान	(i) Grants for Capital Formation			
(क) राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को	(a) To States and Union Territories	-	-	4.[illegible]
(ख) गैर-विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों को	(b) To Non-departmental Commercial Undertakings	-	-	-
(ग) स्थानीय प्राधिकरणों को	(c) To Local Authorities	0.3	-	14.[illegible]
(घ) अन्य को	(d) To Others	-	-	-
(ii) अन्य पूंजी अन्तरण	(ii) Other Capital Transfers	-	-	-
5. शेयरों में पूंजी निवेश	5. Investment in Shares			
(i) सरकारी कम्पनियों का	(i) Of Government Companies			
(क) वित्तीय प्रतिष्ठान	(a) Financial Concerns	-	-	-
(ख) अन्य को	(b) Others	-	-	-
(ii) अन्य प्रतिष्ठानों का	(ii) Of Other Concerns	-	-	-
6. पूंजी निर्माण के लिए उधार	6. Loans for Capital Formation			
(i) राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को	(i) To States and Union Territories	9.9	-	-
(ii) गैर-विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों को	(ii) To Non-departmental Commercial Undertakings			
(क) वित्तीय प्रतिष्ठान	(a) Financial Concerns	-	-	-
(ख) अन्य	(b) Others	-	-	-
(iii) स्थानीय प्राधिकरण	(iii) To Local Authorities	3.9	-	-
(iv) अन्य को	(iv) To Others	-	-	0.8
7. अन्य उधार	7. Other loans			
(i) राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को	(i) To States and Union Territories	9.7	-	-
(ii) गैर-विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों को	(ii) To Non-departmental Commercial Undertakings	-	-	-
(iii) विदेशी सरकारों को	(iii) To Foreign Governments	-	-	-
(iv) स्थानीय प्राधिकरणों को	(iv) To Local Authorities	-	-	-
(v) अन्य को	(v) To Others	1.4	-	2.9
8. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वित्त संगठनों को अभिदान	8. Subscription to International Financial Organisations	916.0	-	-
9. सोने और चांदी की निवल खरीद	9. Net Purchase of Gold and Silver	4.7	-	-
जोड़	**Total**	**5649.5**	**14380.8**	**1989.3**

1989-90 (संशोधित अनुमान)
1989-90 (REVISED ESTIMATES)

(करोड़ रुपए *Rs. crores*)

		सामाजिक और Social and	आर्थिक सेवाएं Economic Services					
चिकित्सा और लोक स्वास्थ्य Medical & Public Health	अन्य सामाजिक सेवाएं Other Social Services	कृषि Agri-culture	उद्योग Industry	परिवहन और संचार Transport & Commu-nication	आन्य आर्थिक सेवाएं Other Economic Services	एकमुश्त अनुदान और उधार Block Grants & Loans	अना-वंटनीय Unallo-cable	जोड़ Total
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
291.5	705.8	197.9	419.4	235.6	483.8	-	-	20930.9
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16472.9	16472.9
694.8	421.4	434.3	172.4	180.4	55.0	1800.2	1587.2	5952.2
1.5	31.9	1.4	-	40.8	-	-	-	111.7
102.8	472.2	411.8	643.0	88.1	268.0	-	-	3070.4
2.1	26.7	4722.0	2761.8	979.4	32.1	-	2486.0	11035.3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1384.7	1384.7
0.1	220.9	0.2	9.7	-	2.3	-	15.8	320.0
41.4	368.3	76.2	530.2	6125.6	98.9	-	-	7899.9
-6.3	31.6	7.8	170.2	70.3	0.1	-	-	245.3
-	597.0	374.3	21.9	122.7	1.1	1800.2	-	2921.9
-	-	4.5	3.5	-	-	-	-	8.0
6.5	2178.9	-	0.1	54.7	-	-	-	2254.7
-	516.3	-	142.9	2.7	0.3	-	-	662.2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	838.1	838.1
-	-	-	459.8	-	67.3	-	-	527.1
-	31.7	32.0	2929.0	107.4	13.0	-	-	3113.1
-	0.4	1.4	23.5	7.4	129.8	-	-	162.5
-	92.8	54.9	54.8	39.1	5903.5	5303.0	5.0	11463.0
-	-	216.3	615.6	-	-	-	-	831.9
1.5	16.9	36.4	2524.9	214.3	2.8	-	-	2796.8
-	128.0	0.4	169.7	166.8	-	-	-	468.8
-	196.4	6.0	75.1	25.2	100.1	-	-	403.6
-	2.1	38.0	-	-	4.2	-	-	54.0
-	-	-	544.0	-	152.0	-	-	696.0
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	342.4	342.4
-	22.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	22.0
-	8.9	0.3	75.0	-	0.3	-	-	88.8
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	916.0
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.7
1135.9	**6070.2**		**12346.5**	**8460.5**	**7314.6**	**8903.4**	**23132.1**	**95998.9**

आर्थिक और कार्य सम्बन्धी वर्गीकरणः

ECONOMIC-CUM-FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION:

आर्थिक	Economic	कार्य सम्बंधी Functional: सामान्य सेवाएं General Services: रक्षा से भिन्न सेवाएं Services other than Defence	रक्षा सेवाएं Defence Services	शिक्षा Educa-tion
1	2	3	4	5
1. खपत संबंधी व्यय	1. Consumption Expenditure	4356.5	15619.3	262.9
2. अंतरण अदायगियां	2. Transfer Payments			
(i) ब्याज	(i) Interest	-	-	-
(ii) अनुदान	(ii) Grants			
(क) राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को	(a) To States and Union Territories	113.4	-	607.7
(ख) स्थानीय प्राधिकरणों को	(b) To Local Authorities	0.1	-	41.7
(ग) अन्य को	(c) To Others	31.3	-	1214.8
(iii) अन्य चालू अन्तरण	(iii) Other Current Transfers			
(क) आर्थिक सहायता	(a) Subsidies	1.4	-	20.0
(ख) ऋण राहत	(b) Debt Relief	-	-	-
(ग) पेंशनें	(c) Pensions	-	-	-
(घ) अन्य को	(d) Others	27.8	-	41.6
3. सकल चालू अन्तरण	3. Gross Capital Formation			
(i) सकल स्थिर पूंजी निर्माण	(i) Gross Fixed Capital Formation	678.4	-	42.7
(ii) भंडार	(ii) Stocks	-26.8	-	6.6
4. पूंजी अन्तरण	4. Capital Transfers			
(i) पूंजी निर्माण के लिए अनुदान	(i) Grants for Capital Formation			
(क) राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को	(a) To States and Union Territories	-	-	5.5
(ख) गैर-विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों को	(b) To Non-departmental Commercial Undertakings	-	-	-
(ग) स्थानीय प्राधिकरणों को	(c) To Local Authorities	1.9	-	16.9
(घ) अन्य को	(d) To Others	-	-	-
(ii) अन्य पूंजी अन्तरण	(ii) Other Capital Transfers	-	-	-
5. शेयरों में पूंजी निवेश	5. Investment in Shares			
(i) सरकारी कम्पनियों में	(i) Of Government Companies			
(क) वित्तीय प्रतिष्ठान	(a) Financial Concerns	-	-	-
(ख) अन्य को	(b) Others	-	-	-
(ii) अन्य प्रतिष्ठानों	(ii) Of Other Concerns	-	-	-
6. पूंजी निर्माण के लिए उधार	6. Loans for Capital Formation			
(i) राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को	(i) To States and Union Territories	21.1	-	-
(ii) गैर-विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों को	(ii) To Non-departmental Commercial Undertakings			
(क) वित्तीय प्रतिष्ठान	(a) Financial Concerns	-	-	-
(ख) अन्य	(b) Others	-	-	-
(iii) स्थानीय प्राधिकरणों को	(iii) To Local Authorities	4.1	-	-
(iv) अन्य को	(iv) To Others	-	-	1.0
7. अन्य उधार	7. Other loans			
(i) राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को	(i) To States and Union Territories	9.6	-	-
(ii) गैर-विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों को	(ii) To Non-departmental Commercial Undertakings	-	-	-
(iii) विदेशी सरकारों को	(iii) To Foreign Governments	-	-	-
(iv) स्थानीय प्राधिकरणों को	(iv) To Local Authorities	-	-	-
(v) अन्य को	(v) To Others	1.0	-	2.8
8. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वित्त संगठनों को अभिदान	8. Subscription to International Financial Organisations	637.6	-	-
9. सोने और चांदी की निवल खरीद	9. Net Purchase of Gold and Silver	2.5	-	-
जोड़	**Total**	**5859.9**	**15619.3**	**2264.2**

1990-91 (बजट अनुमान)
1990-91 (Budget Estimates)

(करोड़ रुपए *Rs. crores*)

		सामाजिक और Social and	आर्थिक सेवाएं Economic Services					
चीकत्सा और लोक स्वास्थ्य Medical & Public Health	अन्य सामाजिक सेवाएं Other Social Services	कृषि Agri-culture	उद्योग Industry	परिवहन और संचार Transport & Commu-nication	अन्य आर्थिक सेवाएं Other Economic Services	एकमुश्त अनुदान और उधार Block Grants & Loans	अना-वंटनीय Unallo-cable	जोड़ Total
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
334.0	837.9	251.5	466.1	230.2	510.1	-	-	22868.5
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19214.6	19214.6
752.7	364.7	507.5	236.8	247.5	67.6	2033.5	3368.1	8299.5
1.9	32.1	2.3	-	43.1	–	-	-	121.2
109.1	626.7	517.7	807.3	55.6	346.7	-	-	3709.2
3.8	10.1	4019.7	2816.6	309.0	31.6	-	2210.0	9422.2
-	-	1000.0	-	-	-	-	-	1000.0
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1396.6	1396.6
0.2	226.8	0.4	13.5	-	1.8	-	16.3	328.4
55.2	525.0	94.3	565.1	6725.2	209.2	-	-	8895.1
-6.2	44.8	0.5	152.3	69.8	-0.5	-	-	240.5
-	535.0	392.0	29.3	126.6	1.6	2033.5	-	3123.7
-	-	5.7	2.6	-	-	-	-	8.3
11.8	2194.8	-	-	67.4	-	-	-	2292.8
-	571.9	-	136.0	2.9	0.2	-	-	711.0
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	796.1	796.1
-	-	-	375.6	-	47.8	-	-	423.4
0.3	42.4	36.1	3125.7	27.0	6.7	-	-	3238.2
0.3	1.0	1.8	67.2	1.2	157.8	-	-	229.3
-	29.2	90.3	34.8	38.1	4503.2	6288.7	-	11005.4
-	0.5	235.0	471.7	-	-	-	-	707.2
-	15.2	46.1	1288.2	167.0	0.2	-	-	1516.7
-	161.5	0.7	197.9	87.2	-	-	-	451.4
-	220.7	-	89.6	1.3	135.1	-	-	447.7
-	1.2	0.8	0.5	-	19.6	-	-	31.7
-	1.5	-	517.4	97.1	-	-	-	616.0
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54.3	54.3
-	8.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.0
-	6.2	0.3	73.6	-	1.6	-	-	85.5
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	637. 6
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.5
1263.1	**6457.2**	**7202.9**	**11467.8**	**8296.2**	**6040.3**	**10355.7**	**27056.0**	**101882.6**

परिशिष्ट

केन्द्रीय सरकार के बजट के आर्थिक और कार्य सम्बन्धी वर्गीकरण की मदों की परिभाषा और उनकी व्युत्पत्ति पर टिप्पणियां

क. आर्थिक वर्गीकरण

इस पुस्तिका में प्रस्तुत आर्थिक वर्गीकरण का ढांचा 6 विवरणों (खातों) में केन्द्रीय सरकार के लेन-देनों की रूपरेखा पर आधारित है। इन विवरणों में प्रत्येक विवरण की व्युत्पत्ति का संक्षिप्त ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है:-

विवरण 1: *वस्तुओं और सेवाओ के लेन-देन और अन्तरण: सरकारी प्रशासन का चालू खाता*

इस विवरण का संबंध व्यय पक्ष में सरकार के खपत संबंधी व्यय और चालू अन्तरण अदायगियों से है । प्राप्ति पक्ष में, इस विवरण में कर-प्राप्तियों, सरकारी सम्पत्ति और उद्यमों से आय और शुल्क तथा विविध प्राप्तियों को दिखाया जाता है। खपत संबंधी व्यय से चालू राजस्व के आधिक्य से उत्पन्न शेष तथा चालू अन्तरण अदायगियां केन्द्रीय सरकार के प्रशासन में बचत की सूचक होती हैं और वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों की बचतों को मिलाकर यह पूंजी निर्माण के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार की बचत की द्योतक होती है ।

मद 1 : *खपत संबंधी व्यय :* सरकार के खपत संबंधी व्यय में कर्मचारियों को अदा की गई मजदूरी और वेतन तथा वस्तुओं और सेवाओं की खरीद पर हुआ चालू व्यय शामिल है । इससे सरकार के मौजूदा विकास संबंधी तथा विकास-भिन्न प्रयोजनों के लिए इस्तेमाल में लाई गई वस्तुओं और उपयोग किए गए अन्य तत्वों की उपलब्ध मात्रा के मूल्य का पता चलता है ।

मद 1.1 : *मजदूरी और वेतन :* मजदूरी और वेतन की राशि सरकार द्वारा अदा की गई मजदूरी और वेतन के रूप में उत्पन्न आय के अनुमानों की द्योतक है। असैनिक विभागों द्वारा अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों के वेतन, भत्तों (जिनमें मंहगाई भत्ते और नगर प्रतिकर भत्ते की अदायगी शामिल है, परन्तु यात्रा भत्ते शामिल नहीं है) और मानदेय के रूप में वास्तविक अदायगियों के अलावा, इस मद में रक्षा कर्मचारियों की मजदूरी और वेतन, जिसमें किट और वस्त्र भत्ता तथा कर्मचारियों के लिए दिया जाने वाला अन्न भी शामिल है, रक्षा पूंजी परिव्यय के मजदूरी और वेतन का अंश और "मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण" तथा प्रशासनिक विभागों द्वारा रखे गए नैमित्तिक मजदूरों को मजदूरी की अदायगियां भी शामिल है, रक्षा संबंधी पूंजी परिव्यय के मजदूरी और वेतन अंश का अनुमान लगाते समय निर्माण-कार्यों के व्यय के एक तिहाई अंश को मजदूरी और वेतन माना जाता है और दो-तिहाई अंश को वस्तुओं और सेवाओं की खरीद पर होने वाला व्यय माना जाता है । "मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण" तथा "इकट्ठी व्यवस्था" के अन्तर्गत व्यय को 50:50 के अनुपात में मजदूरी और वस्तुओं और सेवाओं की खरीद के लिए निर्धारित कर दिया जाता है । क्योंकि आवश्यक आंकड़े अलग-अलग उपलब्ध नहीं है।

मद 1.2 : *वस्तुएं और सेवाएं :* वस्तुओं और सेवाओं की मद में "अन्य व्यय" शीर्षक के अधीन होने वाले व्यय शामिल है । बजट में की गई इकट्ठी व्यवस्था की वस्तुओं और सेवाओं तथा मजदूरी और वेतन में 50:50 के अनुपात में बांट दिया जाता है। संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ और अन्य अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संगठनों को इसी प्रकार की जाने वाली अदायगियों की सेवाओं की खरीद के रूप में मान लिया जाता है । राष्ट्रीय आय का अनुमान लगाने की स्वीकृत प्रक्रिया के अनुरूप रक्षा संबंधी पूंजी परिव्यय को चालू के रूप में मान लिया जाता है । निर्माण-कार्यों, पर हुए व्यय के एक-तिहाई अंश को छोड़कर, जिसे मजदूरी और वेतन माना जाता है, रक्षा पर पूंजीं परिव्यय की बाकी राशि मुख्यतः यहां दिखाई जाती है ।

APPENDIX

Notes on definition and derivation of items in the Economic-cum-Functional Classification of the Central Government Budget

A. Economic Classification

The framework of economic classification presented in the brochure is based on the delineation of Central Government transactions in a set of six accounts. The following is briefly a description of the derivation of items in each of these accounts

Account 1: *Transactions in commodities and services and transfers : Current Account of Government Administration*

This account is concerned, on the expenditure side, with the Government's consumption expenditure and current transfer payments; on receipt side, it indicates tax receipts, income from Government property and enterprises and fees and miscellaneous receipts. The surplus arising out of the excess of current revenue over expenditure on consumption and current transfer payment denotes the saving of the Central Government administration and together with savings of the commercial undertakings constitutes the saving of the Central Government available for capital formation.

Item 1: *Consumption Expenditure:* The Government's consumption expenditure comprises wages and salaries paid to employees and current expenditure incurred on purchases of commodities and services. This indicates the value of the available supplies of goods and factors drawn into the Government's current use, for developmental as well as non-developmental purposes.

Item 1.1: *Wages and Salaries:* Denote the estimates of income generated in the form of wages and salaries paid by the Central Government. Besides actual payments by the civil departments in the form of pay of officers and staff, allowances (including dearness allowance and city compensatory allowance but excluding travelling allowances) and honoraria, this item includes wages and salaries of the defence personnel including kit and clothing allowance and foodgrains provided to defence personnel, wages and salaries component of defence capital outlay and of 'repairs and maintenance' and also wage payments to casual labour employed by administrative departments. In estimating the wages and salaries component of defence capital outlay, one-third of the works expenditure is treated as wages and salaries and two-thirds as purchase of commodities and services. The expenditure under 'repairs and maintenance' as well as under 'lump sum provision' has been allocated in the ratio of 50:50 between wages and salaries and purchase of commodities and services since the required breakup is not available.

Item 1.2: *Commodities and Services:* Include expenditures under the head 'other charges'. 'Lump sum provisions' in the budget have been broken down into expenditure on commodities and services and wages and salaries in the ratio of 50:50. Contributions to the U.N. and similar payments to other international organisations are treated as purchases of services. Also in conformity with the accepted procedure of national income estimation, defence capital outlay has been treated as current expenditure. Except for one-third of the works expenditure which is treated as wages and salaries, the rest of capital outlay on defence appears here.

मद 2 : *अन्तरण अदायगियां* : ये व्यय माल और सेवाओं की प्रत्यक्ष मांग के द्योतक नहीं होते, ये तो अन्य मदों की आय में वृद्धि करने के उद्देश्य से केवल अन्तरणों के रूप में होते हैं । वर्तमान विश्लेषण में चालू अन्तरणों और पूंजीगत अन्तरणों में अन्तर की परिकल्पना इस आधार पर की गई है कि जहां चालू अन्तरणों से प्राप्तिकर्ताओं के आय खातों में रकमों की वृद्धि हो जाती है, वहां पूंजीगत अन्तरणों का उद्देश्य पूंजीगत व्यय में सहायता देना होता है। यहां केवल चालू अन्तरणों को दिखाया गया है । इनमें ब्याज, की अदायगियां, राज्यों, संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों, स्थानीय प्राधिकरणों और लाभ न कमाने वाली संस्थाओं को चालू अनुदान, आर्थिक सहायता, पेशनें और अन्यों को अन्तरण आदायगियां शामिल है।

मद 2.1 ; राष्ट्रीय कर्जे पर ब्याज की अदायगी को कई बार सरकार की चालू अन्तरण प्राप्तियों से घटाकर दिखाया जाता है, परन्तु इन अदायगियों को यहां सकल रूप में दिखाया गया है। ब्याज में राष्ट्रीय कर्जो पर ब्याज भी शामिल है परन्तु विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों पर भारित ब्याज इसमें शामिल नहीं है । विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों पर भारित ब्याज को विवरण 2 में जो इन उपक्रमों का चालू खाता है, दिखाया गया है।

मद 2.2 ; अनुदानों में सांविधिक अनुदान तथा राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सभी अन्य आयोजना-भिन्न और आयोजना अनुदान शामिल है, पर इसमें वे अनुदान शामिल हीं हैं, जिनका उद्देश्य पूंजी निर्माण में सहायता पहुंचाना है (जैसे, ग्रामीण निर्माण कार्य, भूमि-सरक्षण, वन, छोटे सिंचाई कार्य आदि, के लिए अनुदान)। विस्थापित व्यक्तियों के पुनर्वास पर किया जाने वाला व्यय भी, जो राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के माध्यम से किया गया है यहां दिखाया गया है। चौथी आयोजना के शुरू से राज्यों और राज्य क्षेत्रों को केन्द्रीय सहायता एकमुश्त अनुदानों और एकमुश्त ऋणों के रूप में दी जाती है। इस विश्लेषण में एकमुश्त अनुदानों को चालू और पूंजीगत अनुदानों के बीच 50:50 के अनुपात में विर्धारित किया गया है। उप-मद "अन्य को अनुदान" में मुख्यतः संस्थाओं को दिए जाने वाले अनुदान शामिल है और इन संस्थाओं में वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद, भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद और विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग जैसी सरकारी क्षेत्र की संस्थाए भी शामिल है।

मद 2.3 : अन्य चालू अन्तरणों में ये शामिल है : आर्थिक सहायता प्राप्त असैनिक और सैनिक पेंशनों और व्यक्तियों को किए गए अन्य चालू अन्तरण जैसे छात्रवृत्तियां, वृत्तिकायें, इनाम, अकाल और अन्य सहायता संबंधी अदायगियां। इस मद में प्रत्यक्ष रूप से विस्थापित व्यक्तियों पर हुआ सहायता व्यय (राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के माध्यम से किए गए व्यय से भिन्न) भी शामिल है। इस वर्गीकरण में पेंशन संबंधी अदायगियों को अन्तरण अदायगी के रूप में माना गया है। यद्यपि पेंशन को एक अन्य प्रकार से, अर्थात् आस्थगित वेतन के रूप में माना जा सकता है, परन्तु पेंशनों को अन्तरण के रूप में मानना इस आधार पर सरल और तर्कसंगत है कि पेंशन वाले सेवा-निवृत्त कर्मचारियों से अर्थव्यवस्था के चालू उत्पादन में कोई वृद्धि नहीं होती है ।

मद 6 : सरकार की चालू और पूंजी खाते की अंतरण प्राप्तियों (अर्थात् करों) के बीच का अन्तर चालू और पूंजी खाते की अन्तरण अदायगियों के बीच के अंतर की तरह, इस परिकल्पना पर आधारित है कि सरकार की चालू अन्तरण प्राप्तियां आय से की गई आदायगियां है जबकि पूंजीगत प्रप्तियां पूंजी से की गई अदायगियों होती है। इस भिन्नता के आधार पर संपदा-शुल्क और दान-कर पूंजीगत प्राप्तियों के रूप में माने जाते और इन्हें यहां पर नहीं दिखाया जाता था । तथापि राष्ट्रीय आय के आंकड़ों के संग्रह और राष्ट्रीय लेखों के संकलन और विश्लेषण की सलाहकार समिति की सिफारिशों के अनुसार, यह भेद राजकोषीय वर्ष 1983-84 (वास्तविक) से समाप्त कर दिया गया है ।

करों की प्राप्तियों की राशि, यहां राज्यों के हिस्से और स्थानीय प्राधिकरणों को अन्तरित करों को घटा कर दिखाई गई है ।

Item 2: *Transfer Payments:* These expenditures do not involve direct demand on goods and services; they are of the nature of mere transfers intended to add to incomes of others. In the present analysis, a distinction has been drawn between current transfers and capital transfers on the hypothesis that while current transfers supplement the income accounts of recipients, capital transfers are intended to assist capital expenditure. Current transfers alone appear here; these comprise interest payments, current grants to States, Union Territories, local authorities and non-profit making institutions, subsidies, pensions and transfer payments to others.

Item 2.1: Interest Payments on the national debt are sometimes treated as a deduction from the current (transfer) receipts of Government, but these payments have been shown here on a gross basis. Interest comprises interest on the national debt exlcuding interest charged to departmental commercial undertakings. Interest charged to departmental commercial undertakings appear in Account 2, the current account of these undertakings.

Item 2.2: Grants include statutory grants, as well as all other non-plan and plan grants to States and Union Territories excepting those which are intended to assist capital formation (e.g. grants for rural works, soil conservation, forests, minor irrigation etc.). The expenditure on rehabilitation of displaced persons routed through State Governments and Union Territories also appears here. Starting with the Fourth Plan, the Central assistance to States and Union Territories is being given in the form of block grants and block loans; in this analysis, block grants have been allocated between current and capital grants in the ratio of 50:50. The sub-item 'grants to others' comprises grants mainly to institutions and these include grants to public sector institutions, like Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, and University Grants Commission.

Item 2.3: Other current transfers include subsidies, pensions-civil and defence and other current transfers to individuals like scholarships, stipends, prizes, famine and other relief payments. This item also includes relief expenditure (i.e. other than that routed through State Governments and Union Territories) incurred directly on displaced persons. Pension payments have been treated in the present classification as a transfer payment. While an alternative treatment of pensions as deferred pay is possible, the treatment of pensions as transfers is simpler and justifiable on the ground that no increase in current output accrues to the economy from retired personnel receiving pensions.

Item 6: The distinction between transfer receipts (i.e. taxes) of Government on current and capital account - like the distinction between transfer payments on current and capital account - rests on the hypothesis that Government's current transfer receipts constitute payments out of income, while capital receipts constitute payments out of capital. Based on this distinction, estate duty and gift tax were treated as capital receipts and did not appear here until 1982-83. However, following the recommendations made by the Adivisory Committee on collection of data for National Income and Compilation and Analysis of National Accounts, this distinction has been done away with starting from the fiscal year 1983-84 (Accounts).

Tax receipts shown here are net of the States' share and taxes transferred to local authorities.

आय और सम्पत्ति पर करों की मद में आय-कर, धन-कर, संपदा शुल्क, दान-कर और भू-राजस्व (संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के संबंध में) और अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों की ब्याज प्राप्तियों पर कर शामिल है। वस्तुओं पर कर में संघ उत्पाद शुल्क, (जिसमें राज्यों का हिस्सा शामिल नहीं है) सीमा शुल्क, देशी कच्चे तेल पर उपकर और विदेश यात्रा पर कर और बिक्री कर, पूंजीकरण फीस, स्टाम्प शुल्क आदि (संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के संबंध में) शामिल है।

मद 7 : *सम्पत्ति और उद्यमों से आय*: इस मद में, प्रशासन की अन्तरित विभागीय और गैर विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों के लाभ और भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के लाभ शामिल है। इसमें शामिल ब्याज की प्राप्तियां मुख्यतः राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों और गैर विभागीय वाणिाज्यिक उपक्रमों से प्रप्त ब्याज की है । विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों से प्राप्त ब्याज को इसमें शामिल नहीं किया गया है, क्योकि उन उपक्रमों पर भारित ब्याज विवरण 2 में दिखाई गई व्यय की मद है, विवरण 1 में नही। "अन्यों में किराये की प्राप्ति और लोक निर्माण कायों से प्राप्तियां, और तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग के द्वारा देय कच्चे तेल और गैस पर रायल्टी भी शामिल है ।

मद 8 : *फीस और विविध प्राप्तियां*: इसमें वाणिज्यिक आधार पर संगठित न की गई फीस पर दी गई सेवाओं के लिए सरकारी विभागों की प्रशासनिक प्राप्तियां शामिल हैं ।

विवरण 2 : *वर्स्तओं और सेवाओं का लेन-देन तथा अन्तरणः विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रम का चालू खाता*

विभागीय वांणिज्यिक उपक्रमों के कार्य जो बजट में दिखाये गये है, सरकार की उद्यमकारी गतिविधियों के रूप में है। इन उपक्रमें के चालू व्यय उत्पादनशील उद्यमों के कार्यचालन व्यय के समान उस मध्यवर्ती व्यय के द्योतक है जो माल तथा सेवाओं के मूल्यों में शामिल किए जाते है, और जिन्हें अर्थ-व्यवस्था के दूसरे वर्गो को बेचा जाता है । अतः वह प्रशासनिक विभागों के अन्तिम परिव्यय के रूप में भिन्न होते है। इसी प्रकार वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों की बिक्री से प्राप्त आय केवल प्रशासनिक विभागों की प्राप्तियों (अर्थात् करों) से, जो उनकी अपनी आय नहीं होती है और व्यय को पूरा करने के लिए अन्य क्षेत्रों की आयों से ली जाती है, भिन्न होती है. अतः इस विवरण में सामान्तयः विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों का लाभ और हानि का लेखा दिया जाता है और यह विवरण 1 के स्वरूप से भिन्न होता है।

स्वतंत्र कम्पनियों या निगमों के रूप में संचालित स [illegible] री उद्यमों जैसे हिन्दुस्तान स्टील, उर्वरक निगम आदि के लेन-देनों क। इस विवरण में शामिल नहीं किया गया है क्योकि यहां प्रस्तुत किया गया आर्थिक वर्गीकरण उपक्रमों के संबंध में है जो विभागीय तौर पर चलाये जा रहे है और इनमें ये उपक्रम शामिल है :- रेलवे, डाक और दूरसंचार , अफीम की फैक्टरियां और एलक्लायड के कारखाने, विदेशी संचार सेवाएं, परिवहन योजनाएं, परमाणु बिजलीघर सहित बिजली परियोजनाएं, वन और दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना । किन्तु 1972-73 से वर्गीकरण में एक बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण परिवर्तन किया गया है जिसके अनुसार रेल की कर्मशालाओं और उत्पादन एककों (चितरंजन लोकोमोटिव वर्क्स लोकोमोटिव वर्क्स और इंटेग्रल कोच फैक्टरी) के निर्माण संबंधी कार्यों को इसके अन्तर्गत ले लिया गया है । 1977-78 से लोक लेखा समिति की सिफारिशों पर रक्षा सेवाए, कैंटीन भण्डार विभाग के कार्यचालन को भी इसमें शामिल कर लिया गया है क्योकि इसके द्वारा किए गए लेन-देन सामान्य बजट का एक अंग है । इसमें 1982 83 (लेखा) से प्रारम्भ करके परमाणु ऊर्जा औद्योगिक परियोजनाओं के कार्यचालन को भी शामिल किया गया है और 1983-84 (वास्तविक) से नागर विमानन, वाणिज्यिक प्रसारण सेवाओं, दीप स्तंभों और दीप-पोतो, और सिंचाई निर्माण कायों को भी वाणिज्यिक उपक्रम माना गया है ।

Taxes on income and wealth include income tax, corporation tax, wealth tax, estate duty, gift tax, land revenue (in respect of Union Territories) and tax on interest receipts of scheduled commercial banks. Taxes on commodities and transactions include Union excise duties (excluding States' share), customs duties, cesses on commodities and tax on foreign travel and also sales tax, registration fees, stamp duties etc. (in respect of Union Territories).

Item 7: *Income from property and enterprises:* This item includes profits of departmental and non-departmental commercial undertakings transferred to administration as well as profits of the Reserve Bank of India. Interest receipts included here are mainly from States and Union Territories and non-departmental commercial undertakings. Interest received from departmental commercial undertakings is omitted since interest charged to these undertakings is an item of expenditure in Account 2 and not Account 1. 'Others' include rental income, receipts from public works and royalty payable by ONGC on crude oil and gas.

Item 8: *Fees and miscellaneous receipts:* These include administrative receipts of Government departments for services rendered for a fee not organised on a commercial basis.

Account 2: *Transactions in commodities and services and transfers : Current Account of Departmental Commercial Undertaking*

The operation of departmental commercial undertakings which figure in the budget, are of the nature of enterpreneurial activities of the Government. Current expenditure of these undertakings like working expenses of productive enterprises constitute intermediate expenditures that enter into the prices of goods and services as they are sold to other sectors of the economy. Therefore, they are different in character from final outlays by administrative departments. Likewise, sale proceeds of commercial undertakings are different from the receipts (e.g. taxes) of purely administrative departments which have no income of their own and draw upon incomes of other sectors to meet their expenditures. This account, therefore, sets out what is generally known as the profit and loss account of departmental commercial undertakings and is different in character from Account I.

The transactions of Government enterprises run as independent companies or corporations such as the Hindustan Steel, Fertiliser Corporation etc. are not included in this Account, as the economic classification presented here pertains to the magnitudes in the Demands for Grants and the Budget. This account is, therefore, concerned only with those commercial undertakings which are run departmentally and include Railways, Posts, Telecommunications, Opium factories and Alkaloid works, Overseas Communications Services, Transport Schemes, Power Projects including Atomic Power Stations, Forests and Delhi Milk Scheme. However, an important major change introduced since 1972-73 Classification has been to bring in the manufacturing activity of the Railway Workshops and production units (Chittaranjan Locomotive Works, Diesel Locomotive Works and Integral Coach Factory). With effect from 1977-78, the working of the Defence Services Canteen Stores Department has been included as its transactions now form part of the general Budget following the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee. Starting from 1982-83 (Accounts), the working of atomic energy industrial projects and from 1983-84 (Accounts), those of Civil Aviation, commercial broadcasting service, light-houses and lightships and irrigation works are also treated as commercial undertakings.

अतः यहां यह बता देना महत्वपूर्ण होगा कि विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों की उपर्युक्त सूची में, केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा हाथ में लिए जाने वाले वाणिज्यिक किस्मों के कार्य-कलापों का पूरा ब्यौरा नहीं दिया गया है । तकनीकी दृष्टि से यह संभव है कि आकाशवाणी, सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के प्रकाशन विभाग, करेंसी नोट प्रेस और सिक्यूरिटी प्रेस की गतिविधियों जैसे कार्य-कलापों को सरकारी वाणिज्कि कार्य-कलापों के रूप में माना जाए । किन्तु यहां पर ऐसा नहीं किया गया क्योंकि उनकी सेवाओं की अधिकांश विक्री या तो वाणिज्यिक आधार पर नहीं की जाती या उनकी विक्री मुख्यतः सरकारी विभागों को ही की जाती है ।

इस विवरण की मदें स्वतः स्पष्ट हैं । विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों के संचालन खाते के व्यय पक्ष में कर्मचारियों को दिया जाने वाला पारिश्रमिक (अर्थात् मजदूरी और वेतन), पेंशन आदायगियां, कच्चे माल आदि की खरीद आदि (आर्थात् वस्तुओं और सेवाओं का व्यय), मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण संबंधी व्यय, इन उपक्रमों द्वारा देय ब्याज और मूल्यह्रास की व्यवस्था दिखाई जाती है । वर्ष 1980-81 से रेलवे के राजस्व में हुई कमी को उनका 'आस्थगित लाभांश दायित्व' माना जाता है और उसे उनके द्वारा मामान्य राजस्व को देय लाभांशों में से घटा दिया जाता है । किन्तु रेलवे की सही वित्तीय स्थिति प्रस्तुत करने के लिए, उनके पूर्ण लाभांश दायित्व को हिसाब में लिया गया है और कमी को काल्पनिक दृष्टि से रेलवे को दिया गया उधार माना गया है । प्राप्ति पक्ष में उपक्रमों की बिक्री से प्राप्त होने वाली कुछ रकमें तथा विभिन्न निधियों को बकाया राशियों पर प्राप्त होने वाली ब्याज की रकम दिखाई जाती है अधिशेष के एक अंश को, उपक्रम के अंशदान के रूप में सरकारी प्रशासन के चालू खातें (विवरण 1) में अन्तरित कर दिया जाता है और शेष राषि को धारित लाभों के रूप में दिथाया जाता है ।

यह धारित लाभों सहित सरकारी प्रशासन की बचत की राशि और विभागीय उपक्रमों के मूल्यह्रास की रकम मिलकर सरकार की कुल बचत की राशि बन जाती है जो सकल पूंजी निर्माण के लिए उपलब्ध होती है ।

विवरण 3: *वस्तुओं और सेवाओं के लेन-देन और अन्तरण : सरकारी प्रशासन और विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों (सम्मिलित) का पूंजी खाता*

इस विवरण का संबंध, कुल पूंजी-परिव्यय से है जो प्रशासन और विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों द्वारा निर्माण की जाने वाली भौतिक परिसम्पतियों और पूंजीगत अन्तरणों का द्योतक हैं । चूंकि पूंजी निर्माण संबंधी समस्त व्यय, अन्तिम व्यय होता है और राष्ट्रीय उत्पादन पर भारित होता है तथा सरकार को उसके लिए या तो उपनी बचतों से रकमें निकाल कर साधन जुटाने पड़ते हैं अथवा गैर-सरकारी बचतों से रकम जुटानी पड़ती है, इसलिए पूंजीगत व्यय के संबंध में प्रशासन ओर विभागोय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों में भेद करना अधिक सार्थक नहीं होगा।

सरकार द्वारा निर्माण की जाने वाली भौतिक परिसम्पत्ति को (विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों के नवीकरण और प्रतिस्थापन व्यय को छोड़कर) सकल और निवल परिसम्पत्ति के निर्माण तथा तालिकांगत सामान में हुई निवल वृद्धि के रूप में दिखाया गया है । पूंजीगत अन्तरणों को विवरण 3 सें सन्तुलनकारी मद के रूप में दिखाया गया है और इससे शेष अर्थव्यवस्था के प्ररिति सरकार के निवल दायित्व में हुए परिवर्तन की मात्रा का पता चलता है ।

मद 1.1 : भवन और अन्य निर्माण कार्य में सभी कार्यालय, रिहायशी इमारतें ओर अन्य प्रयोजनों की इमारतें, सड़कें रेलवे तथा डाक और तार संबंधी निर्माण कार्य, बिजली और अन्य पूंजीगत परियोजनाएं शामिल हैं।

It is important to note here that the list of departmental commercial undertakings as given above does not exhaust the activities of a commercial or semi-commercial nature, undertaken by the Central Government. It is technically possible to treat activities like those of the Publication Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Currency Note Press and Security Press as commercial activities of the Government. This has not been done here either because of the bulk of the sale of their services is not on a commercial basis or because the sale is mainly to Government Departments.

The items in this account are self-explanatory. The expenditure side of the operating account of departmental commercial undertakings spells out compensation to employees (i.e. wages and salaries), pension payments, purchases of raw materials etc. (i.e. commodities and services), expenditure on repairs and maintenance, interest charged to these undertakings and provision for depreciation. With effect from 1979-80 the shortfall in the revenues of the Railways are treated as their "deferred dividend liability" and are deducted from the dividends payable by them to general revenues. However, in order to truly reflect the financial position of the Railways, their full dividend liability has been taken into account and the shortfall has been treated notionally as loans to Railways. The receipt side shows their gross sale proceeds and the interest receipts on their outstanding balances in various funds. A part of the surplus emerging out of this is transferred to the current account of Government administration (Account I) as undertakings' contribution and the balance appears as retained profits.

These retaind profits together with the savings of the Government administration and depreciation provision of departmental undertakings constitute total gross Government savings, available for gross capital formation.

Account 3: *Transactions in commodities and services and transfers : Capital account of Government Administration and Departmental Commercial Undertakings (combined)*

This account is concerned with the total capital outlay representing physical asset formation by administration and departmental commercial undertakings and capital transfers. A distinction between administration and departmental commercial undertakings in respect of capital expenditure is not very meaningful for the reason that the entire expenditure on capital formation is a final expenditure which is a charge on the national product and for which Government has to find resources either from its own savings or by drawing on private savings.

The physical asset formation by Government has been shown in terms of gross and net asset formation (excluding the renewal and replacement expenditure of departmental commercial undertakings) and net increase in inventories. A breakdown of capital transfers has also been indicated. The deficit on all transactions in commodities and services and transfers is shown as a balancing item in Account 3 and this measures the change in Government's net indebtedness to the rest of the economy.

Item 1.1: Building and other construction include all buildings for residential, office and other purposes, road construction, works of railways and posts, telecommunications, power and other capital projects.

मद 1.2 : मशीनें और उपकरण मद में, विभिन्न किस्मों की मशीनों और उपकरणों की खरीद के संबंध में किये जाने वाला व्यय शामिल है । इनमें विदेशी सहायता के अंतर्गत प्राप्त मशीनें भी शामिल होती है नवीकरण और प्रतिस्थापन शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत दिखाए गए व्यय का संबंध विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों की मूल्यह्रास निधियों से वित्तपोषित व्यय से हैं । इसलिए मशीनों और उपस्करों पर तथा सरकारी प्रशासन द्वारा किए जाने वाले निर्माण संबंधी समस्त व्यय को "नयी परिव्यय" शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत दिखाया गया है क्योंकि इन परिसम्पत्तियों के मूल्यह्रास के लिए बजट में कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई हैं ।

मद 2 : निर्माण कार्य संबंधी भंडार में वृद्धि : निर्माण कार्य के लिए आवश्यक धारित सामान और विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों तथा प्रशासनिक विभागों के तालिकागत सामान में होने वाली वृद्धि अथवा कमी को इस मद में दिखाया गया है । 1977-78 में (वास्तविक) से शुरू करके सरकार के आयातित उर्वरकों के स्टाकों के वर्गीकरण में परिवर्तन किया गया है, जिसके अन्तर्गत दिखाई गई बकाया उन प्राप्तियों को घटा कर स्टाक में होने वाली वृद्धि के रूप में, जिनको विधि पूंजी प्राप्तियों के अंतर्गत वर्गीकृत किया जाता है ।

मद3.1 : पूंजी निर्माण के लिए अनुदान : राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को दिए जाने वाले पूंजीगत अनुदानों में, आयोजनागत योजनाओ के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता के रूप में दिए जाने वाले एकमुश्त का आधा शामिल है, जो पूंजी निर्माण (अर्थात् ग्रामीण निर्माण कार्य) में सहायता देनें के उद्देश्य से दिए जाने हैं । गैर-विभागीय उपक्रमों को दिए जाने वाले अनुदानों में, तेल और प्रकृतिक गैस आयोग जैसे स्वायत्त निगमों को दी जाने वाली पूंजीगत सहायता (ऋणों से भिन्न) शामिल हैं । अन्यों को दिए जाने वाली अनुदानों में वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद् तथा औदोगिक संस्थानों जैसे सरकारी क्षेत्र की संस्थाओं को दिए जाने वाले अनुदानों का एक भाग शामिल हैं जो उपस्करों की खरीद और निर्माणों के लिए दिए जाते हैं ।

मद3.3 : इस मद में विदेशों को दिए जाने वाला अनुदान शामिल है । चूंकि इसका संबंध, देश से बाहर के आर्थिक पुनर्निर्माण और विकास के लिए की जाने वाली बचतों के अंतरण न मानकर पूंजीगत अंतरण मानना युक्तिसंगत होगा ।

मद 5 और 6 : पूंजी निर्माण के लिए उपलब्ध प्राप्तियों में विवरण 1 और 2 से आगे लाई गई चालू खाते की सकल बचते, दान कर और संम्पदा शुल्क तथा विदेशी अनुदानों की प्राप्तियां शामिल है । विदेशी अनुदानों में नगद अनुदान और अन्य देशों से प्राप्त वस्तु अनुदान शामिल हैं । अन्य पूंजीगत प्राप्तियों में, निष्क्रांत सम्पत्ति की बिक्री से प्राप्त होने वाली राशि तथा जमीन की बिक्री की रकम को भवन और अन्य निर्माण पूंजी की राशि में से घटा दिया गया है ।

विवरण 4 : *वित्तीय परिसंपति के परिवर्तन : सरकारी प्रशासन और वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों का पूंजी खाता*

विवरण 4 का संबंध औद्योगिक और वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों को शेयर पूंजी में निवेश राशि और शेष अर्थ-व्यवस्था को दिए जाने वाले ऋणों और अग्रिमों जैसी वित्तीय परिसंपत्तियों के लेन-देन से है । ऋणों की राशि पूंजी निर्माण तथा अन्य प्रयोजनों के लिए नियत कर दी जाती है पूंजी निर्माण के लिए शेयरों ओर ऋणों में निवेशित रकमों से जो विवरण 4 में दिखाई गई है, यह पता चलता है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार प्रत्यक्ष रूप से पूंजी निर्माण करने का जो काम हाथ में लेती है उसके अतिरिक्त वह वित्तीय सहायता देकर अर्थ-व्यवस्था में किस सीमा तक पूंजी निर्माण को प्रोत्साहन देती है । विवरण 4 संतुलनकारी मद सहित, जो वित्तीय निवेशों और केन्द्रीय सरकार के ऋणों के निवल परिव्यय की द्योतक है, विवरण 3 के घाटे की राशि से यह पता चलता है कि निवल आन्तरिक और निवल विदेशी ऋणों की रकम से तथा घाटे की वित्त व्यवस्थ द्वारा

Item 1.2: Machinery and equipment include expenditure incurred on the purchase of various types of machinery and equipments including machinery obtained under foreign aid. The expenditure shown against 'renewals and replacement' refers to expenditure financed out of the depreciation funds of the departmental commercial undertakings. The entire expenditure on machinery and equipment as well as on construction by the Government administration therefore appears as 'new outlay', since no provision for depreciation of these assets is made in the budget.

Item 2: *Increase in works stores:* The net increase or decrease in stores needed for construction work and inventories of departmental commercial undertakings and administrative departments is shown under this item. There has been a change introduced in classifying imported fertilizers' transactions beginning 1977-78(Accounts) whereby the net transactions are treated as subsidy instead of increase in stocks after deducting arrear receipts shown under recoveries for past years which are classified under miscellaneous capital receipts.

Item 3.1: Grants for Capital Formation: Capital grants to States and Union Territories include one-half of block grants given as Central assistance for plan schemes, as well as such grants in the revenue budget as are intended to assist capital formation(e.g. rural works). Grants to non-departmental commercial undertakings include capital assistance (other than by way of loans, to autonomous corporations like the Oil and Natural Gas Commission). Grants to others include part of grants to public sector institutions like Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and Institutes of Technology, treated as intended for purchase of equipment and for construction.

Item 3.3: This item includes grants to foreign countries. The rationale of treating these grants as capital rather than current transfer is that they involve transfer of savings for economic reconstruction and development outside the country.

Item 5 and 6: Receipts available for capital formation consist of gross savings on current account brought over from Accounts 1 and 2, and receipts of foreign grants include both cash grants and commodity grants received from other countries. Other capital receipts include sale proceeds of evacuee property and proceeds from sale of land. The sale of other physical assets has been netted against outlay on building and other construction.

Account 4: *Changes in financial assets : Capital Account of Government Administration and Departmental Commercial Undertakings*

Account 4 is concerned with transactions in financial assets, i.e. investment in share capital of industrial and commercial concerns and loans and advances granted to the rest of the economy. Loans have been allocated between those meant for capital formation and those for other purposes. Investments in shares and loans for capital formation as shown in Account 4 indicate the extent to which the Central Government promotes capital formation in the rest of the economy through financial assistance in addition to the capital formation directly undertaken by it. The balancing item of Account 4, representing net outlay on financial investments and loans of the Central Government together with the deficit in Account 3 represents the total requirements of finance to be met out of net domestic

पूरी की जाने वाली कुल वित्तीय आवश्यकता कितनी है ।

मद 1 : सरकारी प्रतिष्ठानों के शेयरों में किए जाने वाले निवेशों का तात्पर्य-सरकार के ऐसे गैर-विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमो की शेयर पूंजी में निवेश, जिनके 50 प्रतिशत से अधिक शेयर केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास हो । बैंकों, सामान्य बीमा आदि का राष्ट्रीयकरण किए जाने के परिणामस्वरूप अभिगृहीत शेयरों आदि को भी निवेश माना जाता है अन्य सभी प्रतिष्ठानों को, चाहे वे गेर-सरकारी, सहकारी अथवा सरकारी क्षेत्र के प्रतिष्ठानों हो, "अन्य प्रतिष्ठान" कहा गया हैं । सरकारी प्रतिष्ठानों के मामले में, वित्तीय प्रतिष्ठानों और गैर-वित्तीय प्रतिष्ठानो के बीच भेद किया गया है ।

मद 2 : पूंजी निर्माण के लिए देय ऋणों में पूंजी-परिसम्पत्ति का निर्माण करने के लिए दिए जाने वाले ऋण शामिल हैं । जिसमें राज्यों, स्थानीय प्राधिकरणों, गेर-विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों तथा औरों को दिए जाने वाले ऋण शामिल है । अल्प बचतों को राशि में से राज्यों को दिए जाने वाले ऋणों को पूंजी निर्माण के लिए देय ऋण माना गया है केवल गैर-विभागीय व ाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों के दिए गये आयोजनागत ऋणों को पूंजी निर्माण के लिए देय ऋण माना गया है पूंजी निर्माण के लिए औरों को दिए जाने वाले ऋणों में गैर-सरकारी औद्योगिक उपक्रमों, सहकारी आवास समितियों को दिए जाने वाले तथा मकान बनाने के लिए सरकारी कर्मचारियों के दिए जाने व ाले ऋण शामिल हैं।

मद 3 : राज्य रसकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को दिए जाने वाले अन्य ऋण में अर्थोपाय अग्रिम, अल्पावि धिक कृषि ऋण, दैवी वि पत्तियों के संबंध में देय ऋण तथा आयोजना-भिन्न अन्तर को पूरा करने के लिए दिए जाने वाले विशेष ऋण शामिल हैं । चूंकि राज्यों को दिए गए सभी अर्थोपाय अग्रिम उसी वित्तीय वर्ष में ले लिए जाते है इसलिए 1975-76 से इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत भूगतान और प्रप्तियों को छोड़ देने का निश्चय किया गया था । इसी प्रकार, कृषि विनिष्टियों के लिए राज्य सरकारों को अल्पाविधि ऋणों को 1985-86 (वास्तविक) से छोड़ दिया गया है । राज्यों को दिये गये मध्यावधि ऋणों को, जो भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के पास उसके घाटों/ओवर ड्राफ्टों को पूरा करने के लिए उन्हे दी गई थी, छोड़ दिया गया क्योकि इनसे भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की लेखा पुस्तकों में राज्यों की देनदारियों का केन्द्र को अंतरण ही प्रकट होता था । गैर-विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों को अन्य ऋण में उसके घाटा की पूर्ति के लिए तथा पहले की ऋणों की वापसी अदायगियों के लिए दिए गए आयोजना-भिन्न ऋण शामिल हैं । तथापि 1975-76 (संशोधित अनुमान) से गैर-विभागीय व ाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों के पिछले ऋणों के नवीनीकरण का ब्यौरा उपलब्ध हो गया है और इस कारण इनको "व्यय" "आय" में शामिल नहीं किया गया है । विदेशी सरकारों को दिए जाने वाले ऋणों में वे प्रक्रियात्मक ऋण शामिल हैं जो उन देशों को दिए जाते हैं जिनके साथ रुपयों में अदायगी करने के लिए करार किए गए हैं । चूंकि अधिकांश प्रक्रियात्मक ऋणों की वसूली उसी वित्तीय वर्ष में की जाती है इसलिए उन्हें अब 1981-92 (व ास्तविक) से निवल आधार पर दिखाया गया है । अन्यों को दिए जाने वाले ऋणों में सरकारी कर्मचारियों के देय वाहन अग्रिम तथा राहत ऋण (जैसे तूफान सहायता) शामिल हैं ।

मद 4 : इसमें अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पुनर्निर्माण और विकास बैंक, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ तथा एशियाई विकास बैंक को दिए जाने वाले अभिदान शामिल हैं ।

मद 5 : यह मद स्वर्ण की किसी भी बिक्री की राशि के समायोजन के बाद स्वर्ण की व ास्तविक खरीद की द्योतक है जैसे कि 1980-81 में 4 करोड़ रूपए के राष्ट्रीय रक्षा स्वर्ण बांडों के रुप में वापसी अदायगी किया जाना ।

मद 7 : औरों द्वारा "ऋणों की वापसी" अदायगी में सरकारी उपक्रमों द्वारा व ापस अदा किए गए ऋण शामिल हैं । यहां पर यह उल्लेख किया जा सकता है कि चूंकि राज्यों को दिए जाने वाले अर्थोपाय अग्रिमों और अल्पाविध कृषि ऋण को उसी वर्ष मे वापस अदा करना पड़ता है जिसमें वे दिए जाते हैं लेकिन उन्हें प्राप्ति और व्यय दोनों मदों में दिखाया जाता हैं ।

and net foreign borrowing and by the deficit financing.

Item 1: Investments in shares of Government concerns denote investments in the share capital of such non-departmental commercial undertakings of the Government, in which the Central Government ownership is more than 50 per cent. Acquisition of shares as a result of nationalisation of banks, general insurance etc., is also treated as investment. All other concerns whether in the private, cooperative or public sector have been treated as 'others'. In the case of Government concerns, a distinction has been drawn between financial concerns and non-financial concerns.

Item 2: Loans for capital formation include loans given for the creation of capital assets and comprise loans to States, local authorities, non-departmental commercial undertakings and others. Loans to States out of small savings have been treated as loans for capital formation. Only plan loans given to non-departmental commercial undertakings have been taken as loans for capital formation. Loans for capital formation to others include loans to private industrial undertakings, cooperative housing societies and house-building loans to Government employees.

Item 3: 'Other loans' to State Governments and Union Territories include ways and means advances, short-term agricultural loans, loans for natural calamities and special loans for meeting non-plan gaps. Since the entire ways and means advances to States are recovered within the same financial year, it was decided to ignore both the disbursements and the receipts under this head with effect from 1975-76. Similarly, short-term loans to State Governments for agricultural inputs have been ignored with effect from 1985-86 (Accounts). Medium-term loans to States to clear their deficits/ overdrafts with the Reserve Bank of India are also ignored, as these represent only transfer of liability from the States to the Centre in the books of the Reserve Bank. 'Other loans' to non-departmental commercial undertakings include non-plan loans given for meeting their losses and also for the repayment of past loans. However, from 1975-76(RE) onwards, the details of renewals of past loans in respect of non-departmental commercial undertakings became available and therefore, these have been excluded both from the outgoings and the incomings. Loans to foreign Governments also include technical credits to countries having rupee payment agreements. Since a large part of technical credits are recovered within the same financial year, these are now shown on a net basis with effect from 1981-82(Accounts). Loans to 'others' include conveyance as well as relief (e.g. cyclone) loans to Government employees.

Item 4: This include subscription to IMF, IBRD, IDA and ADB.

Item 5: This represents net purchase of gold after adjusting for any sale of gold, as for instance repayment in gold of National Defence Gold Bonds in 1980-81 valued at Rs.4 crores.

Item 7: Repayments by others include loan repayments by public undertakings. It may be noted that short-term agricultural loans in respect of States are supposed to be repaid in the course of the same year but appear as items of receipts as well as of expenditure.

विवरण 5 : *वित्तीय देनदारियों में परिवर्तन : सरकारी प्रशासन और विभागीय वृणिज्यिक उपक्रमों का पूंजी खाता*

यह विवरण केन्द्रीय सरकार के ऋण संबंधी लेखे का द्योतक है और इसका संबंध वि वरण 3 और 4 से होने वाली कमियों को पूरा करने के लिए की जाने वाली वित्तीय व्यवस्था से हैं । प्राप्तियों से सकल बाजार ऋण की रकमें, सकल विदेशी ऋण और अल्प बचतों से निवल प्राप्तियां, भविष्य निधियां, रिजर्व बैंक अनिवार्य जमा निधि के आधार पर लिए विशेष उधार तथा अन्य विवधि पूंजी प्राप्तियों (वास्तविक) शामिल हैं । रिजर्व बैंक से लिए जाने वाले अन्य ऋण राजकोषीय हुंडियां (मद 14) की निधि कार्यों के लिए समायोजित करने के बाद दिखाया जाता है । विशेष अन्तरष्ट्रीय विकास संघ और एशियाई विकास बैंक को अभिदान देने के लिए जारी की जाने वाली हस्तान्तरणीय गैर-ब्याज प्रतिभूतियों की द्योतक हैं ।

इस संबंध में खर्च होने वाली रकमों में बाजार ऋणों (मद 1) और विदेशी ऋणों (मद 2) के संबंध में वापिस अदायगी की जाने वाली शामिल हैं । इस विवरण के अन्तर्गत शेष राशि को समायोजित रकम के साथ मिलाने पर वह वि व रण 3 और वि वरण 4 की संतुलनकारी मदों के योग के बारबर हो जाती हैं ।

विवरण 6 : *सरकारी प्रशासन और विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों का रोकड़ और पूंजी समाधान खाता*

यह एक ऐसा समाधान खाता है जो सार रूप से विव रण 3, 4 और 5 की निवल स्थिति का द्योतक है थऔर केन्द्रीय सरकार के सभी लेन-देनों के, उसकी नकदी राशि पर पड़ने व ाले प्रभाव को दिखाता है । विव रण 5 में राजकोषीय हुंडियों की बिक्री की निवल राशियों और नकद शेष राशि में होने वाले अन्तर को मिलाकर देखना केन्द्रीय सरकार के बजट संबंधी घाटे को मापने की एक परम्परागत व्यवस्था है । किन्तु आर्थिक दृष्टि से घाटे की वित्त व्यवस्था को ठीक-ठीक समझने के लिए और बातों का समायोजन आवश्यक होता है जैसे कि भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक को छोड़कर अन्य पार्टियों के हाथ बेचे जाने वाली राजकोषीय हुंडियों की रकमों को अलग करना पड़ता है और इस घाटे का हिसाब लगाने के लिए बाजार ऋणों के संबंध में रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा दिए जाने वाले समर्थनों को इसमें शामिल करना पड़ता हैं।

ख. कार्य संबंधी वर्गीकरण

कार्य संबंधी वर्गीकरण का उद्देश्य मुख्य अभीष्ट प्रयोजनों के अनुसार सरकारी खर्च की मुख्य मदों अर्थात् रक्षा, प्रशासन, स्वास्थ्य, शिक्षा और आर्थिक सेवाओं आदि मदों को भिन्न-भिन्न वर्गों में संकलित करना हैं । किन्तु इस पुस्तिका में वर्गीकरण का उद्देश्य सरकारी व्ययों के कार्य संबंधी वर्गीकरण में कुछ संशोधन करना नहीं है जो कि व र्तमान बजट पत्रों में हैं, बल्कि यह आर्थिक वर्गीकरण के साथ कार्यों के अनुसार पुनः वर्गीकरण करने का एक प्रयास है जिसके आर्थिक वर्गीकरण से उत्पन्न आयामों का महत्व बढ़ाया जा सके ।

यह बात भी उल्लेखनीय है कि कार्य संबंधी वस्तुतः व्यय से है और आय पर यह लागू नहीं होती । केन्द्रीय सरकार का कुल परिव्यय जिस पर यह लागू होता है, आर्थिक वर्गीकरण विवरण 1 में चालू व्यय, विव रण 3 में पूंजी परिव्यय और विवरण 4 में वित्तीय निवेशों और श्रेणियों तथा अग्रिमों से बनता है । ये तीन विवरण उन व्ययों को प्रदर्शित करते हैं जिनका संबंध सरकारी नीतियों द्वारा पूरे किए जाने वाले विशिष्ट प्रयोजनों के साथ जोड़ा जा सकता है यही बात विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों के चालू व्यय के लिए नहीं कही जा सकती । (जैसा आर्थिक वर्गीकरण के

Account 5: *Changes in financial liabilities : Capital Accounts of Government Administration and Departmental Commercial Undertakings*

This represents the borrowing account of the Central Government, and is concerned with the provision of finance for meeting the deficits emerging from Account 3 and 4. Incomings detail gross market borrowing, gross borrowing from abroad, net accretions to small savings, provident funds, deposits of non-government provident funds, special borrowings from the R.B.I. against compulsory deposits and miscellaneous capital receipts (net) other borrowing from the Reserve Bank in the sale of 'treasury bills' (item 13): net sales of treasury bills are shown after adjusting for funding operations. The net sale of special securities (item 12) denotes mainly the result of transactions in the issue of non-negotiable non-interest bearing securities from subscriptions to IMF, IBRD, IDA and ADB and their encashment.

The outgoings on this account include repayments on account of market borrowings (item 1) and foreign loans (item 2). The balance emerging from this Account represents the net increase in financial liabilities and together with adjustment in cash balances is equivalent to the sum of balancing items in Account 3 and 4.

Account 6: *Cash and Capital Reconciliation Account of Government Administration and Departmental Commercial Undertakings*

This is the reconciliation account summing up the net position in respect of Accounts 3, 4 and 5 and showing the effect of all transactions of the Central Government on its cash position. The net variation in the cash balance read with net sales of treasury bills in Account 5 provide a conventional measure of the Central Government's budgetary deficit. The derivation of deficit financing in an economically more meaningful sense, however, calls for further adjustments; sales of treasury bills to parties other than the Reserve Bank of India have to be excluded and the Reserve Bank's support to market borrowings included in the computation of this deficit.

B. Functional Classification

A functional classification is designed to group the main items of Government expenditures in terms of broad purposes to be served, i.e. defence, administration, health, education, economic services etc. The objective of the classification adopted in this brochure, however, is not to introduce some refinements in the functional grouping of Government expenditures as may be already existing in the budget documents, but rather it is to attempt a reclassification by functions in conjunction with an economic classification in order to increase the significance of the magnitudes emerging from the latter.

It is also noteworthy that the scheme of functional classification relates essentially to expenditures and does not apply to receipts. The total outlay of the Central Government to which it applies is made up of the current expenditure in Account 1, capital expenditure in Account 3 and financial investments and loans and advances in Account 4 of the Economic Classification. These three accounts show expenditures which can be related to specific purposes to be served by Government policies. The same cannot be said of the

विवरण 2 में दिखाया गया है) हालांकि इन उपक्रमों द्वारा किया गया पूंजी निर्माण कार्य संबंधी वर्गीकरण में सामिल किया जाता है ।

केन्द्रीय सरकार के व्यय का वर्गीकरण चार मुख्य श्रेणियों में किया गया है :—

1. सामान्य सेवाएं
2. सामाजिक सेवाएं
3. आर्थिक सेवाएं
4. अनावंटनीय

श्रेणी 1 : इसका संबंध सामान्य सेवाओं से है और इसमें असैनिक (सिविल) तथा रक्षा संबंधी दोनों व्यय आते हैं । ये व्यय राष्ट्र के बुनियादी प्रशासनिक ढंचे की व्यवस्था के लिए किए जाते हैं अतः सामान्य प्रशासन, कर संग्रह, पुलिस, करेंसी तथा टकसाल, विदेशों से संबंध, रक्षा तथा दैवी विपत्तियों से बचाव के लिए किया जाने वाला आयोजना-भिन्न व्यय इस श्रेणी के अन्तर्गत दिखाया जाता है यह भी ध्यान दिया जाए कि विभिन्न सामाजिक और आर्थिक कार्यकलापों के निदेशन तथा अधीक्षण से संबंधित प्रशासनिक व्यय को संबद्ध कार्य के संबंधी शीर्षकों के अन्तर्गत दिखाया गया है जहाँ एक से अधिक कार्यकलाप शामिल हों (उदाहरणार्थ लोक निर्माण कार्य), वहां ऊपरी प्रशासनिक खर्च को यथा सम्भव सीमा तक, विभिन्न कार्यकलापों में बांटने का प्रयास किया गया है।

श्रेणी 2 : इसका संबंध सामाजिक सेवाओं से है और यह समाज की बुनियादी सामाजिक सुविधाओं के लिए की गई व्यवस्था से संबंधित है इसमें शिक्षा, चिकित्सा और लोक स्वास्थ्य तथा अन्य सामाजिक सेवाओं का व्यय शामिल है शिक्षा के अन्तर्गत सामान्य और अनुप्रयुक्त अनुसंधान को संबद्ध कार्यकलाप में आवंटित किया गया है उदाहरण के लिए परमाणु तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान दोनों उद्योग के अन्तर्गत दिखाए गए हैं । उपसमूह चिकित्सा और लोक स्वास्थ्य में परिवार कल्याण के कार्यक्रम भी आते हैं उपसमूह अन्य सामाजिक सेवाओं में आवास, श्रमिक कल्याण तथा अन्य समाज कल्याण योजनाएं, संग्रहालय, पुरातत्व, सार्वजनिक पुस्तकालय तथा प्रसारण और प्रचार के अन्य साधनों से संबंधित व्यय भी शामिल हैं विभिन्न रोजगार कार्यक्रम के व्यय के लिए बजट में जो व्यवस्था की गई है वह इसमें शामिल हैं । इसी उपसमूह में प्रथमिक शिक्षा, गन्दी बस्ती के सुधार, ग्रामीण जल पूर्ति और ग्रामीण आवास स्थलों के लिए बजट में एक मुख्य रकम के रूप में की गई व्यय व्यवस्था भी शामिल हैं । बच्चों के लिए पोषाहार कार्यक्रम का व्यय भी यहां पर दिखाया गया है । विस्थापितों के लिए राहत कार्य पर किया जाने वाला व्यय इसमें शामिल है।

श्रेणी 3 : इसमें आर्थिक सेवाओं के लिए की गई व्यवस्था आती है और इसमें सभी व्यय शामिल हैं जो अर्थ-व्यवस्था के अनादर उत्पादक कार्यों को प्रत्यक्ष अथवा अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से बढ़ावा देते हैं । इसलिए उत्पादक आर्थिक सहायता जैसे कि उर्वरकों, कोयला और रेलवे के लिए दी जाने वाली सहायता यहां शामिल की जाती है । कृषि, उद्योग, परिवहन तथा संचार और अन्य आर्थिक सेवाए में और आगे अन्तविभाजित आर्थिक कार्यकलाप की किस्म के अनुसार किया जाता है । कृषि में सिंचाई, पशु-पालन, मीन उद्योग, वन पालन, सहकारिता तथा सामुदायिक विकास शामिल है । उद्योग में मोटे तौर पर बड़े और छोटे उद्योग, ग्रामोद्योग, विद्युत विकास, खनिज साधनों का उपयोग तथा व्यापार और निर्यात संवर्धन आते हैं । परिवहन और संचार में रेल, डाक, दूर-संचार, सड़क, पत्तन, नौवहन, नागर विमानन आदि शामिल हैं । 'अन्य आर्थिक सेवाएं' एक अवशिष्ट

current expenditure of departmental commercial undertakings (as shown in Account 2 of the Economic Classification) although capital formation by these undertakings is included in the functional classification.

The expenditure of the Central Government has been grouped into four main categories:

1. General Services
2. Social Services
3. Economic Services
4. Unallocable

Category 1 : Category 1 relates to General Services and covers both civil and defence. These expenditures are incurred for the provision of the basic administrative structure of the nation; thus expenses on general administration, tax collection, police, currency and the mint, conduct of external relations, defence and the non-plan provision against natural calamities are shown under this category. It may be noted that the administrative expenditures concerned with the direction and superintendence of the various social and economic activities appear under the relevant functional heads. Where more than one activity is involved (e.g. public works), an attempt has been made to apportion, to the extent possible, the administrative overheads to the various activities.

Category 2 : Category 2 relates to Social Services and is concerned with the provision of basic social amenities to the community. Expenditures on education, medical and public health and other social services are included here. Education covers both general and technical education (e.g. engineering and medical colleges) and also basic research. However, in-service training and applied research have been allocated to the activities concerned. For instance, both atomic and industrial research appear under Industry. The sub-group 'medical and public health' also covers family welfare programmes. The sub-group 'other social services, includes housing, labour welfare and other social welfare schemes, museums, archaeology, public libraries and also expenditures connected with broadcasting and other publicity media. Expenditures provided in the budget for various programmes of employment are also included here. This sub-group also covers such expenditures as the lump-sum provision made in the budget for primary education, slum improvement, rural water supply and rural home sites. The expenditure on nutrition programme for children is also shown here. The relief expenditure for displaced persons are included here.

Category 3 : Category 3 comprises provision for Economic Services and includes all such expenditures as to promote, directly or indirectly, productive activity within the economy. Producer's subsidies such as for fertilisers, coal and railways, as also the assistance for export promotion and market development are, therefore, included here. Further sub-division into agriculture, industry, transport and communications and 'other economic services' is done according to the type of economic activity. Agriculture includes irrigation, animal husbandry, fisheries, forestry, cooperation and community development. Industry broadly covers both large, small scale and village industries, power development, exploitation of mineral resources and trade and export promotion. Transport

श्रेणी है जिसमें बहुप्रयोजनी परियोजनाओं पर व्यय और अल्प बचतों में राज्यों के हिस्से जैसी मदें शामिल हैं, राज्यों को आयोजनागत सहायता के लिए केन्द्र द्वारा मंजूर किए गए एकमुश्त अनुदान और ऋण भी इसी श्रेणी में आते हैं, हालांकि इन्हें अलग दिखाया गया है । ये सभी व्यय ऐसे हैं जिनका संबंध आर्थिक कार्यकलापों की एक से अधिक किस्मों से है।

अन्त में, कुछ ऐसी किस्म के व्यय हैं जिनका संबंध विशिष्ट प्रयोजनों के साथ नहीं जोड़ा जा सकता और उनका वर्गीकरण अनावंटनीय श्रेणी के अन्तर्गत किया गया है इसमें शामिल व्यय की मुख्य किस्में हैं-ब्याज अदायगी, पेंशन, खाद्य, खाद्य तेल तथा नियंत्रित कपड़े पर दी जाने वाली उपभोक्ता आर्थिक सहायता तथा राज्य सरकारों को सांविधिक सहायता, अनुदान अर्थोपाय अग्रिम और विशेष ऋण । यद्यपि खपत संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता की रकमें अनावंटनीय मानी गई हैं किन्तु अन्य आर्थिक सहायता की रकमें संगत कार्य श्रेणियों में आवंटित की गई है । अनावंटनीय श्रेणी में विदेशों को रकमों का अन्तरण जैसे नेपाल और भूटान को अनुदान तथा विदेशो को प्रक्रियात्मक ऋण तथा अन्य ऋण आते हैं । जहां तक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संगठनों को दिए जाने वाले अभिदानों का संबंध हैं, यह बात स्पष्ट है कि संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघ के विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन तथा खाद्य और कृषि संगठन को दिए जाने वाले अंशदान उनके अपने-अपने कार्य संबंधी शीर्षकों (जैसे स्वास्थ्य तथा कृषि) के अन्तर्गत आते हैं किन्तु संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ को अंशदान तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा निधि, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पुनर्निर्माण और विकास बैंक आदि को दिए जाने वाले सामान्य सेवाएं के अन्तर्गत दिखाए गए हैं ।

आर्थिक श्रेणियों तथा कार्यों के द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार के व्ययों के सम्मिलित वर्गीकरण में, जैसा इस पुस्तिका में बताया गया है, स्तम्भ (कालम) कार्य संबंधी वर्गों के अनुरूप है और पंक्तियां उनके आर्थिक स्वरूप को सूचित करती है जिसका आधार आर्थिक वर्गीकरण है । स्तम्भों के अनुसार पढ़ते हुए आर्थिक शीर्षकों के अन्तर्गत प्रत्येक कार्य संबंधी श्रेणी का ब्योरा देखा जा सकता है, उदाहरण के लिए इससे यह संबंधी श्रेणी का ब्योरा देखा जा सकता है, उदाहरण के लिए इससे यह पता चलता है कि प्रत्यक्ष चालू व्यय के रूप में कितना व्यय हुआ, अनुदानों और ऋणों के रूप में कितना व्यय हुआ और पूंजी निर्माण अर्थात् स्कूली इमारतों आदि के रूप में कितना खर्च हुआ । इसी प्रकार पंक्तियों के साथ-साथ पढ़ते हुए यह पता चलता है कि खपत पूंजी पर होने वाले व्यय में से प्रशासनिक सेवाओं के लिए कितना खर्च किया गया। इस प्रकार सम्मिलित वर्गीकरण केन्द्रीय सरकार के कुल व्यय का द्योतक है जिसे, खपत, सकल पूंजी निर्माण, चालू और पूंजीगत वित्तीय निवेशों तथा ऋणों और अग्रिमों की मदों में उसके मुख्य प्रशासनिक, सामाजिक तथा आर्थिक प्रयोजनों के हिसाब से बांट कर दिखाया गया है।

and communications include Railways, Posts, Telecummunications, ports, shipping, civil aviation, roads etc. 'Other economic services' is a residual category which includes items like outlays on multipurpose projects, and States' share in small savings. The block grants and loans granted by the Centre to the States for plan assistance, although shown separately, also belong to the same category. All these expenditures are as such concerned with more than one type of economic activity.

Finally, there are certain types of expenditure which cannot be related to specific purposes and have been grouped under the category "unallocable". The main types of expenditures included here are interest payment, pensions, consumer subsidies (such as on food, edible oils and controlled cloth) and such transfers to the State Governments as statutory grants-in-aid, and special loans. While consumption subsidies have been treated as unallocable, other subsidies such as subsidies for fertilisers, cotton and exports have been allocated to the relevant functional categories. The unallocable category also includes transfer to foreign countries e.g. grants to Nepal and Bhutan, technical credits and other loans to foreign countries. As regards contributions to international organisations, it may be noted that while contributions to such organisations as World Health Organisation and Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations, appear under the respective functional heads (viz. health and agriculture) contribution to the United Nations and also subscription to IMF, IBRD etc., are shown under General Services.

In the cross-classification of the Central Government expenditure by economic categories and by functions, as presented in this brochure, columns correspond to the functional categories and rows indicate their economic character, as derived from the Economic Classification. Thus reading along columns one may find out the breakdown of each functional category under economic heads; for instance, it would show as to how much of the total expenidutre on education is in the form of direct current expenditure, how much in the form of grants and loans and how much in the form of capital formation i.e. construction of school buildings, etc. Similarly, reading along rows, one may find out as to how much of the expenditure on consumption or capital formation is for administrative services and how much for building up social and economic potential. The cross-classification thus shows the total expenditure of the Central Government as broken down into consumption, gross capital formation, current and capital transfers and financial investments and loans and advances and as related to their broad administrative, social and economic purposes.

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वर्ष 1990-91 के बजट-पत्रों का संक्षिप्त परिचय

वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण

संविधान के अनुच्छेद 112 के अनुसार प्रत्येक वित्तीय वर्ष के सम्बन्ध में, जो 1 अप्रैल से 31 मार्च तक होता है, भारत सरकार की अनुमानित प्राप्तियों और व्यय का विवरण संसद में प्रस्तुत किया जाता है । "वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण" नामक यह विवरण मुख्य बजट-दस्तावेज होता है । वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण में सरकार की प्राप्तियों और अदायगियों को तीन भागों में, जिनके अनुसार सरकारी लेखे रखे जाते हैं, दिखाया जाता है । ये भाग इस प्रकार हैं :- (i) समेकित निधि (ii) आकस्मिकता निधि और (iii) लोक खाता ।

2. सरकार को प्राप्त होने वाले सभी राजस्वों से, सरकार द्वारा लिए जाने वाले उधारों से और उसके द्वारा दिए गए ऋणों की वसूलियों से जो धनराशियां प्राप्त होती हैं वे सब "समेकित निधि" में दिखाई जाती हैं । सरकार का सभी खर्च समेकित निधि से किया जाता है और जब तक संसद की स्वीकृति नहीं मिल जाती तब तक इस निधि में से कोई भी रकम खर्च नहीं की जा सकती।

3. कभी-कभी ऐसे अवसर भी आ सकते हैं जब सरकार को संसद की स्वीकृति मिलने के पहले ही कुछ ऐसा बहुत जरुरी खर्च करना पड़ता है जिसका पहले से अन्दाजा नहीं रहता । इस तरह का खर्च आकस्मिकता निधि से किया जाता है । यह निधि अग्रदाय के रूप में राष्ट्रपति के पास रहती है । इस प्रकार आकस्मिकता निधि से जो रकम खर्च की जाती है उसके बारे में, बाद में संसद का अनुमोदन ले लिया जाता है और संसद की स्वीकृति से समेकित निधि में से उतनी ही रकम निकाल कर वापस आकस्मिकता निधि में डाल दी जाती है । इस समय, इस निधि के लिए संसद द्वारा निर्धारित कुल राशि 50 करोड़ रूपए है ।

4. सरकार की सामान्य प्राप्तियों और व्यय के अतिरिक्त, जिनका सम्बन्ध समेकित निधि से होता है, सरकारी खातों में कुछ अन्य लेनदेनों जैसे भविष्य निधियों के सम्बन्ध में लेनदेन, अल्प बचत संग्रह, अन्य जमा आदि का हिसाब भी रखा जाता है । सरकार इन लेनदेनों के सम्बन्ध में लगभग बैंकर के रूप में कार्य करती है । इस तरह जो रकमें प्राप्त होती हैं उन्हें लोक खाते में दिखाया जाता है और सम्बन्धित संवितरण इसी में से रकम निकाल कर किया जाता है । आम तौर से लोक खाते में दिखाई जाने वाली रकम सरकार की निधियां नहीं होती, क्योंकि इस धनराशि को किसी न किसी समय उन व्यक्तियों या प्राधिकारियों को, जो इसे जमा कराते हैं, वापस देना होता है। इसलिए लोक खाते से अदायगी करने के लिए संसद की स्वीकृति लेना आवश्यक नहीं होता । सरकार की आय का कुछ भाग, कुछ मामलों में, खास-खास कार्यों के लिए, जैसे चीनी विकास के लिए या वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों में जो मशीनरी आदि पुरानी पड़ गई हो उसके स्थान पर नई मशीनरी लाने आदि के लिए अलग-अलग निधियों में अलग निकाल कर रख लिया जाता है । यह रकम संसद की स्वीकृति लेकर समेकित निधि से निकाली जाती है और विशेष कार्यों पर खर्च किए जाने के लिए लोक खाते में जमा रखी जाती है । फिर भी, कार्य-विशेष पर जो खर्च किया जाता है उसे संसद के सम्मुख उसकी स्वीकृति के लिए फिर प्रस्तुत किया जाता है, हालांकि यह रकम निधियों को अन्तरित किए जाने के लिए पहले ही संसद द्वारा निर्धारित की हुई होती है ।

5. संविधान के अनुसार, खर्च की कुछ मदें, जैसे राष्ट्रपति की परिलब्धियां, राज्य सभा के सभापति और उप-सभापति तथा लोक सभा के अध्यक्ष और उपाध्यक्ष के वेतन और भत्ते,

उच्चतम न्यायालय के न्यायाधीशों और भारत के नियंत्रक एवं महालेखा परीक्षक के वेतन, भत्ते और पेंशनें, सरकार द्वारा लिए गए उधारों के ब्याज और उनकी वापसी-अदायगियों और अदालती डिक्रियों के सम्बन्ध में की गई अदायगियों, समेकित निधि पर भारित होती हैं । वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण में समेकित निधि पर भारित खर्च को अलग से दिखाया जाता है ।

6. संविधान के अनुसार, बजट में राजस्व खाते के व्यय को अन्य व्यय से अलग दिखाना होता है । इसलिए सरकार का बजट (i) राजस्व बजट और (ii) पूंजी बजट, दो भागों में बंटा होता है ।

7. राजस्व बजट में सरकार को राजस्व (कर-राजस्व और अन्य राजस्व) से होने वाली आय तथा इन राजस्वों से किया जाने वाला व्यय दिखाया जाता है । कर-राजस्व में केन्द्र द्वारा लगाए गए करों और अन्य शुल्कों से प्राप्त होने वाली प्राप्तियां शामिल होती है । राजस्व प्राप्तियों के जो अनुमान वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण में दिए जाते हैं उनमें वित्त विधेयक द्वारा किए गए कर-प्रस्तावों से होने वाली आय शामिल होती है । सरकार की बाकी प्राप्तियों में मुख्य रूप से ब्याज, उसके द्वारा निवेशित पूंजी पर लाभांश, फीस तथा सरकार द्वारा प्रदान की गई सेवाओं की अन्य प्राप्तियां शामिल होती हैं । राजस्व खाते से किया जाने वाला खर्च सामान्य रूप से सरकारी कार्यालयों और विभिन्न सेवाओं के संचालन के लिए, सरकार द्वारा लिए गए कर्जों के ब्याज को चुकाने आदि के लिए होंता है । मोटे तौर पर ऐसा सभी व्यय जिससे किसी परिसम्पत्ति का निर्माण नहीं होता, राजस्व से किया जाने वाला व्यय माना जाता है । राज्य सरकारों और अन्य पार्टियों को दिए जाने वाले सभी अनुदान भी राजस्व व्यय के अन्तर्गत आते हैं ।

8. पूंजी बजट में पूंजीगत प्राप्तियां और भुगतान शामिल हैं । पूंजीगत प्राप्तियों की मुख्य मदें ये हैं :- सरकार द्वारा जनता से लिए गए उधार जिन्हें बाजार उधार कहा जाता है, राजकोषीय हुंडियों की बिक्री के जरिए सरकार द्वारा रिजर्व बैंक और अन्य पक्षों से लिए जाने वाले उधार, विदेशी सरकारों और संस्थाओं से प्राप्त उधार और राज्यों तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों और अन्य पक्षों को केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दिए गए उधार की वसूली से होने वाली वसूलियां । पूंजीगत भुगतान में ये मदें शामिल होती हैं :- जमीन, इमारतों, मशीनों, उपकरणों जैसी परिसम्पत्तियों की प्राप्ति पर किया जाने वाला पूंजी व्यय और शेयरों आदि में लगाई जाने वाली पूंजी और राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों, सरकारी कंपनियों, निगमों और अन्य पार्टियों आदि को केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दिए जाने वाले उधार और अग्रिम । पूंजी बजट में लोक खाते के लेनदेन भी शामिल होते हैं ।

बजट का सार

9. बजट का सार नामक पुस्तक में, मोटे तौर पर कर-राजस्व और अन्य प्राप्तियों के ब्योरे के साथ-साथ, संक्षिप्त रूप में प्राप्तियों और भुगतानों का विवरण दिया गया है । इस पुस्तक में मोटे तौर पर आयोजना और आयोजना-भिन्न व्यय, आयोजना परिव्यय के क्षेत्रवार आवंटन और केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को अन्तरित किए गए साधनों का ब्योरा भी दिया गया है ।

वित्त विधेयक

10. सरकार द्वारा लगाए जाने वाले नए करों के प्रस्ताव, वर्तमान करों में किए जाने वाले संशोधनों के प्रस्ताव या संसद द्वारा स्वीकृत अवधि के बाद किसी वर्तमान कर के जारी रखने के प्रस्ताव वित्त विधेयक के जरिए संसद में प्रस्तुत किए जाते हैं ।

11. वित्त विधेयक में किए गए कर-प्रस्तावों को आसानी से समझने के लिए विधेयक के उपबन्धों की व्याख्या वित्त विधेयक के उपबन्धों का व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन नामक पुस्तक में दी गई है।

प्राप्ति बजट

12. "वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण" में शामिल प्राप्तियों के अनुमानों का और आगे विश्लेषण "प्राप्ति बजट" नामक पुस्तक में किया गया है । इस पुस्तक में राजस्व प्राप्तियों और पूंजी प्राप्तियों का ब्योरा दिया जाता है और अनुमानों को स्पष्ट किया जाता है । प्राप्तियों की पिछले वर्षों की प्रवृत्तियों और प्राप्त हुई विदेशी सहायता का ब्योरा भी इसमें दिया जाता है।

व्यय बजट, खंड-I

13. व्यय बजट, खंड I में राजस्व तथा पूंजी संवितरणों का ब्योरा तथा इनमें से प्रत्येक के सम्बन्ध में "आयोजना" और "आयोजना-भिन्न" के अन्तर्गत अनुमानों की जानकारी दी गई है तथा दोनों के अनुमानों में हुई घट-बढ़ के कारण बताए गए हैं । इसमें विभिन्न प्रकार के व्यय का विश्लेषण भी किया जाता है ।

14. लेखा तथा बजट संबंधी वर्तमान प्रणाली के अन्तर्गत कुछ एक प्रकार की प्राप्तियों को जैसे एक विभाग द्वारा दूसरे विभाग को की गई अदायगी और पूंजी परियोजनाओं या योजनाओं से होने वाली आय के उस विभाग के खर्च में से जिसे यह रकम मिलेगी, घटा दिया जाता है । वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण में दिए गए अनुमान, जैसा कि लेखाओं से पता चलता है, निवल व्यय के अनुमान होते हैं, अर्थात् इसमें से वसूलियों को घटा दिया जाता है । अनुदानों की मांगो में व्यय के जो अनुमान दिए गए हैं वे सकल व्यय के अनुमान हैं । अलग-अलग अनुबंधों में, सरकार द्वारा दी गई गारंटियां, जो मार्च, 1989 के अन्त तक बकाया थीं, तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय निकायों को किए गए अंशदान दिखाए गए हैं ।

अनुदानों की मांगें

15. वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण में समेकित निधि से किए जाने वाले व्यय के अनुमान दिए गए हैं। ये अनुमान संविधान के अनुच्छेद 113 के अनुसरण में अनुदानों की मांगो के रूप में प्रस्तुत किए जाते हैं और इनकी स्वीकृति लोक सभा से लेनी होती है । सामान्यतः, प्रत्येक मंत्रालय अथवा विभाग के सम्बन्ध में एक मांग प्रस्तुत की जाती है । लेकिन बड़े मंत्रालयों या विभागों के सम्बन्ध में एक से अधिक मांगें प्रस्तुत की जाती हैं । प्रायः प्रत्येक मांग में एक सेवा के लिए कुल आवश्यक व्यवस्था दी गई होती है अर्थात् इसमें राजस्व से किया जाने वाला व्यय, पूंजी व्यय, राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को दिए जाने वाले अनुदान और उस सेवा के सम्बन्ध में उधारों और अग्रिमों के लिए की गई व्यवस्था शामिल होती है । विधानमंडल रहित संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के संबंध में ऐसे प्रत्येक संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के लिए एक अलग मांग पेश की जाती है । जिन मामलों में किसी सेवा से संबद्ध व्यवस्था पूर्ण रूप से समेकित निधि पर भारित व्यय के लिए होती है, जैसे ब्याज की अदायगियां, तो उस व्यय के लिए, मांग से बिल्कुल भिन्न , एक अलग विनियोग प्रस्तुत किया जाता है और उसके लिए संसद से स्वीकृति लेने की आवश्यकता नहीं होती । किन्तु किसी ऐसे सेवा व्यय के मामले में, जिसमें स्वीकृत एवं भारित दोनों मदें शामिल हों, तो उस सेवा के लिए प्रस्तुत की जाने वाली मांग में भारित व्यय भी शामिल कर लिया जाता है लेकिन स्वीकृत और भारित व्यवस्थाएं उस मांग में अलग-अलग दिखाई जाती हैं ।

16. अनुदानों की मांगें वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण के साथ लोक सभा में प्रस्तुत की जाती हैं । प्रत्येक मांग में ऊपर की ओर पहले "स्वीकृत" और "भारित" व्यय तथा साथ ही मांग में सम्मिलित "राजस्व" और "पूंजी " व्यय के अलग-अलग जोड़ दिखाए जाते हैं । इसके अलावा जिस खर्च के लिए मांग प्रस्तुत की जाती है उसका कुल जोड़ भी इसमें दिखाया जाता है । इसके बाद विभिन्न मुख्य लेखा शीर्षों के अन्तर्गत व्यय के अनुमान दिए जाते हैं । प्रत्येक मुख्य शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत व्यय का आयोजना और आयोजना-भिन्न विभाजन भी दिखाया जाता है । खातों में व्यय में से घटाई गई वसूलियां भी दिखाई जाती हैं । पुस्तक के प्रारम्भ में अनुदानों की मांगो का सारांश दिया जाता है तथा इसके अंत में "नई सेवा" अथवा "नई सेवा के साधनों" जैसे कि नई

कम्पनी, उपक्रम का निर्माण, अथवा नई योजना का शुरू किया जाना आदि का विवरण भी दिया जाता है ।

व्यय बजट, खण्ड-II

17. अनुदानों की मांगों में शामिल प्रस्तावित व्यय के उद्देश्यों को समझने के लिए, मांगों में शामिल प्रमुख कार्यक्रमों के व्यय की विभिन्न मदों और चालू वर्ष के मूल बजट अनुमानों और संशोधित बजट अनुमानों के बीच के अन्तर के कारण और बजट वर्ष की आवश्यकताएं इस पुस्तक में दी गई हैं।

18. अनुदानों की मांगों के बाद, अनुदानों की ब्योरेवार मांगें लोक-सभा पटल पर बजट के प्रस्तुत किए जाने के कुछ समय बाद, लेकिन अनुदानों की मांगों पर बहस शुरू होने से पहले रखी जाती हैं । अनुदानों की इन ब्योरेवार मांगों में अनुदानों की मांगों में प्रस्तुत धनराशि का और आगे व्योरा तथा पिछले वर्ष का वास्तविक व्यय भी दिखाया जाता है । इन मांगों में सामान्यतः प्रत्येक कार्यक्रम/संगठन से संबंधित अनुमानों का व्योरा जहां-कहीं यह रकम 10 लाख रूपए से कम की नहीं होती, कई व्योरेवार शीर्षों के अन्तर्गत दिया जाता है जिससे उस कार्यक्रम पर किए गए व्यय की किस्म और स्वरूप का, जैसे वेतन, मजदूरी यात्रा-व्यय, सामग्री और उपकरण, सहायता-अनुदान आदि का पता चलता है । इन व्योरेवार मांगों के अन्त में वसूलियों का व्योरा दिया जाता है जिन्हें व्यय में से घटा कर खातों में दिखाया जाता है । प्रमुख कार्यक्रमों और योजनाओं के भौतिक और वित्तीय पहलू कार्य-निष्पादन बजटों में दिए गए हैं जो मंत्रालयों/विभागों द्वारा संसद में अलग से प्रस्तुत किए जाएंगे ।

लेखाओं का वर्गीकरण

19. वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण में प्राप्तियों और भुगतानों के अनुमान तथा अनुदानों की मांगों में व्यय के अनुमान लेखाओं के वर्गीकरण की उसी प्रणाली के अनुसार दिखाए जाते हैं जो संविधान के अनुच्छेद 150 के अन्तर्गत विहित है। इस वर्गीकरण का उद्देश्य संसद और जनता को यह समझने में सहायता देना है कि प्रत्येक कार्यक्रम के लिए कितना धन निर्धारित किया गया है और इस तरह खर्च करने में सरकार के उद्देश्य क्या हैं । लेखा पालन के वर्गीकरण को पहली अप्रैल, 1987 से संशोधित किया गया था, ताकि वह आयोजना के विकास-शीर्षों के अनुरूप हो।

राज्यों को अन्तरित साधन

20. राज्य सरकारों को विभिन्न आयोजना और आयोजना-भिन्न योजनाओं के लिए अनुदान और उधार दिए जाते हैं । इसके अलावा, केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा आय-कर, संघ उत्पाद-शुल्कों और संपदा-शुल्क के रूप में संग्रहीत कर-राजस्व की काफी बड़ी राशि भी राज्य सरकारों को दी जाती है। कुछ राज्यों को वित्त आयोग की सिफारिशों के अनुसार उनके राजस्व साधनों की कमी को पूरा करने के लिए अनुदान भी दिए जाते हैं । राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को अन्तरित कुल साधनों की जानकारी "बजट का सार" नामक पुस्तक में एक विवरण में दी गई है । करों, सहायता अनुदानों और उधारों के रूप में राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को दी जाने वाली राशियों का और अधिक व्योरा व्यय बजट, खंड-I में दिया गया है । संघ उत्पाद-शुल्कों का हिस्सा और अधिकांश अनुदान तथा उधार वित्त मंत्रालय द्वारा दिए जाते हैं और यह इस मंत्रालय द्वारा प्रस्तुत की जाने वाली "राज्य सरकारों को अन्तरण" नामक मांग में शामिल किए जाते हैं । जो अनुदान और उधार अन्य मंत्रालयों द्वारा दिए जाते हैं, उन्हें उन मंत्रालयों की मांगों में दिखाया जाता है ।

आयोजना परिव्यय

21. केन्द्रीय सरकार के कुल व्यय में आयोजना व्यय का अनुपात काफी अधिक होता है । विभिन्न मंत्रालयों की अनुदानों की मांगों में, प्रत्येक शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत आयोजना व्यय को

आयोजना-भिन्न व्यय से अलग दिखाया जाता है । व्यय बजट, खण्ड-I में प्रत्येक मंत्रालय के कुल आयोजना खर्च को विभिन्न विकास शीर्षों के अन्तर्गत दिखाया गया है और आयोजना के अधिक महत्वपूर्ण कार्यक्रमों और योजनाओं के लिए बजट में की गई खर्च की व्यवस्था को स्पष्ट करके दिखाया गया है । आयोजना में सम्मिलित महत्वपूर्ण योजनाओं का विवरण, प्रत्येक मंत्रालय के कार्य-निष्पादन बजट में दिया जाता है जिसमें योजनाओं के उद्देश्यों, लक्ष्यों और उपलब्धियों की जानकारी दी जाती है । आयोजना खर्च के अनुमानों में भिन्नताओं के बारे में भी इस पुस्तक में उल्लेख किया गया है ।

कार्य-निष्पादन बजट

22. कार्य-निष्पादन बजट विकास संबंधी कार्य कर रहे सभी मंत्रालयों/विभागों द्वारा तैयार किए जाते हैं और उन्हें संसद के सदस्यों में परिचालित किया जाता है । निष्पादन बजट, मंत्रालय/विभाग के बजट को कार्यों, कार्यक्रमों और गतिविधियों के रूप में मंत्रालय/विभाग का बजट प्रस्तुत करता है और 100 करोड़ रूपए या अधिक की अनुमानित लागत वाली केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की बड़ी परियोजनाओं/कार्यक्रमों के सम्बन्ध में अलग से मूल्यांकन रिपोर्ट देता है । इसमें मंत्रालय/विभाग के अधीनस्थ सरकारी क्षेत्र के विभिन्न उपक्रमों के कार्यक्रमों और उनके द्वारा सम्पन्न कार्य का विवरण दिया जाता है, जिसमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, संस्थापित और उपयोग की गई क्षमता, भौतिक लक्ष्य और सफलताएं, कार्यचालन के परिणाम और पूंजी पर होने वाली आय आदि का व्योरा दिया जाता है । कार्य-निष्पादन बजट, विकास कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वियन में प्रबन्धक वर्ग के लिए प्रशासनिक और वित्तीय नियंत्रण के साधन के रूप में काम करता है।

सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यम

23. केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा किए जाने वाले आयोजना- व्यय का अधिकांश सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों पर खर्च होता है । सरकार द्वारा इन उद्यमों के परिव्यय की वित्त-व्यवस्था के लिए उनकी शेयर पूंजी में धन लगाकर या उन्हें उधार देकर बजटीय सहायता दी जाती है । व्यय बजट, खंड I में सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों के चालू और बचट वर्षों में आयोजना और आयोजना-भिन्न प्रयोजनों के लिए दी गई पूंजी और दिए गए उधारों के अनुमानों और इन उद्यमों को अपनी आयोजनाओं के वित्तपोषण के लिए उपलब्ध बजट-बाह्य साधनों का व्योरा दिया गया है । सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों के कार्य की विस्तृत रिपोर्ट, "सरकारी उद्यम समीक्षा" नामक पुस्तक में दी गई है, जो उद्योग मंत्रालय द्वारा अलग से प्रकाशित की जाती है । विभिन्न मंत्रालयों के नियंत्रण में काम कर रहे विभिन्न उपक्रमों के कार्य का विवरण इन मंत्रालयों की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट में भी दिया जाता है जो संसद सदस्यों में बाद में वितरित की जाएगी । प्रत्येक सरकारी कम्पनी की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट भी, परीक्षित लेखाओं सहित संसद में अलग से प्रस्तुत की जाती है । इसके अलावा, सरकारी क्षेत्र के विभिन्न उद्यमों के कार्य के बारे में, भारत के नियंत्रक एवं महालेखा परीक्षक की रिपोर्ट भी संसद में प्रस्तुत की जाती है।

24. रेलवे और दूर-संचार सेवाएं सरकार द्वारा विभागीय रूप से चलाए जाने वाले प्रमुख वाणिज्यिक उपक्रम हैं । रेलवे का बजट और रेल व्यय से संबंधित अनुदानों की मांगें संसद को अलग से प्रस्तुत की जाती हैं । लेकिन, रेलवे की कुल प्राप्तियों और व्यय को भारत सरकार के वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण में शामिल किया जाता है । दूर-संचार विभाग की अनुदानों की मांगें केन्द्रीय सरकार की अन्य अनुदानों की मांगों के साथ प्रस्तुत की जाती हैं ।

25. वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण में रक्षा विभाग का जो आय-व्यय दिखाया जाता है उसका अपेक्षाकृत अधिक व्यापक व्योरा "रक्षा सेवाओं के अनुमान" नामक पुस्तक में दिया जाता है, जो रक्षा मंत्रालय की अनुदानों की व्योरेवार मांगों के साथ प्रस्तुत की जाती है ।

26. राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों से भिन्न निकायों को दिए जाने वाले अनुदानों का व्यौरा, गैर-सरकारी निकायों को अदा किए जाने वाले सहायता अनुदानों के विवरण में दिया जाता है जो विभिन्न मंत्रालयों की अनुदानों की ब्योरेवार मांगें के साथ संलग्न होता है । व्यय बजट के खण्ड- I के अनुबन्ध 6 में 5 लाख रूपए (आवर्ती) अथवा 10 लाख (अनावर्ती) से अधिक के उन सहायता-अनुदानों का विवरण दिया गया है जो गैर-सरकारी संस्थाओं संगठनों और व्यक्तियों को 1988-89 में मंजूर किए गए थे ।

27. प्रत्येक मंत्रालय/विभाग के वर्ष 1989-90 के कार्यों का विस्तृत ब्योरा उसकी वार्षिक रिपोर्ट में दिया गया है, जो अलग से प्रत्येक मंत्रालय/विभाग द्वारा प्रकाशित की जाती है । इसकी प्रतियां अनुदानों की मांगों पर बहस के समय संसद के सदस्यों में वितरित की जाती हैं।

आर्थिक समीक्षा

28. केन्द्रीय सरकार का बजट उसका प्राप्तियों और व्यय का विवरण मात्र नहीं होता है । स्वतंत्रता के बाद से जब से पंचवर्षीय आयोजनाएं शुरू की गई हैं, यह सरकारी नीतियों का एक महत्वपूर्ण विवरण भी बन गया है । बजट देश के आर्थिक जीवन की झांकी प्रस्तुत करता है और देश के आर्थिक जीवन को ढालता है तथा स्वयं उस आर्थिक जीवन के अनुसार स्वरूप ग्रहण करता है । 1989-90 के दौरान देश की आर्थिक स्थिति की पृष्ठभूमि की जानकारी प्राप्त होने से, बजट में जुटाए गए साधनों और उनके आबंटन को अधिक अच्छी तरह समझने में सहायता मिलेगी । यह जानकारी आर्थिक समीक्षा, 1989-90 नामक पुस्तक में दी गई है । इसे संसद के सदस्यों में पहले वितरित किया जा चुका है । आर्थिक समीक्षा में, कृषि उत्पादन और औद्योगिक उत्पादन, मुद्रा उपलब्धि, कीमतों, आयात और निर्यात तथा अन्य जरूरी आर्थिक तथ्यों का, जिनका बजट से सम्बन्ध होता है, विश्लेषण किया गया है ।

29. सरकार के बजट का समूची अर्थव्यवस्था पर प्रभाव पड़ता है । सरकारी प्राप्तियों और व्यय का अर्थव्यवस्था के अन्य क्षेत्रों पर जो प्रभाव पड़ता है, उसके अधिक सही मूल्यांकन के लिए यह जरूरी है कि उन्हें आर्थिक महत्व एवं परिमाण के आधार पर वर्गीकृत किया जाए। उदाहरणार्थ, पूंजी निर्माण के लिए कितनी रकम अलग रखी गई है, सरकार द्वारा कितनी रकम प्रत्यक्ष रूप से खर्च की गई है और सरकार द्वारा कितनी रकम का अन्तरण अनुदानों, उधारों आदि के रूप में, अर्थव्यवस्था के अन्य क्षेत्रों को किया गया है । यह विश्लेषण केन्द्रीय सरकार के बजट का आर्थिक और कार्य संबंधी वर्गीकरण नामक पुस्तक में दिया जाता है जो वित्त मंत्रालय द्वारा अलग से प्रकाशित की जाती है ।

विनियोग विधेयक

30. लोक सभा द्वारा अनुदानों की मांगों को स्वीकार किए जाने के बाद, इस प्रकार स्वीकृत रकमों को और समेकित निधि पर भारित व्यय को पूरा करने के लिए आवश्यक रकम को समेकित निधि से निकालने के लिए विनियोग विधेयक के जरिए संसद का अनुमोदन मांगा जाता है । संविधान के अनुच्छेद 114(3) के अनुसार समेकित निधि से कोई भी रकम संसद द्वारा इस सम्बन्ध में ऐसा कानून बनाए बिना नही निकाली जा सकती।

31. अनुदानों की मांगों पर विस्तृत विचार करने का कार्य नया वित्तीय वर्ष शुरू होने से पहले पूरा नहीं हुआ है । पहली अप्रैल से "विनियोग विधेयक" के अधिनियमित हो जाने तक, विनियोग (लेखानुदान) विधेयक के जरिए संसद से लेखानुदान प्राप्त कर लिया जाता है ताकि इस अर्से में सरकार अपना सामान्य कार्य चला सके ।

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KEY TO THE

BUDGET DOCUMENTS 1990-91

Annual Financial Statement

Under article 112 of the Constitution, a statement of estimated receipts and expenditure of the Government of India has to be laid before Parliament in respect of every financial year which runs from 1st April to 31st March. This statement titled "*Annual Financial Statement*" is the main Budget document. The Annual Financial Statement shows the receipts and payments of Government under the three parts in which Government accounts are kept: (i) Consolidated Fund, (ii) Contingency Fund, and (iii) Public Account.

2. All revenues received by Government, loans raised by it, and also its receipts from recoveries of loans granted by it form the *Consolidated Fund*. All expenditure of Government is incurred from the Consolidated Fund and no amount can be withdrawn from the Fund without authorisation from Parliament.

3. Occasions may arise when Government may have to meet urgent unforeseen expenditure pending authorisation from Parliament. The *Contingency Fund* is an imprest placed at the disposal of the President to incur such expenditure. Parliamentary approval for such expenditure and for withdrawal of an equivalent amount from the Consolidated Fund is subsequently obtained and the amount spent from Contingency Fund is recouped to the Fund. The corpus of the Fund authorised by the Parliament, at present, is Rs.50 crores.

4. Besides the normal receipts and expenditure of Government which relate to the Consolidated Fund, certain other transactions enter Government accounts, in respect of which Government acts more as a banker, for example, transactions relating to provident funds, small savings collections, other deposits etc. The moneys thus received are kept in the *Public Account* and the connected disbursements are also made therefrom. Generally speaking, Public Account funds do not belong to Government and have to be paid back

some time or the other to the persons and authorities who deposited them. Parliamentary authorisation for payments from the *Public Account* is, therefore, not required. In a few cases, a part of the revenue of Government is set apart in separate funds for expenditure on specific objects like sugar development, replacement of depreciated assets of commercial undertakings etc. These amounts are withdrawn from the *Consolidated Fund* with the approval of Parliament and kept in the *Public Account* for expenditure on the specific objects. The actual expenditure on the specific objects is, however, again submitted for vote of Parliament even though the moneys have already been earmarked by Parliament for transfer to the funds.

5. Under the Constitution, certain items of expenditure like emoluments of the President, salaries and allowances of the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha and the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha, salaries, allowances and pensions of Judges of the Supreme Court and the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, interest on and repayment of loans raised by Government and payments made to satisfy decrees of courts etc. are charged on the *Consolidated Fund.* The Annual Financial Statement shows the expenditure *charged* on the *Consolidated Fund* separately.

6. Under the Constitution, Budget has to distinguish expenditure on revenue account from other expenditure. Government Budget, therefore, comprises (i) Revenue Budget and (ii) Capital Budget.

7. *Revenue Budget* consists of the revenue receipts of Government (tax revenues and other revenues) and the expenditure met from these revenues. Tax revenues comprise proceeds of taxes and other duties levied by the Union. The estimates of revenue receipts shown in the Annual Financial Statement take into account the effect of the taxation proposals made in the Finance Bill. Other receipts of Government mainly consist of interest and dividend on investments made by Government, fees, and other receipts for services rendered by Government. Revenue expenditure is for the normal running of Government departments and various services, interest charges on debt incurred by Government etc. Broadly speaking, expenditure which does not result in creation of assets is treated as revenue expenditure. All grants given to State Governments and other parties are also treated as revenue expenditure.

8. *Capital Budget* consists of capital receipts and payments. The main items of capital receipts are loans raised by Government from public which are called Market Loans, borrowings by Government from Reserve Bank and other

parties through sale of Treasury Bills, loans received from foreign Governments and bodies, and recoveries of loans granted by Central Government to State and Union territory Governments and other parties. Capital payments consist of capital expenditure on acquisition of assets like land, buildings, machinery, equipment, as also investments in shares etc. and loans and advances granted by Central Government to State and Union territory Governments, Government companies, Corporations and other parties. Capital Budget also incorporates transactions in the Public Account.

Budget at a Glance

9. The document Budget at a Glance shows in brief receipts and disbursements along with broad details of tax revenues and other receipts. This document also exhibits broad break-up of expenditure - Plan and non-Plan, allocation of Plan Outlays by Sectors as well as by Ministries/Departments and details of resources transferred by the Central Government to State and Union territory Governments.

Finance Bill

10. The proposals of Government for levy of new taxes, modification of the existing tax structure or continuance of the existing tax structure beyond the period approved by Parliament are submitted to Parliament through the *Finance Bill.*

11. To facilitate understanding of the taxation proposals made in the Finance Bill, the provisions of the Bill are explained in the document titled Memorandum explaining the provisions in the *Finance Bill.*

Receipts Budget

12. Estimates of receipts included in the "*Annual Financial Statement*" are further analysed in the Document *"Receipts Budget"*. The document gives details of revenue receipts and capital receipts and explains the estimates. Trend of receipts over the years and details of External Assistance received are also included.

Expenditure Budget Vol. I

13. *Expenditure Budget Vol. I* deals with revenue and capital disbursements and gives the estimates in respect of each under 'Plan' and 'Non Plan' and explains the variations in the estimates of both. This also gives analysis of various types of expenditure.

14. Under the present accounting and budgetary procedures, certain classes of receipts, like payments made by one department to another and

receipts of capital projects or schemes are taken in reduction of the expenditure of the receiving department. The estimates of expenditure included in the Annual Financial Statement are for the net expenditure as will be reflected in the accounts, that is, after taking into account the recoveries. The estimates of expenditure included in the Demands for Grants are, however, for the gross amounts. In separate annexures guarantees given by Central Government and outstanding as at the end of March 1989 and contributions to International bodies are shown.

Demands for Grants

15. The estimates of expenditure from the *Consolidated Fund* included in the Annual Financial Statement and required to be voted by the Lok Sabha are submitted in the form of *Demands for Grants* in pursuance of article 113 of the Constitution. Generally, one Demand for Grant is presented in respect of each Ministry or Department. However, in respect of large Ministries or Departments more than one Demand is presented. Each Demand normally includes the total provisions required for a service, that is, provisions on account of revenue expenditure, capital expenditure, grants to State and Union territory Governments and also loans and advances relating to the service. In regard to Union territories without Legislature, a separate Demand is presented for each of the Union territories. Where the provision for a service is entirely for expenditure *charged* on the Consolidated Fund, for example, interest payments, a separate *Appropriation*, as distinct from a Demand, is presented for that expenditure and it is not required to be voted by Parliament. Where, however, expenditure on a service includes both '*voted' and 'charged'* items of expenditure, the latter are also included in the Demand presented for that service but the '*voted*' and *'charged'* provisions are shown separately in that Demand.

16. The Demands for Grants are presented to the Lok Sabha along with the Annual Financial Statement. Each Demand first gives the totals of *'voted' and 'charged'* expenditure as also the 'revenue' and 'capital' expenditure included in the Demand separately and also the grand total of the amount of expenditure for which Demand is presented. This is followed by the estimates of expenditure under different major heads of account. The break up of the expenditure under each major head between 'Plan' and 'non-Plan' is also given. The amounts of recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the accounts are also shown. A summary of Demands for Grants is given at the beginning of this Document, while details of 'New Service' or ' New Instrument of Service' such as formation of a new company, ...

Expenditure Budget Vol. II

17. To understand the objectives underlying the expenditure proposed in the *Demands for Grants* a brief description of the various items of expenditure on major programmes included in the Demands together with the reasons for variation between the original budget and revised budget for the current year, and the requirements for the budget year are given in this volume.

18. The Demands for Grants are followed by the *Detailed Demands for Grants* laid on the table of the Lok Sabha some time after the presentation of the Budget, but before the discussion on Demands for Grants commences. These Detailed Demands for Grants show further details of the provisions included in the Demands for Grants as also of actual expenditure during the previous year. A break up of the estimates relating to each programme/organisation, wherever the amount involved is not less than Rs.10 lakhs, is given under a number of detailed heads which indicate the categories and nature of expenditure incurred on that programme, like salaries, wages, travel expenses, material and equipment, grants-in-aid, etc. At the end of these Detailed Demands are shown the details of recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the accounts. Physical and financial aspects of major programmes and schemes are included in the *Performance Budgets* presented to Parliament separately by the Ministries/ Departments.

Accounting classification

19. The estimates of receipts and disbursements in the Annual Financial Statement and of expenditure in the Demands for Grants are shown according to the accounting classification prescribed under article 150 of the Constitution. This classification is intended to allow Parliament and the public to make a meaningful appreciation of allocation of resources and purposes of Government expenditure. The accounting classification was revised from 1st April, 1987, to bring about correspondence with plan heads of development.

Resources transferred to States

20. The State Governments are paid grants and loans for various Plan and non-Plan schemes. Besides, sizeable amounts of tax revenues collected by the Central Government in the form of income-tax, union excise duties and estate duty are also transferred to the State Governments. Some of the States also get grants to cover the gap in their revenue resources, as recommended by the Finance Commission. The total resources transferred to State and ... nts are indicated in a statement incorporated in the

document *Budget at a Glance.* Further details of these transfers by way of share of taxes, grants-in-aid and loans are given in *Expenditure Budget Vol.1.* The share of Union excise duties and bulk of the grants and loans are paid by the Ministry of Finance and are included in the Demand "Transfers to State Governments" presented on its behalf. The grants and loans paid by other Ministries are provided for in the Demands of respective Ministries.

Plan Outlay

21. Plan expenditure forms a sizeable proportion of the total expenditure of the Central Government. The *Demands for Grants* of the various Ministries show the Plan expenditure under each head separately from the non-Plan expenditure. The Expenditure Budget Vol. 1 also gives the total Plan provisions for each of the Ministries arranged under the various heads of development and highlights the budget provisions for the more important Plan programmes and schemes. A description of important schemes included in the Plan along with the objectives, targets and achievements is given in the *Performance Budget* of the respective Ministry. Variations in the estimates of Plan expenditure are also explained in this document.

Performance Budget

22. *Performance Budgets* are prepared and circulated to Members of Parliament by all Ministries/Departments dealing with developmental activities. The Performance Budget presents the budget of the Ministry/Department in terms of functions, programmes and activities and gives appraisal reports separately in respect of major central sector projects/programmes estimated to cost Rs.100 crores or more. It also includes a statement on the programmes and performance of the various public sector undertakings under the Ministry/Department indicating, among other things, the capacity installed and utilised, physical targets and achievements, results of operation, return on capital etc. Performance Budget serves the management as a tool of administrative and financial control in the implementation of development programmes.

Public Sector Enterprises

23. A large part of the Plan expenditure incurred by the Central Government is through public sector enterprises. Budgetary support for financing outlays of these enterprises is provided by Government either through investment in share capital or through loans. *Expenditure Budget Vol. I* shows the estimates of capital and loans disbursements to public sector enterprises in the current and the Budget years for Plan and Non-Plan purposes and also the extra budgetary resources available for financing their Plans. A detailed report on

the working of public sector enterprises is given in the document titled *'Public Enterprises Survey'* brought out separately by the Ministry of Industry. A report on the working of the enterprises under the control of the various administrative Ministries is also given in the Annual Reports of the various Ministries circulated to Members of Parliament separately. The annual reports along with the audited accounts of each of the Government companies are also separately laid before Parliament. Besides, the reports of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India on the working of various public sector enterprises are also laid before Parliament.

24. The Railways and Telecommunication services are the principal departmentally-run commercial undertakings of Government. The Budget of the Railways and the Demands for Grants relating to Railway expenditure are presented to Parliament separately. However, the total receipts and expenditure of the Railways are incorporated in the Annual Financial Statement of the Government of India. The Demands for Grants of the Department of Telecommunications are presented along with other Demands of the Central Government.

25. The receipts and expenditure of the Defence Department shown in the Annual Financial Statement are explained in greater detail in the document Defence Services Estimates presented along with the Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence.

26. The details of grants given to bodies other than State and Union territory Governments are given in the statements of Grants-in-aid paid to non-Government bodies appended to Detailed Demands for Grants of the various Ministries. Annexure 6 to Expenditure Budget Vol. I shows details of grants-in-aid exceeding Rs.5 lakhs (recurring) or Rs.10 lakhs (non-recurring) to private institutions, organisations and individuals sanctioned during the year 1988-89.

27. A descriptive account of the activities of each Ministry/Department during the year 1989-90 is given in the document *Annual Report* which is brought out separately by each Ministry/Department and circulated to Members of Parliament at the time of discussion on the Demands for Grants.

Economic Survey

28. The Budget of the Central Government is not merely a statement of receipts and expenditure. Since Independence, with the launching of Five Year Plans, it has also become a significant statement of governmental policy.

The Budget reflects and shapes, and is in turn shaped by, the country's economic life. A background of the economic trends in the country during 1989-90 will enable a better appreciation of the mobilisation of resources and their allocation reflected in the Budget. The document Economic Survey 1989-90 circulated to Members of Parliament earlier provides this background. The *Economic Survey* analyses the trends in agricultural and industrial production, money supply, prices, imports and exports and other relevant economic factors having a bearing on the Budget.

29. The Budget of the Government has an impact on the economy as a whole. For a better appreciation of the impact of governmental receipts and expenditure on the other sectors of the economy, it is necessary to group them in terms of economic magnitudes, for example, how much is set aside for capital formation, how much spent directly by the Government and how much is transferred by Government to other sectors of economy by way of grants, loans etc. This analysis is contained in the document *Economic and Functional Classification* of the Central Government Budget which is brought out by the Ministry of Finance separately.

Appropriation Bills

30. After the Demands for Grants are voted by the Lok Sabha, Parliament's approval to the withdrawal from the *Consolidated Fund* of the amounts so voted and of the amount required to meet the expenditure *charged* on the *Consolidated Fund* is sought through the *Appropriation Bill*. Under article 114(3) of the Constitution, no amount can be withdrawn from the Consolidated Fund without the enactment of such a law by Parliament.

31. The process of detailed consideration of the Demands for Grants is not completed before the commencement of the new financial year. To enable Government to carry on its normal activities from 1st April till such time as the *Appropriation Bill* is enacted, a Vote on Account is obtained from Parliament through an Appropriation *(Vote on Account)* Bill.

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Speech of the Railway Minister introducting the Railway Budget for 1990-91

SPEECH OF SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES

INTRODUCING THE RAILWAY BUDGET, 1990-91

ON 14TH MARCH, 1990

MR. SPEAKER,

Sir, I rise to present the Revised Estimates for the year 1989-90 and Budget Estimates for the year 1990-91.

Financial Performance 1988-89

2. To begin with, I shall briefly review the financial results for the year 1988-89. At the time of presentation of the Budget, the Railways had projected a surplus of Rs. 28 crores. The actual surplus achieved is Rs. 21.67 crores after payment of full dividend of Rs. 715.66 crores. Thus the year 1988-89 was the fourth year in succession when the Railways discharged their dividend obligation to the General Revenues in full and also ended with a surplus.

Freight Traffic 1989-90

3. In the budget for 1989-90, revenue earning originating loading was forecast at 316 million tonnes. Although the Railways were geared to load the targeted traffic, the performance during the first ten months fell short of the proportionate target by about six million tonnes. This was mainly due to lower offer of traffic of foodgrains (4.40 million tonnes) and coal (4.11 million tonnes) partly offset by improved loading of some other commodities. It may be mentioned that the traffic under all major commodities is programmed in advance and it is difficult to make good the loss fully if the traffic offered is not up to the target. Performance was also affected by the frequent bandhs and agitations in the North Eastern region, public agitation against Reservation policy, etc. The revised estimate for the total revenue earning loading in the current financial year is now placed at 311 million tonnes which is about nine million tonnes more than the previous year's loading of 302.1 million tonnes.

4. The number of passengers originating and passenger kilometres in the first ten months of the year compared to the ten months of the year previous, have increased by 2% and 5.3%, respectively, which is indicative of a healthy growth.

Passenger Traffic 1989-90

5. In spite of the shortfall in originating revenue loading, I expect the budget target of Rs. 7,611 crores for goods earnings to be maintained. This is possible due to higher realisation per million tonnes of freight traffic. Passenger earnings are expected to be about Rs. 87 crores above the budgeted figure of Rs. 2,544 crores. After taking into account a small shortfall of about Rs. 9 crores under "Other Coaching Earnings" and an increase of about Rs. 21 crores under "Sundry Other Earnings", the revised estimate of Gross Traffic Receipts would be higher by Rs. 99 crores compared to the Budget.

Financial Prospects 1989-90

5.1 Under Ordinary Working Expenses, during the course of the year, certain items of expenditure have arisen which could not be foreseen at the time of framing of the Budget. These include arrears of house rent allowance and city compensatory allowance, higher rates of night duty allowance, increase in outgo on account of productivity linked bonus, increase in cost due to upward revision of power tariff by State Electricity Boards, arrears of payment of line wire rental to P&T Department, revision of workshop incentive bonus rates and cost of restoration works in certain Railways arising from floods and cyclone damage. The impact of these factors works out to about Rs. 128 crores. I am asking for an increase of only Rs. 74 crores under Ordinary Working Expenses, absorbing the balance Rs. 54 crores by effecting stringent financial control and through internal economies.

5.2 The balance in the Pension Fund has come down considerably following higher outgo because of liberalised benefits and increase in the number of pensioners. In the Budget for 1989-90, a sum of Rs. 700 crores was allocated for the Pension Fund. I propose to enhance this contribution by another Rs. 28 crores, raising the total for the year 1989-90 to Rs. 728 crores. With this, the Total Working Expenses will be higher than the Budget by Rs. 102 crores. After taking credit for the expected increase

in Gross Traffic Receipts of Rs. 99 crores, the Net Traffic Receipts are expected to be Rs. 842 crores. There is a minor increase of Rs. 13 crores expected under Net Miscellaneous Receipts which will be partly offset by an increase of Rs. 10 crores in payment of Dividend to General Revenues. In the net, therefore, the Railways expect to end the financial year 1989-90 with a surplus of Rs. 140 crores as budgeted.

Passenger Services

6. Sir, I am aware that there is need for provision of more passenger trains. This is understandable, as in a developing country, with the increasing pace of economic activity, there is more demand for passenger traffic. But, Sir, the resources are limited and it is difficult to meet the pressure of demand fully. Then, the Railways have to cater to the needs of freight traffic which is of utmost importance to the economy. Within the constraint of funds, the Railways are trying their best to strike a judicious balance between these two major segments, that is, freight and passenger services.

6.1 Despite the constraint on resources, I am happy to inform the House that in the summer time table, several new trains will be introduced. These are :

1. Surat-Varanasi bi-weekly Express.
2. Jammu Tawi-Nizamuddin-Mangalore/Tiruchirapalli weekly Express.
3. Gorakhpur-Howrah weekly Express.
4. Hatia-Varanasi bi-weekly Express.
5. Jammu Tawi-Guwahati weekly Express.
6. Gorakhpur-Gonda (MG) Express.
7. Katihar-Siliguri inter-city Express.
8. Gevra Road-Bilaspur passenger train (one pair).
9. Jasidih-Baidyanathdham shuttle train.
10. Bombay-Muzaffarpur weekly Express.
11. Sahibganj-Rampurhat passenger.
12. Chopan-Dhanbad weekly Express.

6.1.1 The frequency of the following trains will be increased :

1. Chhapra-Bombay VT Express from bi-weekly to tri-weekly.

2. Chhapra-Sealdah Express from bi-weekly to tri-weekly.
3. Ahmadabad-Rajkot-Hapa Express from 3 days to 6 days a week.
4. Tata-Patna Express from 6 days a week to daily.

6.1.2 Runs of four existing trains are being extended. These are :

1. Ahmadabad-Gwalior Express to Gorakhpur.
2. New Delhi-Chandigarh Shatabadi Express to Kalka.
3. Ganga-Yamuna Express to Danapur.
4. Tirupati-Kakinada Tirumala Express to Visakhapatnam.
5. Rampurhat-Tilbhita Passenger to Barharwa.
6. Asansol-Jasidih Passenger to Simultala.
7. Porbandar-Kanalus Fast Passenger to Hapa.

6.2 It is my conviction that the reconstruction of our country must aim at a certain level of egalitarianism. The existing disparities between the rich and the poor must be reduced to make that possible. Perhaps nowhere else is this gap between the rich and the poor so markedly manifest as on the railway system where, alongside the luxury of the air-conditioned first class is displayed the misery of those who have to travel in over-crowded second class coaches and even on roof-tops, after having paid for their tickets. It is as much to create an egalitarian atmosphere as to provide more accommodation in trains that I have decided to curtail the production of first class coaches and build more of second class coaches with cushioned seats. The production units have been directed not to undertake any further manufacture of first class coaches except for those on the assembly line, whose configuration cannot now be altered. All new coaches from now on will be either second class general and sleeper coaches, or air-conditioned coaches, mainly comprising sleeper coaches and chair cars. This decision alone will provide over 15,000 additional seats during the next two years.

Computerised Passenger Reservation

6.3 Computerised passenger reservation system, which was first introduced in 1985-86, has brought about a distinct improvement in the quality of service. It has also been widely appreciated by the users. The queues at reservation counters are now shorter and service time has been cut down considerably. In

addition to the four metropolitan cities covered earlier, the facility has been provided in five more cities, namely Ahmadabad, Secunderabad, Bangalore, Bhopal and Lucknow. The facility of obtaining return and onward reservations has also since been made available between Delhi and Calcutta, Delhi and Bombay, Delhi and Madras and Calcutta and Madras. This is being further extended to cover Bombay-Calcutta and Bombay-Madras. Work of computerised reservation at nine more important stations, namely, Pune, Jammu Tawi, Patna, Guwahati, Gorakhpur, Jaipur, Trivandrum, Bhubaneshwar and Cuttack is in progress and is expected to be completed during 1990-91. With the completion of these, nearly 66% of the train reservations on Indian Railways would be on the computer.

Passenger Enquiries

6.4 For improving the system of passenger enquiries, the Railways are providing additional telephones, electronic display boards and hot lines between the Enquiry Office and the Control Office.

Drinking Water Facilities

6.5 With a view to improving the present arrangements of supplying cool drinking water to passengers in trains, experiments have been initiated with the provision of water coolers in each of the coaches in two pairs of express trains.

Rail Yatri Niwas

6.6 Two Rail Yatri Niwases at New Delhi and Howrah have started functioning from 1988 and 1989, respectively. This facility to cater to the needs of middle and lower income groups has proved quite popular.

Passenger Amenities

6.7 Emphasis continues to be laid on providing better facilities to the travelling public. The average annual allocation for passenger amenity works in the Seventh Plan was Rs. 15.6 crores. The House will be glad to know that the allocation in 1990-91 for these works is proposed at Rs. 28 crores.

Loss and Damage Claims

7. As a result of various claims prevention and security measures, the number of compensation claims for loss and damage to goods has come down considerably during the Seventh Plan period, despite the growth of traffic.

7.1 The departmental machinery for settlement of claims has been geared up for expeditious disposal. At the same time, the Railway Claims Tribunal, with benches at 17 places, has been set up in November, 1989. The main objective to be served by the Tribunal is to expedite the settlement of claims in accident cases as well as disposal of suits pertaining to compensation for goods damaged or lost during transit, and in regard to refund of fares and freight.

Rail Tariff Committee

8. An expert committee is being set up to examine the fare and freight structure of rail transport and to go into all aspects of costing and pricing of rail services after ascertaining the views and the problems of the railway users.

Railways Act, 1989

9. As the House is aware, the Railways Act, 1989 has already been passed by the Parliament. The rules to be framed under the new Act are being drafted and it is proposed to bring provisions of the Act into force from 1st July, 1990. As soon as this Act comes into force, I propose to enhance the amount of compensation payable in the case of death of a passenger in a train accident from the present limit of Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 2 lakhs, and also to double the amount of compensation payable to the passengers injured in train accidents.

Safety

10. Safety of operations has been receiving the highest priority and, as a result, train accidents on Indian Railways have been showing a downward trend over the years, dropping from 1,013 in 1980-81 to 545 in 1988-89, that is, a reduction of 46%. The incidence of train accidents per million train kilometres, which is the true index of safety performance, came down from 2.0 in 1980-81 to 0.90 in 1988-89. This improved position has been maintained in the current year also.

10.1 Among the various factors contributing to the railway accidents, failure of the human element has been the largest. Continuous efforts are made to instil a higher degree of safety consciousness amongst railwaymen through proper training as well as counselling and guidance. Besides, to minimise the risk of human failure, Railways are going in for modern

safety aids like auxiliary warning system, track circuiting, panel interlocking, installation of axle counters, route relay interlocking and train-actuated warning devices at level crossings.

10.2 Proper upkeep of assets is an essential pre-requisite for safety. As the House is aware, high priority is being accorded to track renewal. Similarly, steps are being taken to rehabilitate all distressed bridges. The maintenance standards in carriage and wagon depots, loco sheds and workshops are being constantly improved with the induction of modern equipment. I would like to assure the House that safety in train operations will continue to be accorded the highest priority and there will be the utmost endeavour to provide safe travel to the public.

Performance in the Seventh Plan

11. The main thrust areas of the Seventh Plan were rehabilitation of assets, modernisation, optimal utilisation of resources for greater economy and productivity and thus maintaining the financial health of the system.

11.1 The Seventh Plan outlay for the Railways, as originally fixed, was Rs. 12,334 crores and the freight traffic target of total originating tonnage was 340 million. In the mid-term appraisal, the Plan outlay of the Railways was placed at Rs. 16,715 crores. It is now estimated that the Railways would be investing about Rs. 16,437 crores in the entire Seventh Plan.

11.2 The freight performance by the end of the Plan is now estimated at 334 million tonnes of originating traffic. The target of 340 million tonnes would have been achieved but for the shortfall that has occurred due to less offer of certain important commodities in the current year. The incremental revenue earning tonnage is expected to go up by as much as 75 million tonnes, that is, to a total of 311 million tonnes compared to 236 million tonnes at the end of the Sixth Plan. This increase in revenue freight traffic during the Seventh Plan period is equal to the increase in 19 years previous. The corresponding transport output, measured in terms of billion tonne kilometres, is estimated to rise to 232 which is an increase of as much as 28% over the last year of the Sixth Plan. The increase in passenger kilometres is also expected to be about 22%. All this has been

achieved with only a marginal addition of about 1% to running track kilometres and to manpower and despite a slight decrease in wagons, in coaching fleet and aggregate motive power (tractive effort). The leading efficiency indicator of asset utilisation, that is Net Tonne Kilometres Per Wagon Per Day (Broad Gauge), the target for which was fixed in the Seventh Plan at 1350 for the terminal year of the Plan, was surpassed in the second year of the Plan itself and this utilisation factor is likely to rise to about 1475 by the end of the year, 1989-90. There have been matching improvements in utilisation of coaches, locomotives and output of traffic units per employee. The end result is that freight transport is no longer a constraint in the economy.

11.3 The improved productivity was duly reflected in the financial performance. Indian Railways ended with a surplus in each of the four years, accounts for which have already been closed. The year 1989-90 is also expected to end with a surplus as projected at the Budget stage. In the Plan as a whole, the surplus generated by the Railways will amount to about Rs. 527 crores which has been used for execution of developmental works and works connected with passenger amenities and staff amenities. As a result of this surplus, it was also possible to reduce the deferred dividend liability of the Railways by about Rs. 117 crores during the plan period. This surplus has been reckoned after payment of full dividend to the General Revenues in each of the financial years of the Seventh Plan and the aggregate of dividend paid to General Revenues would amount to about Rs. 3255.41 crores. A noteworthy feature of the financing pattern of the Seventh Plan outlay has been a greater reliance on internal and extra-budgetary resources compared to the previous Plans. The budgetary support which was 75% in the Fifth Plan and 58% in the Sixth Plan, has come down to 41% in the Seventh Plan. In keeping with the higher needs of rehabilitation of assets, greater contribution was made for the Depreciation Reserve Fund. The average annual contribution to Depreciation Reserve Fund as a percentage of the Capital-at-charge during the Seventh Plan has been stepped up to 11.4% compared to 7.9% in the Sixth Plan. Further, in order to manage a higher contribution from within the system and as a support to the national effort, Railways have to resort to market borrowings through Indian Railway Finance Corporation (IRFC). The cost of servicing the funds raised from the market

is considerably higher as compared to the cost of the budgetary support, but through better efficiency and productivity, the system's viability has been maintained. At the same time, considerable restraint was exercised in adjustment of railway freight rates and fares.

Eighth and Ninth Plan Perspectives

12. The formulation of the Eighth Plan is on hand and its size is yet to be decided. Railways' Eighth Plan proposals, as submitted, aim at an incremental originating revenue earning freight traffic of 102.5 million tonnes and an annual growth of 3% in passenger traffic.

12.1 A review of Plan investments in the past would indicate that outlay on the Railway sector, which as a percentage of the total Plan outlay, was at the level of 15.5% to 11.1% in the first three Plans came down to as low as 6.9% to 5.2% in the next four Plans up to the Seventh Plan. As a result, the investment planning for Railways in the recent years has been barely adequate to meet the immediate needs of traffic growth and inputs on network expansion have been marginal. This will be evident from the fact that the increase in traffic output of Indian Railways during the 38 years from 1951—89 of planned development has been over fourfold and the increase in running track kilometre of the network was only 32%. As on date, nearly 11,500 kilometres of route are in a state of saturation. Keeping in view the further increase of nearly 60% in the traffic output anticipated by the turn of the century, it would be absolutely essential to plan for a substantial expansion of the railway network. This will also call for commensurate increase in inputs on other assets like rolling stock, electrification etc. to generate the required capacity. Besides, it will also be necessary to maintain the tempo achieved during the Seventh Plan in rehabilitation of assets like track, rolling stock and signalling until the backlog of renewals and replacements accumulated over the previous Plan periods is cleared.

12.2 Keeping the above aspect in view and considering that Railways are the lifeline that is vital for economic growth of the Nation, the size of the investment in Eighth and Ninth Plans needs to be substantially stepped up.

12.3 The Eighth Plan document of the Railways envisages modernisation and technological upgradation of the system to achieve reduction in maintenance costs, improvement in efficiency and productivity, financial viability, greater safety, energy conservation, manpower planning and human resource development, reliability and quality of service, and, above all, customer satisfaction.

Thrust of the Eighth Plan

13. The outlay for the Railway Plan, 1990-91 is fixed at Rs. 5,000 crores as compared to Rs. 4,450 crores in the current year. I would have liked a higher allocation for the Railway Plan but I know that the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance have done their best for the Railways keeping in view the overall resource position of the Government and the priorities of different sectors.

Annual Plan 1990-91

13.1 In the matter of allocation of funds to different Plan heads, emphasis continues to be placed on the acquisition of rolling stock, electrification and rehabilitation of assets, like track renewals etc. Inspite of the resource constraints, we have been able to provide Rs. 371 crores for the new railway lines which means an increase of Rs. 105 crores over the Rs. 266 crores invested in the current year. Gauge conversion and traffic facility works will also get higher allocation. As in the current year, the financing of the Plan places greater reliance on internal contribution of resources by the Railways, which include market borrowing of Rs. 1,170 crores by Indian Railway Finance Corporation for procurement of assets to be given on lease to the Railways. The level of budgetary support works out to Rs. 1,420 crores that is 28.4% of the total Plan outlay—the lowest ever so far.

14. Sir, I am aware that there are numerous demands from the different regions of our country for construction of new railway lines in their respective areas, but, the House would appreciate that the resources available are extremely limited and these would, therefore, have to be used most judiciously, giving priority to those lines which are urgently needed to meet the immediate demands of traffic. It may also be appreciated that construction of new lines would

New Lines

also entail additional expenditure on rolling stock and would require additional input of manpower for operation and maintenance. According to conventional wisdom, and perhaps more because of the resource problem, construction of new railway lines is taken up only after detailed techno-economic surveys when it is established that a railway line will provide the best and most economic mode of transport to meet traffic needs. Construction of new railway lines is considered justified in the following cases :—

(a) Project-oriented lines, to serve new industries or tap mineral or other resources.

(b) To serve as a missing link which can form alternative routes to relieve the congestion on existing busy rail routes.

(c) On strategic considerations.

(d) As developmental lines to establish new growth centres, or give access to remote areas.

14.1 At the end of the current financial year, Railways will have on hand 27 new line projects involving a length of 2,829 km. The requirement of funds for completing these projects is estimated at about Rs. 1,695 crores. To study future needs of IR for network development, the Planning Commission had appointed a Committee for Expansion of Railway Network (CERN). In their report in December 1988, the Committee had recommended a further growth of network through a combination of new lines (2,902 km) and gauge conversion (2,306 km) aimed solely at capacity generation. The estimated cost of the recommended projects was about Rs 4,400 crores. According to the Committee, these are the minimum required up to the year 2000 A.D. While the recommendations of this Committee are under examination, the House will appreciate the magnitude of funds needed for expansion of network.

14.2 In order to overcome the constraint imposed by paucity of funds, I have asked the Ministry to explore possibilities of some non-traditional

sources for financing new line projects. One of the approaches would be to get the State Governments' financial participation in these new projects. In the case of the Chitauni-Bagaha rail-cum-road bridge, on which we started work in January this year, the Governments of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh are contributing towards the cost. The long-felt need for a direct broad gauge rail line from Mangalore to Bombay, popularly referred to as Konkan Railway, has been a dream for the people on the West Coast. This line would provide the necessary transport infrastructure for development of the entire region. When completed, it will reduce the distance between Bombay and Mangalore by 1050 km, giving tremendous boost to the economic development of the area. This will also meet the long-standing aspiration of the people. The House is aware that the Apta-Roha line has already been completed and Mangalore to Udipi was included in the Budget for 1989-90. I am happy to inform the House that Planning Commission have conveyed their approval for inclusion of the entire West Coast Railway line from Mangalore to Roha in the Budget of the Railways for 1990-91 subject to formal clearance after reassessment of the project on the basis of updated costs and benefits. Accordingly, the project has been included in the Budget. Considering the importance, it is proposed to take up execution of the project with high priority. To further this objective and to ensure that the project execution does not suffer any delay due to administrative and other constraints, it is proposed to create a separate authority for undertaking the construction. The Governments of Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka and Kerala will be associated in the setting up of this authority. The Konkan Railway is estimated to cost about Rs. 969 crores at present prices and we hope to complete this project within a period of five years. The modality of financing this project will be discussed with the Ministry of Finance. I propose to approach the House separately on this issue at a later date.

14.3 I am also examining the possibility of similarly associating the Governments of Gujarat and Rajasthan in the construction of the broad gauge track from Kandla to Bhatinda and have already received positive response from both State Governments.

14.4 With the decision of the National Front Government to allocate 50% of resources towards rural development projects, I believe it should

be possible for us to dovetail some rural development works into the Railways' construction programme, particularly earthwork for new lines. We are also exploring the possibility of local administrations and social organisations coming forward to provide labour on a voluntary basis.

14.5 In spite of the financial limitations, I am glad to inform the House that during the current financial year, new lines were commissioned on the sections, Miana-Badrawas (19 km), Ernakulam-Alleppey (57 km), Chanderiya-Chittaurgarh (8 km), Rai Mehatpur-Una (11 km), Penchartal-Kumarghat (11 km), Gamani-Bhalukpong (21 km), Chitradurga-Chellakere (35 km), totalling 162 km. We also hope to complete work on sections Badarwas-Kolaras (28 km), Bhatinda Bye pass (2 km) and Silchar-Jiribam (49 km), totalling 79 km, by March, 1990.

14.6 In the ensuing financial year, 1990-91, the sections of the new lines that are proposed to be commissioned are :

Project	Section	Km
Koraput-Rayagada	Machiliguda-Rayagada	144
Guna-Etawah	Kolaras-Shivpuri	25
	Gwalior-Panihar	23
Kota-Chittaurgarh-Neemuch	Chittaurgarh-Neemuch	56
Talcher-Sambalpur	Sambalpur-Maneswar	16
	Talcher-Angul	18
Lalabazar-Bhairabi	Jamira-Bhairabi	18

15. During the current financial year, Bhatni-Mau Section (71 km) of Varanasi-Bhatni gauge conversion project was commissioned. In the next financial year, 1990-91, the gauge conversions on the sections Guntur-Macherla and Mau-Varanasi are likely to be completed.

Gauge Conversion

15.1 I am happy to inform the House that it has been decided to commence work on the gauge conversion project from Samastipur to Darbhanga which had been approved in 1974. It will be a parallel broad gauge line in addition to the existing MG route.

15.2 In 1990-91 Budget, new gauge conversion projects between Viramgam-Jodhpur (436 km) and Sawai Madhopur-Jaipur-Phulera-Jodhpur (443 km) and Lalgarh-Merta Road (177 km) have been proposed.

15.3 At the beginning of 1990-91, Railways will have 14 gauge conversion projects on hand with a total requirement of funds of about Rs. 1,310 crores.

Track Renewals

16. In the matter of rehabilitation of assets, about which a brief mention had been made earlier, Railways have achieved record progress in renewal of overaged track—accumulated arrears of which, at the beginning of the Seventh Plan, had stood at over 19,000 km, with the attendant high incidence of rail fractures affecting operation as well as safety. Substantial allocation of funds during the Seventh Plan, averaging 21.3% of the total outlay for Railways, was made for this Plan head. A total of 15,960 kilometres of track renewals was achieved in the first four years and another 3,550 kilometres is expected to be done during the current year, which averages 3,902 km per annum. After allowing for current arisings which are of the order of 2,300 km per annum, overdue track renewals at the end of the current year are expected to be around 12,000 km. As a result, it has been possible to bring down the incidence of rail fractures from the figure of 9,148 in 1985-86 to 6,025 in 1988-89. It had earlier been proposed to wipe out arrears of track renewal completely by the end of the Eighth Plan, with matching provision of funds. However, with the limitations in the resource position being what they are, it appears likely that some arrears may have to spill over to the Ninth Plan. Efforts will all the same be made to ensure that track renewal on the high density routes is current by the end of the Eighth Plan.

17. The total route length of electrified net-work on the Indian Railways at the end of the Sixth Plan was 6,440 route kilometres. A special thrust was given to the electrification programme in the Seventh Plan, and during the first four years of the Plan, 2,458 route kilometres have been brought under electric traction. In the year 1989-90, another 278 route kilometres are likely to be energised. Thus, the achievement during the Seventh Plan would be about 2,736 route kilometres. Another 417 route kilometres which have also been substantially completed would be commissioned next year. With this, electrification of two more major trunk routes, namely Delhi-Madras (G.T. route) and Howrah-Bombay via Nagpur, would be completed. A further 623 route kilometres have been targeted for electrification in 1990-91.

Railway Electrification

18. Metropolitan Transport Project at Calcutta has recorded an overall progress of 81% by the end of January, 1990. As the House is aware, the two sections Esplanade to Tollyganj and Dum Dum to Belgachia, totalling 10 km, had already been commissioned in 1984. Construction of the remaining 6 km stretch between Esplanade and Belgachia is continuing in full swing. Final completion of the project would, however, depend on acquisition of the balance of land needed at certain locations en route. A sum of Rs. 90 crores has been provided for this project in the Budget for 1990-91.

Metropolitan Transport Projects

18.1 In the case of Calcutta Circular Railway Project, the overall progress till January, 1990 was 93%. A stretch of about 10 km from Princep Ghat to Ultadanga Road is already operational. Work on the remaining 3.5 km of the project up to Dum Dum, which was for long held up due to encroachments on railway land, has just been resumed, and the project is expected to be commissioned by June, 1990.

18.2 In Bombay, the extension of the railway line from Mankhurd to Belapur is progressing satisfactorily, including construction of the 2 km long bridge across Thane Creek, which is the most critical activity in this project. The overall progress till January, 1990 was 49%. The comparatively smooth progress of this project has been rendered possible by participation of the State Government who are contributing two-thirds of the funds required for this project. The Railways' allocation to this

project in 1990-91 will be Rs. 12 crores. A provision of Rs. 5 crores has also been made for another important work in this metropolis, namely an additional pair of lines between Bandra and Andheri, to accelerate its progress.

18.3 The Madras Beach-Luz Rapid Transit system registered a progress of 32% up to January, 1990. A provision of Rs. 14 crores has been made for this project in the Budget for 1990-91.

Production Units

19. I now proceed to apprise the House of the performance of our Production Units. In the current year, the Integral Coach Factory at Perambur will be producing 925 coaches which is its present capacity. The capacity of this factory is proposed to be raised to 1,000 coaches next year.

19.1 Production of coaches in Rail Coach Factory, Kapurthala has picked up. 170 coaches are expected to be turned out in 1989-90. The production is expected to be stepped up to 300 in the coming year.

19.2 The Chittaranjan Locomotive Works is expected to produce 144 locomotives in the current year, as per target. This includes 100 mainline electric locomotives. The production capacity of electric locomotives is being raised from 100 to 120 at an estimated cost of Rs. 22.5 crores.

19.3 Diesel Locomotive Works, Varanasi, is expected to manufacture to its full capacity of 140 locomotives. The capacity is proposed to be raised to 150 at an estimated cost of Rs. 19.5 crores.

19.4 The target for the Wheel and Axle Plant, Bangalore for the year 1989-90 is 23,000 wheel sets.

19.5 The Diesel Component Works, Patiala, set up in 1985 for manufacture of critical components and spares for diesel locomotives, has been making steady progress. During 1989-90, it is expected to record an outturn of Rs. 26 crores as against Rs. 14 crores in 1988-89.

19.6 The Railways have large workshops spread all over the country employing thousands of workers who possess various specialised skills.

In recent years, with the change in the technical profile of the Railways, there have been redundancies in many of these workshops and the strength of the work force has come to be reduced. I believe that at least some of these workshops could, with addition of balancing equipment and some retooling of the existing machines, be converted from their present status of maintenance units into production units particularly for coaches and components of rolling stock. In this manner the skilled manpower created by the Railways over these many years would be put to far more effective use. Exercises in this direction have aleady been set in motion.

Employment

20. While there may be differences in coming to a firm view on the number of unemployed in India, there can be no two opinions that unemployment is a colossal problem which is at the root of most of the current social and political conflicts in our country. Railways are the biggest single employing unit in the country and there are expectations from people everywhere that they should provide more jobs. During the last 10 years, the average annual increase in the jobs on the railways has been just about 0.6% and I do not see any great scope to generate additional jobs. However, I believe that the Railways can be instrumental in creating employment in other sectors particularly in the traditional rural and cottage sectors. It is precisely for this reason that I have decided to introduce kullars in catering establishments of the Railways. This, it is estimated would generate employment opportunities for thousands of potters all over the country without a single rupee of new investment. The use of handlooms as upholstery material and as linen in the trains, railway offices and guest houses and for uniforms would similarly provide jobs to many more weavers and artisans in all parts of the country. We also intend to identify railway land alongside the track in the vicinity of villages for growing vegetables and for tree plantation, thereby making a contribution towards eradication of rural unemployment.

Promotion of Village and Cottage Industries

21. To encourage the Village and Cottage Industries in the country, the Railways have been directed to extend maximum patronage to their products and also allot some more stalls at railway stations to the State Undertakings and Cooperatives marketing these products.

22. Railways, as part of their contribution to maintaining ecological balance and improving the environment, had initiated a massive programme of tree plantation in the recent years. With the joint efforts of the Railways and the State Forest Departments, about 10 crore trees have been planted so far on railway land in the past nine years. Out of a total area of about 88,000 hectares of railway land identified for tree plantation, 34,000 hectares are likely to be covered by the end of the Seventh Plan.

Environment

22.1 Indian Railways are going in for increasing numbers of concrete sleepers which provide safer and sturdier track, and economy in track maintenance. During 1989-90, the total production of such sleepers is expected to be over 32 lakhs, an increase of 1.7 lakhs over the previous year. This also helps to reduce dependence on wooden sleepers with consequent advantage in preservation of forests. The yearly procurement which had been of the order of 30 lakhs has progressively been reduced to 6.5 lakhs during the 'sleeper year' November, 1988 to October, 1989 and this is proposed to be reduced further to 4 lakhs in the current year.

23. There are four Public Sector Undertakings under the administrative control of the Ministry of Railways. In 1988-89, the turnover recorded by the Indian Railway Construction Company (IRCON) was Rs. 175 crores with an after-tax profit of Rs. 13.77 crores. The direct foreign exchange earned by the Company during the year amounted to Rs. 32.3 crores. The Company is at present operating in nine foreign countries apart from having several prestigious contracts within the country. During the current financial year 1989-90, IRCON bagged three new contracts in Indonesia, Iraq and Nepal and was recipient of awards for outstanding export performance as also for its turnover and foreign exchange earnings.

Public Sector Undertakings

23.1 Rail India Technical and Economic Services (RITES) also maintained their record of excellent performance during the year 1988-89, with a profit after tax of Rs. 6.95 crores and foreign exchange earnings of Rs. 18.35 crores. In the current year, RITES secured new contracts

in Algeria, Zambia, Mexico, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Angola, Nepal, Botswana, Indonesia and Swaziland.

23.2 In the current financial year, Indian Railway Finance Corporation (IRFC) has raised Rs. 1,000 crores through market borrowing as was contemplated at the Budget stage. So far the total amount raised through market borrowing by IRFC is about Rs. 2,560 crores for procurement of assets for use on Indian Railways.

23.3 The Container Corporation of India (CONCOR) is expected to go a long way in giving a fillip to the country's foreign trade. CONCOR has already taken over the existing seven Inland Container Depots (ICDs) and is planning for further extension of the network.

Technology Upgradation

24. Significant savings in cost of operations as also improvement in quality of services can be realised through upgradation of the existing technology in various spheres. For improving the track structure, we are now using heavier rails of higher tensile strength on busy routes and more and more of long-welded rails and prestressed concrete sleepers. In signalling, introduction of modern electronic devices to improve reliability of signalling and telecommunications is under way. The existing technology of both electric and diesel locomotives is almost three decades old. We have under consideration the introduction of higher horse-power locomotives which are also more fuel-efficient. For passenger traffic, coaches of lighter weight with higher speed potential are envisaged. In the matter of wagons, plans are on hand for bogie freight stock with better pay-load to tare weight ratio and improved bogie design which would cause less wear and tear both on the wheel and the rail.

24.1 For improvement in the Management Information System, the telecommunication network is being upgraded and computers will be used wherever found essential for obtaining the desired level of efficiency. The Centre for Railway Information Systems (CRIS) will continue to be associated in selected areas of computer-based applications.

24.2 The rate of growth of technology is so fast nowadays, that it is necessary for us to develop a technology base of our own, capable of not only selecting and assimilating the latest and most appropriate technologies but also of developing these continually, so as to achieve near self-sufficiency in know-how by the turn of the century. With this in view, Indian Railways have drawn up a perspective plan for technology development outlining the strategies to be adopted and identifying the missions to be taken up on priority.

24.3 In regard to R&D effort, the technology development is proposed to be carried out through the process of synergy with close association and interaction of the Research, Designs and Standards Organisation of the Railways (R.D.S.O.) with the concerned industries (including the Railways' own Production Units) and centres of relevant learning like Universities and Indian Institutes of Technology.

Energy Conservation

25. Conservation of fuel continues to receive high priority on the Indian Railways. Some of the important measures which have been initiated are :

(i) Installation of fuel efficiency kits on diesel locomotives which are expected to yield a fuel saving of 3% to 4% and reduction in lube oil consumption by about 10%.

(ii) Introduction of flange lubricators which help reduce friction between wheel flange and rail. Apart from saving fuel, this is also expected to reduce wear and tear of both wheel and rail.

(iii) Proposals are also under consideration for import of high horse-power diesel and electric locomotives which are more energy-efficient.

(iv) Accelerated phasing out of steam locomotives.

(v) Use of long-welded rails.

(vi) Induction of capacitor banks.

Staff Quarters

26. The outlay for Staff Quarters has been considerably stepped up in the Seventh Plan, achieving an annual average of about Rs. 26 crores as compared to Rs. 12 crores in the Sixth Plan. The outlay for the current year, 1989-90, is Rs. 35.26 crores and for the next year, Rs. 40 crores.

27. The House will recall that in the last Budget, an independent organisation was proposed to be set up for helping railwaymen in construction of their own houses on self-financing basis. I am happy to inform the House that a Society called Indian Railway Welfare Organisation (IRWO) has already been registered and has started its activities with a loan of Rs. 3 crores provided by the Ministry of Finance in the current year. An additional sum of Rs. 10 crores has been proposed as loan to the IRWO by way of seed capital in the Railway Budget, 1990-91.

Indian Railway Welfare Organisation

28. Indian Railways have a network of 111 Hospitals and 668 Health Units to provide medical facilities to about one crore railwaymen and their families during service and after retirement. There are a number of centres of excellence, for cardiac surgery at Madras, orthoepaedic surgery at Howrah and Ajmer, cancer treatment at Varanasi, and plastic surgery at Bombay and Delhi. There has been continuous qualitative improvement as well as expansion of Railway medical services. In the last three years, extension of medical services and modernisation of Railway Hospitals were undertaken for improvement of diagnostic and therapeutic facilities in various hospitals at a cost of Rs. 19.5 crores. Facilities are available for the doctors on the Railways to keep abreast of the latest developments in the medical profession. Health education, preventive health, immunisation of children and family planning efforts receive adequate attention on the Railways.

Medicare

29. Productivity Linked Bonus equal to 43 days' wages was declared for the year 1988-89.

Productivity Linked Bonus

30. In keeping with the old adage that anything positive is propaganda and anything negative is news, no one notices it when the trains run on time carrying over a crore of people to their destinations every day. It is the delayed trains and the accidents that make news and project a negative image of the railway workers. By the same token, the honest and dutiful workers, who form an overwhelming majority of the work force on the Railways, do not get any kudos, but it is the black sheep who get projected in the

Industrial Relations

public eye and bring a bad name to the entire railway system. I have had a nearly four-decade old relationship with the railway workers and I am aware of their problems and grievances more than most others. Even so, I had to become the Minister of Railways to understand what a fantastic job the railway employees do and how much all of us owe to them. While industrial relations during 1989-90 continued to remain cordial, there are several outstanding issues that are agitating the minds of the railway workers. I am taking steps to settle them to the satisfaction of all concerned.

31. Manpower Planning and Human Resource Development have been recognised as crucial to the ability of the Railways to handle the challenge of freight and passenger traffic increases which are expected in this decade. Major expansion of facilities is envisaged for training and re-training of staff at all levels to improve their skills and productivity. The draft Eighth Plan has estimated an expenditure of Rs. 280 crores for such improvements. These will include development of multi-skills amongst staff, greater use of simulation equipment for training, training of trainers and special focus on improving the professional and managerial abilities of supervisory staff. The shift from steam traction to diesel and electric traction and consequent introduction of higher loads and speeds on existing tracks together with modernisation of the signalling system has resulted in the need for re-training a large number of existing staff.

Manpower Planning and Development

31.1 During the year 1988-89, 1,06,173 officers and staff were imparted training in Initial, Refresher, Promotional and Specialised Courses in the various institutes, which included training in new technologies adopted by the Railways to achieve higher efficiency, productivity and better quality of service.

32. In the year 1988-89, the Railways retained their prominent position on the national sports scene, winning 21 National Championship titles as against 18 in the previous year. Two sportspersons from Railways were proud recipients of the Arjuna Award. In the international sphere, Railway sportspersons represented the Nation in various contests, including the Olympic Games.

Sports Activities

The Indian Railways team annexed the World Railways' Badminton Championship held at Netherlands. Railway players also gave a sparkling performance in the Commonwealth Wrestling Championship. The year also saw the signing of a protocol with the Soviet Railways for cooperation in the sports field.

Railway Protection Force

33. The Railway Protection Force, constituted under the RPF Act, 1957 for the protection of Railway property including the goods entrusted to the Railways for carriage, has a strength of 69,000 personnel. Dog Squads are also maintained to protect Railway property and to assist in detecting thefts. RPF personnel have been vested with limited powers of arrest, inquiry and prosecution under the Railway Property (Unlawful Possession) Act, 1966. The amendment of the RPF Act, 1957 in 1985 has given the Force the status and privileges to which members of other Armed Forces are entitled, and would help the RPF to protect Railway property and safeguard booked consignments more effectively.

34. I shall now deal with the Budget Estimates for 1990-91. The Gross Traffic Receipts for the year, at the existing level of fare and freight rates, are estimated at Rs. 11,168 crores recording an increase of Rs. 436 crores over the Revised Estimates for the current year. This increase in traffic receipts is based on an estimate of 3% growth under passenger and an additional revenue earning freight loading of 14 million tonnes over the current year's revised target of 311 million tonnes. Other Coaching and Sundry Other Earnings are expected to rise by 2% and 4% respectively.

Budget Estimates 1990-91

34.1 The estimate of Ordinary Working Expenses has been placed at Rs. 8,241 crores involving an increase of Rs. 794 crores over the Revised Estimates for the current year. The higher provision takes into account the effect of annual increments, payment of Dearness Allowance, costs related to higher level of activity as projected, full impact of increase in power tariff as also increased outgo on account of lease rental payable to the Indian Railway Finance Corporation.

34.2 Contribution to Depreciation Reserve Fund is proposed to be raised to Rs. 1,950 crores as compared to Rs. 1,715 crores in 1989-90. This higher allocation is necessary keeping in view the faster pace of renewals needed in the Eighth and the Ninth Plans.

34.3 It is considered desirable to augment the Pension Fund in view of the increasing outgo from the Fund, following liberalised pensionary benefits and higher number of pensioners in future. The contribution to the Fund is, therefore, proposed to be raised to Rs. 900 crores which is an increase of Rs. 172 crores over the Revised Estimates of the current year.

34.4 The Total Working Expenses will thus amount to Rs. 11,091 crores leaving the Net Traffic Receipts at Rs. 77 crores. After adding a sum of Rs. 149 crores on account of Net Miscellaneous Receipts, the Net Revenue would amount to Rs. 226 crores. The Dividend payable to General Revenues in the next financial year has been estimated at Rs. 932 crores, with the result that at the current level of fares and freight rates, there will be a shortfall of Rs. 706 crores.

34.5 The Railway Convention Committee 1985 had not made final recommendations on the rate of dividend payable on the Capital-at-Charge. Memoranda on the rate of dividend and other ancillary matters will be submitted to the Railway Convention Committee 1989, in due course. In the meantime, provision for dividend for 1990-91 has been proposed at same rate as for the year 1989-90.

35. Sir, I am sure the Honourable Members will agree that it is in the long term interests of the Railway system as well as the country to maintain the financial viability of the Railways. To offset the increases in the cost of inputs, dividend liability and contributions to Depreciation Reserve Fund and Pension Fund, certain adjustments in railway fares and freight rates have become absolutely essential.

Tariff Proposals

35.1 It is proposed to increase the freight rates by 10%. However, in order to provide incentive to rail users to offer more traffic during the slack months of April to September, it is proposed that during this period from 1-4-1990 to 30-9-1990, the increase in freight rates be only 7 %, and thereafter, it will be 10%. Further, keeping in view the interests of the common man, I have decided to exempt certain essential commodities from the proposed increase. These are foodgrains, pulses, salt for human consumption, edible oils, fruits and vegetables, sugar, gur and jaggery.

35.2 It is also proposed to increase the rates for parcels and luggage by 10%.

35.3 As the Honourable Members are aware, no increase was made in passenger fares during the last budget. Railways are incurring heavy losses in the carriage of passenger traffic. In order that this traffic also makes its contribution to meet the additional revenue needs of the railways, revision of passenger fares has become unavoidable.

35.3.1 It is proposed to increase the fares for upper classes, namely, Air-Conditioned First Class, Air-Conditioned Sleeper Class, First Class, and Air-Conditioned Chair Car by 17%.

35.3.2 The fare of Second Class Mail/Express is proposed to be increased by Re. 1.00 at the lowest slab, progressively rising to a maximum of Rs. 20.00 for distances beyond 1400 km. The fare of Second Class Ordinary is proposed to be increased by 50 paise at the lowest slab, progressively rising to a maximum of Rs. 4.00 for distances beyond 300 km. In keeping with the increase in the minimum fare of Second Class Ordinary from Rs. 1.50 to Rs. 2.00, the price of platform ticket is also proposed to be raised from Rs. 1.50 to Rs. 2.00.

35.3.3 For Second Class Monthly Season Tickets, increases in fare, varying from Rs. 4.00 to Rs. 12.00 per month according to the distance, are proposed. The increase in the case of First Class Monthly Season Tickets is to range from Rs. 16.00 to Rs. 48.00.

35.3.4 It is also proposed to raise the sleeper surcharge in Second Class from Rs. 10.00 to Rs. 15.00 for distances upto 500 km, from Rs. 15.00 to Rs. 20.00 for distances from 501 to 1000 km, and from Rs. 15.00 to Rs. 25.00 for distances beyond 1000 km.

35.4 The changes in freight rates and parcel and luggage rates will come into force from 1-4-1990, and changes in passenger fares from 1-5-1990.

36. The above-mentioned proposals are expected to yield an additional revenue of Rs. 892 crores. Taking this into account, and after paying the proposed dividend of Rs. 932 crores to the General Exchequer, the financial year 1990-91 is expected to close with a surplus of Rs. 186 crores. The projected surplus is just sufficient to execute works chargeable to the Development Fund, such as, passenger amenities, staff amenities, and certain operating improvements.

37. Sir, I consider it a privilege and also a unique opportunity to lead the Railways and to make a sincere effort to translate into reality some of the dreams of millions of countrymen who have been yearning for a change in direction towards a more egalitarian society and a more open and responsive Government. On 2nd March, I have released a Status Paper to elicit the views of economists, intelligentsia and rail users. I shall take cognizance of their views for shaping the Railways to serve the common

man. I acknowledge the enthusiasm and unstinted support of railwaymen without whose dedicated and untiring efforts, the creditable achievements of the Railways would not have been possible. I believe, that in order to achieve the best results, there should be even closer relation and purposeful interaction between labour and management. As the head of the vast family of railwaymen, I pledge on their behalf, that we shall march forward with total commitment and dedication towards achieving the corporate goal of meeting the growing traffic needs of the country, at the least cost to the society, while at the same time, maintaining the financial viability of the system.

38. With these words, Sir, I now commend the Railway Budget for 1990-91 to the House.

Budget of the Railway Revenue and Expenditure of the Central Government for 1990-91

1990-91 में केन्द्रीय सरकार के
रेलवे राजस्व और व्यय
का
बजट

BUDGET
OF THE
Railway Revenue and Expenditure of the Central Government for 1990-91

रेल मंत्रालय
(रेलवे बोर्ड)
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(Railway Board)

दिनांक 14 मार्च, 1990
Dated the 14th March, 1990

जार्ज फर्नांडिज
रेल मंत्री
GEORGE FERNANDES
Minister of Railways

विषय सूची
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1. रेलवे से केन्द्रीय सरकार के राजस्व का विवरण

1. Statement of the Revenue of the Central Government from Railways

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of rupees)

राजस्व के शीर्ष Heads of Revenue	लेखा Accounts 1988-89	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1989-90	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1989-90	1989-90 के बजट की तुलना में वृद्धि (+)/कमी (—) Increase(+)/ Decrease(—) as compared with Budget 1989-90	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1990-91
1002 और 1003—राजस्व प्राप्तियां 1002 & 1003—Revenue Receipts					
यात्री—ऊंचे दर्जे Passenger—Upper Classes	296,78,52	312,94,00	319,96,00	(+)7,02,00	381,71,00
यात्री—दूसरा दर्जा Passenger—Second Class	2158,71,49	2231,06,00	2311,04,00	(+)79,98,00	2733,29,00
जोड़—यात्री यातायात से आमदनी TOTAL—Passenger Earnings	2455,50,01	2544,00,00	2631,00,00	(+)87,00,00	3115,00,00
कोचिंग यातायात से अन्य आमदनी Other Coaching Earnings	270,73,90	320,00,00	311,00,00	(—)9,00,00	334,00,00
माल यातायात से आमदनी Goods Earnings	6343,10,77	7611,00,00	7611,00,00	..	8424,00,00
अन्य फुटकर आमदनी Sundry Other Earnings	224,97,27	178,00,00	199,00,00	(+)21,00,00	207,00,00
जोड़—आमदनी TOTAL—Earnings	9294,31,95	10653,00,00	10752,00,00	(+)99,00,00	12080,00,00
उचंत Suspense	(—)35,02,87	(—)20,00,00	(—)20,00,00	..	(—)20,00,00
£*भारतीय रेलों की सकल यातायात प्राप्तियां £*Gross Traffic Receipts of Indian Railways	9259,29,08	10633,00,00	10732,00,00	(+)99,00,00	12060,00,00
£इसमें मेट्रो रेलवे, कलकत्ता शामिल है £Includes Metro Railway, Calcutta	2,11,38	2,35,00	2,75,00	(+)40,00	3,25,00
*इसमें चालित लाइनों की आमदनी शामिल है *Includes earnings of worked lines	27,12	26,90	23,76	(—)3,14	25,25

2. केन्द्रीय सरकार के राजस्व से रेलवे पर किये गये व्यय का विवरण

2. Statement of the Expenditure on Railways met from the Revenue of the Central Government

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of rupees)

व्यय के शीर्ष Heads of Expenditure	लेखा Accounts, 1988-89	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1989-90	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1989-90	1989-90 के बजट की तुलना में वृद्धि (+)/कमी (—) Increase(+)/Decrease(—) as compared with Budget 1989-90	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1990-91
बी (सी) (iii)—रेलवे—व्यय B(c)(iii)—RAILWAYS—EXPENDITURE					
3002 और 3003—संचालन व्यय— 3002 & 3003—Working Expenses—					
(1) £साधारण संचालन व्यय £Ordinary Working Expenses . . .	6582,99,43	7373,00,00	7447,00,00	(+)74,00,00	8241,00,00
(2) मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि में विनियोग Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund	1500,00,00	1715,00,00	1715,00,00	..	1950,00,00
(3) पेंशन निधि में विनियोग Appropriation to Pension Fund . .	550,00,00	700,00,00	728,00,00	(+)28,00,00	900,00,00
*3001 ए और बी—भारतीय रेलें—नीति निर्धारण, निदेशन, अनुसंधान और अन्य विविध संगठन *3001A & B—Indian Railways—Policy Formulation, Direction, Research and other Misc. Organisations	62,86,28	78,80,00	76,80,00	(—)2,00,00	81,79,00
दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा एवं यात्री सुविधा निधि में विनियोग Appropriation to Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	53,58,19	61,00,00	61,00,00	..	67,25,00
3004—चालू लाइन निर्माण—राजस्व 3004—Open Line Works—Revenue . . .	36,85,46	50,00,00	50,00,00	..	50,00,00
3005—सामान्य राजस्व को भुगतान 3005—Payments to General Revenues—					
**(1) सामान्य राजस्व को लाभांश— **Dividend to General Revenues . . .	689,33,54	779,67,93	788,67,28	(+)8,99,35	905,67,28
(2) यात्री किराया कर के बदले भुगतान Payment in lieu of Passenger Fare Tax .	23,12,00	23,12,00	23,12,00	..	23,12,00
(3) रेल संरक्षा निर्माण निधि में अंशदान Contribution to Railway Safety Works Fund	3,20,72	2,20,07	3,20,72	(+)1,00,65	3,20,72
जोड़—अग्रेणीत TOTAL—Carried Forward	9506,95,62	10782,80,00	10892,80,00	(+)110,00 00	12222,04,00

*इसमें निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं— *Includes—					
राजस्व से रेलवे पेंशन निधि में विनियोग Appropriation from Revenue to Railway Pension Fund	5,00,00	5,00,00	5,00,00	..	5,00,00
चालित लाइनों को भुगतान Payments to Worked Lines	12,04	11,64	10,89	(—)75	11,22
सहायता प्राप्त कम्पनियां Subsidised Companies	..	..	..	..	..
**इसमें देय लाभांश की वे रकमें शामिल नहीं है जिन्हें 'आस्थगित लाभांश दायिता लेखे' में अंतरित कर दिया गया है **Figures exclude amounts due as dividend, but transferred to 'Deferred Dividend Liability Accoun. .	..	..	..	.	..
£इसमें मेट्रो रेलवे, कलकत्ता शामिल है £Includes Metro Railway, Calcutta . . .	5,96,37	7,19,00	7,97,00	(+)78,00	8,24,00

1. रेलवे से केन्द्रीय सरकार के राजस्व का विवरण—(समाप्त)

1. Statement of the Revenue of the Central Government from Railways—(Concld.)

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of rupees)

राजस्व के शीर्ष Heads of Revenue	लेखा Accounts, 1988-89	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1989-90	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1989-90	1989-90 के बजट की तुलना में वृद्धि (+)/ कमी (—) Increase(+)/ Decrease(—) as compared with Budget 1989-90	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1990-91
रेलवे—राजस्व **RAILWAYS—REVENUE**					
पृष्ठ 2 से अग्रेणीत Brought forward from page 2	9259,29,08	10633,00,00	10732,00,00	(+)99,00,00	12060,00,00
बी (सी) (iii)—भारतीय रेलें— B(c)(iii)—Indian Railways—					
1001—भारतीय रेलें विभिन्न प्राप्तियां 1001—Indian Railways Miscellaneous Receipts—					
(1) सहायता प्राप्त कम्पनियों से अन्य प्राप्तियां Other Receipts from Subsidised Companies.	1,61	4,00	2,00	(—)2,00	4,00
(2) रेल भर्ती बोर्ड Railway Recruitment Boards . . .	32,58	31,00	55,00	(+)24,00	56,00
(3) विविध प्राप्तियां Miscellaneous receipts	3,01,10	1,15,00	5,26,00	(+)4,11,00	1,44,00
(4) यात्री यातायात पर अधिप्रभार से प्राप्तियां Receipts from surcharge on passenger traffic	58,58,19	61,00,00	61,00,00	..	67,25,00
(5) लाभांश राहतों तथा अन्य रियायतों के तौर पर सामान्य राजस्व से आर्थिक सहायता Subsidy from General Revenues towards dividend reliefs and other concessions . .	207,40,27	227,30,00	233,97,00	(+)6,67,00	278,75,00
जोड़—विविध प्राप्तियां TOTAL—MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS	269,33,75	289,80,00	300,80,00	(+)11,00,00	348,04,00
जोड़—प्राप्तियां TOTAL—RECEIPTS	9528,62,83	10922,80,00	11032,80,00	(+)110,00,00	12408,04,00

2. केन्द्रीय सरकार के राजस्व से रेलवे पर किये गये व्यय का विवरण—(समाप्त)

2. Statement of the Expenditure on Railways met from the Revenue of the Central Government—(Concld.)

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of rupees)

व्यय के शीर्ष Heads of Expenditure	लेखा Accounts, 1988-89	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1989-90	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1989-90	1989-90 के बजट की तुलना में वृद्धि (+)/कमी (—) Increase(+)/Decrease(—) as compared with Budget 1989-90	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1990-91
पृष्ठ 3 से अग्रेणीत Brought forward from page 3	9506,95,62	10782,80,00	10892,80,00	(+)110,00,00	12222,04,00
3006—रेलवे अधिशेष से विनियोग— 3006—Appropriation from Railway Surplus—					
(1) रेलवे विकास निधि में विनियोग Appropriation to Railway Development Fund	21,67,21	140,00,00	140,00,00	..	186,00,00
(2) 1978-79 और इसके आगे की अवधि से संबंधित आस्थगित लाभांश Deferred Dividend in respect of period from 1978-79 onwards	..	..	..	..	..
(3) रेलवे राजस्व आरक्षित निधि में विनियोग Appropriation to Railway Revenue Reserve Fund	..	..	..	..	..
जोड़—व्यय TOTAL—EXPENDITURE	9528,62,83	10922,80,00	11032,80,00	(+)110,00,00	12408,04,00

3. रेलवे अधिशेष का वितरण

3. Distribution of Railways' Surplus

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of rupees)

व्यय के शीर्ष Heads of Expenditure	लेखा Accounts, 1988-89	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1989-90	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1989-90	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1990-91
अधिशेष Surplus	21,67,21	140,00,00	140,00,00	186,00,00
8117—रेलवे विकास निधि 8117—Railway Development Fund	21,67,21	140,00,00	140,00,00	186,00,00
1978-79 के बाद की आस्थगित लाभांश दायित्व का भुगतान Payment of Post-1978-79 Deferred Dividend Liability	..	..	..	..
8116—रेलवे राजस्व आरक्षित निधि 8116—Railway Revenue Reserve Fund	..	..	..	..
3007—विकास निधि के लिए सामान्य राजस्व से लिये गये ऋणों की अदायगी 3007— Repayment of loan taken from General Revenues for Development Fund	..	..	..	..

4. रेलवे पर केन्द्रीय सरकार के निर्माण व्यय का विवरण

4. Statement of the Works Expenditure of the Central Government on Railways

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of rupees)

व्यय के शीर्ष Heads of Expenditure	लेखा Accounts, 1988-89	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1989-90	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1989-90	1989-90 के बजट की तुलना में वृद्धि (+)/कमी (—) Increase(+), Decrease(—) as compared with Budget 1989-90	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1990-91
सी (एफ)—पूंजी C(f)– Capital–					
*रेलवे पूंजी जिसकी पूर्ति राजस्व से नहीं की जाती— *Railway Capital not met from Revenue—					
5002 और 5003—रेलों का निर्माण-कार्य 5002 & 5003—Construction of Railways	1458,87,43	1706,00,00	1701,00,00	(—)5,00,00	1694,00,00
जे—आरक्षित निधि— J– Reserve Funds–					
निर्माण व्यय जिसकी पूर्ति रेलवे निधियों से की जाती हैं— Works Expenditure met from Railway Funds—					
8115—मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि 8115– Depreciation Reserve Fund	1477,62,40	1489,00,00	1489,00,00	..	1820,00,00
8117—विकास निधि 8117—Development Fund	106,02,46	140,00,00	145,00,00	(+)5,00,00	186,00,00
बी (सी) (iii)—राजस्व B(c)(iii)– Revenue–					
3004—चालू लाइन निर्माण—राजस्व 3004– Open Line Works – Revenue	36,85,46	50,00,00	50,00,00	..	50,00,00
8121—दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा एवं यात्री सुविधा निधि 8121—Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	49,97,98	65,00,00	65,00,00	..	80,00,00
@कुल जोड़ @GRAND TOTAL	3129,35,73	3450,00,00	3450,00,00	..	3830,00,00
*इसमें महानगर परिवहन परियोजनाओं और सर्कुलर रेलवे, कलकत्ता का खर्च शामिल है । *Includes expenditure on Metropolitan Transport Projects and Circular Railway, Calcutta.	99,96,68	100,01,47	101,49,80	(+)1,48,33	120,00,00
@ इसमें भारतीय रेल वित्त निगम द्वारा चल-स्टाक में निवेश के लिए बाजार से लिया जाने वाला ऋण शामिल नहीं है @Excludes market borrowings by Indian Railway Finance Corporation for investment in Rolling Stock	800,00,00	1000,00,00	1000,00,00	..	1170,00,00

क—रेलवे मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि
A—RAILWAY DEPRECIATION RESERVE FUND

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of rupees)

	लेखा Accounts, 1988-89	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1989-90	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1989-90	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1990-91		लेखा Accounts. 1988-89	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1989-90	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1989-90	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1990-91
*अथशेष *Opening Balance	†454,55,51	541,56,00	520,09,95	803,50,76	मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि से विनियोग Appropriation from Depreciation Reserve Fund	1477,62,40	1489,00,00	1489,00,00	1820,00,00
मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि में विनियोग Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund	(क) (a) 1512,72,97	(ख) (b) 1728,13,74	(ग) (c) 1730,74,49	(घ) (d) 1969,00,00	इतिशेष Closing Balance	520,09,95	823,67,00	803,50,76	1009,57,81
मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि पर ब्याज Interest on Depreciation Reserve Fund	30,43,87	42,97,26	41,66,32	57,07,05					
जोड़ : TOTAL :	1997,72,35	2312,67,00	2292,50,76	2829,57,81	जोड़ TOTAL	1997,72,35	2312,67,00	2292,50,76	2829,57,81

†इसमें 1987-88 के दौरान बिना वित्तीय समायोजन के अंतरित 2,51,95 रुपये शामिल हैं।

*इसमें 1-4-1950 से ली गयी भारत की रियासती रेलों के 7,83,93 (अनंतिम) शामिल हैं।

(क) इसमें चित्तरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना (1,51,13), डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना (2,88,00), सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (3,50,00), पहिया एवं धुरा संयंत्र (4,83,84) तथा रेल सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (..) से संबंधित कारखाना निर्माण उचंत लेखे के नाम खाते के 12,72,97 शामिल हैं।

(ख) इसमें चितरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना (1,79,14), डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना (3,00,00) और सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (3,50,00), पहिया एवं धुरा संयंत्र (4,84,60) तथा रेल सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (..) से संबंधित कारखाना निर्माण उचंत लेखे के नाम खाते के 13,13,74 शामिल हैं।

(ग) इसमें चित्तरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना (1,57,53), डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना (3,11,00), सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (4,50,00), पहिया एवं धुरा संयंत्र (4,84,64) तथा रेल सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (1,71,32) से संबंधित कारखाना निर्माण उचंत लेखे के नाम खाते के 15,74,49 शामिल हैं।

(घ) इसमें चित्तरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना (1,93,00), डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना (3,74,00), सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (5,25,00), पहिया एवं धुरा संयंत्र (5,72,00) और रेल सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (2,36,00) से संबंधित कारखाना निर्माण उचंत लेखे के नाम खाते के 19,00,00 शामिल हैं।

†Includes T.W.F.A. Rs.2,51,95 during 1987-88.

*Includes 7,83,93 (provisional) on account of Indian State Railways taken over from 1-4-1950.

			CLW		DLW		ICF		W&AP		RCF
(a)	Includes	12,72,97 debitable to Workshop Manufacture Suspense Account—	(1,51,13),		(2,88,00)		(3,50,00)		(4,83,84) and		(..)
(b)	,,	13,13,74	(1,79,14)	..	(3,00,00)	..	(3,50,00)	.. ..	(4,84,60)	..	(..)
(c)	,,	15,74,49	(1,57,53)	..	(3,11,00)	..	(4,50,00)	.. ..	(4,84,64)	..	(1,71,32)
(d)	,,	19,00,00	(1,93,00)	..	(3,74,00)	..	(5,25,00)	.. ..	(5,72,00)	..	(2,36,00)

ख—रेलवे राजस्व आरक्षित निधि
B—RAILWAY REVENUE RESERVE FUND

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of rupees)

	लेखा Accounts, 1988-89	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1989-90	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1989-90	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1990-91
अथशेष Opening Balance	(क) (a) 56,19	(क) (a) 59,86	(क) (a) 58,73	(क) (a) 62,61
रेलवे राजस्व आरक्षित निधि में विनियोग— Appropriation to Railway Revenue Reserve Fund—				
(1) राजस्व अधिशेष Revenue Surplus	..	..	..	..
(2) निवेश आदि से लाभांश Dividend from investment etc.	36	1,50	1,50	40
(3) सामान्य राजस्व से ऋण Loan from General Revenues	..	..	..	..
रेलवे राजस्व आरक्षित निधि पर ब्याज Interest on Railway Revenue Reserve Fund	2,18	2,40	2,38	2,60
जोड़ TOTAL	58,73	63,76	62,61	65,61

	लेखा Accounts, 1988-89	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1989-90	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1989-90	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1990-91
रेलवे राजस्व आरक्षित निधि से विनियोग— Appropriation from Railway Revenue Reserve Fund for—				
(1) पूंजी परिशोधन के लिए (*i*) Amortising Capital	..	..	..	..
(2) पूरे लाभांश के भुगतान के उद्देश्य से शुद्ध राजस्व में कमी को पूरा करने के लिए (*ii*) Making good the short-fall in Net Revenue for payment of full dividend	..		..	..
(3) ऋणों की अदायगी के लिए (*iii*) Repayment of loans	..		..	..
(4) ऋणों पर ब्याज के लिए (*iv*) Interest on loans	..			
इतिशेष Closing Balance	(क) (a) 58,73	(क) (a) 63,76	(क) (a) 62.61	(क) (a) 65,61
जोड़ TOTAL	58,73	63,76	62,61	65,61

(क) इसमें शाखा लाइन कम्पनियों के हिस्सों में निवेश और उन्हें दिये गये ऋणों के 22.80 लाख रुपये शामिल हैं।

(a) Includes Rs. 22.80 lakhs on account of investments in shares of and loans to Branch Line Companies.

ग—रेलवे विकास निधि

C—RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT FUND

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of rupees)

	लेखा Accounts, 1988-89	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1989-90	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1989-90	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1990-91
अथशेष Opening Balance	†5,87	..	27	..
विकास निधि में विनियोग -- Appropriation to Development Fund —				
(1) राजस्व अधिशेष Revenue Surplus	21,67,21	140,00,00	140,00,00	186,00,00
(2) सामान्य राजस्व से ऋण Loan from General Revenues	127,33,33	51,39,62	56,84,62	57,14,79
विकास निधि पर ब्याज Interest on Development Fund	27	..	2	..
जोड़ TOTAL	149,06,68	191,39,62	196,84,91	243.14.79

	लेखा Accounts, 1988-89	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1989-90	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1989-90	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimae, 1990-91
विकास निधि से विनियोग— Appropriation from Development Fund for—				
(1) विकास संबंधी कार्यों के लिए Development Works	106,02,46	140,00,00	145,00,00	186,00,00
(2) ऋणों की अदायगी के लिए Repayment of loans	..	..	..	..
(3) ऋणों पर ब्याज के लिए Interest on loans	43,03,95	51,39,62	51,84,91	57,14,79
इतिशेष Closing Balance	27	..	..	..
जोड़ TOTAL	149,06,68	191,39,62	196,84,91	243,14,79

† इसमें 1987-88 के दौरान बिना वित्तीय समायोजन को अंतरित 5,84 हजार रुपये शामिल हैं।

† Includes T.W.F.A Rs. 5,84 thousand during 1987-88.

घ—रेलवे पेंशन निधि
D—RAILWAY PENSION FUND

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of rupees)

	लेखा Accounts, 1988-89	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1989-90	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1989-90	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1990-91		लेखा Accounts, 1988-89	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1989-90	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1989-90	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1990-91
अथशेष Opening Balance	†222,48,52	143,30,00	†56,27,68	14,17,22					
पेंशन निधि में विनियोग Appropriation to Pension Fund	(क) (a) ††565,99,13	(ख) (b) 714,00,00	(ग) (c) ††745,67,79	(घ) (d) 915,00,00	पेंशन निधि से विनियोग Appropriation from Pension Fund	744,15,11	700,00,00	790,00,00	835,00,00
पेंशन निधि पर ब्याज Interest on Pension Fund	8,57,65	9,77,00	2,21,75	3,52,12	इतिशेष Closing Balance	52,90,19	167,07,00	14,17,22	97,69,34
जोड़ TOTAL	797,05,30	867,07,00	804,17,22	932,69,34	जोड़ TOTAL	797,05,30	867,07,00	804,17,22	932,69,34

†1957 से पहले के जिन रेल कर्मचारियों ने पेंशन संबंधी सेवा-निवृत्ति लाभों के लिए संबंधित उपांत वित्तीय वर्षों की समाप्ति से पहले अपना विकल्प दिया था, उनकी भविष्य निधि में जमा सरकारी अंशदान के राजकीय रेलवे भविष्य निधि से अन्तरण के फलस्वरूप 1988-89 में 14,46,16 हजार रुपए और संशोधित अनुमान, 1989-90 में 3,37,49 हजार रुपए शामिल हैं ।

††1957 से पहले जिन रेल कर्मचारियों ने पेंशन संबंधी सेवा-निवृत्ति लाभों के लिए संबंधित वित्तीय वर्षों की समाप्ति से पहले अपना विकल्प दिया था, उनकी भविष्य निधि में जमा सरकारी अंशदान के राजकीय रेलवे भविष्य निधि से अन्तरण के फलस्वरूप 1988-89 में 3,14,32 हजार रुपये और संशोधित अनुमान 1989-90 में प्रस्तावित 3,67,79 हजार रुपये शामिल हैं ।

(क) इसमें चित्तरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना (2,95,47) डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना (1,41,79), सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (3,06,80), पहिया एवं धुरा संयंत्र (35,00), डीजल कल पुर्जा कारखाना (5,75) और रेल सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (..) से संबंधित कारखाना निर्माण उचंत लेखे के नाम खाते के 7,84,81 शामिल हैं ।

(ख) इसमें चित्तरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना (3,20,00), डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना (1,58,00), सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (3,38,00), पहिया एवं धुरा संयंत्र (30,00), डीजल कल पुर्जा कारखाना (34,00) और रेल सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (20,00) से संबंधित कारखाना निर्माण उचंत लेखे के नाम खाते के 9,00,00 शामिल हैं ।

(ग) इसमें चित्तरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना (3,25,00), डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना (1,35,00), सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (2,85,00), पहिया एवं धुरा संयंत्र (30,00), डीजल कल पुर्जा कारखाना (35,00) और रेल सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (90,00) से संबंधित कारखाना निर्माण उचंत लेखे के नाम खाते के 9,00,00 शामिल हैं ।

(घ) इसमें चित्तरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना (3,56,00), डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना (1,48,00), सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (3,16,00), पहिया एवं धुरा संयंत्र (30,00), डीजल कल-पुर्जा कारखाना (50,00) और रेल सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (1,00,00) से संबंधित कारखाना निर्माण उचंत लेखे के नाम खाते के 10,00,00 शामिल हैं ।

† Includes Rs. 14,46,16 thousand in 1988-89 and 3,37,49 thousand in RE 1989-90 by transfer from State Railway Provident Fund of the accumulated government-contribution to the Provident Fund of pre-1957 staff who had elected the pensionary form of retirement benefits before the close of the respective penultimate financial years.

††Includes Rs. 3,14,32 thousand in 1988-89 and 3,67,79 thousand proposed in R.E. 1989-90 by transfer from the State Railway Provident Fund of the accumulated Government contribution to the Provident Fund of pre-1957 staff who elected the pensionary form of retirement benefits before the close of the respective financial years.

(a) Includes 7,84,81 debitable to Workshop Manufacture Suspense Account—CLW (2,95,47) DLW (1,41,79) ICF (3,06,80) W&AP (35,00) DCW (5,75) and RCF (..)
(b) .. 9,00,00 .. .. (3,20,00) .. (1,58,00) .. (3,38,00) .. (30,00) ,, (34,00) ,, ,, (20,00)
(c) .. 9,00,00 .. .. (3,25,00) .. (1,35,00) .. (2,85,00) .. (30,00) ,, (35,00) ,, ,, (90,00)
(d) .. 10,00,00 .. .. (3,56,00) .. (1,48,00) .. (3,16,00) .. (30,00) ,, (50,00) ,, ,, (1,00,00)

ड.—रेल दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा एवं यात्री सुविधा निधि
E—RAILWAY ACCIDENT COMPENSATION, SAFETY AND PASSENGER AMENITIES FUND

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of rupees)

	लेखा Accounts, 1988-89	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1989-90	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1989-90	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1990-91		लेखा Accounts, 1988-89	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1989-90	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1989-90	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1990-91
अथशेष Opening Balance	33,79,44	32,62,00	42,62,43	36,53,60	दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा एवं यात्री सुविधा निधि से निम्नलिखित के लिए विनियोग— Appropriation from Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund for—				
दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा एवं यात्री सुविधा निधि में विनियोग Appropriation to Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	58,58,19	61,00,00	61,00,00	67,25,00	(1) दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति Accident Compensation	2,17,51	3,64,22	4,58,00	4,68,00
दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा एवं यात्री सुविधा निधि पर ब्याज Interest on Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	2,40,29	1,87,22	2,49,17	1,80,84	(2) संरक्षा-कार्य और यात्री सुविधाएं Safety works and Passenger amenities	49,97,98	65,00,00	65,00,00	80,00,00
					इतिशेष Closing Balance	42,62,43	26,85,00	36,53,60	20,91,44
जोड़ TOTAL	94,77,92	95,49,22	106,11,60	105,59,44	जोड़ TOTAL	94,77,92	95,49,22	106,11,60	105,59,44

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Explanatory Memorandum on the Railway Budget 1990-91

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तालिका I TABLE I

बजट एक नज़र में
BUDGET AT A GLANCE

(करोड़ रुपयों में) (In crores of rupees)

वास्तविक Actuals, 1988-89	बजट Budget 1989-90		संशोधित Revised 1989-90	बजट Budget 1990-91
9259.29	10633.00	(क) यातायात से कुल प्राप्तियां (a) Gross Traffic Receipts	10732.00	12060.00
6582.99	7373.00	(ख) साधारण संचालन व्यय (b) Ordinary working expenses	7447.00	8241.00
1500.00	1715.00	(ग) मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि में विनियोग (c) Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund	1715.00	1950.00
550.00	700.00	(घ) पेंशन निधि में विनियोग (d) Appropriation to Pension Fund	728.00	900.00
8632.99	9788.00	(ङ) कुल संचालन व्यय (ख)+(ग)+(घ) (e) Total working expenses (b)+(c)+(d)	9890.00	11091.00
626.30	845.00	(च) यातायात से शुद्ध प्राप्तियां (क)—(ङ) (f) Net Traffic Receipts (a)—(e)	842.00	969.00
111.03	100.00	(छ) शुद्ध विविध प्राप्तियां (g) Net Miscellaneous Receipts	113.00	149.00
737.33	945.00	(ज) शुद्ध रेलवे राजस्व (च)+(छ) (h) Net Railway Revenue (f)+(g)	955 00	1118.00
715.66	805.00	(झ) सामान्य राजस्व को देय लाभांश (i) Dividend Payment to General Revenues	815.00	932.00
+21.67	+140.00	(ञ) अधिशेष/कमी (ज)—(झ) (j) Surplus/Shortfall (h)—(i)	+140.00	+ 186.00
21.67	140.00	(ट) रेलवे विकास निधि में विनियोग (k) Appropriation to Railway Development Fund	140.00	186.00
..	..	(ठ) आस्थगित लाभांश दायिता का भुगतान (l) Payment of Deferred Dividend Liability	..	..
93.0%	92.1%	(ड) परिचालन अनुपात (m) Operating Ratio	92.1%	91.8%
5.7%	6.5%	(ढ) ब्याजदेय पूंजी पर सामान्य राजस्व को लाभांश के भुगतान से पहले शुद्ध राजस्व का प्रतिशत (n) Percentage of net Revenue before payment of dividend to General Revenues on the Capital-at-Charge.	6.5%	6.9%

योजना प्रगति—एक नजर में PLAN PROGRESS AT A GLANCE

	1950-51	पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त में End of 5-year Plan							1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
		पहली 1st	दूसरी 2nd	तीसरी 3rd	चौथी 4th	पांचवीं 5th	31-3-80	छठी 6th				
सामान्य General												
ब्याजदेय पूंजी (करोड़ रुपयों में)* Capital-at-Charge (Rs. crores)*	827.0	969.0	1520.9	2680.3	3893.4	4797.1	5484.6	8285.65	9078.07	10373.10	11622.22	12987.51
मार्ग किलोमीटर Route kilometres	53,596	55,011	56,247	58,399	60,234	60,693	60,933	61,850	61,836	61,813	61,976	61,985
विद्युतीकृत मार्ग कि०मी० Electrified Route Kms.	388	388	748	2,423	4,191	4,720	4,820	6,325	6,517	7,275	8,157	8,880
स्टेशनों की संख्या Number of Stations	5,976	6,152	6,523	6,986	7,079	7,020	7,017	7,093	7,092	7,105	7,084	7,083
कर्मचारियों की संख्या (हजार में) Number of staff (thousands)	914	1,025	1,157	1,352	1,432	1,495	1,551	1,603	1,613	1,611	1,617	1,624
चल-स्टाक Rolling Stock												
रेल इंजनों की संख्या No of Locomotives :												
(1) भाप (*i*) Steam	8,120	9,026	10,312	10,613	8,847	8,215	7,856	5,970	5,571	4,950	4,427	3,826
(2) डीजल (*ii*) Diesel	17	67	181	727	1,610	2,025	2,243	2,905	3,046	3,182	3,298	3,454
(3) बिजली (*iii*) Electric	72	79	131	403	669	901	974	1,252	1,302	1,366	1,433	1,533
यात्री वाहनों की संख्या** No. of Passenger vehicles**	13,109	15,984	20,178	22,804	26,108	26,647	27,290	27,825	27,769	27,664	27,495	27,738
बिजली गाड़ी के डिब्बे Electric Multiple Unit Coaches	460	574	846	1,355	1,892	2,321	2,581	2,957	2,965	2,988	2,977	3,052
अन्य कोचिंग वाहन Other Coaching Vehicles	6,059	6,730	7,415	8,763	8,422	8,260	8,295	7,789	7,543	7,336	7,274	7,080
माल डिब्बों की संख्या No. of wagons	205,596	240,756	307,907	370,019	388,366	399,971	405,183	365,392	359,617	354,041	346,844	345,821
यातायात की मात्रा (दस लाख में) Volume of Traffic (in million)												
प्रारंभिक टन भार—राजस्व Tonnage originating—Revenue	73.2	92.2	119.8	162.0	162.1	210.8	193.1	236.4	258.5	277.8	290.2	302.1
गैर-राजस्व यातायात सहित जोड़ Total including non-Revenue traffic	93.0	115.9	156.2	203.0	184.9	137.3	217.8	264.8	286.4	307.3	318.5	329.5
शुद्ध टन किलोमीटर—राजस्व Net Tonne Kilometres-Revenue	37,565	50,435	72,333	98,978	109,391	150,250	144,559	172,632	196,600	214,096	222,528	222,374
गैर-राजस्व यातायात सहित जोड़ Total including non-Revenue traffic	44,117	59,576	87,680	116,936	122,354	162,687	155,995	182,161	205,904	223,097	231,241	230,131
प्रारंभिक यात्री Passengers originating												
(1) उपनगरीय (*i*) Suburban	412	495	680	1,018	1,437	1,929	1,903	1,884	1,884	2,017	2,155	2,005
(2) अनुपनगरीय (*ii*) Non-suburban	872	780	914	1,064	1,217	1,575	1,602	1,449	1,549	1,577	1,637	1,495
जोड़ TOTAL	1,284	1,275	1,594	2,082	2,654	3,504	3,505	3,333	3,433	3,594	3,792	3,500
यात्री किलोमीटर Passenger Kilometers												
(1) उपनगरीय (i) Suburban	6,551	8,165	11,770	17,164	28,037	39,433	38,730	44,264	45,438	48,479	51,757	51,912
(2) अनुपनगरीय (ii) (Non-Suburban	59,966	54,235	65,895	79,130	107,627	137,201	159,927	182,318	195,176	208,056	217,632	211,819
जोड़ TOTAL	66,517	62,400	77,665	96,294	135,664	176,634	198,657	226,582	240,614	256,535	269,389	263,731
*इसमें सर्कुलर रेलवे, कलकत्ता को छोड़कर महानगर परिवहन परियोजनाओं पर पूंजी परिव्यय शामिल नहीं है। *Excludes Capital outlay on Metropolitan Transport Projects other than Circular Railway, Calcutta.					8.65	41.96	78.85	360.27	445.34	529.72	629.62	725.78

**रेल कार सहित **Includes Rail Cars.

तालिका III
TABLE III

योजना-शीर्षों के अनुसार निवेश
INVESTMENT BY PLAN HEADS

(करोड़ रुपये) (In crores of rupees)

वास्तविक Actuals 1988-89	बजट Budget 1989-90	योजना शीर्ष Plan Head	संशोधित Revised 1989-90	बजट Budget 1990-91
255.34	250.01	(क) नयी लाइनें (निर्माण) (*a*) New lines (Construction)	265.09	357.78
..	..	(ख) नयी लाइनों की खरीद (*b*) Purchase of New Lines	..	..
—0.13	..	(ग) उखाड़ी गई लाइनों का पुनर्स्थापन (*c*) Restoration of dismantled lines	0.50	13.03
64.84	84.00	(घ) आमान परिवर्तन (*d*) Gauge conversion	92.37	124.00
219.75	303.28	(ङ) दोहरी लाइन बिछाना (*e*) Doubling	282.93	338.77
172.07	198.28	(च) यातायात सुविधाएं—यार्ड के ढांचे में परिवर्तन और अन्य कार्य (*f*) Traffic facilities—Yard remodelling and others	199.26	199.71
47.98	52.01	(छ) संगणकीकरण (*g*) Computerisation	51.87	46.00
4.74	15.00	(फ) रेल अनुसंधान (*h*) Railway Research	13.74	15.00
570.87	538.28	(ज) चल-स्टाक (*i*) Rolling Stock	552.91	680.02
936.19	960.84	(झ) रेलपथ का नवीकरण (j) Track Renewals	984.14	1091.91
63.34	90.89	(ञ) पुल संबंधी काम (*k*) Bridge works	75.22	95.25
97.93	120.78	(ट) सिगनल और दूर संचार संबंधी कार्य (*l*) Signalling and Telecommunication works.	117.56	132.25
0.09	..	(ठ) डाकतार विभाग से लाइन तारों को लेना (*m*) Taking over of line wires from P&T	0.07	..
185.42	210.30	(ड) विद्युतीकरण परियोजनाएं (*n*) Electrification Projects	224.65	230.60
47.09	55.31	(ढ) बिजली संबंधी अन्य काम (*o*) Other Electrical works	55.25	50.32
90.48	95.01	(ण) मशीन और संयंत्र (*p*) Machinery & Plant	97.90	95.20
233.70	330.00	(त) कारखाने—उत्पादन यूनिटों सहित (*q*) Workshops—including Production Units	308.62	300.22
26.45	36.00	(थ) कर्मचारियों के लिए क्वार्टर (*r*) Staff quarters	35.28	40.00
24.67	29.01	(द) कर्मचारियों के लिये सुविधाएं (*s*) Amenities for staff	29.28	32.00
18.11	24.46	(ध) (i) यात्री सुविधाएं (*t*) (*i*) Passenger amenities	24.84	27.53
0.11	0.55	(ii) अन्य रेल उपयोगकर्ताओं के लिये सुविधाएं (*ii*) Other Railway users' amenities	0.09	0.49

तालिका III — TABLE III

योजना-शीर्षों के अनुसार निवेश

INVESTMENT BY PLAN HEADS

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

वास्तविक Actuals 1988-89	बजट Budget 1989-90	योजना शीर्ष Plan Head	संशोधित Revised 1989-90	बजट Budget 1990-91
		(न) सरकारी वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों में निवेश—सार्वजनिक उपक्रम (i) भा०रे०वि० निगम (ii) भा०क० निगम		
		(u) Investment in Government Commercial Undertakings—Public undertakings		
60.00	72.00	(i) IRFC	72.00	..
4.84	13.00	—(ii) CONCOR	13.00	5.00
27.46	30.02	(प) अन्य विनिर्दिष्ट निर्माण-कार्य (v) Other specified works	31.89	30.22
95.85	9.74	(ब) भंडार उचन्त (शुद्ध) (w) Stores Suspense (Net)	40.07	26.18
—22.02	20.11	(भ) निर्माण उचन्त (शुद्ध) (x) Manufacture Suspense (Net)	2.88	13.85
—1.28	5.15	(म) विविध अग्रिम (शुद्ध) (y) Miscellaneous Advances (Net)	—1.95	—0.03
—194.50	—194.03	जमा या वसूलियां Credits or Recoveries	—220.96	—235.30
3029.39	3350.00	जोड़ TOTAL	3348.50	3710.00
103.21	103.00	महानगर परिवहन परियोजनाएं Metropolitan Transport Projects	103.00	122.00
—3.24	—3.00	जमा या वसूलियां Credits or Recoveries	—1.50	—2.00
†3129.36	£3450.00	कुल जोड़ GRAND TOTAL	£3450.00	£3830.00

†इसमें रेलवे योजना के वित्त पोषण के लिए भारतीय रेल वित्त निगम के निवेशों के रूप में 800 करोड़ रुपए (वास्तविक 1988-89) शामिल नहीं है।

£इसमें 1000 करोड़ रुपए (बजट अनुमान तथा संशोधित अनुमान, 1989-90) और भारतीय रेल वित्त निगम द्वारा रेलवे योजना के वित्त पोषण के लिए भारतीय तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार से ऋण के माध्यम से जुटाये जाने वाले 1170 करोड़ रुपए (बजट अनुमान 1990-91) शामिल नहीं है।

†Excludes Rs. 800 crores (Actuals 1988-89) investments of Indian Railway Finance Corporation (IRFC) for financing Railway Plan.

£Excludes Rs. 1000 Crores (Budget Estimates & Revised Estimates, 1989-90) and Rs. 1170 crores (Budget Estimate 1990-91) proposed to be raised through borrowings by the Indian Railway Finance Corporation in the domestic and international market, for financing the Railway Plan.

तालिका IV TABLE IV

यातायात योजना—माल
TRAFFIC PLAN—GOODS

पण्य Commodity	वास्तविक Actuals 1988-89			संशोधित Revised 1989-90			बजट Budget 1990-91		
	प्रारंभिक मीटरिक टन भार (दस लाख में) Tonnage Originating (Millions)	शुद्ध टन कि०मी० (दस लाख में) Net tonne Kms. (Millions)	आमदनी (करोड़ रुपयों में) Earnings (Crores of rupees)	प्रारंभिक मीटरिक टन भार (दस लाख में) Tonnage Originating (Millions)	शुद्ध टन कि०मी० (दस लाख में) Net tonne Kms. (Millions)	आमदनी (करोड़ रुपयों में) Earnings (Crores of rupees)	प्रारंभिक मीटरिक टन भार (दस लाख में) Tonnage Originating (Millions)	शुद्ध टन कि०मी० (दस लाख में) Net tonne Kms. (Millions)	आमदनी (करोड़ रुपयों में) Earnings (Crores of rupees)
1. कोयला— Coal . . .									
इस्पात कारखानों के लिए For Steel Plants	20.25	7,345	210.48	19.00	6,954	240.00	20.00	7,320	270.15
धुलाई कारखानों के लिए For Washeries . . .	5.60	564	23.27	5.50	555	56 78	6.00	606	66.20
अन्य सार्वजनिक उपयोगकर्त्ताओं के लिए For other public users .	102.16	74,785	2,033.64	106.60	79,017	2185.58	113.00	83,814	2,476.27
2. इस्पात कारखानों को कच्चा सामान Raw Materials to Steel Plants	26.18	6,914	187.89	28.00	7,980	230.88	28.50	8,123	251.13
3. इस्पात कारखानों को कच्चा लोहा और तैयार इस्पात Pig Iron and finished Steel for Steel Plants .	10.18	11,605	544.41	10.20	11,812	577.94	11.25	13,028	681.78
4. निर्यात के लिए लौह अयस्क Iron Ore for export . .	13.64	7,843	166.70	15.00	8,655	196.72	15.00	8,655	210.52
5. सीमेंट Cement	25.91	16,895	491.19	27.50	18,068	590.69	28.50	18,725	654.00
6. खाद्यान्न Foodgrains . . .	24.88	33,436	534.73	23.50	31,279	623.12	25.00	33,275	663.00
7. उर्वरक Fertilizers . . .	16.10	16,267	380.19	17.20	17,045	469.71	18.75	18,581	547.13
8. पेट्रोल, तेल व स्नेहक P.O.L.	22.60	14,135	763.95	24.50	15,729	896.28	25.00	16,050	977.82
9. अन्य माल Other Goods . . .	34.55	32,585	860.29	34.00	34,476	1383.30	34.00	34,476	1461.00
10. विविध माल आमदनी Misc. Goods Earnings .			146.37			160.00			165.00
जोड़ TOTAL	302.05	222,374	6,343.11	311.00	231,570	7611.00	325.00	242,653	8424.00

तालिका V
यातायात योजना—यात्री

TABLE V
TRAFFIC PLAN—PASSENGER

	वास्तविक Actuals 1988-89			संशोधित Revised 1989-90			बजट Budget 1990-91		
	यात्रियों की संख्या (दस लाख में) No. of Passengers (Million)	यात्री कि०मी० (दस लाख में) Passenger kilometres (Million)	आमदनी (करोड़ रुपयों में) Earnings (Crores of rupees)	यात्रियों की संख्या (दस लाख में) No. of Passengers (Million)	यात्री कि०मी० (दस लाख में) Passenger kilometres (Million)	आमदनी (करोड़ रुपयों में) Earnings (Crores of rupees)	यात्रियों की संख्या (दस लाख में) No. of Passengers (Million)	यात्री कि०मी० (दस लाख में) Passenger kilometres (Million)	आमदनी (करोड़ रुपयों में) Earnings (Crores of (rupees)
उपनगरीय Suburban									
पहला दर्जा First Class . . .	116.03	3,157	31.13	121.06	3,251	32.13	123.75	3,317	38.05
दूसरा दर्जा (मेल व एक्सप्रेस) Second Class (M & E) .	1.07	77	1.21	1.13	78	1.05	1.14	80	1.24
दूसरा दर्जा साधारण Second Class Ordinary .	1,904.74	48,789	255.76	1967.25	50,094	253.63	2,027.11	51,629	300.27
जोड़ TOTAL . . .	2,021.84 (a)	52,023 (b)	288.15 (c)	2089.44 (a)	53,423 (b)	286.81 (c)	2,152.00 (a)	55,026 (b)	339.56 (c)
अनुपनगरीय Non-Suburban									
वातानुकूल पहला दर्जा AC FIRST CLASS . .	0.42	235	18.69	0.51	273	20.72	0.52	279	24.40
वातानुकूल शयनयान A.C. Sleeper . . .	3.22	1,977	88.90	3.55	2,169	95.27	3.67	2,301	117.67
पहला दर्जा First Class . . .	11.89	4,910	158.01	12.15	5,223	170.84	12.42	5,344	201.59
दूसरा दर्जा (मेल व एक्सप्रेस) Second Class (M&E) .	321.05	121,604	1330.58	339.87	130,664	1444.12	353.00	135,484	1711.48
दूसरा दर्जा साधारण Second Class Ordinary .	1,157.91	82,346	555.90	1202.38	85,347	595.56	1235.29	86,938	700.51
वातानुकूल कुर्सीयान ACC Chair Car . .	0.95	747	15.27	1.08	781	16.68	1.10	800	19.79
जोड़ TOTAL .	1,495.44	211,819	2167.35	1559.54	224,462	2344.19	1,606.00	231,196	2775.44
वातानुकूल पहला दर्जा AC FIRST CLASS . .	0.42	235	18.69	0.51	273	20.72	0.52	279	24.40
वातानुकूल शयनयान A.C. Sleeper . . .	3.22	1,977	88.90	3.55	2,169	96.27	3.67	2,301	117.67
पहला दर्जा First Class . . .	127.92	8,067	189.19	133.21	8,479	202.97	136.17	8,661	239.64
दूसरा दर्जा (मेल व एक्सप्रेस) Second Class (M&E) .	322.12	121,681	1331.79	341.00	130,742	1445.17	354.14	135,564	1712.72
दूसरा दर्जा साधारण Second Class Ordinary .	3,062.65	131,135	811.66	3169.63	135,441	849.19	3262.40	138,617	1000.78
वातानुकूल कुर्सीयान ACC Chair Car . .	0.95	747	15.27	1.08	781	16.68	1.10	800	19.79
कुल जोड़ GRAND TOTAL	3517.28	263,842	2455.50	3648.98	277,885	2631.00	3,758.00	286,222	3115.00

(क) इसमें मेट्रो रेलवे, कलकत्ता के यात्री के 16.96 मिलियन (वास्तविक), 18.69 मिलियन (सं०अ०) और 19.62 मिलियन (व०अ०) शामिल हैं।

(ख) इसमें मेट्रो रेलवे, कलकत्ता के 111 मिलियन (वास्तविक), 124 मिलियन (सं०अ०) और 130 मिलियन (ब०अ०) यात्री कि०मी० शामिल हैं।

(ग) इसमें मेट्रो रेलवे, कलकत्ता के 2.11 करोड़ रुपये (वास्तविक), 2.50 करोड़ रुपये (सं०अ०) और 3.00 करोड़ रुपये (ब०अ०) शामिल हैं।

(a) Includes 16.96 millions (Actuals), 18.69 millions (RE) and 19.62 millions (BE) of passengers on Metro Railway, Calcutta.

(b) Includes 111 millions (Actuals), 124 millions (RE) and 130 millions (BE) of PKM's on Metro Railway, Calcutta.

(c) Includes Rs. 2.11 crores (Actuals), Rs. 2.50 crores (RE) and Rs. 3.00 crores (BE) of Metro Railway, Calcutta.

तालिका VI

TABLE VI

लक्ष्य और उपलब्धियां—मुख्य विकास गतिविधियां

TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS—MAJOR DEVELOPMENTAL ACTIVITIES

		1988-89 लक्ष्य Target	1988-89 उपलब्धियां Achievement	1989-90 लक्ष्य Target	1990-91 लक्ष्य Target
1. विद्युतीकरण (मार्ग कि०मी०)	I. *Electrification* (Route Kms.) . . .	680	743	278	*1,040
2. रेलपथ नवीकरण (रेलपथ कि०मी०)	II. *Track Renewals (Track Kms.)*				
(क) प्राथमिक	(*i*) Primary . . .	3,000	3,075	2,300	2,950
(ख) गौण	(*ii*) Secondary . . .	750	783	750	550
3. नयी लाइनों का निर्माण (मार्ग कि०मी०)	III. *Construction of New Lines* (Route Kms.) . . .	314	306	241	300
4. उखाड़ी गयी लाइनों का पुनःस्थापन (मार्ग कि०मी०)	IV. *Restoration of dismantled Lines* (Route Kms.) . . .	..	..	..	..
5. चल स्टाक	V. *Rolling Stock*				
(i) रेल इंजन : डीजल	(*i*) *Locos :* Diesel . .	184	181	184	184
बिजली	Electric . .	100	100	110	115
(ii) सवारी डिब्बे : बिजली गाड़ी/मेट्रो	(*ii*) *Coaches :* E.M.U.s/Metro	152	139	218	222
अन्य	Others .	1,570	1,464	1,554	1,734
(iii) माल डिब्बे (चौपहियों में)	(*iii*) *Wagons* (in terms of 4-wheelers) . . .	18,500	21,535	23,000	26,500
6. महानगर परिवहन परियोजनाएं	VI. Metropolitan Transport Projects				

	1988-89 लक्ष्य Target	1988-89 उपलब्धियां Achievement	1989-90 लक्ष्य Target	1990-91 लक्ष्य Target
1	2	3	4	5
1. बम्बई				
(क) थाणे क्रीक में एक पुल सहित मानखुर्द से बेलापुर तक रेल लाइन का विस्तार।	वर्ष के दौरान रेलवे के हिस्से में 7.3 करोड़ रुपये और राज्य सरकार के हिस्से में 20 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गयी थी।	प्रगति आवंटित धनराशि के अनुरूप रही	कार्य को रेलवे के हिस्से के 9.20 करोड़ रुपये के आबंटन तथा राज्य सरकार के हिस्से के 30 करोड़ रुपये से आगे जारी रखा जाना है।	कार्य की प्रगति रेलवे निधि के आबंटन तथा इस परियोजना की लागत की हिस्सेदारी के रूप में राज्य सरकार द्वारा उपलब्ध करायी गयी धनराशि के अनुरूप बनाये रखी जाएगी
1. BOMBAY				
(a) Extension of Railway line from Mankhurd to Belapur with a bridge across Thane creek.	A sum of Rs. 7.3 crores was provided during the year against Railway's share and Rs. 20 crores against State Govt. share.	Progress achieved is commensurate with the allotment of funds.	Work to be continued further with an allotment of Rs. 9.20 crores against Railway's share and Rs. 30 crores against the State Govt.'s share.	Progress of work will be maintained commensurate with the allotment of funds from Railways and funds to be made available by the State Government against their share of the cost of this Project.
(ख) रावली जंक्शन पर एक फ्लाई ओवर सहित बांद्रा और अंधेरी के बीच अतिरिक्त जोड़ी लाइनों तथा हार्बर शाखा लाइन पर आनुषंगिक सुविधाएं।	इस वर्ष के दौरान इस परियोजना के लिए 0.80 करोड़ रुपये आबंटित किये गये थे। कार्य की आगे प्रगति इस आबंटन के अंतर्गत की जानी थी।	प्रगति, वर्ष के दौरान आबंटित धनराशि के अनुरूप रही।	कार्य की आगे प्रगति, वर्ष के लिए 0.90 करोड़ रुपये के आबंटन के अनुसार जारी रखी जानी है।	कार्य की प्रगति आगे बढ़ायी जाएगी।
(b) Additional pair of lines between Bandra and Andheri, with a flyover at Ravali Junction and ancillary facilities on the Harbour Branch line.	A sum of Rs. 0.80 crores was allocated to this Project during this year. Work was to be progressed further within this allocation.	Progress achieved is commensurate with the allotment of funds, durng the year.	Work to be continued further with an allotment of Rs. 0.90 crore.	The work will be progressed further

*इसमें पर्याप्त रूप से पूरा किया गया 417 मार्ग कि०मी० शामिल है लेकिन 1990-91 में इस विद्युतीकृत किया जायेगा।

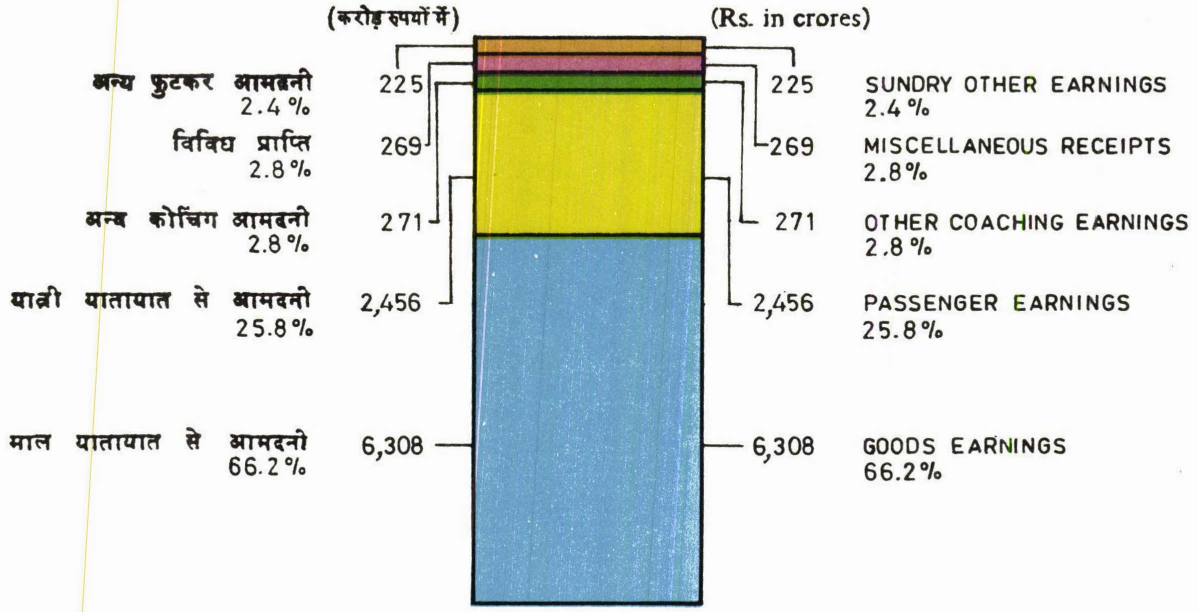
*Includes 417 Route Kms, copmleted subtantially but to be energised in 1990-91.

1	2	3	4	5
2. कलकत्ता				
(क) मेट्रो रेल परियोजना	एस्प्लेनेड–टालीगंज और दमदम बेलगछिया खंड पहले ही पूरा हो चुका है और इसे वाणिज्यिक परिचालन के लिए खोल दिया गया है। वर्ष के दौरान 82 करोड़ रुपये की राशि का प्रावधान किया गया था तथा कार्य की आगे प्रगति इसी आबंटन के भीतर की जानी थी।	कार्य की प्रगति धन के आबंटन के अनुरूप रही।	कार्य की आगे प्रगति वर्ष के लिए 81 करोड़ रुपये के आबंटन से की जानी है।	कार्य की आगे प्रगति इस प्रकार की जायेगी कि पश्चिम बंगाल राज्य सरकार द्वारा इस परियोजना के लिए अपेक्षित शेष भूखंड उपलब्ध कराये जाने के 33 महीनों के भीतर समग्र परियोजना यातायात के लिए चालू हो जाए।
2. CALCUTTA				
(a) Metro Railway Project.	Esplanade-Tollyganj and Dum-Dum Belagachia sections are already complete & in commercial operation. An amount of Rs. 82 crores was provided during the year and work was required to be progressed further within this allotment.	Progress of work has been commensurate with the allotment of funds.	Works to be progressed further within an allotment of Rs. 81 crores for the year	Work would be progressed further so as to open to traffic the entire project within 33 months jo the State Govt. of West Bengal making available the remaining plots of land needed for this Project.
(ख) सर्कुलर रेलवे, कलकत्ता	प्रिंसेपघाट और उल्टाडांगा रोड के बीच के खंड को पहले ही यातायात के लिए खोल दिया गया है। शेष कार्य पर आगे प्रगति, वर्ष के लिए किये गए 3.70 करोड़ रुपये के बजट आबंटन के अंतर्गत की जाएगी।	कार्य की प्रगति आबंटित धनराशि के अनुरूप रही।	कार्य की आगे प्रगति इस प्रकार की जायेगी कि राज्य सरकार द्वारा रेलवे भूमि और परियोजना संरेखण पर से अतिक्रमण को हटाये जाने के 6 महीने के भीतर यह परियोजना चालू कर दी जाये।	इस परियोजना के 30-6-1990 तक पूर्णतः चालू हो जाने की आशा है।
(b) Circular Railway Calcutta.	Section between Princept Ghat and Ultadanga Road has already been opened to traffic. Work on balance length to be progressed further, within the budget allotment of Rs. 3.70 crores for the year.	Progress of work commensurate with the funds allotted.	Work will be progressed further so as to commission the project within 6 months of the removal, by the State Govt. of encroachments, on Railway land, on the project alignment.	The project is expected to be commissioned fully by 30-6-1990.
3. मद्रास				
मद्रास के लिए मद्रास बीच से लुज तक द्रुत पारवहन प्रणाली का निर्माण	कार्य की प्रगति वर्ष के लिए आबंटित 9 करोड़ रुपये की राशि के अंतर्गत की जाएगी।	कार्य की प्रगति धन के आबंटन के अनुरूप है।	कार्य को और आगे बढ़ाया जाएगा। वर्ष के लिए 9.85 करोड़ रुपये की राशि आबंटित की गयी है।	धनराशि के आबंटन के अनुरूप कार्य की और आगे प्रगति की जाएगी।
3. MADRAS				
Construction of RTS for Madras, from Madras Beach to Luz.	Work was to be progressed within a sum of Rs. 9 crores allotted for the year.	Progress of work commensurate with allotment of funds.	Work to be progressed further. A sum of Rs. 9.85 crores has been provided for the year.	Work will be progressed further commensurate within the allotment of funds.

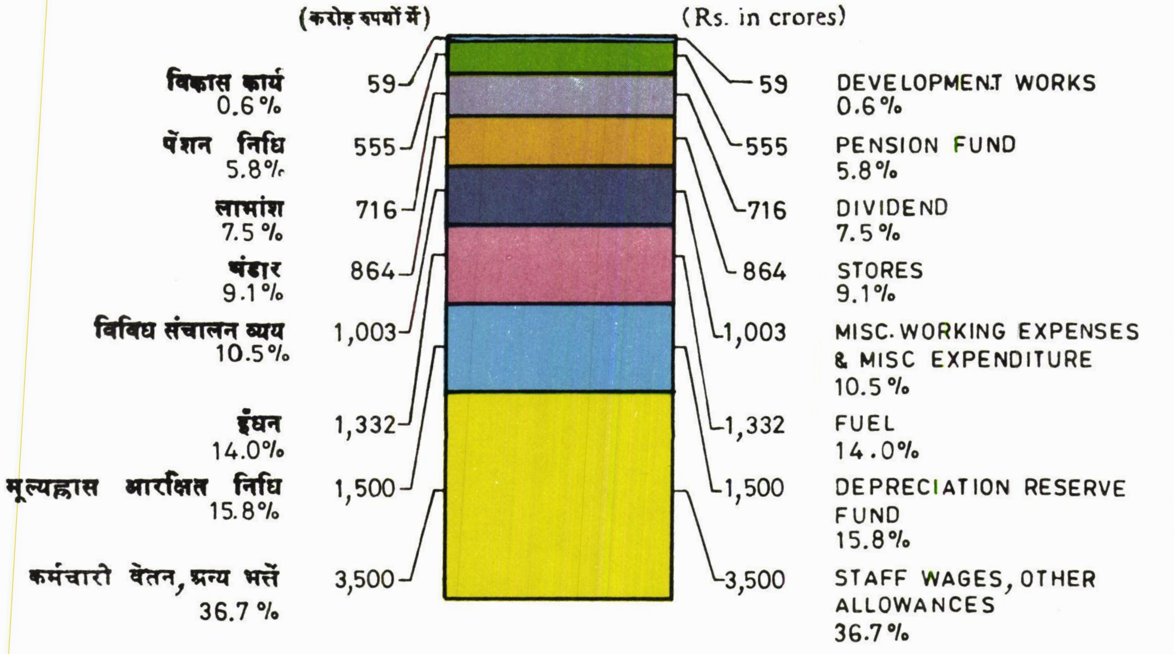
तालिका VII TABLE VII

वर्ष 1988-89 में रेलवे का रुपया
THE RAILWAY RUPEE IN THE YEAR–1988-89

रुपया कहाँ से आया
WHERE THE RUPEE CAME FROM



रुपया कहाँ गया
WHERE THE RUPEE WENT



भाग I—राजस्व

रेलवे उपक्रम के वित्तीय परिणामों का सारांश

1988-89 के वित्तीय परिणाम

1988-89 के प्रमुख वित्तीय आंकड़े, उस वर्ष के संशोधित अनुमान और पिछले वर्ष के वास्तविक आंकड़े नीचे की तालिका में दिखाये गये हैं :—

PART I—REVENUE

SUMMARY OF THE FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE RAILWAY UNDERTAKING

FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE YEAR 1988-89

The principal financial figures for the year 1988-89 together with the Revised Estimates for that year and the actuals of the preceding year are shown in the table below :—

(करोड़ रुपयों में) (In crores of rupees)

ब्योरा	Details	वास्तविक Actuals 1987-88	संशोधित Revised 1988-89	वास्तविक Actuals 1988-89
यातायात से प्राप्ति	**TRAFFIC RECEIPTS**			
यातायात से कुल प्राप्ति	Gross Traffic Receipts	8435.25	9376.00	9259.29
संचालन व्यय	**WORKING EXPENSES**			
साधारण संचालन व्यय (शुद्ध)	Ordinary Working Expenses (Net)	6002.95	6675.00	6582.99
*मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि में विनियोग	*Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund	1350.00	1500.00	1500.00
**पेंशन निधि में विनियोग	**Appropriation to Pension Fund	450.00	550.00	550.00
कुल संचालन व्यय	TOTAL Working Expenses	7802.95	8725.00	8632.99
शुद्ध विविध प्राप्तियां	Net Miscellaneous Receipts	90.85	96.00	111.03
कुल व्यय	TOTAL Expenditure	7712.10	8629.00	8521.96
शुद्ध रेलवे राजस्व	Net Railway Revenue	723.15	747.00	737.33
सामान्य राजस्व को लाभांश	Dividend to General Revenues	638.86	719.00	715.66
अधिशेष (+)/घाटा (—)	Surplus (+)/Shortfall (—)	+84.29	+28.00	+21.67
रेलवे विकास निधि में विनियोग	Appropriation to Railway Development Fund	84.29	28.00	21.67
आस्थगित लाभांश दायिता का भुगतान	Payment of Deferred Dividend Liability	..	..	..
परिचालन अनुपात	Operating Ratio	92.5%	93.0%	93.0%
***ब्याजदेय पूंजी	***Capital-at-Charge	11622.22	12912.20	12987.51
शुद्ध रेलवे राजस्व का ब्याजदेय पूंजी से अनुपात	Ratio of Net Railway Revenue to Capital-at-Charge	6.2%	5.8%	5.7%

*इसमें उत्पादन यूनिटों का अंशदान शामिल नहीं है (परिशिष्ट XII देखें)।

**इसमें विविध स्थापनाओं तथा उत्पादन यूनिटों के लिए पेंशन निधि में विनियोग शामिल नहीं है। (परिशिष्ट XI और XV देखें)

***इसमें महानगर परिवहन परियोजना का परिव्यय शामिल नहीं है (परिशिष्ट VI देखें)।

*Excludes contribution from the Production Units (*See* Appendix XII).

**Excludes Appropriation to Pension Fund for Miscellaneous Establishments and Production Units (*See* Appendices XI and XV).

***Excludes outlay on Metropolitan Transport Projects (*See* Appendix VI).

यातायात से प्राप्ति

अंतिम लेखों के अनुसार, 1988-89 में यातायात से कुल प्राप्ति, उस वर्ष के संशोधित अनुमान और पिछले वर्ष, 1987-88 के वास्तविक आंकड़े इस प्रकार हैं :

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS

The details of the Gross Traffic Receipts for 1988-89 according to the Final accounts, the Revised Estimates for that year and the actuals of the preceding year 1987-88 are as under :—

(करोड़ रुपयों में) (In crores of Rupees)

ब्यौरा	Details	वास्तविक Actuals 1987-88	संशोधित Revised 1988-89	वास्तविक Actuals 1988-89
यात्री—ऊंचे दर्जे	Passenger –Upper Classes	234.35	304.22	296.79
यात्री—दूसरा दर्जा	Passenger –Second Class	1825.71	2165.78	2158.71
यात्री यातायात से कुल आमदनी	Total Passenger Earnings	2060.06	2470.00	2455.50
अन्य कोचिंग यातायात से आमदनी	Other Coaching Earnings	254.71	299.00	270.74
माल यातायात से आमदनी	Goods Earnings	5981.95	6461.00	6343.11
अन्य फुटकर आमदनी	Sundry Other Earnings	162.14	171.00	224.97
कुल आमदनी	Total Earnings	8458.86	9401.00	9294.32
उचंत	Suspense	—23.61	—25.00	—35.03
यातायात से सकल प्राप्ति	Gross Traffic Receipts	8435.25	9376.00	9259.29

9294.32 करोड़ रुपये की कुल वास्तविक आमदनी संशोधित अनुमान से 106.68 करोड़ रुपये कम थी जिसका कारण यात्री यातायात से आमदनी में (14.50 करोड़ रुपये), माल यातायात के अन्तर्गत (117.89 करोड़ रुपये) तथा अन्य कोचिंग यातायात के अन्तर्गत (28.26 करोड़ रुपये) कम आमदनी होना था जो अन्य फुटकर आमदनी (53.97 करोड़ रुपये) में वृद्धि से अंशतः संतुलित हो गयी। उचन्त के अन्तर्गत वृद्धि वसूल न की गयी बकाया राशि 35.03 करोड़ रुपये थी जबकि संशोधित अनुमान 25 करोड़ रुपये का था। इसके परिणामस्वरूप यातायात से सकल प्राप्तियां घटकर 9259.29 करोड रुपये हो गयी जो संशोधित अनुमान से 116.71 करोड़ रुपये कम है।

The actual Total Earnings at Rs. 9294.32 crores were lower than the Revised Estimate by Rs. 106.68 crores, attributable to a drop under Passenger (Rs. 14.50 crores) Goods (Rs. 117.89 crores), and Other Coaching (Rs. 28.26 crores), partly off-set by increase under Sundry Other Earnings (Rs. 53.97 crores). Accretion to 'Suspense' representing unrealised earnings amounted to Rs. 35.03 crores instead of Rs. 25 crores as per Revised Estimate. In the result, Gross Traffic Receipts came to Rs. 9259.29 crores, that is, short of the Revised Estimate by Rs. 116.71 crores.

साधारण संचालन व्यय

नीचे की तालिका में 1988-89 के संचालन व्यय के विभिन्न अनुदानों के अन्तर्गत वास्तविक कुल रकमों की तुलना उस वर्ष के संशोधित अनुमान और 1987-88 के वास्तविक आंकड़ों से की गयी है :—

ORDINARY WORKING EXPENSES

The actual gross amounts of expenditure under various Grants of the Working Expenses for 1988-89 are compared in the table below with the Revised Estimates for that year and the actuals for 1987-88:—

(करोड़ रुपयों में) (In crores of Rupees)

मांग सं० तथा नाम	Demand No.and Nomenclature	वास्तविक Actuals 1987-88	संशोधित Revised 1988-89	वास्तविक Actuals 1988-89	संशोधित अनुमान की तुलना में कमी-वेशी का का प्रतिशत Percentage variation over Revised Estimate
3—रेलों पर सामान्य अधीक्षण एवं सेवाएं	General Superintendence and Services on Railways	365.27	394.21	393.11	—0.28
4—रेलपथ और निर्माण-कार्यों की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs and Maintenance of Permanent Way and Works	747.14	822.48	820.34	—0.62
5—रेल इंजनों की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs and Maintenance of Motive Power	573.56	640.11	626.80	—2.08
6—सवारी और माल डिब्बों की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs and Maintenance of Carriages and Wagons	778.67	857.56	838.06	—2.27
7—संयंत्र और उपस्कर की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs and Maintenance of Plant and Equipment	395.30	439.32	426.01	—3.03
8—परिचालन व्यय—चलस्टाक और उपस्कर	Operating Expenses—Rolling Stock and Equipment	654.00	698.19	685.91	—1.76
9—परिचालन व्यय—यातायात	Operating Expenses—Traffic	783.92	946.67	944.04	—0.28
10—परिचालन व्यय—ईंधन	Operating Expenses—Fuel	1261.31	1356.03	1363.32	+0.54
11—कर्मचारी कल्याण और सुविधाएं	Staff Welfare and Amenities	256.76	281.73	283.94	+0.78
12—विविध संचालन व्यय	Miscellaneous Working Expenses	382.97	438.88	433.85	—1.15
13—भविष्य निधि, पेंशन और अन्य सेवा-निवृत्ति लाभ	Provident Fund, Pension and other Retirement Benefits	718.84	657.86	750.65	+14.10
जोड़	TOTAL	6917.74	7533.04	7566.03	+0.44
जमा या वसूलियां	Credits or Recoveries	—202.77	—201.41	—236.58	—17.46
घटाइए—निधियों से प्रतिपूरित रकम	Deduct Amount recouped from Funds	—712.02	—656.63	—746.46	—13.68
शुद्ध	NET	6002.95	6675.00	6582.99	—1.38

वर्ष 1988-89 के लिए साधारण संचालन व्यय (सकल) 7566.03 करोड़ रुपये था जो 7533.04 करोड़ रुपये के संशोधित अनुमान की तुलना में 32.99 करोड़ रुपये अधिक था। मांग सं० 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 और 12 के अन्तर्गत गिरावट आयी जबकि मांग सं० 10, 11 और 13 में वृद्धि हुई। जमा या वसूलियां तथा निधियों से प्रतिपूरित राशियां जो संसद की स्वीकृति के प्रयोजन के लिए अनुदान के बाहर हैं, मिलकर संशोधित अनुमान की तुलना में 125.00 करोड़ रुपये अधिक रही। अन्तिम विश्लेषण के अनुसार शुद्ध संचालन व्यय 6675.00 करोड़ रुपये के संशोधित अनुमान से 92.01 करोड़ रुपये कम था।

शुद्ध विविध प्राप्तियां 111.03 करोड़ रुपये हुई जो संशोधित अनुमान से 15.03 करोड़ रुपये अधिक हैं। इसका कारण विविध खर्च में 8.85 करोड़ रुपये की कमी तथा विविध प्राप्तियों में 6.18 करोड़ रुपये की वृद्धि होना है।

The ordinary working expenses (Gross) for the year 1988-89 came to Rs. 7566.03 crores, which is more by Rs. 32.99 crores compared with the Revised Estimate of Rs. 7533.04 crores. The shortfall occurred under Demands No. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 12 whereas Demands No. 10, 11 and 13 showed excess. Credits or recoveries and amounts recouped from Funds which are outside the grant for the purpose of Vote of Parliament, taken together, were Rs. 125.00 crores more than the Revised Estimate. In the final analysis, the net working expenses were Rs. 92.01 crores less than the Revised Estimate of Rs. 6675.00 crores.

Net Miscellaneous Receipts of Rs. 111.03 crores were higher than Revised Estimate by Rs. 15.03 crores; this arose from a fall of Rs. 8.85 crores in Miscellaneous Expenditure and an increase of Rs. 6.18 crores in Miscellaneous Receipts.

राजस्व से मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि में 1500.00 करोड़ रुपये का अंशदान मिला और पेंशन निधि में 555.00 करोड़ रुपये (550 करोड़ रुपये संचालन व्यय के नामे और 5.00 करोड़ रुपये विविध व्यय के नामे डालकर) डाले गये जैसी कि संशोधित अनुमान में व्यवस्था की गयी थी (इन निधियों के संबंध में आगे ब्यौरे नीचे दिए गये हैं)।

1988-89 के शुद्ध वित्तीय परिणाम

पूर्वोक्त कमी-बेशी का समग्र प्रभाव यह पड़ा कि शुद्ध राजस्व में (सामान्य राजस्व को लाभांश का भुगतान करने से पहले) 747.00 करोड़ रुपये के संशोधित अनुमान की तुलना में 9.67 करोड़ रुपये की कमी हुई। वास्तविक संगणना करने पर सामान्य राजस्व को देय लाभांश 719 करोड़ रुपये के संशोधित अनुमान की तुलना में 715.66 करोड़ रुपये था। अतः सामान्य राजस्व को लाभांश के भुगतान की दायिताओं को पूरा करने के बाद 28.00 करोड़ रुपये के संशोधित अनुमान की तुलना में 21.67 करोड़ रुपये का अधिशेष रहा।

मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि

1987-88 में वित्तीय समायोजन किये बिना पूंजी से निधि में अंतरित 2.52 करोड़ को हिसाब में लेते हुए 1-4-1988 को मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि में अथशेष 454.55 करोड़ रुपये था। वर्ष के दौरान इस निधि को राजस्व से 1500.00 करोड़ रुपये का अंशदान प्राप्त हुआ जबकि चार उत्पादन यूनिटों से 12.73 करोड़ रुपये इस निधि में डाले गये थे। वर्ष के दौरान इस निधि से 1477.62 करोड़ रुपये खर्च किये गये। शेष पर ब्याज के रूप में 30.44 करोड़ रुपये की राशि को शामिल कर दिये जाने से इस निधि का इतिशेष 520.10 करोड़ रुपये हो गया अर्थात् अथशेष से 65.55 करोड़ रुपये अधिक रहा।

विकास निधि

1987-88 में वित्तिय समायोजन किए बिना पूंजी से निधि में अंतरित 5.84 करोड़ को हिसाब में लेते हुए विकास निधि का अथशेष 5.87 लाख रुपये था। पूर्वोक्त अधिशेष से इस निधि में 21.67 करोड़ रुपये डाले गये थे और बकाया ऋणों की पूर्ण ब्याज दायिता को पूरा करने तथा निधि को प्रभार्य कार्यों के परिव्यय को पूरा करने के लिए सामान्य राजस्व से 127.33 करोड़ रुपये का ऋण लिया गया। इस निधि को निर्माण कार्यों पर खर्च करने (106.02 करोड़ रुपये) तथा ऋण पर ब्याज का भुगतान करने (43.04 करोड़ रुपये) के लिए इस निधि से 149.06 करोड़ रुपये निकाले गये। इस निधि में शेष पर 0.27 लाख रुपये का ब्याज प्राप्त हुआ था और इस निधि में 0.27 लाख रुपये इतिशेष रहा था। वर्ष 1988-89 के अन्त में लिये गये ऋण के कारण इस निधि पर सामान्य राजस्व की 529.28 करोड़ रुपये की देनदारी थी।

The Depreciation Reserve Fund received a contribution of Rs. 1500.00 crores from the Revenue and Pension Fund was credited with Rs. 555.00 crores (Rs. 550 crores by debit to Working Expenses and Rs. 5.00 crores by debit to Miscellaneous Expenditure), as provided for in the Revised Estimates (Further details concerning these funds follow).

NET FINANCIAL RESULTS 1988-89

The aggregate effect of the aforesaid variations is that the Net Revenue (before payment of Dividend to General Revenues) decreased by Rs. 9.67 crores over the Revised Estimate figure and Rs. 747.00 crores. The Dividend payable to General Revenues on actual computation was Rs. 715.66 crores as against the Revised Estimate of Rs. 719 crores. Thus the surplus after meeting payment of Dividend to General Revenues came to Rs. 21.67 crores as against the Revised Estimate of Rs. 28.00 crores.

DEPRECIATION RESERVE FUND

The Depreciation Reserve Fund opened with a balance of Rs. 454.55 crores as on 1-4-1988 taking into account Rs. 2.52 crores transfered to fund during 1987-88 from capital without financial adjustment. The Fund received during the year a contribution of Rs. 1500.00 crores from Revenue, while Rs.12.73 crores accrued to the fund from the Production Units. Expenditure from the fund during the year was Rs. 1477.62 crores. With the accretion of Rs. 30.44 crores as interest on the balance, the fund closed with a balance of Rs. 520 10 crores, that is Rs. 65.55 crores more than the opening balance.

DEVELOPMENT FUND

The Development Fund opened with a balance of Rs. 5.87 lakhs taking into account Rs. 5.84 lakhs transferred to the fund during 1987-88 from capital without financial adjustment. An amount of Rs. 21.67 crores, being the surplus referred to earlier, accrued to the fund together with an amount of Rs. 127.33 crores by loan from General Revenues to meet the full interest liability on the earlier loan to the Fund from General Revenues and to cover the outlays on works chargeable to the Fund. Withdrawals from the Fund to meet expenditure on works (Rs. 106.02 crores), together with payment of interest on loan (Rs. 43.04 crores), amounted to Rs. 149.06 crores. The interest accruing to the Fund on the balance was Rs. 0.27 lakhs only and the Fund closed with a balance of Rs. 0.27 lakhs. At the end of 1988-89 the Fund owed to the General Revenues an amount of Rs. 529.28 crores by way of loans taken.

राजस्व आरक्षित निधि

1-4-1988 को इस निधि का अथशेष 56.19 लाख रुपये था जिसमें से 22.80 लाख रुपये की राशि का संबंध हिस्सों में निवेश और शाखा लाइन कम्पनियों को ऋण से था। इस निधि के अन्तर्गत सामान्य राजस्व से ऋण लेने की परम्परा को समाप्त करने के संबंध में रेलवे अभिसमय समिति (1977) की पांचवीं रिपोर्ट में की गयी सिफारिशों के कार्यान्वयन के फलस्वरूप 1988-89 के दौरान इस निधि में कोई राशि जमा नहीं की गयी। इस निधि में शेष पर ब्याज के रूप में 2.54 लाख रुपये प्राप्त हुए। इस प्रकार, इस निधि का इतिशेष 58.73 लाख रुपये था।

पेंशन निधि

1-4-1988 को रेलवे पेंशन निधि का अथशेष 222.48 करोड़ रुपये था। इसमें 1957 से पहले के उन कर्मचारियों के राजकीय रेलवे भविष्य निधि लेखे से इस निधि में अन्तरित 14.46 करोड़ रुपये शामिल हैं जिन्होंने वर्ष 1987-88 की समाप्ति से पहले सेवानिवृत्ति लाभ के रूप में पेंशन का विकल्प दिया था। वर्ष के दौरान इस निधि में रेलवे राजस्व से 555.00 करोड़ रुपये और उत्पादन यूनिटों से 7.85 करोड़ रुपये का अंशदान मिला था। 3.14 करोड़ रुपये 1957 से पहले के उन कर्मचारियों के राज्य रेलवे भविष्य निधि लेखे से अन्तरित किये गये जिन्होंने वर्ष 1988-89 के दौरान सेवा निवृत्ति लाभ के रूप में पेंशन का विकल्प दिया था तथा इस निधि को शेष पर ब्याज के रूप में 8.58 करोड़ रुपये प्राप्त हुए। इस प्रकार इस निधि में कुल 574.57 करोड़ रुपये जमा हुए। इस राशि में से वर्ष के दौरान 744.15 करोड़ रुपये पेंशन के भुगतान के लिए निकाले गये। इस प्रकार, इस निधि में वर्ष के अन्त में 52.90 करोड़ रुपये का इतिशेष था।

दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा और यात्री सुविधा निधि

इस निधि में 1-4-1988 को 33.79 करोड़ रुपये का अथशेष था तथा वर्ष के दौरान यात्री यातायात पर अधि-प्रभार से 58.58 करोड़ रुपये की राशि प्राप्त हुई। इस निधि से संरक्षा और यात्री सुविधा संबन्धी कार्यों के लिए 49.98 करोड़ रुपये तथा दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति के भुगतान के लिए 2.17 करोड़ रुपये की राशि निकाली गयी। इस निधि में शेष पर ब्याज के रूप में 2.40 करोड़ रुपये की राशि प्राप्त हुई। इस प्रकार इस निधि में 42.62 करोड़ रुपये का इतिशेष रहा।

REVENUE RESERVE FUND

This Fund had an opening balance of Rs. 56.19 lakhs as on 1-4-1988 of which Rs. 22.80 lakhs represented investments in shares of and loans to Branch Line Companies. With the implementation of recommendations of Railway Convention Committee (1977) made in their Fifth Report relating to the discontinuance of the loan arrangements from General Revenues under this Fund, no amount was credited to the Fund during 1988-89. An amount of Rs. 2.54 lakhs accrued to the Fund as interest on the balance in the Fund. The Fund thus closed with a balance of Rs. 58.73 lakhs.

PENSION FUND

The Railway Pension Fund opened with a balance of Rs. 222.48 crores as on 1-4-1988 taking into account Rs. 14.46 crores transferred from the State Railway Provident Fund Account in respect of pre-1957 staff who had elected the pensionary form of the retirement benefits before the close of the year 1987-88. Another Rs. 555.00 crores were contributed to the Fund during the year from the Railway Revenues and Rs. 7.85 crores from the Production Unts. Rs. 3.14 crores were transferred to the Fund from the State Railway Provident Fund account in respect of pre-1957 staff who opted for the pensionary form of retirement benefits during the year 1988-89 and Rs. 8.58 crores accrued as interest on the Fund balance. Total accretion to the Fund thus amounted to Rs. 574.57 crores. Rs. 744.15 crores were withdrawn for pensionary payments during the year. The Fund thus closed with a balance of Rs. 52.90 crores.

ACCIDENT COMPENSATION, SAFETY AND PASSENGER AMENITIES FUND

The Fund opened with a balance of Rs. 33.79 crores as on 1-4-1988 and received a credit of Rs. 58.58 crores during the year by adjustment from Passenger Earnings as an element of surcharge. The withdrawal from the Fund amounted to Rs. 49.98 crores for Safety and Passenger Amenity works and Rs. 2.17 crores for payment of accident compensation. An amount of Rs. 2.40 crores accrued to the Fund as interest on the balance. Thus the Fund closed with a balance of Rs. 42.62 crores.

संशोधित अनुमान, 1989-90

यातायात से प्राप्तियां

नीचे की तालिका में चालू वर्ष में यातायात से कुल प्राप्ति के संशोधित अनुमानों की तुलना इस वर्ष के बजट अनुमान और पिछले वर्ष (1988-89) के वास्तविक आंकड़ों से की गयी हैं:—

REVISED ESTIMATES 1989-90

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS

The details of the Revised Estimates of Gross Traffic Receipts for the current year are compared with the Budget Estimates for the year and the actuals of the previous year (1988-89) in the table below :—

(करोड़ रुपयों में) (Rs. in crores)

ब्योरा	Details	वास्तविक Actuals 1988-89	बजट Budget 1989-90	संशोधित Revised 1989-90
यात्री—ऊंचे दर्जे	Passenger—Upper Classes	296.79	312.94	319.96
यात्री—दूसरा दर्जा	Passenger—Second Class	2158.71	2231.06	2311.04
यात्री यातायात से कुल आमदनी	Total—Passenger Earnings	2455.50	2544.00	2631.00
अन्य कोचिंग यातायात से आमदनी	Other Coaching Earnings	270.74	320.00	311.00
माल यातायात से आमदनी	Goods Earnings	6343.11	7611.00	7611.00
अन्य फुटकर आमदनी	Sundry Other Earnings	224.97	178.00	199.00
कुल आमदनी	Total Earnings	9294.32	10653.00	10752.00
उचंत	Suspense	—35.03	—20.00	—20.00
यातायात से सकल प्राप्तियां	Gross Traffic Receipts	9259.29	10633.00	10732.00

1989-90 के बजट अनुमान में कुल 10653.00 करोड़ रुपये की आमदनी की प्रत्याशा की गयी थी तथा "उचन्त" के अन्तर्गत 20.00 करोड़ रुपये की वसूल न की गयी आमदनी को घटाने के उपरान्त वर्ष में 10633.00 करोड़ रुपये की सकल यातायात प्राप्ति होने का अनुमान था। कुल आमदनी का संशोधित अनुमान 10752.00 करोड़ रुपये रखा गया है जो 99.00 करोड़ रुपये की वृद्धि दर्शाता है और "उचन्त" के अन्तर्गत आंकड़े बिना किसी परिवर्तन के 20.00 करोड़ रुपये रहे। यातायात की सकल प्राप्तियों का अनुमान 10732.00 करोड़ रुपये रखा गया है जो बजट अनुमान से 99.00 करोड़ रुपये अधिक है।

Budget Estimate for 1989-90 envisaged total earnings of Rs. 10653.00 crores and after allowing for Rs. 20.00 crores towards unrealised earnings under 'Suspense', Gross Traffic Receipts for the year were estimated at Rs. 10633.00 crores. The Revised Estimate of total earnings has been placed at Rs.10752.00 crores, an increase of Rs. 99.00 crores, and with the Suspense figure unchanged at Rs. 20.00 crores, the Gross Traffic Receipts have been assessed at Rs. 10732.00 crores, i.e., Rs. 99.00 crores more than Budget Estimate.

यात्री यातायात से आमदनी

1989-90 में यात्री आय का बजट अनुमान 2544.00 करोड़ रुपये रखा गया था। इसमें 87.00 करोड़ रुपये की वृद्धि होने की आशा है तथा यात्री यातायात से आमदनी का संशोधित अनुमान 2631.00 करोड़ रुपये रखा गया है।

अन्य कोचिंग आमदनी

वर्ष के दौरान वास्तविक आमदनी का रुख देखते हुए अन्य कोचिंग यातायात से आमदनी के संशोधित अनुमान को 311.00 करोड़ रुपये अर्थात् 1989-90 के बजट अनुमान से 9.00 करोड़ रुपये कम रखने का प्रस्ताव है।

माल यातायात से आमदनी

माल यातायात से आमदनी के संशोधित अनुमान को बिना किसी परिवर्तन के 1989-90 के बजट अनुमान में यथा निर्धारित 7611.00 करोड़ रुपए रखने का प्रस्ताव है।

अन्य फुटकर आमदनी

आलोच्य वर्ष के दौरान इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत वास्तविक आमदनी के रुख को ध्यान में रखते हुए संशोधित अनुमान 199.00 करोड़ रुपये निर्धारित किया गया है जो 1989-90 के बजट अनुमान से 21.00 करोड़ रुपये अधिक है।

उचन्त

वर्ष के दौरान, "उचन्त" के अन्तर्गत वसूल न की गयी आमदनी की वृद्धि का संशोधित अनुमान 20.00 करोड़ रुपये के बजट स्तर पर बनाये रखा गया है।

यातायात से कुल प्राप्तियां

उपर्युक्त कारकों का समग्र प्रभाव यह हुआ कि 1989-90 में यातायात से सकल प्राप्तियों का अनुमान अब 10732.00 करोड़ रुपये लगाया गया है जो बजट अनुमान की तुलना में 99.00 करोड़ रुपये अधिक है।

PASSENGER EARNINGS

The Budget Estimate of Passenger Earnings for 1989-90 was placed at Rs. 2544.00 crores. An increase of Rs. 87.00 crores is expected, and so the Revised Estimate of passenger earnings has been placed at Rs. 2631.00 crores.

OTHER COACHING EARNINGS

Taking into account the trend of actual earnings during the course of the year, the Revised Estimate of earnings from Other Coaching Traffic is proposed to be fixed at Rs. 311.00 crores *i.e.*, Rs. 9.00 crores less than Budget Estimate of 1989-90.

GOODS EARNINGS

The Revised Estimate of Goods Earnings is proposed to be kept unchanged at Rs. 7611.00 crores as fixed in Budget Estimate of 1989-90.

SUNDRY OTHER EARNINGS

Taking into account the trend of actual earnings under this head during the course of the year, the Revised Estimate has been fixed at Rs. 199.00 crores, i.e., an increase of Rs. 21.00 crores over the Budget Estimate of 1989-90.

SUSPENSE

The Revised Estimate of accretion to unrealised earnings held in 'Suspense' during the year has been retained at the budgeted level of Rs. 20.00 crores.

GROSS TRAFFIC RECEIPTS

The aggregate effect of the above-mentioned factors is that the Gross Traffic Receipts for 1989-90 are now estimated at Rs. 10732.00 crores, i.e. Rs. 99.00 crores more as compared to Budget Estimate.

साधारण संचालन व्यय

निम्नलिखित तालिका में साधारण संचालन व्यय के संशोधित अनुमान की तुलना इस वर्ष के बजट अनुमान तथा पिछले वर्ष के वास्तविक आंकड़ों के साथ की गयी है :—

ORDINARY WORKING EXPENSES

The table below compares the Revised Estimates of Ordinary Working Expenses with the Budget Estimates for the year and the actuals of the previous year :—

(करोड़ रुपयों में) (In crores of Rupees)

ब्यौरा	Details	वास्तविक Actuals 1988-89	बजट Budget 1989-90	संशोधित Revised 1989-90
मांग सं० 3—रेलों पर सामान्य अधीक्षण एवं सेवाएं	Demand No. 3 —General Superintendence and Services on Railways	393.11	431.96	438.16
मांग सं० 4—रेलपथ और निर्माण कार्यों की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Demand No. 4 —Repairs and Maintenance of Permanent Way and Works	820.34	902.31	910.98
मांग सं० 5—रेल इंजनों की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Demand No. 5 —Repairs and Maintenance of Motive Power	626.80	702.19	701.69
मांग सं० 6—सवारी और माल डिब्बों की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Demand No. 6 —Repairs and Maintenance of Carriages and Wagons	838.06	940.86	943.83
मांग सं० 7—संयंत्र और उपस्कर की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Demand No. 7 —Repairs and Maintenance of Plant and Equipment	426.01	482.16	486.49
मांग सं० 8—परिचालन व्यय—चल स्टाक और उपस्कर	Demand No. 8 —Operating Expenses —Rolling Stock and Equipment	685.91	766.97	756.33
मांग सं० 9—परिचालन व्यय—यातायात	Demand No. 9 —Operating Expenses —Traffic .	944.04	1147.21	1161.60
मांग सं० 10—परिचालन व्यय—ईंधन	Demand No. 10 —Operating Expenses—Fuel .	1363.32	1483.31	1506.02
मांग सं० 11—कर्मचारी कल्याण और सुविधाएं	Demand No. 11 —Staff Welfare and Amenities .	283.94	309.07	314.97
मांग सं० 12—विविध संचालन व्यय	Demand No. 12 —Miscellaneous Working Expenses	433.85	480.48	489.85
मांग सं० 13—भविष्य निधि, पेंशन और अन्य सेवा-निवृत्ति लाभ	Demand No. 13 —Provident Fund, Pension & Other Retirement Benefits	750.65	707.57	796.55
जोड़	TOTAL	7566.03	8354.09	8506.47
जमा या वसूलियां	Credits or Recoveries	—236.58	—277.45	—264.89
घटाइए—निधियों से प्रतिपूरित राशि	Deduct—Amount recouped from Funds . .	—746.46	—703.64	—794.58
शुद्ध	NET	6582.99	7373.00	7447.00
मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि में विनियोग	Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund .	1500.00	1715.00	1715.00
*पेंशन निधि में विनियोग	*Appropriation to Pension Fund . . .	550.00	700.00	728.00

*इस राशि में विविध स्थापनाओं के लिए पेंशन निधि में विनियोग शामिल नहीं है ।

*Excludes Appropriation to Pension Fund for Miscellaneous Establishments.

1989-90 में साधारण संचालन व्यय के लिए स्वीकृत बजट अनुदान 8354.09 करोड़ रुपये (सकल) था। 8506.47 करोड़ रुपये (सकल) का संशोधित अनुमान बजट अनुदान से 152.38 करोड़ रुपये अधिक है। व्यय में कमी करने के लिए 264.89 करोड़ रुपये के जमा खातों का अनुमान लगाया गया है जो बजट से 12.56 करोड़ रुपये कम है। "निधियों" से प्रतिपूरित राशि 794.58 करोड़ रुपये है जो बजट की तुलना में 90.94 करोड़ रुपये अधिक है। इस प्रकार शुद्ध संचालन व्यय का संशोधित अनुमान बजट से 74.00 करोड़ रुपये अधिक है।

संशोधित अनुमान में "स्वीकृत" भाग के अन्तर्गत 152.37 करोड़ रुपये (सकल) की अतिरिक्त व्यवस्था मुख्यतः रेलवे पेंशन भोगियों को अनुमान से अधिक भुगतान और रात्रि ड्यूटी भत्ते तथा प्रोत्साहन बोनस की दरों में वृद्धि, मकान किराया भत्ते तथा नगर प्रतिकर भत्ते आदि के बकायों के अलावा बिजली की बढ़ी हुई दरों के कारण करनी आवश्यक हो गयी है। "प्रभृत" विनियोग के अन्तर्गत 87 हजार रुपये की वृद्धि अदालती डिगरियों के संबंध में प्रत्याशा से अधिक भुगतान के कारण है।

मांग सं० 3—रेलों पर सामान्य अधीक्षण और सेवाएं

इस मांग के अन्तर्गत 438.16 करोड़ रुपये का संशोधित अनुमान बजट अनुदान की तुलना में 6.20 करोड़ रुपये अधिक है जो मुख्य रूप से मकान किराया भत्ता, नगर प्रतिकर भत्तों के अधिक भुगतान और आनुषंगिक व्यय आदि के कारण है जो वेतन एवं मजूरी के कम भुगतानों तथा अन्य विविध कारकों के कारण अंशतः संतुलित हो गयी तथा "प्रभृत" विनियोग के अन्तर्गत 0.50 लाख रुपये की वृद्धि अदालती डिगरियों के संबंध में प्रत्याशा से अधिक भुगतान किए जाने के कारण है।

मांग सं० 4—रेलपथ और निर्माण-कार्यों की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण

इस मांग के अन्तर्गत 910.98 करोड़ रुपये का संशोधित अनुमान बजट अनुदान से 8.67 करोड़ रुपये अधिक है जो मुख्य रूप से रात्रि ड्यूटी भत्ते, मकान किराया भत्तों तथा नगर प्रतिकर भत्तों के अधिक भुगतान, संविदात्मक भुगतानों आदि के कारण है जो वेतन एवं मजूरी, महंगाई भत्ते, नैमित्तिक श्रमिकों की मजूरी के कम भुगतानों तथा अन्य विविध कारकों से अंशतः संतुलित हो गयी तथा "प्रभृत" विनियोग के अन्तर्गत 3.38 लाख रुपये की वृद्धि अदालती डिगरियों के संबंध में प्रत्याशा से अधिक भुगतान किये जाने के कारण है।

मांग सं० 5—रेल इंजनों की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण

इस मांग के अन्तर्गत 701.69 करोड़ रुपये का संशोधित अनुमान बजट अनुदान से 0.50 करोड़ रुपये कम दर्शाता है जिसका मुख्य कारण वेतन एवं मजूरी, महंगाई भत्ते,

The sanctioned Budget Grant for 1989-90 for Ordinary Working Expenses was Rs. 8354.09 crores (Gross). The Revised Estimate of Rs. 8506.47 crores (Gross) is more than the Budget Grant by Rs. 152.38 crores. Credits in reduction of expenditure are estimated at Rs. 264.89 crores, *i.e.*, Rs. 12.56 crores less than the Budget. The amount recouped from 'Funds' is Rs. 794.58 crores which exceeds the Budget by Rs. 90.94 crores. The Revised Estimate of Net Working Expenses is thus more than the Budget by Rs. 74.00 crores.

The additional provision of Rs. 152.37 crores (Gross) under 'Voted' portion in the Revised Estimate has been necessitiated mainly by more estimated payments to Railway Pensioners, and higher tariffs for electric power, besides increased rates of night duty allowance and incentive bonus, arrears of House Rent Allowance and City Compensatory Allowance etc. The increase of Rs. 87 thousand under *'Charged'* appropriation is on account of more payments anticipated in satisfaction of court decrees.

Demand No. 3—General Superintendence and Services on Railways.

The Revised Estimate of Rs. 438.16 crores under this Demand reflects an increase of Rs. 6.20 crores as compared to the Budget Grant mainly on account of more payment of House Rent & City Compensatory Allowances, Contingent Expenses etc., partly offset by less payments in Salary & Wages and other miscellaneous factors and an increase of Rs. 0.50 lakh under *'Charged'* appropriation due to more payments anticipated in satisfaction of court decrees.

Demand No. 4—Repairs and Maintenance of Permanent Way and Works

The Revised Estimate of Rs. 910.98 crores under this Demand reflects an increase of Rs. 8.67 crores over the Budget Grant mainly on account of more payment of Night Duty, House Rent & City Compensatory Allowances, Contractual Payments etc. partly offset by less payments in Salary & Wages, Dearness Allowance, Wages of Casual Labour and other miscellaneous factors and an increase of Rs. 3.38 lakhs under *'Charged'* appropriation due to more payments anticipated in satisfaction of court decrees.

Demand No. 5—Repairs and Maintenance of Motive Power

The Revised Estimate of Rs. 701.69 crores under this Demand reflects a decrease of Rs. 0.50 crore as compared to the Budget Grant mainly on account

स्टाक से सामग्री, संविदात्मक भुगतानों आदि के कम भुगतान के कारण है जो रात्रि ड्यूटी, मकान किराया तथा नगर प्रतिकर भत्तों के अधिक भुगतान, सामान की सीधी खरीद, प्रोत्साहन बोनस और अन्य विविध कारकों के कारण अंशतः संतुलित हो गयी तथा "प्रभृत" विनियोग के अन्तर्गत 0.96 लाख रुपये की कमी अदालती डिगरियों के संबंध में प्रत्याशा से कम भुगतान किये जाने के कारण है।

मांग सं० 6—सवारी एवं माल डिब्बों को मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण

इस मांग के अन्तर्गत 943.83 करोड़ रुपये का संशोधित अनुमान बजट अनुदान से 2.97 करोड़ रुपये अधिक है जो समग्र रूप से "स्वीकृत" भाग के अन्तर्गत मजूरी तथा आवधिक ओवरहालिंग से संबंधित सामग्रियों, अन्य भत्तों, रात्रि ड्यूटी भत्ते, सीधी खरीद द्वारा सामग्रियों के अधिक भुगतान के कारण है जो वेतन एवं मजूरी, महंगाई भत्ते, संविदात्मक भुगतानों के कम भुगतान तथा अन्य विविध कारकों के कारण अंशतः संतुलित हो गयी।

मांग सं० 7—संयंत्र और उपस्कर की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण

इस मांग के अन्तर्गत 486.49 करोड़ रुपये का संशोधित अनुमान बजट अनुदान से 4.33 करोड़ रुपये अधिक है जो समग्र रूप से "स्वीकृत" भाग के अन्तर्गत मुख्यतः अधिक सामग्री, आवधिक ओवरहालिंग पर मजूरी, रात्रि ड्यूटी तथा अन्य भत्तों, डाक तार विभाग के बकाया किरायों के कारण है जो वेतन एवं मजूरी, महंगाई भत्ते, आवधिक ओवर हालिंग से संबंधित सामग्रियों के कम भुगतान तथा अन्य विविध कारकों के कारण अंशतः संतुलित हो गयी।

मांग सं० 8—परिचालन व्यय—चल स्टाक और उपस्कर

इस मांग के अन्तर्गत 756.33 करोड़ रुपये का संशोधित अनुमान, बजट अनुदान से 10.64 करोड़ रुपए कम है जिसका मुख्य कारण वेतन और मजूरी, महंगाई भत्ते, किलोमीटर भत्ते, कम सामग्रियों के कम भुगतान करने के कारण है जो रात्रि ड्यूटी तथा अन्य भत्तों, संविदात्मक भुगतानों, कर्षण को छोड़कर ईंधन के लिए अधिक भुगतान और अन्य विविध कारकों के कारण अंशतः संतुलित हो गयी तथा "प्रभृत" विनियोग के अन्तर्गत 46.86 लाख रुपए की कमी अदालती डिगरियों के सम्बन्ध में प्रत्याशा से कम भुगतान करने के कारण है।

मांग सं० 9—परिचालन व्यय—यातायात

इस मांग के अन्तर्गत 1161.60 करोड़ रुपये का संशोधित अनुमान, बजट अनुदान से 14.39 करोड़ रुपये अधिक है जो रात्रि ड्यूटी तथा अन्य भत्तों के अधिक भुगतान, नामे/जमा के अंतरण के अन्तर्गत अपेक्षित अधिक प्रावधान के कारण है जो वेतन एवं मजूरी, महंगाई भत्ते, भारतीय रेलवे वित्त निगम को पट्टा प्रभारों के कम भुगतान तथा अन्य विविध कारकों के कारण अंशतः संतुलित हो गयी और

of less payment of Salary & Wages, Dearness Allowance, materials from stock, Contractual payments etc., partly offset by more payments of Night Duty, House Rent and City Compensatory Allowances, Materials—direct purchase incentive bonus and other miscellaneous factors and a decrease of Rs. 0.96 lakh under *'Charged'* appropriation due to less payments anticipated in satisfaction of court decrees.

Demand No. 6—Repairs and Maintenance of Carriages and Wagons

The Revised Estimate of Rs. 943.83 crores under this Demand reflects an increase of Rs. 2.97 crores from the Budget Grant, entirely under 'Voted' portion on account of more payment of Wages & Materials on POH, Other Allowances, Night Duty Allowance, Materials—direct purchase etc. partly offset by less payment of Salary & Wages, Dearness Allowance, Contractual Payments and other miscellaneous factors.

Demand No. 7—Repairs and Maintenance of Plant and Equipment

The Revised Estimate of Rs. 486.49 crores under this Demand reflects an increase of Rs. 4.33 crores as compared to the Budget Grant, entirely under 'Voted' portion mainly on account of more materials, Wages on POH, Night Duty & Other Allowances, arrears of P&T rentals, partly offset by less payment of Salary & Wages, Dearness Allowance, materials on POH and other miscellaneous factors.

Demand No. 8—Operating Expenses—Rolling Stock and Equipment

The Revised Estimate of Rs. 756.33 crores under this Demand reflects a decrease of Rs. 10.64 crores as compared to the Budget Grant, mainly on account of less payment of Salary & Wages, Dearness Allowance, Kilometerage Allowance, less materials partly offset by more payment of Night Duty & Other Allowances, Contractual Payments, Fuel for other than Traction and other miscellaneous factors and a decrease of Rs. 46.86 lakhs under *'Charged'* appropriation due to less payments anticipated in satisfaction of court decrees.

Demand No. 9—Operating Expenses—Traffic

The Revised Estimate of Rs. 1161.60 crores under this Demand reflects an increase of Rs. 14.39 crores over the Budget Grant on account of more payment of Night Duty and Other Allowances, more provision required under 'Transfer of Debits/Credits' partly offset by less payment of Salary & Wages, Dearness Allowance, lease charges to Indian Railway Finance Corporation and other miscellaneous

"प्रभृत" विनियोग के अन्तर्गत 12.37 लाख रुपए की वृद्धि अदालती डिगरियों के सम्बन्ध में प्रत्याशा से अधिक भुगतान के कारण है।

मांग सं० 10—परिचालन व्यय-ईंधन

इस मांग के अन्तर्गत 1506.02 करोड़ रुपये का संशोधित अनुमान, बजट अनुदान से 22.71 करोड़ रुपए अधिक है जो पूर्णत: "स्वीकृत" भाग के अन्तर्गत डीजल तेल की मात्रा, बिजली की दरों, उत्पाद शुल्क और बिक्री कर में वृद्धि और अन्य विविध कारकों के कारण है।

मांग सं० 11—कर्मचारी कल्याण और सुविधाएं

इस मांग के अन्तर्गत 314.97 करोड़ रुपए का संशोधित अनुमान, बजट अनुदान से 5.90 करोड़ रुपए अधिक है जो मुख्यत: अन्य भत्तों, आनुषंगिक व्ययों, संविदात्मक भुगतानों के अधिक भुगतान, नामे/जमा के अंतरण के अन्तर्गत अपेक्षित अधिक प्रावधान तथा अधिक सामग्रियों के कारण है जो वेतन एवं मजूरी, नैमित्तिक श्रमिकों, अन्य व्ययों के कम भुगतान और अन्य विविध कारकों से अंशत: संतुलित हो गयी तथा "प्रभृत' विनियोग के अंतर्गत 0.62 लाख रुपये की वृद्धि अदालती डिगरियों के सम्बन्ध में प्रत्याशा से अधिक भुगतान के कारण है।

मांग सं० 12—विविध संचालन व्यय

इस मांग के अन्तर्गत 489.85 करोड़ रुपए का संशोधित अनुमान, बजट अनुदान से 9.37 करोड़ रुपए अधिक है जो मुख्यत: अन्य भत्तों के अधिक भुगतान, अन्य व्ययों तथा नामे/जमा के अंतरण तथा उचंत के अंतर्गत अधिक प्रावधान के कारण है जो वेतन एवं मजूरी, महंगाई, भत्ते, नैमित्तिक श्रमिकों के कम भुगतान तथा अन्य विविध कारकों के कारण अंशत: संतुलित हो गयी तथा "प्रभृत" विनियोग के अन्तर्गत 21.40 लाख रुपए की वृद्धि अदालती डिगरियों के संबंध में प्रत्याशा से अधिक भुगतान के कारण है।

मांग सं० 13—भविष्य निधि, पेंशन और अन्य सेवा-निवृत्ति लाभ

इस मांग के अन्तर्गत 796.55 करोड़ रुपए का संशोधित अनुमान बजट अनुदान से 88.98 करोड़ रुपए अधिक है जो रेलवे पेंशनभोगियों को प्रत्याशित अधिक भुगतानों की व्यवस्था करने के लिए है तथा "प्रभृत" विनियोग के अन्तर्गत 10.42 लाख रुपए की वृद्धि सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के निर्णय के फलस्वरूप पेंशन/परिवार पेंशन के प्रत्याशा से अधिक भुगतान के कारण है।

कुल संचालन व्यय में शामिल अन्य मदें

मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि में अंशदान 1715 करोड़ रुपए के मूल बजट स्तर पर बनाए रखा गया है। पेंशन निधि के संबंध में निधि में विनियोग वर्ष के दौरान अधिक निकासी की प्रत्याशा के कारण बजट में 700 करोड़ रुपए से बढ़ाकर 728 करोड़ रुपये करने का प्रस्ताव है।

factors and an increase of Rs. 12.37 lakhs under *'Charged'* appropriation due to more payments anticipated in satisfaction of court decrees.

Demand No. 10—Operating Expenses—Fuel

The Revised Estimate of Rs. 1506.02 crores under this Demand reflects an increase of Rs. 22.71 crores over the Budget Grant, entirely under 'Voted' portion on account of increase in the quantity of Diesel Oil, Power Tariff, Excise Duty & Sales Tax and other miscellaneous factors.

Demand No. 11—Staff Welfare and Amenities

The Revised Estimate of Rs. 314.97 crores under this Demand reflects an increase of Rs. 5.90 crores as compared to the Budget Grant, mainly on account of more payment of Other Allowances, Contingent Expenses, Contractual payments, more provision required under 'Transfer of Debits/Credits', more materials partly offset by less payment of Salary & Wages, Casual Labour, Other Expenses and other miscellaneous factors and an increase of Rs. 0.62 lakh under *'Charged'* appropriation due to more payments anticipated in satisfaction of court decrees.

Demand No. 12—Miscellaneous Working Expenses

The Revised Estimate of Rs. 489.85 crores under this Demand reflects an increase of Rs. 9.37 crores as compared to the Budget Grant, mainly on account of more payment of Other Allowances, more provision required in Other Expenses and under 'Transfer of Debits/Credits' and Suspense partly offset by less payment of Salary & Wages, Dearness Allowance, Casual Labour and other miscellaneous factors and an increase of Rs. 21.40 lakhs under *'Charged'* appropriation due to more payments anticipated in satisfaction of court decrees.

Demand No. 13—Provident Fund, Pension and Other Retirement Benefits

The Revised Estimate of Rs. 796.55 crores reflects an increase of Rs. 88.98 crores over the Budget Grant to provide for higher anticipated payments to Railway pensioners and an increase of Rs. 10.42 lakhs in *'Charged'* appropriation due to more payments of pension/family pension anticipated on account of Supreme Court judgement.

OTHER ITEMS MAKING UP TOTAL WORKING EXPENSES

The contribution to the Depreciation Reserve Fund has been retained at the original Budget level of Rs. 1715 crores. Regarding Pension Fund the appropriation to the fund is proposed to be increased from Rs. 700 crores in the Budget to Rs. 728 crores in view of anticipated higher outgo from the Fund during the year.

विविध संव्यवहार

नीचे की तालिका में विविधि संव्यवहार के अन्तर्गत संशोधित अनुमान की चालू वर्ष के बजट अनुमान और पिछले वर्ष के वास्तविक आंकड़ों से तुलना की गयी है :—

MISCELLANEOUS TRANSACTIONS

The following table compares the Revised Estimates under Miscellaneous Transactions with the Budget Estimates for the current year and the actuals of the previous year :—

(लाख रुपयों में) (Rupees in lakhs)

ब्यौरा	Details	वास्तविक Actuals 1988-89	बजट Budget 1989-90	संशोधित Revised 1989-90
प्राप्तियां	RECEIPTS			
(i) सहायता प्राप्त कम्पनियों से प्राप्तियां	(*i*) Receipts from Subsidised Companies	2	4	2
(ii) रेल भर्ती बोर्ड	(*ii*) Railway Recruitment Boards	32	31	55
(iii) अन्य विविध प्राप्तियां	(*iii*) Other Misc. Receipts	3,01	1,15	5,26
(iv) यात्रियों पर अधिप्रभार से प्राप्तियां	(*iv*) Receipts from Surcharge on passengers	58,58	61,00	61,00
(v) लाभांश राहत और अन्य रियायतों के लिए सामान्य राजस्व से आर्थिक सहायता	(*v*) Subsidy from General Revenues towards dividend relief and other concessions	207,40	227,30	233,97
कुल प्राप्तियां	TOTAL	269,33	289,80	300,80
व्यय	EXPENDITURE			
(i) चालित लाइनों को भुगतान	(*i*) Payments to worked lines.	12	12	11
(ii) आर्थिक सहायता	(*ii*) Subsidy	..	..	..
(iii) सर्वेक्षण	(*iii*) Surveys	3,16	5,92	4,19
(iv) विविध रेलवे व्यय	(*iv*) Misc. Railway Expenditure	54,58	67,76	67,50
(v) चालू लाइन निर्माण राजस्व	(*v*) Open Line Works Revenue	36,86	50,00	50,00
(vi) दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा और यात्री सुविधा निधि में विनियोग	(*vi*) Appropriation to Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	58,58	61,00	61,00
(vii) पेंशन निधि में विनियोग	(*vii*) Appropriation to Pension Fund	5,00	5,00	5,00
जोड़	TOTAL	158,30	189,80	187,80
शुद्ध विविध प्राप्तियां	Net Misc. Receipts	111,03	100,00	113,00

शुद्ध विविध प्राप्तियां

चालू वर्ष के बजट अनुमान में 100.00 करोड़ रुपये रखी गयी शुद्ध विविध प्राप्तियां संशोधित अनुमान में बढ़कर 113.00 करोड़ रुपये हो गयी हैं।

सामान्य राजस्व को लाभांश

सामान्य राजस्व को देय लाभांश का बजट अनुमान 805.00 करोड़ रुपए था । 815.00 करोड़ रुपए के संशोधित अनुमान में 10.00 करोड़ रुपए की वृद्धि अन्तर्ग्रस्त है जो ब्याजदेय पूंजी के नवीनतम उपलब्ध अनुमानों तथा नयी लाइनों आदि पर आस्थगित लाभांश के भुगतान की दायिता पर आधारित है ।

NET MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS

Net Miscellaneous Receipts placed at Rs. 100.00 crores in the Budget Estimate of the current year have been increased to Rs. 113.00 crores in the Revised Estimate.

DIVIDEND TO GENERAL REVENUES

The Budget Estimate of Dividend payable to General Revenue was Rs. 805.00 crores. The Revised Estimate of Rs. 815.00 crores, involving an increase of Rs. 10.00 crores, is based on the latest available estimate of Capital-at-charge and liability for deferred dividend payment on new lines etc.

शुद्ध वित्तीय परिणाम

नीचे की तालिका से संशोधित अनुमान के अनुसार चालू वर्ष के मुख्य वित्तीय आंकड़ों की तुलना बजट अनुमानों और पिछले वर्ष के वास्तविक आंकड़ों से की गयी है :—

NET FINANCIAL RESULTS

The principal financial figures of the current year according to the Revised Estimates are compared with the Budget Estimates and the actuals of the previous year as under :—

(करोड़ रुपयों में) (Rupees in crores)

ब्यौरा	Details	वास्तविक Actuals 1988-89	बजट Budget 1989-90	संशोधित Revised 1989-90
यातायात से प्राप्तियां	TRAFFIC RECEIPTS			
कुल आय	Total Earnings	9294.32	10653.00	10752.00
उचंत	Suspense	(—)35.03	(—)20.00	(—)20.00
यातायात से सकल प्राप्तियां	Gross Traffic Receipts	9259.29	10633.00	10732.00
संचालन व्यय	WORKING EXPENSES			
साधारण संचालन व्यय उचंत को छोड़कर	Ordinary Working Expenses excluding suspense	6598.22	7395.49	7467.99
उचंत	Suspense	(—)15.23	(—)22.49	(—)20.99
शुद्ध साधारण संचालन व्यय	Net Ordinary Working Expenses	6582.99	7373.00	7447.00
मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि में विनियोग	Appropriation to DRF	1500.00	1715.00	1715.00
पेंशन निधि में विनियोग	Appropriation to Pension Fund	550.00	700.00	728.00
कुल संचालन व्यय	Total Working Expenses	8632.99	9788.00	9890.00
विविध संव्यवहार	MISCELLANEOUS TRANSACTIONS			
प्राप्तियां	Receipts	269.33	289.80	300.80
व्यय (चालित लाइनों को भुगतान सहित)	Expenditure (including payment to worked lines)	158.30	189.80	187.80
शुद्ध विविध प्राप्तियां	Net Miscellaneous Receipts	111.03	100.00	113.00
कुल व्यय	Total Expenditure	8521.96	9688.00	9777.00
शुद्ध रेलवे राजस्व	Net Railway Revenue	737.33	945.00	955.00
सामान्य राजस्व को देय लाभांश	Dividend to General Revenues	715.66	805.00	815.00
अधिशेष (+)/घाटा (—)	Surplus (+)/Shortfall (—)	(+)21.67	(+)140.00	(+)140.00
रेलवे विकास निधि में विनियोग	Appropriation to Railway Development Fund	21.67	140.00	140.00
आस्थगित लाभांश दायिता का भुगतान	Payment of deferred dividend liability	..	..	..
परिचालन अनुपात	Operating Ratio	93.0%	92.1%	92.1%

मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि

1-4-1989 को मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि में 520.10 करोड़ रुपए का अथशेष था। वर्ष के दौरान इस निधि में राजस्व से 1715.00 करोड़ रुपए तथा उत्पादन इकाइयों से 15.75 करोड़ रुपए का अंशदान और शेष पर ब्याज के रूप में 41.66 करोड़ रुपए प्राप्त होंगे। वर्ष के दौरान इस निधि से 1489.00 करोड़ रुपए की प्रत्याशित निकासी के बाद वित्तीय वर्ष 1989-90 के अन्त में 803.51 करोड़ रुपए का इतिशेष रहने की संभावना है।

विकास निधि

वर्ष के शुरू में विकास निधि में 27 हजार रुपये का अथशेष था। निधि में प्रत्याशित अधिशेष से 140.00 करोड़ रुपए का विनियोग करने और इस निधि के लिए सामान्य राजस्व से ऋण द्वारा 56.85 करोड़ रुपए की राशि प्राप्त करने का प्रस्ताव है। इनसे निधि को प्रभार्य 145.00 करोड़ रुपए के प्रस्तावित खर्च तथा निधि के बकाया ऋण पर 51.85 करोड़ रुपए की ब्याज दायिता को पूरा किया जाएगा। वित्तीय वर्ष 1989-90 के अन्त में इतिशेष के रूप में इस निधि में कोई राशि शेष न रहने की आशा है। वर्ष के अन्त में 586.13 करोड़ रुपए की संचयी ऋण दायिता रहने की प्रत्याशा है।

राजस्व आरक्षित निधि

राजस्व आरक्षित निधि में 58.73 लाख रुपये का अथशेष था जिसमें से 22.80 लाख रुपये शेयरों में निवेश तथा शाखा लाइन कम्पनियों को ऋण के द्योतक हैं। इस निधि में निवेशों पर लाभांश के 1.50 लाख रुपए तथा शेष पर ब्याज के रूप में 2.38 लाख रुपए प्राप्त होंगे। वर्ष 1989-90 के अन्त में इस निधि में इतिशेष 62.61 लाख रुपए होगा।

सामान्य राजस्व को ऋण

वर्ष 1989-90 के अन्त तक विकास निधि से लिये गये ऋणों के कारण सामान्य राजस्व को रेलों की देनदारी 586.13 करोड़ रुपये होने का अनुमान है। इसके अतिरिक्त, रेलें, सामान्य राजस्व को आस्थगित लाभांश दायिता के रूप में 428.44 करोड़ रुपए की देनदार होंगी जिससे कुल मिलाकर वित्तीय वर्ष 1989-90 के अन्त में सामान्य राजस्व का रेलों पर ऋण भार 1014.57 करोड़ रुपए होगा।

पेंशन निधि

1957 से पहले जिन कर्मचारियों ने गत वर्ष की समाप्ति से पूर्व पेंशनीय सेवानिवृत्त लाभों के लिए विकल्प दिया था,

DEPRECIATION RESERVE FUND

The Depreciation Reserve Fund opened with a balance of Rs. 520.10 crores as on 1-4-1989. The Fund will receive during the year contributions of Rs. 1715.00 crores from Revenue and Rs. 15.75 crores from the Production Units and a credit of Rs. 41.66 crores as interest on the balance. With an anticipated withdıawal of Rs. 1489.00 crores from the Fund during the year, it is expected to close with a balance of Rs. 803.51 crores at the end of the financial year 1989-90.

DEVELOPMENT FUND

The Development Fund opened with a balance of Rs. 27 thousand at the commencement of the year. It is proposed to appropriate to the Fund the anticipated surplus of Rs. 140.00 crores and also obtain for the Fund an amount of Rs. 56.85 crores by loan from General Revenues. These will meet the expenditure chargeable to the Fund, proposed at Rs. 145.00 crores, and the interest liability of Rs. 51.85 crores on the outstanding loan to the Fund. The Fund is expected to close with a nil balance at the end of the financial year 1989-90. The cumulative loan liability at the end of the year is expected to be Rs. 586.13 crores.

REVENUE RESERVE FUND

The Revenue Reserve Fund had an opening balance of Rs. 58.73 lakhs of which Rs. 22.80 lakhs represented investments in shares of and loans to Branch Line Companies. The Fund will receive a credit of Rs. 1.50 lakhs as dividend on the investments and interest of Rs. 2.38 lakhs on the balance. At the end of the year 1989-90 the Fund will close with a balance of Rs. 62.61 lakhs.

INDEBTEDNESS TO GENERAL REVENUES

The indebtedness of the Railways to the General Revenues at the end of the year 1989-90 is estimated at Rs. 586.13 crores on account of loans taken for the Development Fund. In addition, the Railways owe the General Revenues an amount of Rs. 428.44 crores as Deferred Dividend Liability, bringing the total indebtedness of the Railways to the General Revenues to Rs. 1014.57 crores at the end of the financial year 1989-90

PENSION FUND

After taking into account a sum of Rs. 3.38 crores by transfer to the Fund of the Government contribution to State Railway Provident Fund in respect of

उनके लिए राज्य रेलवे भविष्य निधि में जमा सरकारी अंशदान को इस निधि में अंतरित 3.38 करोड़ रुपये की राशि सम्मिलित करने के बाद 1-4-1989 को इस निधि का अग्रशेष 56.28 करोड़ रुपए बनता है। इस वर्ष इस निधि में अंशदान के रूप में राजस्व से 733.00 करोड़ रुपए (विविध स्थापनाओं के खातों में 5.00 करोड़ रुपये सहित) और उत्पादन यूनिटों से 9.00 करोड़ रुपए प्राप्त होंगे। इसके अलावा, वर्ष के दौरान राज्य रेलवे भविष्य निधि में अंतरण के कारण 3.68 करोड़ रुपए और प्राप्त होने की प्रत्याशा है। वर्ष के दौरान निधि को ब्याज के रूप में 2.21 करोड़ रुपए मिलने का अनुमान है। वर्ष के दौरान इस निधि से 790.00 करोड़ रुपए निकाले जाने की संभावना है जिससे वर्ष के अन्त में इस निधि में 14.17 करोड़ रुपए का शेष रह जाएगा।

दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा और यात्री सुविधा निधि

1-4-1989 को इस निधि में 42.62 करोड़ रुपये का अग्रशेष था। इसमें यात्री आय पर अधिप्रभार के तत्व के समायोजन द्वारा 61.00 करोड़ रुपये प्राप्त होंगे। इसके अलावा, शेष पर ब्याज के रूप में इस निधि को 2.49 करोड़ रुपए मिलेंगे। इस निधि से 69.58 करोड़ रुपये निकाले जाने का अनुमान है जिनमें 4.58 करोड़ रुपये रेल दुर्घटनाओं में अन्तर्ग्रस्त यात्रियों को भुगतान के लिये और 65.00 करोड़ रुपए संरक्षा और यात्री सुविधा संबंधी कार्यों के लिए हैं। इस निधि में 31-3-1990 को 36.53 करोड़ रुपए के इतिशेष की प्रत्याशा है।

pre-1957 staff who had opted for the pensionary form of retirement benefits before the close of the previous year, the opening balance in the Fund as on 1-4-1989 works out to Rs. 56.28 crores. The Fund will receive during the year a contribution of Rs. 733.00 crores from Revenue (including Rs. 5.00 crores on account of Miscellaneous Establishments) and Rs. 9.00 crores from the Production Units. Further, an amount of Rs. 3.68 crores is expected to accrue to the Fund on account of transfer from State Railway Provident Fund during the year. Acrual of interest to the Fund during the year is estimated at Rs. 2.21 crores. The withdrawal from the Fund during the year is expected to be Rs. 790.00 crores, leaving a balance of Rs. 14.17 crores in the Fund at the close of the year.

ACCIDENT COMPENSATION, SAFETY AND PASSENGER AMENITIES FUND

This Fund opened with a balance of Rs. 42.62 crores as on 1-4-1989. The Fund will receive a credit of Rs. 61.00 crores through adjustment of the element of surcharge in passenger earnings. Besides, an amount of Rs. 2.49 crores will accrue to the Fund as interest on balance. The withdrawal from the Fund is estimated at Rs. 69.58 crores, made up of Rs. 4.58 crores to cover the payments to passengers involved in railway accidents and Rs. 65.00 crores for safety and passenger amenity works. The Fund is anticipated to close with a balance of Rs. 36.53 crores on 31-3-1990.

बजट अनुमान 1990-91

यातायात से प्राप्ति

यात्री यातायात से आमदनी

1990-91 में यात्री यातायात से 3115.00 करोड़ रुपये की आमदनी होने का अनुमान लगाया गया है जो 2631.00 करोड़ रुपये के संशोधित अनुमान से 484.00 करोड़ रुपये अधिक है और यह उपनगरीय तथा अनुपनगरीय यात्री यातायात में प्रत्याशित वृद्धि तथा किरायों में प्रस्तावित संशोधन पर आधारित है।

अन्य कोचिंग यातायात से आमदनी

311.00 करोड़ रुपये के संशोधित अनुमान की तुलना में 1990-91 में अन्य कोचिंग यातायात से 334.00 करोड़ रुपये अर्थात् 23.00 करोड़ रुपये की अधिक आमदनी होने का अनुमान लगाया गया है और यह यातायात में वृद्धि और पार्सल तथा सामान दोनों की दरों में संशोधन के प्रस्ताव पर आधारित है।

माल यातायात से आमदनी

1990-91 में माल यातायात से आमदनी का बजट अनुमान 8424.00 करोड़ रुपये रखा गया है जो 7611.00 करोड़ रुपये के संशोधित अनुमान से 813.00 करोड़ रुपये अधिक है। 1989-90 के संशोधित अनुमान में 311 मिलियन टन प्रारम्भिक राजस्व उपार्जक माल यातायात की प्रत्याशा की गयी थी जबकि बजट अनुमान में अंदाजा यह रखा गया है कि प्रारम्भिक राजस्व उपार्जक माल यातायात 14 मिलियन टन अधिक रहेगा और इसमें माल भाड़ा दरों में प्रस्तावित संशोधन का प्रभाव शामिल है।

अन्य फुटकर आमदनी

1990-91 में 207.00 करोड़ रुपये की अन्य फुटकर आमदनी का अनुमान लगाया गया है जबकि संशोधित अनुमान 199.00 करोड़ रुपये है।

उचंत

1990-91 का बजट अनुमान उचंत के अन्तर्गत वसूल न हुई आमदनी की वृद्धि 20.00 करोड़ रुपये के स्तर पर रखी गयी है।

यातायात से सकल प्राप्ति

10732.00 करोड़ रुपये के संशोधित अनुमान की तुलना में 1990-91 में यातायात से सकल प्राप्तियों का बजट अनुमान 12060.00 करोड़ रुपये है। नीचे की तालिका में इसकी तुलना 1989-90 संशोधित अनुमान तथा 1988-89 के वास्तविक आंकड़ों से की गयी है :—

BUDGET ESTIMATE 1990-91

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS

PASSENGER EARNINGS

The passenger earnings for 1990-91 have been estimated at Rs 3115.00 crores, an increase of Rs. 484.00 crores over the Revised Estimate of Rs. 2631.00 crores, based upon an anticipated growth of suburban and non-suburban passenger traffic and proposed revision of fares.

OTHER COACHING EARNINGS

Other coaching earnings for 1990-91 are estimated at Rs. 334.00 crores, *i.e.*, an increase of Rs. 23.00 crores from the Revised Estimate of Rs. 311.00 crores based upon both growth of traffic and revision of parcel and luggage rates proposed.

GOODS EARNINGS

The goods earnings for 1990-91 have been placed at Rs. 8424.00 crores as against the Revised Estimate of Rs. 7611.00 crores, an increase of Rs. 813.00 crores. The Budget Estimate assumes an increase of 14 million tonnes in the originating revenue-earning freight traffic over the anticipated level of 311 million tonnes adopted for the Revised Estimate for 1989-90 and includes the effect of the proposed revision of freight tariff.

SUNDRY OTHER EARNINGS

Sundry other earnings are assessed at Rs. 207.00 crores in 1990-91 as against the Revised Estimate of Rs. 199.00 crores.

SUSPENSE

The Budget Estimate for 1990-91 of accretion to unrealised earnings held in 'Suspense' has been kept at the level of Rs. 20.00 crores.

GROSS TRAFFIC RECEIPTS

The Budget Estimate of Gross Traffic Receipts for 1990-91 comes to Rs. 12060.00crores as against the Revised Estimate of Rs. 10732.00 crores. Comparison with the Revised Estimate of 1989-90 and Actuals of 1988-89 is shown in the table below :

(करोड़ रुपयों में) (In crores of Rupees)

ब्यौरा	Details	वास्तविक Actuals 1988-89	संशोधित Revised 1989-90	बजट Budget 1990-91
यात्री—ऊंचे दर्जे	Passenger—Upper Classes	296.79	319.96	381.71
यात्री—दूसरा दर्जा	Passenger—Second Class	2158.71	2311.04	2733.29
यात्री यातायात से कुल आमदनी	Total Passenger—Earnings	2455.50	2631.00	3115.00
अन्य कोचिंग यातायात से आमदनी	Other Coaching Earnings	270.74	311.00	334.00
माल यातायात से आमदनी	Goods Traffic Earnings	6343.11	7611.00	8424.00
अन्य फुटकर आमदनी	Sundry Other Earnings	224.97	199.00	207.00
जोड़	Total	9294.32	10752.00	12080.00
उचंत	Suspense	(—)35.03	(—)20.00	(—)20.00
यातायात से कुल प्राप्तियां	Gross Traffic Receipts	9259.29	10732.00	12060.00

संचालन व्यय

नीचे 1990-91 के संचालन व्यय का बजट अनुमान, चालू वर्ष का संशोधित अनुमान और पिछले वर्ष का वास्तविक खर्च दिखाया गया है :—

WORKING EXPENSES

The Budget Estimate of working expenses for 1990-91 is shown below alongside the Revised Estimate for the current year and the actuals for the previous year :—

(करोड़ रुपयों में)
(In crores of rupees)

ब्यौरा	Details	वास्तविक Actuals 1988-89	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1989-90	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1990-91
मांग सं० 3—रेलों पर सामान्य अधीक्षण एवं सेवाएं	Demand No. 3—General Superintendence and Services on Railways	393.11	438.16	471.72
मांग सं० 4—रेलपथ और निर्माण कार्यों की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Demand No. 4—Repairs and Maintenance of Permanent Way and Works	820.34	910.98	975.98
मांग सं० 5—रेल इंजनों की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Demand No. 5—Repairs and Maintenance of Motive Power	626.80	701.69	770.70
मांग सं० 6—सवारी और माल डिब्बों की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Demand No. 6—Repairs and Maintenance of Carriages and Wagons	838.06	943.83	1042.35
मांग सं० 7—संयंत्र और उपस्कर की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Demand No. 7—Repairs and Maintenance of Plant and Equipment	426.01	486.49	523.28
मांग सं० 8—परिचालन व्यय—चल-स्टाक और उपस्कर	Demand No. 8—Operating Expenses—Rolling Stock & Equipment	685.91	756.33	810.80
मांग सं० 9—परिचालन व्यय—यातायात	Demand No. 9—Operating Expenses—Traffic .	944.04	1161.60	1394.90
मांग सं० 10—परिचालन व्यय—ईंधन	Demand No. 10—Operating Expenses—Fuel .	1363.32	1506.02	1601.31
मांग सं० 11—कर्मचारी कल्याण और सुविधाएं	Demand No. 11—Staff Welfare and Amenities	283.94	314.97	348.70
मांग सं० 12—विविध संचालन व्यय	Demand No. 12—Miscellaneous Working Expenses	433.85	489.85	544.79
मांग सं० 13—भविष्य निधि, पेंशन और अन्य सेवा निवृत्ति लाभ	Demand No. 13—Provident Fund, Pension & Other Retirement Benefits	750.65	796.55	841.65
जोड़	TOTAL	7566.03	8506.47	9326.18
जमा या वसूलियां	Credits or recoveries	—236.58	—264.89	—245.50
घटाइए—निधियों से आपूरित रकम	Deduct—Amount recouped from Funds . .	—746.46	—794.58	—839.68
शुद्ध	Net	6582.99	7447.00	8241.00
मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि में विनियोग	Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund .	1500.00	1715.00	1950.00
पेंशन निधि में विनियोग	Appropriation to Pension Fund . . .	550.00	728.00	900.00

साधारण संचालन व्यय

वर्ष 1990-91 के लिए साधारण संचालन व्यय (सकल) से संबंधित बजट अनुमान 9326.18 करोड़ रुपये रखा गया है जो 1989-90 के 8506.47 करोड़ रुपये के संशोधित अनुमान से 819.71 करोड़ रुपये अधिक है। खर्च में कटौती करके जमा खाते की राशि 245.50 करोड़ रुपये होने का अनुमान लगाया गया है अर्थात् संशोधित अनुमान से 19.39 करोड़ रुपये कम है। निधियों से आपूरित राशि 839.68 करोड़ रुपये होने का अनुमान लगाया गया है। जमा खाते तथा निधियों से आपूरित राशि दोनों को हिसाब में लेकर 1990-91 में शुद्ध संचालन व्यय 8241.00 करोड़ रुपये होने का अनुमान लगाया गया है जो 1989-90 के 7447.00 करोड़ रुपये के संशोधित अनुमान से 794.00 करोड़ रुपये अधिक है।

खर्च में 819.71 करोड़ रुपये (सकल) की वृद्धि मुख्यत: निम्नलिखित कारणों से है :—

(क) कर्मचारी लागत में (336.57 करोड़ रुपये) वृद्धि का विश्लेषण इस प्रकार है :—

(i) महंगाई भत्ते का भुगतान (218.05 करोड़ रुपये) ;

(ii) वार्षिक वेतन वृद्धियों, यात्रा व्यय में वृद्धि, किलोमीटर दूरी भत्ते के कारण तथा अन्य गतिविधि में वृद्धि आदि के कारण कर्मचारी व्यय में अन्य वृद्धि (73.42 करोड़ रुपये); सेवा निवृत्त रेल कर्मचारियों के वास्ते पेंशनीय भुगतानों के लिए अधिक प्रावधान (45.10 करोड़ रुपये) ;

(ख) परिसम्पत्तियों के अतिरिक्त अनुरक्षण, चल स्टाक, बिजली, सिगनल और दूर-संचार सेवाओं से संबंधित कार्यों की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण, मूल्यों में वृद्धि के कारण सामग्री तथा अन्य लागतों में वृद्धि, संविदात्मक भुगतानों, यातायात में वृद्धि, (105.08 करोड़ रुपये) ;

(ग) यातायात में वृद्धि के कारण ईंधन पर अधिक खर्च, बिजली की दरों में वृद्धि (94.79 करोड़ रुपये) ;

(घ) भारतीय रेल वित्त निगम को देय पट्टा/किराया प्रभार (167.00 करोड़ रुपये);

(ङ) अन्य विविध कारक (116.18 करोड़ रुपये) ;

(च) अदालती डिगरियों के लिए प्रत्याशा से अधिक भुगतान के कारण प्रभृत विनियोग के अन्तर्गत अधिक प्रावधान (8.68 लाख रुपये)।

कमी बेशी की मांग-वार व्याख्या नीचे दी गई है :—

ORDINARY WORKING EXPENSES

The Budget Estimate of Ordinary Working Expenses (Gross) for the year 1990-91 has been placed at Rs. 9326.18 crores involving an increase of Rs. 819.71 crores over the Revised Estimates of Rs. 8506.47 crores for 1989-90. Credits in reduction of expenditure are estimated at Rs. 245.50 crores, *i.e.* Rs. 19.39 crores less than the Revised Estimate. The amount recouped from Funds is estimated at Rs. 839.68 crores. Taking together the credits and the amounts recouped from Funds the Net Working Expenses are estimated to be Rs. 8241.00 crores during 1990-91 as against the Revised Estimate for 1989-90 of Rs. 7447.00 crores, an increase of Rs. 794.00 crores.

The increase in expenditure of Rs. 819.71 crores (Gross) is mainly on account of :

(*a*) Increase in staff costs (Rs. 336.57 crores) analysed as under :—

(*i*) Payment of Dearness Allowance (Rs. 218.05 crores);

(*ii*) Increase in other staff costs due to annual increments, increase in Travelling expenses, Kilometrage allowance, for increase in activity etc. (Rs. 73.42 crores); and more provision for Pensionary payments to retired Railway employees (Rs. 45.10 crores);

(*b*) Increase in material and other costs on account of increase in prices, additional maintenance of assets, repairs and maintenance of rolling stock, electrical, signalling and telecommunication services, contractual payments, increase in traffic, (Rs. 105.08 crores);

(*c*) More expenditure on fuel arising from increase in traffic, increase in electricity tariff (Rs. 94.79 crores);

(*d*) Lease/Hire charges to Indian Railway Finance Corporation (Rs. 167.00 crores) ;

(*e*) Other miscellaneous factors (Rs. 116.18 crores);

(*f*) More provision under "*Charged*" appropriation due to more payment anticipated in satisfaction of court decrees (Rs. 8.68 lakhs).

The variations are explained demand-wise as under :—

मांग संख्या 3—रेलों पर सामान्य अधीक्षण एवं सेवाएं

इस मांग के अन्तर्गत 471.72 करोड़ रुपये का बजट अनुमान संशोधित अनुमान से 33.56 करोड़ रुपये की वृद्धि दर्शाता है। इसमें "स्वीकृत" भाग के अन्तर्गत 33.57 करोड़ रुपये की वृद्धि महंगाई भत्ते के भुगतान (2630.98 लाख रुपये), वार्षिक वेतन वृद्धियां (622.31 लाख रुपये) और अन्य विविध कारकों (103.21 लाख रुपये) के लिए प्रावधान करने के कारण हैं और "प्रभृत" विनियोग के अन्तर्गत 0.50 लाख रुपये की कमी अदालती डिगरियों का प्रत्याशा से कम भुगतान होने के कारण है।

मांग संख्या 4—रेलपथ और निर्माण-कार्यों की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण

इस मांग के अन्तर्गत 975.98 करोड़ रुपये का बजट अनुमान संशोधित अनुमान से 65.00 करोड़ रुपये की वृद्धि दर्शाता है। इसमें "स्वीकृत" भाग के अन्तर्गत हुई 65.11 करोड़ रुपये की वृद्धि महंगाई भत्ते के भुगतान (3660.76 लाख रुपये), वार्षिक वेतन-वृद्धियां (933.01 लाख रुपये), यात्रा भत्तों (50.55 लाख रुपये), सामग्री की लागत (442.65 लाख रुपये), संविदात्मक भुगतान (1245.85 लाख रुपये) और अन्य विविध कारकों (178.33 लाख रुपये) के लिए की गयी व्यवस्था और "प्रभृत" विनियोग के अन्तर्गत 11.49 लाख रुपये की कमी अदालती डिगरियों के प्रत्याशा से कम भुगतान होने के कारण है।

मांग संख्या 5—रेल इंजनों की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण

इस मांग के अन्तर्गत 770.70 करोड़ रुपये का बजट अनुमान संशोधित अनुमान से 69.01 करोड़ रुपये की वृद्धि दर्शाता है। "स्वीकृत" भाग के अन्तर्गत जो समग्र वृद्धि है, वह महंगाई भत्ते के भुगतान (1463.07 लाख रुपये), वार्षिक वेतन वृद्धियों (351.47 लाख रुपये), नामे/जमा खाते के अंतरण के अंतर्गत संव्यवहारों (2317.68 लाख रुपये), सामग्री की लागत (1804.47 लाख रुपये), बढ़ी हुई अनुरक्षण गतिविधि (999.30 लाख रुपये) के लिए प्रावधान करने के कारण है जो अन्य विविध कारकों के अंतर्गत कम प्रावधान (34.64 लाख रुपये) से अंशतः संतुलित हो गयी।

मांग संख्या 6—सवारी और माल डिब्बों की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण

इस मांग के अन्तर्गत 1042.35 करोड़ रुपये का बजट अनुमान संशोधित अनुमान से 98.52 करोड़ रुपये की वृद्धि दर्शाता है जो समग्रतः "स्वीकृत" भाग के अंतर्गत महंगाई भत्ते के भुगतान (1812.00 लाख रुपये), वार्षिक

Demand No. 3—General Superintendence and Services on Railways.

The Budget Estimate of Rs. 471.72 crores under this Demand reflects an increase of Rs. 33.56 crores over the Revised Estimate. This comprises an increase of Rs. 33.57 crores under 'Voted' portion to provide for payment of Dearness Allowance (Rs. 2630.98 lakhs), Annual increments (Rs. 622.31 lakhs) and other miscellaneous factors (Rs. 103.21 lakhs); and a reduction of Rs. 0.50 lakh under *Charged* appropriation due to less payments anticipated in satisfaction of Court decrees.

Demand No. 4—Repairs and Maintenance of Permanent Way and Works.

The Budget Estimate of Rs. 975.98 crores under this demand reflects an increase of Rs. 65.00 crores over the Revised Estimate. This comprises an increase of Rs. 65.11 crores under 'Voted' portion to provide for payment of Dearness Allowance (Rs. 3660.76 lakhs), Annual increments (Rs. 933.01 lakhs), Travelling Allowance, (Rs. 50.55 lakhs), cost of materials (Rs. 442.65 lakhs), contractual payments Rs. (1245.85 lakhs) and other miscellaneous factors (Rs. 178.33 lakhs), and a decrease of Rs. 11.49 lakhs under *Charged* appropriation due to anticipation of less payments in satisfaction of Court decrees.

Demand No. 5—Repairs and Maintenance of Motive Power.

The Budget Estimate of Rs 770.70 crores under this demand reflects an increase of Rs. 69.01 crores over the Revised Estimate entirely under the 'Voted' portion to provide for payment of Dearness Allowance (Rs. 1463.07 lakhs), Annual increments (Rs. 351.47 lakhs), transactions under 'Transfer of Debits/Credits' (Rs. 2317.68 lakhs), costs of materials (Rs. 1804.47 lakhs), increased maintenance activity (Rs. 999.30 lakhs) partly offset by less provision under other miscellaneous factors (Rs. 34.64 lakhs).

Demand No 6—Repairs and Maintenance of Carriages and Wagons

The Budget Estimate of Rs 1042.35 crores under this Demand reflects an increase of Rs. 98.52 crores over the Revised Estimate entirely under 'Voted' portion to provide for payment of Dearness Allowance (Rs. 1812.00 lakhs), Annual increments

वेतन वृद्धियों और अन्य कर्मचारी लागतों (463.82 लाख रुपये), सामग्री की लागत (804.42 लाख रुपये), बढ़ी हुई अनुरक्षण गतिविधि (3995.47 लाख रुपये), नामे/जमा खाते के अंतरण के अन्तर्गत संव्यवहारों (2822.64 लाख रुपये) जो अन्य विविध कारको के लिए है, के अंतर्गत कम प्रावधान (46.79 लाख रुपये) के कारण अंशत: संतुलित हो गयी।

मांग संख्या 7--संयंत्र और उपस्कर की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण

इस मांग के अन्तर्गत 523.28 करोड़ रुपये का बजट अनुमान संशोधित अनुमान से 36.79 करोड़ रुपये की वृद्धि दर्शाता है जो समग्रत: "स्वीकृत" भाग के अन्तर्गत महंगाई भत्ते के भुगतान (1722.71 लाख रुपये), वार्षिक वेतन वृद्धियों (426.17 लाख रुपये), सामग्री की लागत (831.76 लाख रुपये), बढ़ी हुई अनुरक्षण गतिविधि (549.75 लाख रुपये) तथा अन्य विविध कारकों (149.00 लाख रुपये) के लिए प्रावधान करने के कारण है।

मांग संख्या 8--परिचालन व्यय--चल-स्टाक और उपस्कर

इस मांग के अन्तर्गत 810.80 करोड़ रुपये का बजट अनुमान संशोधित अनुमान से 54.47 करोड़ रुपये की वृद्धि दर्शाता है। इसमें "स्वीकृत" भाग के अन्तर्गत 54.47 करोड़ रुपये की वृद्धि महंगाई भत्ते के भुगतान (2747.92 लाख रुपये), किलोमीटर दूरी भत्ता (310.15 लाख रुपये), वार्षिक वेतन वृद्धियों (733.93 लाख रुपये), सामग्री की लागत (737.70 लाख रुपये), संविदात्मक भुगतान (749.57 लाख रुपये) और अन्य विविध कारकों (167.84 लाख रुपये) के लिए प्रावधान करने के कारण है और "प्रभृत" विनियोग के अन्तर्गत 0.14 लाख रुपये की कमी अदालती डिगरियों के प्रत्याशा से कम भुगतान के कारण है।

मांग संख्या 9--परिचालन व्यय--यातायात

इस मांग के अन्तर्गत 1394.90 करोड़ रुपये का बजट अनुमान संशोधित अनुमान से 233.30 करोड़ रुपये की वृद्धि दर्शाता हैं। इसमें "स्वीकृत" भाग के अन्तर्गत 233.31 करोड़ रुपये की वृद्धि, महंगाई भत्ते का भुगतान (5003.82 लाख रुपये), वार्षिक वेतन वृद्धियां (1323.42 लाख रुपये), किलोमीटर दूरी भत्ता (152.31 लाख रुपये), सामग्री की लागत (196.53 लाख रुपये), अन्य व्यय (2324.57 लाख रुपये), भारतीय रेल वित्त निगम को पट्टे/किराये के प्रभारों (16700.00 लाख रुपये) के कारण हैं जो नामे/जमा खाते के अंतरण (1725.04 लाख रुपये) और अन्य विविध कारकों के अंतर्गत कम प्रावधान (644.74 लाख रुपये) से अंशत: संतुलित हो गयी और "प्रभृत" विनियोग के अन्तर्गत 0.87 लाख रुपये की कमी अदालती डिगरियों के प्रत्याशा से कम भुगतान के कारण है।

(Rs. 463.82 lakhs), cost of materials (Rs. 804.42 lakhs), increased maintenance activity (Rs. 3995.47 lakhs), transactions under 'Transfer of Debits/Credits' (Rs. 2822.64 lakhs) partly offset by less provision under other miscellaneous factors (Rs. 46.79 lakhs).

Demand No. 7—Repairs and Maintenance of Plant and Equipment.

The Budget Esimate of Rs. 523.28 crores under this Demand reflects an increase of Rs. 36.79 crores over the Revised Estimate entirely under 'Voted' portion to provide for payment of Dearness Allowance (Rs. 1722.71 lakhs), Annual increments (Rs. 426.17 lakhs), cost of materials (Rs. 831.76 lakhs), increased maintenance activity (Rs. 549.75 lakhs) and other miscellaneous factors (Rs. 149.00 lakhs).

Demand No. 8—Operating Expenses—Rolling Stock and Equipment.

The Budget Estimate of Rs. 810.80 crores under this Demand reflects an increase of Rs. 54.47 crores over the Revised Estimate. This comprises an increase of Rs. 54.47 crores under 'Voted' portion to provide for payment of Dearness Allowance (Rs. 2747.92 lakhs), Kilometrage Allowance (Rs. 310.15 lakhs), Annual increments (Rs. 733.93 lakhs), cost of materials (Rs. 737.70 lakhs), Contractual payments (Rs. 749.57 lakhs), and other miscellaneous factors (Rs. 167.84 lakhs); and a reduction of Rs. 0.14 lakh under *Charged* appropriation due to less payments anticipated in satisfaction of Court decrees.

Demand No. 9—Operating Expenses—Traffic

The Budget Estimate of Rs. 1394.90 crores under this Demand reflects an increase of Rs 233.30 crores over the Revised Estimate. This comprises an increase of Rs 233.31 crores under 'Voted' portion to provide for payment of Dearness Allowance (Rs. 5003.82 lakhs), Annual increments (Rs. 1323.42 lakhs), Kilometrage Allowance (Rs. 152.31 lakhs), cost of materials (Rs. 196.53 lakhs), Other expenses (Rs. 2324.57 lakhs), Lease/Hire charges to Indian Railway Finance Corporation (Rs. 16700.00 lakhs); partly offset by less provision under 'Transfer of Debits/Credits (Rs. 1725.04 lakhs) and other miscellaneous factors (Rs. 644.74 lakhs) and a decrease of Rs. 0.87 lakh under *Charged* appropriation due to less payments anticipated in satisfaction of Court decrees.

मांग संख्या 10—परिचालन व्यय—ईंधन

इस मांग के अन्तर्गत 1601.31 करोड़ रुपये का बजट अनुमान संशोधित अनुमान से 95.29 करोड़ रुपये की वृद्धि दर्शाता हैं जो समग्रतः "स्वीकृत" भाग के महंगाई भत्ते के भुगतान (55.13 लाख रुपये), यातायात में वृद्धि के कारण ईंधन—डीजल पर अधिक खर्च (1401.64 लाख रुपये), बिजली दरों में वृद्धि सहित विद्युत (9096.30 लाख रुपये) के कारण है जो अन्य कर्मचारी लागत के अन्तर्गत कम प्रावधान (5.18 लाख रुपये), यातायात में कमी (1019.12 लाख रुपये) से अंशतः संतुलित हो गयी ।

मांग संख्या 11—कर्मचारी कल्याण और सुविधाएं

इस मांग के अन्तर्गत 348.70 करोड़ रुपये का बजट अनुमान, संशोधित अनुमान से 33.73 करोड़ रुपये की वृद्धि दर्शाता है । "स्वीकृत" भाग के अन्तर्गत 33.74 करोड़ रुपये की यह वृद्धि महंगाई भत्ते के भुगतान (1325.21 लाख रुपये), वार्षिक वेतन वृद्धियों (331.11 लाख रुपये), सामग्री की लागत (368.62 लाख रुपये), संविदात्मक भुगतान (509.99 लाख रुपये), नामे/जमा खाते के अन्तरण के अन्तर्गत संव्यवहार (483.17 लाख रुपये), अन्य व्यय (392.63 लाख रुपये) के लिए किये गये प्रावधान के कारण है जो अन्य विविध कारकों के अन्तर्गत कम व्यय (36.61 लाख रुपये) और प्रभृत विनियोग के अंतर्गत 0.62 लाख रुपये की कमी और अदालती डिगरियों के प्रत्याशा से कम भुगतान के कारण अंशतः संतुलित हो गयी ।

मांग संख्या 12—विविध संचालन व्यय

इस मांग के अन्तर्गत 544.79 करोड़ रुपये का बजट अनुमान संशोधित अनुमान से 54.94 करोड़ रुपये की वृद्धि दर्शाता है । "स्वीकृत" भाग के अन्तर्गत 54.57 करोड़ रुपये की यह वृद्धि महंगाई भत्ते के भुगतान (1383.50 लाख रुपये), वार्षिक वेतन वृद्धियों (342.07 लाख रुपये), खान-पान के सामान सहित सामग्री की लागत (385.82 लाख रुपये), अन्य व्यय (1749.38 लाख रुपये), उचंत (1552.05 लाख रुपये) और अन्य विविध कारकों (44.07 लाख रुपये) के लिए किये गये प्रावधान के कारण है और "प्रभृत" विनियोग के अन्तर्गत 37.35 लाख रुपये की वृद्धि अदालती डिगरियों के प्रत्याशा से अधिक भुगतान करने के कारण है ।

मांग संख्या 13—भविष्य निधि, पेंशन और अन्य सेवा-निवृत्ति लाभ

841.65 करोड़ रुपये का बजट अनुमान संशोधित अनुमान से "स्वीकृत" भाग के अंतर्गत 45.25 करोड़ रुपये अधिक है और "प्रभृत" विनियोग से 15.05 लाख रुपये कम है । "स्वीकृत" भाग के अन्तर्गत वृद्धि मुख्यतः सेवारत रेल कर्मचारियों द्वारा सेवा-निवृत्ति लाभों के लिए पेंशनीय विकल्प देने से रेलवे पेंशनभोगियों की संख्या में वृद्धि होने के कारण किये गये अधिक प्रावधान के कारण है । "प्रभृत"

Demand No. 10—Operating Expenses—Fuel.

The Budget Estimate of Rs. 1601.31 crores under this Demand reflects an increase of Rs. 95.29 crores over the Revised Estimate entirely under 'Voted' portion for payment of Dearness Allowance (Rs. 55.13 lakhs), more expenditure on fuel due to increase in traffic—Diesel (Rs. 1401.64 lakhs), Electric (including increase in electricity tariff) (Rs. 9096.30 lakhs) partly offset by less provision under other staff cost (Rs. 5.18 lakhs), decrease in Steam traffic (Rs. 1019.12 lakhs).

Demand No. 11—Staff Welfare and Amenities.

The Budget Estimate of Rs. 348.70 crores under this Demand reflects an increase of Rs. 33.73 crores over the Revised Estimate. This is made up of an increase of Rs. 33.74 crores under 'Voted' portion to provide for payment of Dearness Allowance (Rs. 1325.21 lakhs), Annual increments (Rs. 331.11 lakhs), cost of materials (Rs. 368.62 lakhs), Contractual payments (Rs. 509.99 lakhs), transactions under 'Transfer of Debits/Credits' (Rs. 483.17 lakhs), other expenses (Rs. 392.63 lakhs), partly offset by less expenditure under other miscellaneous factors (Rs. 36.61 lakhs); and a reduction of Rs. 0.62 lakh under *Charged* appropriation due to less payments anticipated in satisfaction of Court decrees.

Demand No. 12—Miscellaneous Working Expenses.

The Budget Estimate of Rs. 544.79 crores under this Demand reflects an increase of Rs. 54.94 crores over the Revised Estimate. This arises from an increase of Rs. 54.57 crores under 'Voted' portion to provide for payment of Dearness Allowance (Rs. 1383.50 lakhs), Annual increments (Rs. 342.07 lakhs), cost of material including catering stores (Rs. 385.82 lakhs), Other expenses (Rs. 1749.38 lakhs), Suspense (Rs. 1552.05 lakhs) and other miscellaneous factors (Rs. 44.07 lakhs) and an increase of Rs. 37.35 lakhs under *Charged* appropriation due to more payments anticipated in satisfaction of Court decrees.

Demand No. 13—Provident Fund, Pension and other Retirement Benefits.

The Budget Estimate of Rs. 841.65 crores is more than the Revised Estimate by Rs. 45.25 crores under 'Voted' portion and less by Rs. 15.05 lakhs under *Charged* appropriation. The increase under 'Voted' portion is mainly due to more provision made on account of increase in the number of railway pensioners and serving Railway employees

"विनियोग" के अन्तर्गत कमी सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के निर्णय के अनुसार प्रत्याशित पेंशन की बकाया राशि के कम भुगतान के कारण है ।

opting for pensionary form of retirement benefits. The decrease under *Charged* appropriation is due to less payments of pension/family pension anticipated on account of Supreme Court judgement.

विविध संव्यवहार

1990-91 की विविध प्राप्तियों और व्यय के बजट अनुमान में 1989-90 की शुद्ध विविध प्राप्तियों में संशोधित अनुमान से 36.00 करोड़ रुपये का अधिक प्रावधान है जो मुख्यतः लाभांश राहतों के संबंध में आर्थिक सहायता में वृद्धि तथा सामान्य राजस्व से अन्य रियायतों के कारण है जो विविध रेलवे व्यय में वृद्धि के कारण अंशतः संतुलित हो गया। नीचे की तालिका में 1990-91 के बजट अनुमान की तुलना 1989-90 के संशोधित अनुमान और 1988-89 के वास्तविक आंकड़ों से की गयी है :—

MISCELLANEOUS TRANSACTIONS

The Budget Estimate for 1990-91 of Miscellaneous Receipts and Expenditure provides r an increase of Rs. 36.00 crores over the Revised Estimate of 1989-90 in Net Miscellaneous Receipts, mainly on account of increase in subsidy towards dividend reliefs and other concessions from General Revenues, partly offset by increase in Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure. The following table compares the Budget Estimate for 1990-91 with the Revised Estimate for 1989-90 and Actuals of 1988-89 :—

(लाख रुपयों में) (Rupees in lakhs)

ब्यौरा	Details	वास्तविक Actuals 1988-89	संशोधित Revised 1989-90	बजट Budget 1990-91
प्राप्तियां	RECEIPTS			
(i) सहायता-प्राप्त कंपनियों से प्राप्तियां	(*i*) Receipts from subsidised companies . .	2	2	4
(ii) रेल भर्ती बोर्ड	(*ii*) Railway Recruitment Boards	32	55	56
(iii) अन्य विविध प्राप्तियां	(*iii*) Other Misc. Receipts	3,01	5,26	1,44
(iv) यात्रियों पर अधिभार से प्राप्तियां	(*iv*) Receipts from Surcharge on passengers .	58,58	61,00	67,25
(v) सामान्य राजस्व से सहायता	(*v*) Subsidy from General Revenues . .	207,40	233,97	278,75
जोड़	TOTAL	269,33	300,80	348,04
व्यय	EXPENDITURE			
(i) चालित लाइनों को भुगतान	(*i*) Payment to Worked Lines . . .	12	11	11
(ii) आर्थिक सहायता	(*ii*) Subsidy	..	..	..
(iii) सर्वेक्षण	(*iii*) Surveys	3,16	4,19	4,40
(iv) विविध रेलवे व्यय	(*iv*) Misc. Railway Expenditure . . .	54,58	67,50	72,28
(v) चालू लाइन निर्माण राजस्व	(*v*) Open Line Works Revenue . . .	36,86	50,00	50,00
(vi) दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा और यात्री सुविधा निधि में विनियोग	(*vi*) Appropriation to Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund .	58,58	61,00	67,25
(vii) पेंशन निधि में विनियोग	(*vii*) Appropriation to Pension Fund . .	5,00	5,00	5,00
कुल व्यय	TOTAL—Expenditure	158,30	187,80	199,04
शुद्ध विविध प्राप्तियां	Net Misc. Receipts	111,03	113,00	149,00

सामान्य राजस्व को लाभांश

1990-91 में सामान्य राजस्व की लाभांश दायिता का अनुमान 932.00 करोड़ रुपये लगाया गया है जो 1989-90 के 815.00 करोड़ रुपये के संशोधित अनुमान से 117.00 करोड़ रुपये अधिक है । यह वृद्धि वर्ष के दौरान रेलवे की ब्याजदेय पूंजी में प्रत्याशित वृद्धि के कारण है ।

शुद्ध वित्तीय परिणाम

नीचे 1990-91 के बजट में प्रत्याशित वित्तीय परिणामों का सारांश दिया गया है और उनकी तुलना 1989-90 के संशोधित अनुमान और पिछले वर्ष के वास्तविक आंकड़ों से की गयी है :—

DIVIDEND TO GENERAL REVENUES

The dividend liability to General Revenues for 1990-91 is estimated at Rs. 932.00 crores, involving an increase of Rs. 117.00 crores over the Revised Estimate of Rs. 815.00 crores for 1989-90. The increase arises from the projected increase in Capital-at-Charge of the Railways during the year.

NET FINANCIAL RESULTS

A summary is given below of the financial results anticipated in the Budget for 1990-91 in comparison with the Revised Estimate of 1989-90 and Actuals of the previous year.

(करोड़ रुपयों में) (Rupees in crores)

ब्यौरा	Details	वास्तविक Actuals 1988-89	संशोधित Revised 1989-90	बजट Budget 1990-91
यातायात से प्राप्तियां	*Traffic Receipts*			
कुल प्राप्तियां	Total Earnings	9294.32	10752.00	12080.00
उचंत	Suspense	(—)35.03	(—) 20.00	(—)20.00
यातायात से कुल प्राप्तियां	Gross Traffic Receipts	9259.29	10732.00	12060.00
संचालन व्यय	*Working Expenses*			
साधारण संचालन व्यय (उचंत को छोड़कर)	Ordinary Working Expenses excluding suspense	6598.22	7467.99	8246.54
उचंत	Suspense	(—)15.23	(—)20.99	(—)5.54
शुद्ध साधारण संचालन व्यय	Net Ordinary Working Expenses	6582.99	7447.00	8241.00
मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि में विनियोग	Appropriation to DRF	1500.00	1715.00	1950.00
पेंशन निधि में विनियोग	Appropriation to Pension Fund	550.00	728.00	900.00
जोड़—संचालन व्यय	Total—Working Expenses	8632.99	9890.00	11091.00
विविध संव्यवहार	*Miscellaneous Transactions*			
प्राप्तियां	Receipts	269.33	300.80	348.04
व्यय	Expenditure	158.30	187.80	199.04
शुद्ध विविध प्राप्तियां	Net Misc. Receipts	111.03	113.00	149.00
जोड़—व्यय	Total Expenditure	8521.96	9777.00	10942.00
शुद्ध रेलवे राजस्व	Net Railway Revenue	737.33	955.00	1118.00
सामान्य राजस्व को लाभांश	Dividend to General Revenues	715.66	815.00	932.00
अधिशेष (+)/कमी (—)	Surplus (+)/Shortfall (—)	(+) 21.67	(+)140.00	(+)186.00
रेलवे विकास निधि में विनियोग	Appropriation to Railway Development Fund	21.67	140.00	186.00
आस्थगित लाभांश दायिता की अदायगी	Payment of deferred dividend liability	..	..	..
परिचालन अनुपात	Operating Ratio	93.0%	92.1%	91.8%

मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि

आशा है, रेलवे की मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि में 1-4-1990 को 803.51 करोड़ रुपये का अथशेष होगा। राजस्व से इस निधि में 1950.00 करोड़ रुपये का अंशदान प्राप्त होगा। उत्पादन कारखानों से 19.00 करोड़ रुपये का अंशदान प्राप्त होने की आशा है। वर्ष के दौरान शेष पर ब्याज के 57.07 करोड़ रुपये भी इस निधि में प्राप्त होंगे। मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि को आबंटनीय निर्माण-कार्यों के लिए वित्त की व्यवस्था करने के उद्देश्य से 1990-91 के दौरान इस निधि से 1820.00 करोड़ रुपये की प्रत्याशित निकासी के बाद, वर्ष 1990-91 की समाप्ति पर इस निधि में 1009.58 करोड़ रुपये का इतिशेष रहने की संभावना है।

विकास निधि

इस निधि में कोई अथशेष रहने की प्रत्याशा नहीं है। वर्ष के दौरान 186.00 करोड़ रुपये के प्रत्याशित समग्र अधिशेष निधि को प्रभार्य निर्माण कार्यों पर खर्च पूरा करने के लिए निधि में विनियोग करने तथा सामान्य राजस्व के बकाया ऋण पर ब्याज की दायिता पूरी करने के लिए सामान्य राजस्व से ऋण के रूप में 57.15 करोड़ रुपये और प्राप्त करने का प्रस्ताव है। 1990-91 के अंत में इस निधि में कोई इतिशेष नहीं होगा। वर्ष 1990-91 के अंत में ऋण की दायिता 643.28 करोड़ रुपये होने की आशा है।

राजस्व आरक्षित निधि

आशा है, राजस्व आरक्षित निधि में शाखा लाइन कंपनियों के हिस्सों में निवेश और उनको दिये गये ऋणों सहित 62.61 लाख रुपये का अथशेष होगा। शेष पर ब्याज के रूप में 2.60 लाख रुपये और निवेश पर लाभांश के 0.40 लाख रुपये मिलने के बाद, वर्ष 1990-91 के अन्त में इस निधि में 65.61 लाख रुपये का इतिशेष होगा।

सामान्य राजस्व का ऋण

1990-91 के अन्त में विकास निधि हेतु लिये गये ऋणों के कारण सामान्य राजस्व ऋण की राशि 643.28 करोड़ रुपये हो जाने का अनुमान है। इसके अतिरिक्त, रेलें "आस्थगित लाभांश दायिता" के रूप में सामान्य राजस्व की 428.44 करोड़ रुपये की देनदार होंगी जिससे कुल देनदारी 1071.72 करोड़ रुपये हो जायेगी।

पेंशन निधि

पेंशन निधि में 1-4-1990 को 14.17 करोड़ रुपये के अथशेष की आशा है। 1990-91 में इस निधि में राजस्व से 905.00 करोड़ रुपये का अंशदान (विविध स्थापनाओं के कारण 5.00 करोड़ रुपये सहित) करने का प्रस्ताव है। इसके अलावा, इस निधि में, उत्पादन कारखानों द्वारा 10.00 करोड़ रुपये का अंशदान किया जायेगा। 1990-91

DEPRECIATION RESERVE FUND

The Railway Depreciation Reserve Fund is expected to open with a balance of Rs. 803.51 crores as on 1-4-90. The Fund will receive a contribution of Rs. 1950.00 crores from Revenue. A contribution of Rs. 19.00 crores is expected from the Production Units. Interest amounting to Rs. 57.07 crores will accrue to the Fund during the year on the balance. With the anticipated withdrawal of Rs. 1820.00 crores from the Fund during 1990-91 to finance works allocable to DRF, the Fund is expected to close with a balance of Rs. 1009.58 crores at the end of the year 1990-91.

DEVELOPMENT FUND

No opening balance in this Fund is expected. The entire anticipated surplus of Rs. 186.00 crores during the year, is proposed to be appropriated to the Fund to meet the expenditure on works chargeable to the Fund and another Rs. 57.15 crores have to be obtained as loan from General Revenues to meet the liability of interest on the outstanding loan from General Revenues. The Fund will close with a nil balance at the end of 1990-91. The loan liability at the end of 1990-91 is expected to be Rs. 643.28 crores.

REVENUE RESERVE FUND

The Revenue Reserve Fund is expected to have an opening balance of Rs. 62.61 lakhs including investment in shares and loans to Branch Line Companies. With Rs. 2.60 lakhs accruing as interest on balance and Rs. 0.40 lakhs as dividend on investment, the Fund will close with a balance of Rs. 65.61 lakhs at the end of the year 1990-91.

INDEBTEDNESS TO GENERAL REVENUES

Apart from the estimated liability of Rs. 643.28 crores on account of loans to the Development Fund, the Railways will owe the General Revenues an amount of Rs. 428.44 crores as "Deferred Dividend Liability", bringing the total to Rs. 1071.72 crores at the end of 1990-91.

PENSION FUND

Pension Fund is expected to open with a balance of Rs. 14.17 crores as on 1-4-90. A contribution of Rs. 905.00 crores is proposed to be made to the Fund from Revenue (including Rs. 5.00 crores on account of Miscellaneous Establishments) during 1990-91; in addition Rs. 10.00 crores will be contributed to the Fund by the Production Units. Interest

में इस निधि के शेष पर ब्याज के रूप में 3.52 करोड़ रुपये प्राप्त होने का अनुमान है। पेंशन संबंधी भुगतान के लिये अपेक्षित 835.00 करोड़ रुपये की प्रत्याशित निकासी के बाद, इस निधि में वर्ष 1990-91 के अन्त में 97.69 करोड़ रुपये का इतिशेष रहने की सम्भावना है।

दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा और यात्री सुविधा निधि

इस निधि में 1-4-1990 को 36.53 करोड़ रुपये का अथशेष रहने की आशा है। यात्री किराये से समायोजन द्वारा इस निधि में विनियोग करके यात्री टिकटों पर अधिप्रभार के तत्व का अनुमान 67.25 करोड़ रुपये लगाया गया है। वर्ष के दौरान इस निधि के शेष पर 1.81 करोड़ रुपये का ब्याज प्राप्त होगा। इस निधि से दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति के लिये 4.68 करोड़ रुपये तथा संरक्षा और यात्री सुविधा संबंधी निर्माण-कार्यों के लिये 80.00 करोड़ रुपये निकाले जाने की संभावना है। इस प्रकार वर्ष के अंत में इस निधि में 20.91 करोड़ रुपये का इतिशेष रहने की आशा है।

पांचों निधियों का एक विस्तृत वर्षवार लेखा इस ज्ञापन के परिशिष्ट XII से XVI में दिया गया है।

accruing to the Fund in 1990-91 on the balance is estimated at Rs. 3.52 crores. With the anticipated withdrawal of Rs. 835.00 crores to meet pensionery payments, the Fund is expected to close with a balance of Rs. 97.69 crores at the end of the year 1990-91.

ACCIDENT COMPENSATION, SAFETY AND PASSENGER AMENITIES FUND

The Fund is expected to open with a balance of Rs. 36.53 crores as on 1-4-90. Appropriation to the Fund by adjustment from passenger fares, the element of surcharge on passenger tickets is estimated at Rs. 67.25 crores. Interest of Rs. 1.81 crores will accrue to the Fund on the balance during the year. Withdrawal from the Fund is anticipated at Rs. 4.68 crores towards accident compensation and Rs. 80.00 crores for safety and passenger amenity works. The Fund is thus expected to close with a balance of Rs. 20.91 crores.

A detailed yearwise account of the five Funds is given in Appendices XII to XVI to this Memorandum.

भाग—II

रेलों के निर्माण, मशीन और चल-स्टाक के कार्यक्रम पर खर्च

1988-89 में वास्तविक खर्च

मांग संख्या 16 के अन्तर्गत 1988-89 के लिए निर्माण, मशीन और चल स्टाक पर खर्च का संशोधित अनुमान 3050.00 करोड़ रुपए (शुद्ध) था जो 6343.37 करोड़ रुपये (सकल) में से जमा खाते के 3293.37 करोड़ रुपये, जिन्हें अनुदान की परिधि से बाहर रखा जाता है लेकिन लेखे में खर्च में कमी के रूप में दिखाया जाता है, घटाने के बाद रहा। इन कामों पर खर्च को पूंजी, मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि, विकास निधि, दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा और यात्री सुविधा निधि तथा चालू लाइन निर्माण (राजस्व) के खाते में डाला जाता है। वर्ष के अन्त में वास्तविक व्यय 6354.91 करोड़ रुपये (सकल) में से जमा खाते के 3225.55 करोड़ रुपये घटाकर 3129.36 करोड़ रुपये (शुद्ध) रहा। शुद्ध खर्च में वृद्धि मुख्यत: रेलपथ नवीकरण, भंडार उचंत, नयी लाइनें और दोहरी लाइन बिछाना आदि के अन्तर्गत अधिक खर्च के कारण हुई।

संशोधित अनुमान, 1989-90

2. मांग सं० 16 के अन्तर्गत बजट और संशोधित अनुमान 1989-90 के लिए परिसम्पत्तियां—अधिग्रहण, निर्माण एवं बदलाव और बजट अनुदान की तुलना में संशोधित अनुमान में अन्तर का विश्लेषण नीचे दिया गया है।

चालू वर्ष (1989-90) के बजट में 6998.82 करोड़ रुपये (स्वीकृत 6994.75 करोड़ रुपये और प्रभृत 4.07 करोड़ रुपये) के सकल व्यय महानगर परिवहन परियोजनाओं सहित चल स्टाक, संयंत्र एवं मशीनरी और निर्माण कार्य आदि के लिए 3450.00 करोड़ रुपये के शुद्ध खर्च की व्यवस्था है।

PART II

EXPENDITURE ON THE WORKS, MACHINERY AND ROLLING STOCK PROGRAMME OF RAILWAYS

Actual Expenditure for 1988-89

The Revised Estimate of expenditure under Demand No. 16 on Works, Machinery and Rolling Stock for 1988-89 allocable to Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund, Development Fund, Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund and Open Line Works (Revenue) was Rs. 3050.00 crores (Net) made up of Rs. 6343.37 crores (Gross) less credits of Rs. 3293.37 crores which are outside the scope of the Grant but constitute reduction of expenditure in the accounts. The actual expenditure at the end of the year came to Rs. 3129.36 crores (Net) made up of Rs. 6354.91 crores (Gross) less credits of Rs. 3225.55 crores. The increase in net expenditure is mainly due to more expenditure under Track Renewals, Stores Suspense, New Lines and Doubling etc.

Revised Estimates, 1989-90

2. Budget and Revised Estimates under Demand No. 16—Assets—Acquisition, Construction and Replacement for 1989-90 and analysis of variation in the Revised Estimates compared to the Budget Grant, is as under.

The Budget for the current year (1989-90) provides for a gross expenditure of Rs. 6998.82 crores (Voted Rs. 6994.75 crores and *Charged* Rs.4.07 crores) and a net expenditure of Rs. 3450.00 crores on Rolling Stock, Plant and Machinery and Works etc. including Metropolitan Transport Projects.

बजट अनुदान में 7197.11 करोड़ रुपये (सकल) का संशोधित अनुमान (स्वीकृत 7195.04 करोड़ रुपये और प्रभृत 2.07 करोड़ रुपये) निर्धारित किया गया है। प्रभृत के अन्तर्गत 200.29 करोड़ रुपये की वृद्धि मुख्यतः योजना शीर्ष नयी लाइनें, चल-स्टाक, रेलपथ नवीकरण, विद्युतीकरण एवं वस्तु सूची के अन्तर्गत है। प्रभृत के अन्तर्गत 2.00 करोड़ रुपये की कमी नवीनतम आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार है। बहरहाल, शुद्ध के अन्तर्गत कोई वृद्धि नहीं हुई है।

Against the Budget grant the Revised Estimates have been fixed at Rs. 7197.11 crores (gross) made up of (Voted) Rs. 7195.04 crores and *Charged* Rs. 2.07 crores. The increase of Rs. 200.29 crores under 'Voted' is mainly under the plan heads New Lines, Rolling Stock, Track Renewals, Electrification & Inventories. The reduction of Rs. 2.00 crores under *Charged* is as per the latest requirements. However, in the net there is no increase.

3. 1989-90 के संशोधित अनुमान में शुद्ध व्यय की स्थिति संक्षेप में इस प्रकार है :—

3. The summarised position of net expenditure in the Revised Estimate, 1989-90 is shown below:—

(लाख रुपयों में)
(In lakhs of rupees)

विवरण Particulrs	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1989-90	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1989-90	कमी-बेशी Variation
पूंजी Capital	16,05,99	15,99,50	—6,49
मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि Depreciation Reserve Fund	14,89,00	14,89,00	..
विकास निधि Development Fund	1,40,00	1,45,00	+5,00
दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा और यात्री सुविधा निधि Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	65,00	65,00	..
चालू लाइन निर्माण (राजस्व) Open Line Works (Revenue)	50,00	50,00	...
जोड़ TOTAL	33,49,99	33,48,50	—1,49
महानगर परिवहन परियोजनाएं Metropolitan Transport Projects	£1,00,01	£1,01,50	+1,49
कुल जोड़ GRAND TOTAL	†34,50,00	†34,50,00	..

†इसमें रेलवे योजना के वित्त पोषण के लिए भारतीय रेल वित्त निगम द्वारा घरेलू तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार से प्रस्तावित ऋण के माध्यम से जुटाये जाने वाले 1000 करोड़ रुपये (बजट अनुमान तथा संशोधित अनुमान 1989-90) शामिल नहीं हैं।

†Excludes Rs. 1000 crores (Budget Estimate and Revised Estimate 1989-90) proposed to be raised through borrowing by Indian Railway Finance Corporation (IRFC) in the domestic and international market for financing Railway Plan.

£इसमें पूंजी-भण्डार उचंत के अन्तर्गत 1.47 लाख रुपये शुद्ध (बजट अनुमान, 1989-90) और 0.43 लाख रुपये शुद्ध (संशोधित अनुमान, 1989-90) शामिल हैं।

£Includes Rs. 1.47 lakhs—Net (Budget Estimates, 1989-90) and Rs. 0.43 lakhs—Net (Revised Estimates, 1989-90) under Capital-Stores Suspense.

संशोधित अनुमान, 1989-90

योजना शीर्षवार वितरण

Revised Estimate 1989-90

Plan head-wise distribution

(लाख रुपयों में) (In lakhs of rupees)

बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1989-90	मांग के लघु-शीर्ष Minor heads of Demand	पूंजीगत व्यय को पूरा करने के लिए सामान्य राजकोष से पूंजी Capital from General Exchequer to Finance Capital Expenditure	निधियां Fund मू०आ०नि० DRF	वि०नि० DF	दु०अ०नि० ACSPF	राजस्व (चा०ला०रा०) Revenue (OLWR)	जोड़ Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
250,01	(क) नयी लाइनें (निर्माण) (*a*) New Lines (Construction)	2,65,07	...	...	2	...	2,65,09
..	(ख) नयी लाइनों की खरीद (*b*) Purchase of New Lines	..	...	...	..	..	..
...	(ग) उखाड़ी गयी लाइनों को फिर से बिछाना (*c*) Restoration of dismantled lines	...	50	...	...	...	50
84,00	(घ) आमान परिवर्तन (*d*) Gauge Conversion	90,22	13	2,00	2	...	92,37
3,03,28	(ङ) दोहरी लाइन बिछाना (*e*) Doubling	2,76,28	3,67	2,40	58	...	2,82,93
1,93,28	(च) यातायात सुविधाएं—यार्ड के ढांचों में परिवर्तन तथा अन्य काम (*f*) Traffic facilities—yard remodelling and others	1,68,91	6,87	14,01	2,85	6,62	1,99,26
52,01	(छ) संगणकीकरण (*g*) Computerisation	8,12	...	43,00	...	75	51,87
15,00	(ज) रेल अनुसंधान (*h*) Railway Research	4	...	12,60	...	1,10	13,74
538,28	(झ) चल-स्टाक (*i*) Rolling Stock	71,12	4,79,44	2,35	...	...	5,52,91
960,84	(ञ) रेलपथ का नवीकरण (*j*) Track Renewals	...	9,84,14	...	...	...	9,84,14
90,89	(ट) पुल संबंधी काम (*k*) Bridge Works	1,01	53,10	59	19,71	81	75,22
120,78	(ठ) सिगनल और दूर संचार संबंधी निर्माण-कार्य (*l*) Signalling & Telecommunication Works.	18,41	58,93	6,99	28,18	5,05	1,17,56
...	(ड) डाक-तार विभाग से लाइन तारों को अपने अधिकार में लेना (*m*) Taking over of line wires from P&T	7	..	..	..	...	7
210,30	(ढ) विद्युतीकरण परियोजनाएं (*n*) Electrification Projects	2,21,76	1,10	50	1,29	..	2,24,65
55,31	(ण) बिजली संबंधी अन्य कार्य (*o*) Other Electrical Works	20,94	16,08	8,21	...	10,02	55,25
95,01	(त) मशीन और संयंत्र (*p*) Machinery & Plant	27,27	56,75	8,88	...	5,00	97,90
330,00	(थ) कारखाने—उत्पादन यूनिटों सहित (*q*) Workshops including production units	2,56,85	34,66	6,45	5	10,61	3,08,62
36,00	(द) कर्मचारियों के लिये क्वार्टर (*r*) Staff Quarters	28,05	6,52	1	...	70	35,28
29,91	(ध) कर्मचारियों के लिये सुविधाएं (*s*) Amenities for Staff	16,17	1,90	9,81	1	1,39	29,28
24,84	(न) (1) यात्री सुविधाएं (*t*) Passenger Amenities	50	1,71	21,15	44	1,04	24,84

संशोधित अनुमान, 1989-90
योजना-शीर्षवार वितरण

Revised Estimate 1989-90
Plan head-wise distribution

(लाख रुपयों में) (In lakhs of rupees)

बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1989-90	मांग के लघु-शीर्ष Minor heads of Demand	पूंजीगत व्यय को पूरा करने के लिए सामान्य राजकोष से पूंजी Capital from General Exchequer to Finance Capital Expenditure	निधियां Fund: मू०प्रा०नि० DRF	वि०नि० DF	दु०क्ष०नि० ACSPF	राजस्व (चा०ला०रा०) Revenue (OLWR)	जोड़ Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	(ii) रेल उपयोगकर्ताओं के लिए अन्य सुविधाएं						
17	(ii) Other Railway Users' Amenities	..	..	9	..	..	9
	(प) सरकारी वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों में निवेश—						
	(u) Investment in Govt. Commercial Undertakings :						
	(1) भा०रे०वि०नि०						
72,00	(i) IRFC	73,00	..	...	...	...	73,00
	(2) भा०कं०नि०						
13,00	(ii) CONCOR	12,00	...	...	...	...	12,00
	(फ) अन्य विनिर्दिष्ट कार्य						
30,02	(v) Other Specified Works	4,83	2,30	5,96	11,89	6,91	31,89
	(ब) भंडार उचंत (शुद्ध)						
*9,74	(w) Stores Suspense (Net)	40,07	...	...	...	...	* 40,07
	(भ) निर्माण उचन्त (शुद्ध)						
20,11	(x) Manufacture suspense (Net)	2,88	...	...	...	...	2,88
	(म) विविध अग्रिम (शुद्ध)						
5,15	(y) Misc. Advances (Net)	—1,95	...	...	...	...	—1,95
	जमा या वसूलियां :— Credits or recoveries :						
	निकाले गये सामान के लिये जमा						
—191,84	Credits for released material	...	—218,80	...	...	...	—2,18,80
	अन्य जमा						
—2,19	Other Credits	—2,12	...	...	—4	...	—2,16
3350,00	जोड़ TOTAL	15,99,50	14,89,00	1,45,00	65,00	50,00	33,48,50
	महानगर परिवहन परियोजनाएं						
103,00	Metropolitan Transport Projects	1,03,00	...	...	...	...	1,03,00
	जमा या वसूलियां						
—3,00	Credits or Recoveries	—1,50	...	..	...	...	—1,50
†34,50,00	जोड़ TOTAL	17,01,00	14,89,00	1,45,00	65,00	50,00	†34,50,00

†इसमें रेलवे योजना के वित्त पोषण के लिए भारतीय रेल वित्त निगम द्वारा घरेलू तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार से प्रस्तावित ऋण के माध्यम से जुटाये जाने 1000 करोड़ रुपये (बजट अनुमान तथा संशोधित अनुमान 1989-90) शामिल नहीं हैं।

!Excludes Rs. 1000 crores (Budget Estimate and Revised Estimate, 1989-90) proposed to be raised through borrowing by Indian Railway Finance Corporation (IRFC) in the domestic and international market for financing Railway Plan.

*मेट्रो रेलवे, कलकत्ता के लिए 1.47 लाख रुपये (बजट अनुमान, 1989-90) और 0.43 लाख रुपये (संशोधित अनुमान, 1989-90) शामिल हैं।

*Includes Rs. 1.47 lakhs (Budget Estimates, 1989-90) and Rs. 0.43 lakh (Revised Estimates, 1989-90) for Metro Railway, Calcutta.

4. बजट अनुमान 1989-90 के समय भंडार सूचियों के लिए 35.00 करोड़ रुपये की शुद्ध वृद्धि की प्रत्याशा की गयी थी, जिसे संशोधित अनुमान 1989-90 में भी 41.00 करोड़ रुपए तक बढ़ाये जाने का प्रस्ताव है। भण्डार, निर्माण उचंत और विविध अग्रिम के अन्तर्गत पड़े शेष तथा खरीद व्यवस्था की नियमित समीक्षा की गयी थी ताकि भण्डार सूचियों की आवश्यकता तथा सम्बन्धित बजट व्यवस्थाओं के बीच यथोचित तालमेल बनाये रखा जा सके।

रेलवे विकास कार्यक्रम

5. सातवीं योजना के प्रमुख उद्देश्य थे—गतायु परिसम्पत्तियों का बदलाव/नवीकरण, उच्च गति वाले मार्गों का विद्युतीकरण और नेटवर्क का आधुनिकीकरण/टेक्नालाजी का उन्नयन, वास्तविक कार्यक्रम की महत्वपूर्ण विशेषताओं में 96,000 माल डिब्बों (चौपहियों के हिसाब से), 1235 रेल इंजनों (जिन्हें संशोधित करके बाद में क्रमशः 90,000 और 1350 कर दिया गया था), 6970 सवारी डिब्बों और 950 बिजली गाड़ियों का अधिग्रहण, लगभग 20,000 कि.मी. रेलपथ नवीकरण तथा 3400 मार्ग कि.मी. का विद्युतीकरण शामिल है। यद्यपि रेलपथ नवीकरण का कार्य लक्ष्य के काफी निकट रहा है तथापि कुछ क्षेत्रों में संसाधनों की तंगी के कारण कुछ कमी रह जाने की संभावना है।

सातवीं योजना का आबंटन प्रारम्भ में 12,334 करोड़ रुपये निर्धारित किया गया था। अब यह अनुमान लगाया गया है कि रेलें पूरी सातवीं योजना में लगभग 16,437 करोड़ रुपये का निवेश करेंगी। इसमें भारतीय रेल वित्त निगम द्वारा बांड जारी करके, जोकि रेलवे योजनाओं के लिए वित्त की व्यवस्था करने का एक अभिनव प्रयोग है, बाजार से 2520 करोड़ रुपये का ऋण लेकर निवेश करना भी शामिल है। इसमें विश्व बैंक आदि जैसी बाहरी एजेंसियों द्वारा उपलब्ध कराये गये ऋणों का मूल्य/ऋण शामिल हैं।

बजट अनुमान, 1990-91

6. 1990-91 में निर्माण-कार्यों के खर्च के लिए बजट अनुमान 3830 करोड़ रुपये रखा गया है। यह चालू वर्ष के संशोधित अनुमान से 380 करोड़ रुपये अधिक है।

4. At the time of Budget Estimate 1989-90 a net increase of Rs. 35.00 crores was anticipated for inventories, which is also proposed to be increesed to Rs. 41.00 crores in the Revised Estimate 1989-90. The balances held under Stores, Manufacture Suspense and Miscellaneous Advances, as well as the procurement arrangements were reviewed regularly so that there was proper integration between the needs of inventory and the related budget provisions.

Railway Development Programme

5. In the VII Plan, the major objectives were replacement/renewal of overaged assets, electrification of high density routes and modernisation/technological upgradation of the network. Important features of the physical programme included acquisition of 96,000 wagons (in terms of 4-wheelers), 1235 locomotives (revised later to 90,000 and 1350 respectively), 6970 coaches and 950 EMUs, approximately 20,000 km of track renewal and electrification of 3400 Rkm. While the achievement in track renewal is likely to be close to the target, some shortfall is expected in the other areas owing to constraint of resources.

The VII Plan allocation was initially fixed at Rs. 12,334 crores. It is now estimated that Railways would be investing about Rs. 16,437 crores in the entire VII Plan. This includes an investment of Rs. 2520 crores by the Indian Railway Finance Corporation through market borrowing by issue of Bonds, a new feature of the financing of Railway Plans. It also includes the value of credits/loans made available by external agencies like the World Bank, etc.

Budget Estimates, 1990-91

6. The Budget Estimate for Works Expenditure for 1990-91 has been placed at Rs. 3830 crores. This is Rs. 380 crores more than the Revised Estimate for the current year.

(लाख रुपयों में)

(In lakhs of rupees)

ब्यौरा Particulars	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1989-90	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1990-91	कमी-बेशी Variation
पूंजी Capital	15,99,50	15,74,00	—25,50
मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि Depreciation Reserve Fund	14,89,00	18,20,00	+331,00
विकास निधि Development Fund	1,45,00	186,00	+41,00
दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा और यात्री-सुविधा निधि Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	65,00	80,00	+15,00
चालू लाइन निर्माण (राजस्व) Open Line Works (Revenue)	50,00	50,00	..
जोड़ TOTAL	33,48,50	37,10,00	+3,61,50
महानगर परिवहन परियोजनाएं Metropolitan Transport Projects	*1,01,50	*120,00	+18,50
कुल जोड़ GRAND TOTAL	£34,50,00	£38,30,00	+3,80,00

£इसमें भारतीय रेल वित्त निगम द्वारा रेलवे योजना के वित्त पोषण के लिए घरेलू तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार से प्रस्तावित ऋण के माध्यम से जुटाये जाने वाले 1000 करोड़ रुपये (संशोधित अनुमान 1989-90) तथा 1170 करोड़ रुपये (बजट अनुमान 1990-91) शामिल नहीं हैं।

£Excludes Rs 1000 crores (Revised Estimate 1989-90) and 1170 crores (Budget Estimate 1990-91) proposed to be raised through borrowings by the Indian Railway Finance Corporation in the domestic and international market, for financing the Railway Plan.

*इसमें पूंजी भंडार उचंत के अन्तर्गत 0.43 लाख रुपए शुद्ध (संशोधित अनुमान, 1989-90) और 0.15 लाख रुपये शुद्ध (बजट अनुमान, 1990-91) शामिल हैं।

*Includes Rs. 0.43 lakh net (Revised Estimates, 1989-90) and Rs. 0.15 lakh net (Budget Estimates, 1990-91) under Capital-Stores Suspense.

1990-91 में योजना शीर्षों तथा आबंटन के अनुसार प्रस्तावित व्यय का ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है:—

The split up of the proposed expenditure in 1990-91 by Planheads and allocations is shown below :—

(लाख रुपयों में) (In lakhs of rupees)

मांग के लघु-शीर्ष Minor heads of Demand	पूंजीगत व्यय को पूरा करने के लिए सामान्य राजकोष से पूंजी Capital From General Exchequer to Finance Capital Expenditure	निधियां Fund			राजस्व (चा०ला०रा०) Revenue (OLWR)	जोड़ Total
		मू०आ०नि० DRF	वि०नि० DF	दु०क्ष०नि० ACSPF		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(क) नयी लाइनें (निर्माण) (a) New Lines (Construction)	3,56,28	1,50	..	..	..	3,57,78
(ख) नयी लाइनों की खरीद (b) Purchase of New Lines	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ग) उखाड़ी गयी लाइनों को फिर से बिछाना (c) Restoration of dismantled lines . . .	4,50	8,53	..	..	..	13,03
(घ) आमान परिवर्तन (d) Gauge Conversion	1,21,06	43	2,51	..	..	1,24,00
(ङ) दोहरी लाइन बिछाना (e) Doubling	3,27,39	3,03	7,65	70	..	3,38,77
(च) यातायात सुविधाएं—यार्ड के ढांचे में परिवर्तन तथा अन्य कार्य (f) Traffic facilities—yard remodelling and others	1,54,02	11,34	23,74	4,51	6,10	1,99,71
(छ) संगणकीकरण (g) Computerisation	6,00	..	38,50	..	1,50	46,00
(ज) रेल अनुसंधान (h) Railway Research	43	32	12,90	..	1,35	15,00
(झ) चल-स्टाक (i) Rolling Stock	17,11	6,61,61	1,30	..	..	6,80,02
(ञ) रेलपथ का नवीकरण (j) Track Renewals	..	10,91,91	..	..	..	10,91,91
(ट) पुल संबंधी कार्य (k) Bridge Works	2,11	59,03	98	32,07	1,06	95,25
(ठ) सिगनल और दूरसंचार संबंधी निर्माण कार्य (l) Signalling & Telecommunication Works. .	12,52	70,86	11,12	32,76	4,99	1,32,25
(ड) लाइन तारों को डाक-तार विभाग से अपने अधिकार में लेना (m) Taking over of line wires from P&T . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ढ) विद्युतीकरण परियोजनाएं (n) Electrification Projects	2,26,10	2,50	1,50	50	..	2,30,60
(ण) विद्युत संबंधी अन्य कार्य (o) Other Electrical Works	16,97	13,62	12,00	..	7,73	50,32
(त) मशीन और संयंत्र (p) Machinery & Plant	25,00	53,20	10,00	..	7,00	95,20
(थ) कारखाने—उत्पादन यूनिटों सहित (q) Workshops including Production Units . .	2,18,87	56,05	14,00	30	11,00	3,00,22
(द) कर्मचारियों के लिए क्वार्टर (r) Staff Quarters	29,87	9,70	..	..	43	40,00
(ध) कर्मचारियों के लिए सुविधाएं (s) Amenities for Staff	11,27	1,92	17,26	..	1,55	32,00

1990-91 में योजना शीर्षों तथा आबंटन के अनुसार प्रस्तावित व्यय का ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है:—

The split up of the proposed expenditure in 1990-91 by Planheads and allocations is shown below :— (concld.)

(लाख रुपयों में) (In lakhs of Rupees)

मांग के लघु-शीर्ष Minor heads of Demand	पूंजीगत व्यय को पूरा करने के लिए सामान्य राजकोष से पूंजी Capital from General Exchequer to Finance Capital Expenditure	निधियां Fund मू आ नि DRF	वि नि DF	दु क्ष नि ACSPF	राजस्व (चा ला रा) Revenue (OLWR)	जोड़ Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(न) (1) यात्री सुविधाएं (t) (i) Passenger Amenities	42	1,71	24,66	41	33	27,53
(2) रेल उपयोगकर्ताओं के लिए अन्य सुविधाएं (ii) Other Railway Users' Amenities	..	..	49	..	..	49
(प) सरकारी वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों में निवेश— (u) Investment in Govt. Commercial Undertakings :						
(1) भा०कं०नि० (i) CONCOR	5,00	..	..	..	..	5,00
(फ) अन्य विनिर्दिष्ट कार्य (v) Other Specified Works	4,47	2,00	7,53	9,22	7,00	30,22
(ब) भण्डार उचन्त (शुद्ध) (w) Stores Suspense (Net)	26,18	..	..	..	..	£26,18
(भ) निर्माण उचंत (शुद्ध) (x) Manufacture Suspense (Net)	13,85	..	..	..	..	13,85
(म) विविध अग्रिम (शुद्ध) (y) Misc. Advances (Net)	—3	..	..	..	..	—3
जमा या वसूलियां— CREDITS OR RECOVERIES :						
निकाले गये सामान के लिये जमा Credits for released material	..	—2,29,26	..	..	..	—2,29,26
अन्य जमा Other Credits	—5,39	..	—14	—47	—4	—6,04
जोड़ TOTAL	15,74,00	18,20,00	1,86,00	80,00	50,00	37,10,00
महानगर परिवहन परियोजनाएं Metropolitan Transport Projects	1,22,00	..	..	..	..	1,22,00
जमा या वसूलियां Credits or Recoveries	—2,00	..	..	..	..	—2,00
जोड़ GRAND TOTAL	16,94,00	18,20,00	1,86,00	80,00	50,00	†38,30,00

†इसमें भारतीय रेल वित्त निगम द्वारा रेलवे योजना के वित्त पोषण के लिए घरेलू तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार से प्रस्तावित ऋण के माध्यम से जुटाये जाने वाले 1170 करोड़ रुपये (बजट अनुमान 1990-91 शामिल नहीं हैं ।

†Excludes Rs. 1170 crores (Budget Estimate 1990-91) proposed to be raised through borrowings by the Indian Railway Finance Corporation in the domestic and international market, for financing the Railway Plan.

£इसमें मेट्रो रेलवे कलकत्ता के लिए 0.15 लाख रुपये (बजट अनुमान, 1990-91) शामिल है।

£Includes Rs. 0.15 lakh (Budget Estimate 1990-91) for Metro Railway, Calcutta.

निर्माण कार्यों पर व्यय

7. निर्माण कार्यों के लिए 3247 करोड़ रुपये की कुल व्यवस्था में से 2784 करोड़ रुपये अर्थात 86 प्रतिशत राशि चालू निर्माण कार्यों के लिए है तथा केवल 463 करोड़ रुपये अर्थात् 14 प्रतिशत नये निर्माण-कार्यों के लिए हैं।

1990-91 में चल-स्टाक पर व्यय

8. 1990-91 में चल-स्टाक पर 680.02 करोड़ रुपये के व्यय का प्रस्ताव है जिसमें से 672.87 करोड़ रुपये पहले दिये गए आर्डरों के अंतर्गत निर्धारित समय पर मिलने वाले चल-स्टाक के लिए हैं तथा 7.15 करोड़ रुपये नयी खरीद के लिये हैं, जैसा कि नीचे बताया गया है:—

(लाख रुपयों में)

विवरण	1990-91 के कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत	पूर्व कार्यक्रमों के अंतर्गत
रेल इंजन	2	290,14
बायलर	..	1
सवारी डिब्बे	95	364,02
माल डिब्बे	6,18	12,93
क्रेनें	..	5,77
जोड़	7,15	672,87

नयी खरीद कार्यक्रम (अर्थात वे मदें जो बजट में पहली बार शामिल की गयी हैं) में चल-स्टाक की निम्नलिखित यूनिटें शामिल हैं:—

विवरण	विदेशों से खरीदे जाने वाले	देशी स्रोतों से लिये जाने वाले	जोड़
(क) रेल इंजन			
(i) बिजली उच्च अश्व शक्ति	..	..	..
(ii) डीजल शंटर	..	38	38
(iii) डीजल बिजली	..	1,56	1,56
(iv) बिजली	..	1,00	1,00
(v) पावर पैक	..	3	3
(ख) (i) सवारी डिब्बे	..	1,116	1,116
(ii) बिजली गाड़ी यूनिट	..	22	22
अन्य स्टाक एस० एल० आर०		247	247
(ग) माल डिब्बे (चौपहियों के हिसाब से)	..	26,500	26,500

1990-91 में मशीन और संयंत्र पर व्यय

9. मशीन और संयंत्र के लिए 95.20 करोड़ रुपये की बजट व्यवस्था की गयी है जिसमें से 84.93 करोड़ रुपये निर्धारित समय पर मिलने वाले सामानों के लिए तथा 10.27 करोड़ रुपये नयी खरीद के लिए रखे गये हैं। 1990-91 के कार्यक्रम (नयी खरीद) में बदलाव के लिए केवल मशीनों और संयंत्रों की उन्हीं मदों को शामिल किया गया है, जिनकी मरम्मत किफायती नहीं है।

(नयी खरीद तथा निर्धारित समय पर मिलने वाले सामान के अंतर्गत प्रत्येक रेलवे की आवश्यकताओं का सारांश रेलों के निर्माण, मशीन और चल-स्टाक कार्यक्रम भाग-I के पृष्ठ 59-60 पर दिया गया है)

Expenditure on Works

7. Of the gross provision of Rs. 3247 crores for Works, Rs. 2784 crores or 86 per cent is for works in progress and only Rs. 463 crores or 14 per cent is for new works.

Rolling Stock Expenditure in 1990-91

8. An expenditure of Rs. 680.02 crores is proposed in 1990-91 on Rolling Stock of which Rs. 672.87 crores are for programmed deliveries of rolling stock already on order and Rs. 7.15 crores for new acquisitions, as detailed below:—

(In lakhs of rupees)

Particulars	Against 1990–91 Programme	Against earlier Programme
Locomotives	2	290,14
Boilers	..	1
Carriages	95	364,02
Wagons	6,18	12,93
Cranes	..	5,77
TOTAL	7,15	672,87

The Programme of New Acquisitions (i.e. items included in the Budget for the first time) includes the following units of Rolling Stock:—

Particulars	To be obtained from abroad	To be obtained from indigenous sources	Total
(a) Locomotives			
(i) Electric High Horse Power	..	..	..
(ii) Diesel shunters	..	38	38
(iii) Diesel Electric	..	1,56	1,56
(iv) Electric	..	1,00	1,00
(v) Power Packs	..	3	3
(b) (i) Coaches	..	1,116	1,116
(ii) Electric Multiple units	..	22	22
Other Stock SLR	..	247	247
(c) Wagons (In terms of 4 wheelers)	..	26,500	26,500

Machinery and Plant Expenditure in 1990-91

9. The Budget provision for Machinery and Plant is Rs. 95.20 crores of which Rs. 84.93 crores are for programmed deliveries and Rs. 10.27 crores for new acquisitions. Machinery and Plant on replacement account included in the 1990-91 programme (new acquisitions) are, as usual, only items which are beyond economical repairs.

(A summary of the requirements of each Railway under new acquisitions as well as programmed deliveries is given at pages 59-60 of Part-I of the Works, Machinery and Rolling Stock Programme of Railways).

10. 723.26 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था नयी लाइनों के निर्माण, उखाड़ी गई लाइनों को दुबारा बिछाने, विद्युतीकरण परियोजनाओं और महानगर परिवहन परियोजनाओं के लिए निम्नलिखित सूची के अनुसार की गई है :

10. A provision of Rs. 723.26 crores for New Lines, Restoration of dismantled lines, Electrification Projects and Metropolitan Transport Projects has been made as listed below :—

(लाख रुपयों में) (Figures in lakhs of Rupees)

परियोजना का नाम	Name of the project		नवीनतम अनुमानित लागत Latest estimated cost	1989-90 तक का अनुमानित खर्च Approximate Expenditure upto 1989-90	1990-91 के लिए व्यवस्था Provision for 1990-91	परियोजनाओं को पूरा करने के के लिए रकम Balance to complete the project	चालू करने की तारीख (वास्तविक या संभावित) Date of opening (actual or expected)
मध्य रेलवे	CENTRAL RAILWAY						
सतना-रीवा—नयी रेल लाइन का निर्माण (50 कि०मी०) पूंजी	Satna—Rewa.—New Rail Line (50 Kms.)	Cap.	29,77	13,91	12,00	3,86	*
गुना-इटावा—शिवपुर-ग्वालियर—भिंड के रास्ते नयी रेलवे लाइन (348.25 कि०मी०) पूंजी	Guna-Etawah.—New Rail Line via. Shivpur-Gwalior—Bhind (348.25 Kms.) . .	Cap.	248,00	47,48	25,78	1,74,74	*
मथुरा-अलवर—नयी लाइन (119.75 कि०मी०) पूंजी	Mathura-Alwar.—New Line (119.75 Kms.) . . .	Cap.	69,43	16,61	5,00	47,82	*
दीवा-पनवेल खंड—विद्युतीकरण पूंजी	Diva-Panvel Section.—Electrification	Cap.	14,87	13,32	1,17	38	30-6-90
पूर्व रेलवे	EASTERN RAILWAY						
लक्ष्मीकांत पुर—नामखाना के बीच नयी बड़ी लाइन (47.5 कि०मी०) पूंजी	New Broad Gauge line between Lakshmikantapur.—Namkhana (47.5 Kms.) .	Cap.	41,13	5,59	7,00	28,54	*
उत्तर रेलवे	NORTHERN RAILWAY						
नंगल डैम से तलवाड़ा तक नयी बड़ी लाइन (83.74 कि०मी०) और मुकेरियां से तलवाड़ा तक साईडिंग को हस्तगत करना (29.16 कि०मी०) पूंजी	New BG line from Nangal Dam to Talwara (83.74 Kms.) and taking over siding from Mukerian to Talwara (29.16 Kms.)	Cap.	100,00	19,04	5,00	75,96	*
जम्मू तवी से ऊधमपुर तक नयी बड़ी लाइन (56.10 कि०मी०) पूंजी	New line from Jammu Tawi to Udhampur (56.10 Kms.) .	Cap.	1,12,27	39,54	20,00	52,73	*
व्यास—गोइंदवाल के बीच नयी बड़ी लाइन (27 कि०मी०) पूंजी	New BG line between Beas-Goindwal (27 Kms.) . .	Cap.	21,13	25	2,00	18,88	*
निम्नलिखित का निर्माण	Construction of—						
(i) करतार सिंह वाला को फूस मंडी से जोड़ते हुए राजपुरा-भटिंडा को जोड़ने वाली एक बाई पास लाइन पूंजी	(i) A bye-pass line connecting Rajpura-Bhatinda line by linking Phusmandi with Kartar Singh Wala . .	Cap.	5,29.46	5,29.45	0.01	..	31-3-90
(ii) भटिंडा का परिहार करते हुए भटिंडा-सूरतगढ़ लाइन सहित दिल्ली-भटिंडा को जोड़ने वाली बाइ-पास लाइन पूंजी	(ii) Bye-pass line connecting Delhi-Bhatinda line with Bhatinda-Suratgarh line avoiding Bhatinda . .						

(लाख रुपयों में) (Figures in lakhs of rupees)

परियोजना का नाम Name of the Project				नवीनतम अनुमानित लागत Latest estimated cost	1989-90 तक का अनुमानित खर्च Approximate Expenditure upto 1989-90	1990-91 के लिए व्यवस्था Provision for 1990-91	परियोजनाओं को पूरा करने के लिए शेष रकम Balance to complete the project	चालू करने की तारीख (वास्तविक या संभावित) Date of opening (actual or expected
पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे		NORTH EASTERN RAILWAY						
रामपुर से न्यू हल्द्वानी तक नयी बड़ी लाइन	पूंजी	New BG line from Rampur to New Haldwani. . . .	Cap.	55,72	16,44	5,00	34,28	*
बगहा और छितौनी के बीच मीटर लाइन को पुनः बिछाना (28.41 कि०मी०)	पूंजी	Restoration of MG line between Bagha and Chhitauni (28.41 Kms.) .	Cap.	10,00	34	4,50	5,16	*
	मू०ग्रा०नि०		DRF.	30,90	1,69	8,53	20,68	
	निक्षेप		Deposit	74,82				
पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे		NORTHEAST FRONTIER RAILWAY						
धर्मनगर-कुमारघाट—नयी मीटर लाइन (33.00 कि०मी०)	पूंजी	Dharmanagar-Kumarghat. - New MG line (33.00 Kms.)	Cap.	43,93	42,06	1,50	37	4-1-90
सिलचर-जीरीबाम—नयी मीटर लाइन (49.16 कि०मी०)	पूंजी	Silchar-Jiribum.—New MG line (49.16 Kms.) . .	Cap.	41,09	38,59	1,20	1,30	31-3-90
लालाबाजार-भैरावी—नयी मीटर लाइन (48.15 कि०मी०)	पूंजी	Lalabazar-Bhairabi.—New MG line (48.15 Kms.) . .	Cap.	38,98	35,16	3,00	82	30-6-90
गुवाहाटी-बर्नीहाट—नई बड़ी लाइन (26.70 कि०मी०)	पूंजी	Guwahati-Burnihat.—New BG line (26.70 Kms.) . .	Cap.	25,78.00	70.00	0.01	25,07.99	*
बालीपाड़ा-भालुकपोंग—नयी मीटर लाइन (35.46 कि०मी०)	पूंजी	Balipara-Bhalukpong.—New MG line (35.46 Kms.) .	Cap.	14,19	12,67	1,30	22	15-1-90
आमगुड़ी-तुली—नई मीटर लाइन (14.65 कि०मी०)	पूंजी	Amguri-Tuli.—New MG line (14.65 Kms.) . . .	Cap.	8,78	3,94	4,00	84	*

(लाख रुपयों में) (Figures in lakhs of rupees)

परियोजना का नाम	Name of the Project		नवीनतम अनुमानित लागत Latest estimated cost	1989-90 तक का अनुमानित खर्च Approximate Expenditure upto 1989-90	1990-91 के लिए व्यवस्था Provision for 1990-91	परियोजनाओं को पूरा करने के लिए शेष रकम Balance to complete the project	चालू करने की तारीख (वास्तविक या संभावित) Date of opening (actual or expected)
पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे समाप्त	NORTH EAST FRONTIER RAILWAY (*Concld.*)						
जोगीघोपा-गुवाहटी—जोगीघोपा में ब्रह्मपुत्र पर रेल एवं सड़क ऊपरी पुल जिसमें जोगीघोपा से गुवाहाटी तक बड़ी लाइन शामिल है (142.15 कि०मी०) पूंजी निक्षेप	Jogighopa-Guwa hati.—Rail-cum-road bridge across Brahmaputra at Jogighopa alongwith BG railway line from Jogighopa to Guwahati (142.15 Kms.)	Cap.	286,20	47,13	15,00	224,07	*
		Deposit	101,89				
एकलाखी-बालूरघाट—नई बड़ी लाइन (109.94 कि०मी०) पूंजी	Eklakhi-Balurghat.—New BG line. (109.94 Kms.) . .	Cap.	47,18.00	3,04.00	0.01	44 13.99	*
दक्षिण रेलवे	SOUTHERN RAILWAY						
एर्णाकुलम-एलैप्पी—नयी बड़ी लाइन (57.12 कि०मी०) पूंजी	Ernakulam Alleppey-New Broad Gauge Line (57.12 Kms.)	Cap.	59,23	57,60	1,62	1	15-10-39
मणियाची से तालेयून्तु—मणियाची से मिलविट्टान और मिलविट्टान से तूतीकोरिन हार्बर (55.4 कि०मी०) तक समानान्तर बड़ी लाइन करूर से डिण्डीगुल तक बड़ी लाइन (73.97 कि०मी०)। डिण्डीगुल से मदुरै तक समानान्तर बड़ी लाइन (64.32 कि०मी०) तथा मदुरै से मणियाची (127.25 कि०मी०) और मिलविट्टान से तूतीकोरिन तक (7 कि०मी०) मीटर लाइन का बड़ी लाइन में बदलाव। पूंजी मू०आ०नि० दु०क्ष०नि० (ख) रा०	Parallel BG line from Maniyachi to Talaiyuthu-Maniyachi to Milavittan and Milavittan to Tuticorn Harbour (55.4 Kms.) New BG line from Karur to Dindigul (73.97 Kms.) Parallel BG line from Dindigul to Madurai (64.32 Kms.) and conversion of MG to BG-Madurai-Maniyachi (127.25 Kms.) and Milavittan-Tuticorn (7 Kms). . . .	Cap.	127,41	59,98	11,50	55,93	*
		DRF	10,55	42	1,50	8,63	
		ACSPF(b)	29	..	..	29	
		R.	1,04				
चित्रदुर्ग-रायदुर्ग—नयी मीटर लाइन (100 कि०मी०) पूंजी मू०आ०नि० रा०	Chitradurg-Rayadurg.—New Metre Gauge Line (100 Kms.)	Cap.	32,52	12,21	4,00	16,31	*
		DRF	3	..	..	3	
		R.	60				

(लाख रुपयों में)

		Name of the project		नवीनतम अनुमानित लागत Latest estimated cost	1989-90 तक का अनुमानित खर्च Approximate Expenditure upto 1989-90	1990-91 के लिए व्यवस्था Provision for 1990-91	परियोजनाओं को पूरा करने के के लिए रकम Balance to complete the project	चालू करने की तारीख (वास्तविक या संभावित) Date of opening (actual or expected)
दक्षिण रेलवे		**SOUTHERN RAILWAY (*Concld.*)**						
एलैप्पी—कायनकुलम नई बड़ी लाइन (43 कि०मी०)]	पूंजी	Alleppey-Kaynakulam New BG rail line. (43 Kms.) . .	Cap.	39,07	18,96	16,38	3,73	*
त्रिचूर-गुरुवायूर के बीच बड़ी रेल लाइन (24 कि०मी०)	पूंजी	Broad Gauge rail line-Trichur-Guruvayur-24 Kms. . .	Cap.	17,46	7,08	8,00	2,38	*
मंगलौर—उदुपी के बीच नई बड़ी रेल लाइन (69.274 कि०मी०)	पूंजी	New BG rail line between Mangalore-Udupi (69.274 Kms.)	Cap.	52,60	50	40,00	12,10	*
दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे		**SOUTH CENTRAL RAILWAY**						
बीबीनगर से नडिकुडे तक नई बड़ी लाइन	पूंजी	New BG line from Bibinagar to Nadikude	Cap.	55,43	54,82	61	..	31-3-88
तेलापुर से पाटनचेरू के बीच नयी बड़ी लाइन	पूंजी मू०आ०नि०	New BG line from Telapur to Patancheru	Cap. DRF	8,50,20 50	4,56.40 ..	0.01 ..	3,93.79 50	*
आदिलाबाद और पिंपलकुटी के बीच नई बड़ी लाइन	पूंजी रा०	New BG line between Adilabad and Pimpalkutti . .	Cap. R.	17,00 19	13,00	4,00	..	*
उदुपी और रोहा के बीच नयी बड़ी लाइन (768 मि० मी०)		New BG rail line between Udupi and Roha (768 Kms.) . .	Cap.	916,00		40,00	876,00	*
दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे		**SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY**						
बड़गछिया-चम्पाडांगा शाखा लाइन सहित हवड़ा-आमता लाइट रेलवे के बदले एक बड़ी लाइन	पूंजी रा०	BG line in lieu of Howrah-Amta Light Railway including Bargachia-Champadanga Branch	Cap. R.	3042.60 1,00	1811.77	0.01	1230.82	*
तलगड़िया और तुपकाडीह के बीच नयी रेल लाइन (33 कि०मी०)	पूंजी	New line between Talgaria and Tupkadih (33 Kms.) . .	Cap.	18,46	16,28	1,00	1,18	31-3-87
कोरापुट से रायगडा तक नयी बड़ी लाइन (164 कि०मी०)	पूंजी	New B.G. line from Koraput to Rayagada (164 Kms.) . .	Cap.	322,00	246,01	70,00	5,99	31-3-91
तालचेर और सम्बलपुर के बीच नयी बड़ी लाइन	पूंजी	New BG line between Talcher and Sambalpur	Cap.	100,00	18,64	25,00	56,36	*
तामलुक-दीघा बड़ी रेल लाइन	पूंजी	Tamluk-Digha BG Rail line .	Cap.	73,71	9,18	3,00	61,53	*
कोरापुट-दामनजोड़ी खंड का विद्युतीकरण (19.65 कि० मी०)	पूंजी	Electrification of Koraput-Damanjodi Section (19.65 Kms.)	Cap.	1,29	1,22	7	..	31-3-89

(लाख रुपयों में) (Figures in lakhs of rupees)

परियोजना का नाम		Name of the Project		नवीनतम अनुमानित लागत Latest estimated cost	1989-90 तक का अनुमानित खर्च Approximate Expenditure upto 1989-90	1990-91 के लिए व्यवस्था Provision for 1990-91	परियोजनाओं को पूरा करने के लिए शेष Balance to complete the project	चालू करने की तारीख (वास्तविक या संभावित) Date of opening (actual or expected)
पश्चिम रेलवे		**WESTERN RAILWAY**						
नडियाद से मोडासा तक बड़ी लाइन (105.14 किमी०), कपड़वंज से मोडासा तक नयी बड़ी लाइन (60.50 किमी०)	पूंजी	Broad Gauge line from Nadiad to Modasa (105.14 Kms.), New BG line from Kapadvanj to Modasa (60.50 Kms.)	Cap.	30,00	5,35	3,00	21,65	*
कोटा-चित्तौड़गढ़--नीमच बड़ी लाइन (221.76 किमी०)	पूंजी	Kota-Chittaurgarh-Neemuch BG line (221.76 Kms.)	Cap.	1,60,00	1,43,79	15,00	1,21	31-3-91
दाहोद, सरदारपुर, धार के रास्ते तथा देवास और मक्सी के बीच वैकल्पिक मार्ग के रूप में गोधरा-इंदौर के बीच नयी बड़ी लाइन संपर्क (316.00 किमी०)	पूंजी	New BG links between Godhra-Indore via Dahod Sardarpur, Dhar and between Dewas and Maksi to serve as an alternative route. (316.00 Kms.)	Cap.	297,14	20	5,39	291,55	*
रेलवे विद्युतीकरण		**RAILWAY ELECTRIFICATION**						
झांसी-बीना--इटारसी खंड का विद्युतीकरण	पूंजी	Electrification of Jhansi-Bina-Itarsi Section	Cap.	140,29	132,56	7,58	15	29-3-89
	मू०आ०नि०		DRF	14	..	14	..	
	दु०अ०नि(ख)		ACSPF(b)	47	18	29	..	
	वि०नि(3)		DF(3)	75	..	75	..	
	रा०		R.	1,16				
भुसावल--नागपुर खंड का विद्युतीकरण	पूंजी	Electrification of Bhusawal-Nagpur Section	Cap.	128,04	1,25,72	2,28	4	31-12-90
	मू०आ०नि०		DRF	9	0.4	8.6	..	
	दु०क्षे०नि०(ख)		ACSPF(b)	89	89	..	..	
	वि०नि. (3)		DF(3)	54	..	54	..	
	विविध अग्रिम		Misc. Adv.	76				
	रा०		R.	1,07				
रामपुर-डुमरा--गड़हरा खंड सहित पूर्व रेलवे की मुख्य लाइन के रास्ते सीतारामपुर-दानापुर-मुगलसराय खण्ड का विद्युतीकरण	पूंजी	Electrification of Sitarampur-Danapur-Mughalsarai Section via Main Line of Eastern Railway including Rampur-Dumra-Garhara Section	Cap.	85,78.39	0.01	0.01	85,78.37	*
	रा०		R.	84				

(लाख रुपयों में) (Figures in lakhs of rupees)

परियोजना का नाम		Name of the Project		नवीनतम अनुमानित लागत Latest estimated cost	1989-90 तक का अनुमानित खर्च Approximate Expenditure upto 1989-90	1990-91 के लिए व्यवस्था Provision for 1990-91	परियोजनाओं को पूरा करने के लिए शेष Balance to complete the project	चालू करने की तारीख (वास्तविक या संभावित) Date of opening (actual or expected)
रेलवे विद्युतीकरण (जारी)		**RAILWAY ELECTRIFICATION (Contd.)**						
रंगीन रोशनी वाले सिगनल कार्य सहित विजयवाड़ा-बल्हारशाह खंड का विद्युतीकरण	पूंजी	Electrification of Vijayawada-Balharshah Section including CLS work	Cap.	149,43	149,43	..	..	30-3-89
	मू०आ०नि०		DRF	1,40	38	1,02	..	
	रा०		R.	9,10				
भोपाल—नागदा खंड का विद्युतीकरण	पूंजी	Electrification of Bhopal-Nagda Section	Cap.	46,59	42,19	4,40	..	*
	मू०आ०नि०		DRF	4,76	2,66	98	1,12	
	दु०क्ष०नि० (ख)		ACSPF(b)	31	31	..	..	
	रा०		R.	1,78				
इटारसी—नागपुर खंड का विद्युतीकरण	पूंजी	Electrification of Itarsi-Nagpur Section	Cap.	100,03	91,24	8,79	..	31-12-90
	मू०आ०नि०		DRF	65	51	14	..	
	दु०क्ष०नि० (ख)		ACSPF(b)	1,14	97	17	..	
	विविध अग्रिम		Misc. Adv.	33				
	रा०		R.	95				
इटारसी—भुसावल खंड का विद्युतीकरण	पूंजी	Electrification of Itarsi-Bhusawal Section	Cap.	84,69	40,22	35,03	9,44	*
	मू०आ०नि०		DRF	77	13	..	64	
	दु०क्ष०नि० (ख)		ACSPF(b)	68	8	..	60	
	वि०नि० (3)		DF(3)	46	..	..	46	
	रा०		R.	77				
बल्हारशाह—वर्धा खंड का विद्युतीकरण	पूंजी	Electrification of Balharshah-Wardha Section . . .	Cap.	54,73	51,03	3,70	..	30-3-89
	मू०आ०नि०		DRF	4	..	4	..	
	दु०क्ष०नि० (ख)		ACSPF(b)	1,07	1,07	..	..	
	विविध अग्रिम		Misc. Adv.	7				
	रा०		R.	40				
रंगीन रोशनी वाले सिगनल कार्य और मौलाअली-संतनगर बाई पास लाइन सहित काजीपेट-सिकन्दराबाद-हैदराबाद संतनगर खंड का विद्युतीकरण	पूंजी	Electrification of Kazipet-Secunderabad - Hyderabad-Sanatnagar Section including Maula Ali-Sanatnagar Bye-pass line including colour light signalling work . . .	Cap.	67,47	5,09	26,10	36,28	*
	मू०आ०नि०		DRF	74	..	..	74	
	दु०क्ष०नि० (ख)		ACSPF(b)	2,79	..	..	2,79	

(लाख रुपयों में) (Figures in lakhs of rupees)

परियोजना का नाम Name of the Project				नवीनतम अनुमानित लागत Latest estimated cost	1989-90 तक का अनुमानित खर्च Approximate Expenditure upto 1989-90	1990-91 के लिए व्यवस्था Provision for 1990-91	परियोजनाओं को पूरा करने के लिए रकम Balance to complete the project	चालू करने की तारीख (वास्तविक या संभावित) Date of opening (actual or expected)
रेल विद्युतीकरण (समाप्त)		**RAILWAY ELECTRIFICATION** (*Concld.*)						
मध्य रेलवे के बीना-कटनी खंड का विद्युतीकरण	पूंजी	Electrification of Bina-Katni Section of Central Railway .	Cap.	78,62	13,70	29,00	35,92	*
	मू०आ०नि०		DRF	4,85	..	..	4,85	
	दु०क्ष०नि० (ख)		ACSPF(b)	1,25	..	..	1,25	
	रा०		R.	1,55				
मध्य तथा दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे के कटनी-अनूपपुर-बिलासपुर खंड का विद्युतीकरण	पूंजी	Electrification of Katni-Annuppur-Bilaspur Section of Central and South Eastern Railways.	Cap.	130,00	13,72	31,00	85,28	*
	दु०क्ष०नि० (ख)		ACSPF(b)	14	..	..	14	
दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे के दुर्ग-नागपुर खंड का विद्युतीकरण	पूंजी	Electrification of Durg-Nagpur Section of South Eastern Railway	Cap.	95,46	73,26	16,05	6,15	31.3-91
	मू०आ०नि०		DRF	6	2	4	..	
	दु०क्ष०नि० (ख)		ACSPF(b)	1,08	3	4	1,01	
	वि०नि० (3)		DF(3)	65	..	21	44	
	रा०		R.	1,25				
जोलारपेट्टै—बंगलूर सिटी खंड का विद्युतीकरण	पूंजी	Electrification of Jolarpettai-Bangalore City Section .	Cap.	37,93	8,68	23,11	6,14	*
	मू०आ०नि०		DRF	84	..	..	84	
	दु०क्ष०नि० (ख)		ACSPF(b)	15	..	..	15	
टूण्डला-आगरा-बयाना खंड का विद्युतीकरण	पूंजी	Electrification of Tundla-Agra-Bayana Section	Cap.	22,17	17,50	4,67	..	31-3-90
	मू०आ०नि०		DRF	5	..	5	..	
	रा०		R.	80				
जोलारपेट्टै-इरोड और सेलम-मेट्टूरडैम खंड का विद्युतीकरण	पूंजी	Electrification of Jolarpettai-Erode and Salem-Metturdam Section	Cap.	61,97	27,48	32,50	1,99	*
	मू०आ०नि०		DRF	3,58	..	..	3,58	
	दु०क्ष०नि० (ख)		ACSPF(b)	20	2	..	18	
पतरातू—सोन नगर खंड का विद्युतीकरण	पूंजी	Electrification of Patratu-Sonenagar Section	Cap.	110,24	..	50	1,09,74	*

(लाख रुपयों में) (Figures in lakhs of rupees)

परियोजना का नाम		Name of the Proje		नवीनतम अनुमानित लागत Latest estimated cost	1989-90 तक का अनुमानित खर्च Approximate Expenditure upto 1989-90	1990-91 के लिए व्यवस्था Provision for 1990-91	परियोजनाओं को पूरा करने के लिए शेष रकम Balance to complete the project	चालू करने की तारीख (वास्तविक या संभावित) Date of opening (actual or expected)
महानगर परिवहन परियोजना बम्बई		METROPOLITAN TRANSPORT PROJECTS BOMBAY						
अंधेरी और बांद्रा के बीच अतिरिक्त जोड़ी लाइनें	विविध अग्रिम (पूंजी)	Additional pair of lines between Andheri and Bandra . .	Misc. Advances (Cap.)	61,43	5,47	5,00	50,96	*
थाणे क्रीक में पुल तथा रावली जंक्शन पर फ्लाई-ओवर सहित मानखुर्द से बेलापुर तक रेल लाइन का विस्तार	विविध अग्रिम (पूंजी)	Extension of Railway Line from Mankhurd to Belapur with a bridge across Thane creek and fly-over at Raoli Junction	Misc. Advances (Cap.)	50,50	25,35	12,00	13,15	*
	निक्षेप		Deposit	102,53	..	..	..	
मेट्रो रेलवे—कलकत्ता		METRO RAILWAY, CALCUTTA						
कलकत्ता—दमदम से टालीगंज तक द्रुत परिवहन प्रणाली का अभिकल्प और निर्माण	विविध अग्रिम (पूंजी)	Calcutta.—Design and Construction of rapid transit system from Dum-Dum to Tollyganj	Misc. Advances (Cap.)	863,37	718,35	90,00	55,02	*
दिल्ली		DELHI						
दिल्ली क्षेत्र के लिए बिजलीकृत अन्तःनगरीय दैनिक यात्री सेवाएं	विविध अग्रिम (पूंजी)	Delhi.—Electrified Intra Urban Rail Commuter Service for Delhi Area	Misc. Advances (Cap.)	34,18	31,26	5	2,87	15-8-82
मद्रास		MADRAS						
मद्रास—द्रुत परिवहन प्रणाली—मद्रास बीच से लुज तक नयी लाइन	विविध अग्रिम (पूंजी)	Madras.—Rapid Transit System New line from Madras Beach to Luz	Misc. Advances (Cap.)	108,21	43,15	14,00	51,06	*
पूर्व रेलवे		EASTERN RAILWAY						
सर्कुलर रेलवे परियोजना कलकत्ता	विविध अग्रिम (पूंजी)	Circular Railway Project, Calcutta	Misc. Advances (Cap.)	35,49	30,50	95	4,04	30-6-90

*इन कार्यों को बाद वाले वर्षों में पूरा होने की संभावना है।

*These works are expected to be completed in the later years.

1990-91 में रेलपथ का नवीकरण

11. 1990-91 में रेलपथ के नवीकरण के लिए 1091.91 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था है जिसमें से 846.37 करोड़ रुपये चालू कामों के लिए तथा शेष 245.54 करोड़ रुपये नये कामों के लिए हैं।

1990-91 में चालू लाइन निर्माण-कार्य

12. चालू लाइनों के अन्य निर्माण कार्यों के लिए 1431.91 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था है जिसमें से 1236.64 करोड़ रुपये अर्थात् लगभग 86.37 प्रतिशत लाइन क्षमता के कार्यों तथा अन्य परिचालनिक सुधार कार्यों के लिए और शेष 195.27 करोड़ रुपये पुल संबंधी निर्माणकार्यों, उपयोगकर्ता सुविधाओं, कर्मचारी क्वार्टरों तथा कर्मचारी सुविधाओं के लिए है।

1990-91 में चालू लाइन निर्माण-कार्यों का ब्योरा

13. 50 लाख रुपये से अधिक की अनुमानित लागत के नये निर्माण-कार्य और 5 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक की अनुमानित लागत के महत्वपूर्ण चालू कार्य आदि इस ज्ञापन के परिशिष्ट-I के खंड (क) और (ख) में सूचीबद्ध किये गये हैं।

1990-91 में सरकारी वाणिज्यिक में निवेश उपक्रमों—सार्वजनिक उपक्रम

14. इक्विटी पूंजी में निवेश के लिए भारतीय कंटेनर निगम के लिए सरकारी वाणिज्यिक उपक्रम—सार्वजनिक उपक्रमों शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत 5 करोड़ की व्यवस्था की गयी।

1990-91 में भंडार उचंत, निर्माण उचंत तथा विविध अग्रिम

बजट में पूंजी उचन्त शीर्षों (शुद्ध) के अन्तर्गत 40.00 करोड़ रुपये की वृद्धि करने का प्रस्ताव है जिसमें भंडार उचंत के अंतर्गत 26.18 करोड़ रुपये और निर्माण उचंत के अंतर्गत 13.85 करोड़ रुपये की वृद्धि तथा विविध अग्रिम के अंतर्गत 0.03 करोड़ रुपये की कमी शामिल हैं। यह वृद्धि मौजूदा तथा बढ़े हुए चल स्टाक तथा परिसम्पत्तियों के अनुरक्षण के लिए वस्तुसूची का उपयुक्त स्तर बनाये रखने के लिए भंडार की कीमतों में वृद्धि तथा उत्पादन कारखानों में उत्पादन के उच्चतर स्तर को सम्हालने के लिए है।

1990-91 में जमाखाते

15. वर्ष के दौरान विनिर्मुक्त सामान, आदि के लिए जमा खाते में कुल 237.30 करोड़ रुपये के समायोजन की सम्भावना है। यह राशि सकल मांग में शामिल नहीं है।

Track Renewals in 1990-91

11. The provision for Track Renewals in 1990-91 is Rs. 1091.91 crores of which Rs. 846.37 crores are for works in progress and the balance of Rs. 245.54 crores is for new works.

Open Line Works 1990-91

12. Provision for other open line works is Rs. 1431.91 crores, of this an amount of Rs. 1236.64 crores or about 86.37 per cent is earmarked for line capacity works and other operating improvements and the balance of Rs. 195.27 crores is distributed over bridge works, users' amenities, staff quarters and amenities for staff.

Particulars of open line works in 1990-91

13. New works estimated to cost above Rs. 50 lakhs and important works in progress etc. each estimated to cost above Rs. 5 crores are listed in sections (a) and (b) of Appendix-I to this Memorandum.

Investment in Government Commercial Undertakings-Public Undertakings in 1990-91

14. A provision of Rs. 5 crores has been made under the head "Investment in Government Commercial Undertakings—Public Undertakings— for Container Corporation of India for investments in the Equity Capital.

Stores Suspense, Manufacture Suspense and Miscellaneous Advance in 1990-91

The Budget envisages an increase of Rs. 40.00 crores under the Capital Suspense Heads (Net) comprising an increase of Rs. 26.18 crores under Stores Suspense, Rs. 13.85 crores under Manufacture Suspense and decrease of Rs. 0.03 crore under Miscellaneous Advances. The increase is to cover the higher cost of stores to maintain reasonable levels of inventories for maintenance of existing and increased Rolling Stock and assets and to cater higher levels of production in the Production Units.

Credits during 1990-91

15. Credits totalling Rs. 237.30 crores for released materials etc., are expected to be adjusted during the year. These do not figure in the gross demand.

1990-91 में पूंजी (निर्माण) बजट का सारांश

16. 1990-91 में रेलों के निर्माण मशीन और चल-स्टाक कार्यक्रम पर अनुमानतः कुल 3830 करोड़ रुपये का शुद्ध खर्च होगा। इस खर्च का आबंटन-वार वितरण इस प्रकार है:—

(करोड़ रुपयों में)

पूंजी	1694
मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि	1820
विकास निधि	186
दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा और यात्री सुविधा निधि	80
चालू लाइन निर्माण (राजस्व)	50
जोड़	3830*

*इसमें भारतीय रेल वित्त निगम द्वारा रेलवे योजना के वित्त पोषण के लिए भारतीय तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार से ऋण के माध्यम से जुटाये जाने वाले 1170 करोड़ रुपये (बजट अनुमान 1990-91) शामिल नहीं है।

17. पूंजी, मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि, विकास निधि, दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा और यात्री सुविधा निधि और चालू लाइन निर्माण (राजस्व) को प्रभार्य बजट अनुमानों के खर्च के अधिक ब्यौरे के लिए रेलों के निर्माण, मशीन और चल स्टाक कार्यक्रम—भाग I और II की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित किया जाता है।

Summary of Capital (Works) Budget 1990-91

16. The distribution of the total estimated net expenditure of Rs. 3830 crores during 1990-91 on the Works, Machinery and Rolling Stock Programme of Railways, allocationwise is as under :—

(In crores of rupees)

Capital	1694
Depreciation Reserve Fund.	1820
Development Fund	186
Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities fund	80
Open Line Works (Revenue)	50
TOTAL	*3830

*Excludes Rs. 1170 crores (Budget Estimate 1990-91) proposed to be raised through borrowings by the Indian Railway Finance Corporation in the domestic and international market, for financing the Railway Plan.

17. For further particulars of the Budget Estimate of the Expenditure chargeable to Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund, Development Fund, Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund and Open Line Works (Revenue) reference is invited to the Works, Machinery and Rolling Stock Programme of Railways—Parts I and II.

परिशिष्ट—I APPENDIX I

(क) 50 लाख रुपए से अधिक की लागत के नये चालू लाइन निर्माण-कार्य जिनके लिए 1990-91 में धन की व्यवस्था की गई है :

(*a*) *The new open line works costing over Rs. 50 lakhs for which funds have been provided in 1990-91 are :*

(लाख रुपयों में) (Figures in lakhs of rupees)

क्रम सं० Sl. No.	निर्माण-कार्यों का ब्यौरा	Particulars of works	प्रत्याशित लागत Anticipated cost	1990-91 के लिए व्यवस्था Provision for 1990-91	काम पूरा करने लिए शेष रकम Balance to complete work
	मध्य रेलवे	CENTRAL RAILWAY			
1.	इटारसी-आमला-नागपुर खंड--नरखेड़ और मेटपांजरा के बीच दोहरी लाइन बिछाना (34.34 कि०मी०) चरण-IV	Itarsi-Amla-Nagpur Section.—Doubling of Narkher-Metpanjra (34.34 Kms.)—Phase-VI.	35,97	3,00	32,97
2.	झांसी-आगरा खंड--घेर तक इकहरी लाइन वाले पुल के भाग तक दोनों दिशाओं में मध्यवर्ती ब्लाक खंड सहित दोहरी लाइन बिछाना	Jhansi-Agra Section.—Doubling of single line bridge portion upto Gher with IBS in both directions.	22,75	3,00	19,75
3.	झांसी—रूट रिले अन्तर्पाशन	Jhansi.—Route Relay Interlocking.	9,62	1,60	8,02
4.	भुसावल-भोपाल खंड--भुसावल-खंडवा खंड की लाइन क्षमता बढ़ाना (चरण-II) वाघोडा और बरहानपुर के बीच दोनों दिशाओं में मध्यवर्ती ब्लाक खंड (10.22 कि०मी०)	Bhusawal.—Bhopal Section.—Augmentation of line capacity (Phase-II) and Bhusawal—Khandwa Section—IBS in both directions between Waghoda-Burhanpur (10.22 Kms.)	57	25	32
5.	बड़नेरा--यात्री गाड़ी यार्ड में ब्रांच प्लेटफार्म लाइनों से अप और डाउन मुख्य लाइनों तक क्रास ओवर कनेक्शन सहित लूप लाइनों का विस्तार	Badnera.—Extension of loop lines in Passenger Yard with cross over connection from branch platform lines to Up and Down main lines.	75	30	45
6.	गुना-मकसी खंड--'डी' श्रेणी के कर्णवास तथा चौहनी स्टेशनों को मानक-III अन्तर्पाशन सहित 2 लाइन वाले 'बी' श्रेणी स्टेशनों में बदलना	Guna-Maksi Section.—Conversion of Karanwas and Chauhani 'D' class stations into 2 line 'B' class stations with Standard III interlocking	1,88	40	1,48
7.	दिल्ली, कलकत्ता, बम्बई, मद्रास और सिकन्दराबाद में नये साफ्ट वेअर सहित कम्प्यूटीकृत यात्री आरक्षण प्रणाली	Computerised passenger Reservation Systems of Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Secunderabad with new software	3,00	1,48	1,52
8.	बेतवा नदी पर विदिशा के निकट बेतवा पुल संख्या 886/1 के पील पायों का पुनर्निर्माण	Rebuilding the abutments of Betwa bridge No. 886/1 near Vidisha on river Betwa .	89	5	84

(लाख रुपयों में) (Figures in lakhs of rupees)

क्रम सं० Sl. No.	निर्माण-कार्यों का ब्यौरा	Particulars of works		प्रत्याशित लागत Antici-pated cost	1990-91 के लिए व्यवस्था Provision for 1990-91	काम पूरा करने के लिए शेष रकम Balance to complete work
	मध्य रेलवे (जारी)	CENTRAL RAILWAY (Contd.).				
9.	मुलुण्ड--समपार संख्या 20 के बदले ऊपरी सड़क पुल निक्षेप	Mulund.—Road over bridge in lieu of level crossing No. 20. . .	Deposit	1,57 2,78	5	1,52
10.	बल्लभगढ़--समपार संख्या 575 के बदले ऊपरी सड़क पुल निक्षेप	Ballabhgarh.—Road over bridge in lieu of level crossing No. 575 .	Deposit	1,04 1,74	5	99
11.	दमोह--समपार संख्या 59-ए के बदले ऊपरी सड़क पुल निक्षेप	Damoh.—Road over bridge in lieu of level crossing No. 59-A. . .	Deposit	1,28 1,28	5	1,23
12.	होशंगाबाद--समपार संख्या 232-ए के बदले ऊपरी सड़क पुल निक्षेप	Hoshangabad.—Road over bridge in lieu of level crossing No. 232-A. .	Deposit	1,04 1,04	5	99
13.	फरीदाबाद--समपार संख्या 578-ए (बड़खल) के बदले ऊपरी सड़क पुल निक्षेप	Faridabad.—Road over bridge in lieu of level crossing No. 578-A (Badkhal)	Deposit	1,55 1,62	5	1,50
14.	इटारसी-जबलपुर खंड--7 स्टेशनों पर उल्लंघन चिह्न से उल्लंघन चिह्न तक रेलपथ को निर्बाध रखने के लिए धुरा काउंटर	Itarsi-Jabalpur Section.—Axle counters for proving of clearance of track from fauling mark to fauling mark at 7 stations		1,28	30	98
15.	बम्बई मंडल--7 स्टेशनों पर होम सिगनल और प्रथम फेसिंग प्वाइंटों के बीच कालिंग-ग्रान-सिगनलों के ग्रन्त में लघु रेलपथ परिपथों सहित रेलपथ परिपथन	Bombay Division.—Track circuiting between Home signal & first facing points alongwith short track circuits in rear of calling-on-signals at 7 stations		66	10	56
16.	कटनी जं०, न्यू कटनी जं० श्रौर कटनी--मुखाड़ा में सिगनल गियरों का पैनल ग्रन्तर्पाशन सहित में बदलाव ।	Replacement of Signalling gears with panel interlocking at Katni Junction, New Katni Junction and Katni-Murwara . .		1,15	5	1,10
17.	बीना--कटनी खंड पर बीना यार्ड श्रौर कटनी--मुखाड़ा को छोड़कर 25 स्टेशनों के पुराने लीवर फ्रेमों श्रौर भूगत गियरों का बदलाव	Replacement of aged lever frames and ground gears on Bina-Katni section excluding Bina Yard and Katni-Murwara at 25 stations .		20,52	15	20,37
18.	बम्बई मंडल--कर्षण इस्पात संस्थनाश्रों का बदलाव	Bombay Division.—Replacement of traction steel structures . .		95	10	85
19.	बम्बई मंडल (उपनगरीय जिला)--24 किमी० में 1.93 वर्ग सेंटीमीटर के घिसे पिटे ताम्बे की सम्पर्क तारों का बदलाव	Bombay Division. (Suburban Districts) Replacement of 24 kms. of 1.93 Sq. cm. worn out copper contact wire		1,34	20	1,14

(लाख रुपयों में) (Figures in lakhs of rupees)

क्रम सं० Sl. No.	निर्माण-कार्यों का ब्यौरा	Particulars of works	प्रत्याशित लागत Antici-pated cost	1990-91 के लिए व्यवस्था Provision for 1990-91	काम पूरा करने के लिए शेष रकम Balance to complete work
	मध्य रेलवे (समाप्त)	**CENTRAL RAILWAY (Concld.)**			
20.	बम्बई मंडल---24 कि०मी० मे 1.93 वर्गसेंटीमीटर के घिसे पिटे ताम्बे की सम्पर्क तारों का बदलाव (पूर्वोत्तर तथा दक्षिण पूर्व जिले)	Bombay Division.—Replacement of 24 Kms. of 1.93 Sq. cm. wornout copper contact wire (NE&SE Districts).	1,34	20	1,34
21.	करी रोड़ तथा वाडी बन्दर कर्षण सब स्टेशन के बीच भूमिगत 22 के वी केबुल आई एफ-24 का बदलाव	Replacement of 22 KV under-ground cable IF-24 between Curry Road and Wadi Bunder traction sub-station	1,09	20	89
22.	न्यू कटनी जंक्शन---146 बी ओ एक्स 'एन' रेक सम्हालने के लिए सुविधाएं	New Katni Junction.—Facilities to handle 146 BOX 'N' rakes.	7,25	53	6,72
23.	झांसी---कारखाने का आधुनिकीकरण	Jhansi.—Modernisation of Workshop.	29,91	90	29,01
	पूर्व रेलवे	**EASTERN RAILWAY**			
24.	बारासात-बोंगांव खंड---दुत्तापुकुर और हावरा के बीच दोहरी लाइन बिछाना (14.49 कि०मी०)	Barasat-Bongaon Section.—Doubling between Duttapukur and Habra (14.49 Kms.)	17,78	5,00	12,78
25.	सोननगर और मुगलसराय के बीच द्विदिशकीय सिगनल प्रणाली सहित तीसरी लाइन और डाऊन ग्रांड कार्ड से सी आई सी तक एक फ्लाई ओवर की व्यवस्था	Provision of a third line with bi-directional signalling between Sonnagar and Mughalsarai and a flyover from down grand chord to CIC section at Sonnagar	165,00	15,00	150,00
26.	गया-मानपुर खंड---तीसरी लाइन	Gaya-Manpur Section.— Third line	3,7		3,47
27.	सिउड़ी---रेकों से माल उतारने की सुविधाओं का विकास	Siuri.—Development of rake unloading facilities.	1,04	13	91
28.	क्यूल--पूर्ण रेक खाली करने की सुविधाएं	Kiul.—Full rake unloading facilities	51	5	46
29.	गया---चौथी लूप लाइन का विस्तार	Gaya.—Extension of fourth loop	66	5	61
30.	मेमारी---डी डी लाइन सुविधाओं का विकास	Memari.—Development of DD line facilities	71	5	66
31.	दानापुर मंडल---मुख्य लाइन पुल संख्या 163 पर पूर्व प्रबलित कंक्रीट सीमेंट का आवरण चढ़ाना	Danapur Division-Main line.—RCC jacketting of Bridge No. 163..	56	4	52

(लाख रुपयों में) (Figures in lakhs of rupee

क्रम सं० Sl. No.	निर्माण कार्यों का ब्यौरा	Particulars of works	प्रत्याशित लागत Antici-pated cost	1990-91 के लिए व्यवस्था Provision for 1990-91	काम पूरा करने के लिए शेष रकम Balance to complete work
	पूर्व रेलवे (समाप्त)	EASTERN RAILWAY (Concld.)			
32.	मुगलसराय मंडल--डेहरी-आन-सोन तथा सोननगर के बीच पुल संख्या 531 के जंग लगे ट्रफों की मरम्मत/बदलाव।	Mughalsarai Division.—Repair/Replacement of corroded trough of bridge No. 531 between Dehri-On-Sone and Son-nagar . .	1,38	5	1,33
33.	सियालदह--रूट रिले अन्तःपाशन (मुख्य) अंतरंग उपस्करों का बदलाव।	Sealdah.—Route Relay Interlocking (Main).—Replacement of indoor equipments.	2,01	32	1,69
34.	दानापुर---बिजली सप्लाई में वृद्धि	Danapur.—Augmentation of power supply	65	1	64
35.	आसनसोल मंडल में अविश्वसनीय शिरोपरि मदों का बदलाव	Replacement of unreliable OHE items in Asansol Division . . .	67	14	53
36.	सियालदह मंडल---सम्पर्क तारों का बदलाव	Sealdah Division.—Replacement of contact wire	67	7	60
37.	हवड़ा मंडल--लिलुआ बिजली घर से एन टी एच हवड़ा तक 11 केवी भूमिगत केबुल बिछाना	Howrah Division.—Drawing of 11 KV underground cable from Liluah Power House to NTH/Howrah .	65	13	52
38.	आसनसोल मंडल---रसायन से प्रदूषित क्षेत्र में 25 कि० मी० में शिरोपरि उपस्करों की पुनर्स्थापना	Asansol Division.—Rehabilitation of 25 KM OHE in the Chemical polluted area	1,66	25	1,41
39.	धनबाद मंडल--कोडरमा तथा निमियाघाट फीडिंग पोस्ट में रेलवे के अपने सर्किट ब्रेकर	Dhanbad Division.—Railway's own circuit breakers at Koderma and Nimiaghat feeding post . .	54	10	44
40.	अंडाल---मुख्य बड़े आमान की लाइन के 100 रेल इंजन खड़े करने के लिए डीजल शेड का विस्तार	Andal.—Extension of diesel shed to hold 100 main line BG Locomotives	7,51	10	7,41
41.	हवड़ा---झील कोचिंग डिपो में कोचिंग सुविधाएं	Howrah.—Coaching facilities in Jheel Coaching Depot	1,82	8	1,74
42.	गोमो--100 रेल इंजन खड़े करने के लिए बिजली लोको शेड की क्षमता बढ़ाना	Gomoh.—Extension of homing capacity of Electric Loco Shed for 100 Locomotives.	6,76	10	6,66
43.	कांचरापाड़ा--लोको शॉप कम्पलेक्स में ट्रांसफार्मरों की पुनर्वेष्ठन क्षमता तथा ट्रांसफार्मरों की जांच सुविधाओं में वृद्धि	Kanchrapara.—Augmentation of transformer rewinding capacity and uprating of transformer testing facilities at loco shop complex. .	62	2	60
44.	सोनारपुर कार शेड--9 सवारी डिब्बों की संरचना के अनुरक्षण के लिए गर्तों तथा खाड़ियों आदि का विस्तार	Sonarpur Car Shed.—Extension of pits, bays etc. for the maintenance of 9 coaches formation. . . .	1,01	5	96
45.	कांचरापाड़ा कारखाने का आधुनिकीकरण (चरण-III)	Modernisation of Kancharapara Workshop (Phase-III) . .	15,00	40	14,60

(लाख रुपयों में) (Figures in lakhs of rupees)

क्रम सं० Sl. No.	निर्माण कार्य का विवरण	Particulars of works		प्रत्याशित लागत Anticipated cost	1990-91 के लिए व्यवस्था Provision for 1990-91	काम पूरा करने लिए शेष रकम Balance to complete work
	उत्तर रेलवे	**NORTHERN RAILWAY**				
46	वीरमगाम से जोधपुर तक एक सीधे बड़ी लाइन मार्ग का विकास भिलडी से समदड़ी तक आमान परिवर्तन और समदड़ी से जोधपुर तक समान्तर ब०ला०	Development of a direct BG rail route from Viramgam-Jodhpur—Gauge conversion from Bhildi to Samdari and parallel BG from Samdari to Jodhpur . .		267,83	6,00	261,83
47	आगरा और बाड़मेर/जैसलमेर के बीच सीधे सम्पर्क की बड़ी लाइन (चरण-1) फुलेरा और बीकानेर (लालगढ़) का आमान परिवर्तन—मेड़ता रोड मी०ला० से ब०ला०	Direct BG rail link between Agra and Barmer/Jaisalmer (Phase-I) Gauge conversion of Phulera and Bikaner (Lalgarh)Merta Road from MG to BG		325,87	15,00	310,87
48	मुगलसराय-लखनऊ-मुरादाबाद—जालंधर-पठानकोट खंड-- अतिरिक्त सुविधाएं (चरण-III)	Mugalsarai-Lucknow-Moradabad-Jalandhar-Pathankot Section.—Additional facilities (Phase III) .		3,21	15	3,06
49	काफूरपुरा--गजरौला के बीच महेसरा हाल्ट और सिंभोली-बालागढ़ के बीच कुचेसर रोड हाल्ट का क्रासिंग स्टेशनों में बदलाव	Conversion of Maheshra halt between Kafurpura-Gajraula and Kuchesar Road halt between Simbhaoli-Balagarh into crossing stations . .		1,39	10	1,29
50	मुरादाबाद--समपार संख्या 369-ए के स्थान पर ऊपरी सड़क पुल निक्षेप	Moradabad.—Road over bridge in re-placement of Level-crossing No. 369-A.	Deposit	2,28 2,55	15	2,13
51	कानपुर-- समपार संख्या 79-डी के स्थान पर ऊपरी सड़क पुल निक्षेप	Kanpur.—Road over bridge in replacement of Level-crossing No. 79-D. .	Deposit	1,36 4,09	15	1,21
52	कानपुर के पास गंगा पुल सं० 110 के जंग लगे ट्रफों को बदलना	Replacement of correded troughs of Ganga bridge No. 110 near Kanpur.		71	30	41
53	बरेली-चन्दौसी--रामगंगा पुल सं० 5 के दरार वाले बेड स्टोन का प्रीकास्ट बेड ब्लाकों से बदलाव तथा केन्द्रीकृत बेयरिंग रा०	Bareilly-Chandausi.—Replacement of cracked bed stone with precast bed blocks and centralised bearing to Ram Ganga Bridge No. 5	R.	58 2	25	33
54	मुरादाबाद--सहारनपुर मार्ग पर गंगा नदी पर दूसरे नये बलावली पुल सं० 1248 का निर्माण	2nd new Balawali bridge No. 1248 over river Ganga on Moradabad-Saharanpur		22,67	70	21,97
55	बाराबंकी के निकट समपार सं० 180-ए के स्थान पर ऊपरी सड़क पुल का निर्माण	Road over bridge in replacement of level crossing No. 180 'A' near Barabanki .	Deposit	3,53 9,38	5	3,48

(लाख रुपयों में) (Figures in lakhs of rupees)

क्रम सं० Sl. No.	निर्माण कार्य का विवरण	Particulars of works		प्रत्याशित लागत Antici-pated cost	1990-91 के लिए व्यवस्था Provision for 1990-91	काम पूरा करने के लिए शेष रकम Balance to complete work
	उत्तर रेलवे (समाप्त)	**NORTHERN RAILWAY (*Concld.*)**				
56	बाड़ी ब्राह्मना के निकट समपार सं० 60 'ग' के स्थान पर ऊपरी सड़क पुल	Road over bridge in replacement of level crossing No. 60 'C' near Bari Brahmna		60	5	55
			Deposit	75		
57	दिल्ली—रूट रिले अन्तर्पाशन	Delhi.—Route Relay interlocking. .		14,67	39	14,28
58	लखनऊ—बिजली सप्लाई और वितरण व्यवस्था	Lucknow.—Power supply and distribution arrangements . . .		1,00	20	80
59	कानपुर—बिजली सप्लाई और वितरण व्यवस्था चरण-II	Kanpur.—Power supply and distribution arrangements Phase-II. . .		84	15	69
60	बड़ौदा हाउस—310 टन क्षमता वाला "ट्रेन" केन्द्रीय वातानुकूलित संयंत्र	Baroda House.—Central air-conditioning plant 310 ton capacity "Trane".		75	10	65
61	लखनऊ (चारबाग)—मरम्मत लाइन सुविधाओं का आधुनिकीकरण	Lucknow (Charbagh).—Modernisation of sick line facilities . . .		1,69	75	94
62	जगाधरी वर्कशाप—शताब्दी एक्सप्रेस के वातानुकूलित सवारी डिब्बों और बिजली गाड़ियों के लिए आवधिक ओवरहाल	Jagadhri Workshop.—Facilities for POH of A.C. Coaches and power cars of Shatabdi Express . .		1,58	75	83
63	लखनऊ (चारबाग)—यांत्रिक विभाग के प्रणाली तकनीकी विद्यालय में प्रशिक्षण सुविधाओं को बढ़ावा	Lucknow (Charbagh).—Augmentation of Training facilities in System Technical School in Mechanical Department.		69	50	19
64	दिल्ली—चेम्सफोर्ड रोड पर 27 यूनिट टाइप 5 भूतल पर पार्किंग सहित बहुमंजिले फ्लैट	Delhi.—27 Units Type V flats at Chelmsford Road including ground floor for parking .		2,77	13	2,64
	पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे	**NORTH EASTERN RAILWAY**				
65	कमतौल और जगियारा के बीच पुल सं. 25 का पुनर्निर्माण रा०	Rebuilding of Bridge No. 25 between Kamtaul and Jagiara .		47	10	37
			R.	5		
66	गोरखपुर छावनी—छपरा (ब.ला.) 4 स्टेशनों पर ए०बी०एस० और सिगनल उपस्कर का परंपरागत पैनल अन्तर्पाशन का बहुदिशिक रंगीन रोशनी वाले सिगनलों से बदलाव तथा ब्लाक खंड में स्वचल सिगनल (एस एल) की व्यवस्था	Replacement of ABS and signalling equipment by conventional panel interlocking with MACL signalling at 4 stations and automatic signalling (SL) in block section in Gorakhpur Cantt.-Chhapra (BG)		3,24	4	3,20
67	गोरखपुर में 1500 लाइनों वाले टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज को 2000 लाइनों वाले टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज में बदलाव	Replacement of 1500 lines Telephone Exchange by 2000 lines Electronic Exchange at Gorakhpur . .		3,44	44	3,00

(लाख रुपयों में) (Figures in lakhs of rupees)

क्रम सं. Sl. No.	निर्माण कार्य का विवरण	Particulars of works	प्रत्याशित लागत Antici-pated cost	1990-91 के लिए व्यवस्था Provision for 1990-91	काम पूरा करने के लिए शेष रकम Balance to complete work
	पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे (समाप्त)	**NORTHEASTERN RAILWAY (Concld.)**			
68	मानीराम, पीपीगंज और केम्पियर गंज पर सिगनल उपस्करों का चुनिन्दा आधार पर पुनःनिर्माण बदलाव	Reconditioning/selective replacement of signalling equipments at Maniram, Peppeganj and Campierganj	1,50	1	1,49
69	गोरखपुर सवारी और माल डिब्बा डिपो--बड़ी लाइन के कोचिंग डिपो का आधुनिकीकरण	Gorakhpur C&W Depot.—Modernisation of BG coaching depot .	1,82	30	1,52
70	समस्तीपुर--50 रेल इंजनों के लिए मीटर लाइन डीजल शेड	Samastipur.—MG diesel shed for 50 locos	9,48	2,00	7,48
71	वाराणसी--भारतीय रेल कैंसर संस्थान की स्थापना (चरण III)	Varanasi.—Establishment of Indian Railway Cancer Institute (Phase III)	1,00	10	90
	पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे	**NORTHEAST FRONTIER RAILWAY**			
72	माल्दा टाउन--न्यू बोंगाईगांव (ब.ला.)--दलखोला से किशनगंज तक (28 कि.मी.) दोहरी लाइन बिछाना--चरण V	Malda Town-New Bongaigaon (BG).—Doubling from Dalkhola to Kishanganj (28 Kms.) Phase V . .	21,00	2,50	18,50
73	प्रणपुर हाल्ट--हाल्ट स्टेशनों का इकहरी लूप लाइन वाले क्रासिंग स्टेशन में बदलाव	Pranpur Halt.—Conversion of Halt Station into single loop crossing station	1,05	50	55
74	दीमापुर--किलोमीटर 260/3-4, पर समपार सं. 57/एस टी के बदले ऊपरी सड़क पुल	Dimapur.—Road over-bridge in replacement of level crossing No. 57/ST at km 260/3-4 . .	140.83	0.01	140.82
	निक्षेप	Deposit	2,22		
75	औजुरी--धर्मतुल स्टेशनों के बीच पुल सं. 91 का पुनर्निर्माण	Rebuilding of Bridge No. 91 between Aujuri-Dharamtul stations . .	1,22	3	1,19
76	झुआ--सालमारी स्टेशनों के बीच पुल सं. 171 का पुनर्निर्माण	Rebuilding of Bridge No. 171 between Jhaua-Salmari stations .	96	3	93
77	बोंगाईगांव--चापराकाटा स्टेशनों के बीच पुल सं. 442 का पुनर्निर्माण	Rebuilding of Bridge No. 442 between Bongaigaon-Chaprakhata stations	67	2	65
78	बरूआ बामनगांव मोआबंद स्टेशनों के बीच पुल सं. 119 का पुनर्निर्माण	Rebuilding of Bridge No. 119 between Baruabamangaon-Moabund stations	58	2	56
79	डीफू--दलदली स्टेशनों के बीच पुल सं. 216 का पुनर्निर्माण	Rebuilding of Bridge No. 216 between Diphu-Daldali stations .	58	3	55
80	न्यू माल जंकशन--डामडीम स्टेशनों के बीच पुल सं. 105 का पुन निर्माण	Rebuilding of Bridge No. 105 between New Mal Junction-Damdim stations	55	2	53
		R.	7		
81	समुकतोला रोड, कामाख्यागुड़ी, श्रीरामपुर (असम) और कोकराझार में मी.ला. और ब.ला. के सिगनल गियरों का बदलाव	Replacement of MG & BG signalling gears at Samuktola Road, Kamakhyaguri, Srirampur (Assam) and Kokrajhar	2,62	5	2,57

(लाख रुपयों में) (Figures in lakhs of rupees)

क्रम सं. Sl. No.	निर्माण-कार्यों का ब्यौरा	Particulars of works		प्रत्याशित लागत Anticipated cost	1990-91 के लिए व्यवस्था Provision for 1990-91	काम पूरा करने लिए शेष रकम Balance to complete work
	पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे (समाप्त)	ORTHEAST F RONTIER RAILWAY (Concld.)				
82	अलीपुर द्वार--न्यू बोंगाईगांव और अलीपुर द्वार--पश्वाश्रय खंड के 25 स्टेशनों पर अन्तः कैबिन स्लाटिंग और रेलपथ परिपथों के लिए सिगनल केबल का बदलाव	Replacement of signalling cables for inter-cabin slotting and Track Circuits at 25 stations on Alipurduar-New Bongaigaon and Alipurduar-Pashwashraya sections . .		80	5	75
83	बदरपुर में सिगनल केबलों आदि का बदलाव	Badarpur.—Replacement of signalling cables etc.		61	10	51
84	डिब्रूगढ़ टाउन--कोचिंग डिपो का आधुनिकीकरण	Dibrugarh Town.—Modernisation of Coaching Depot		1,68	20	1,48
	दक्षिण रेलवे	SOUTHERN RAILWAY				
85	कोल्लम और तिरुवनंतपुर सेंट्रल के बीच दोहरी लाइन बिछाना (65 कि. मी.)	Doubling between Quilon and Trivandrum Central (65 Kms.)		76,41	1,50	74,91
86	सेलम और सेलम मार्केट के बीच पूरे रेक के लिए आदान सुविधाएं	Reception facilities for full rakes between Salem and Salem Market .		1,10	20	90
87	तिरुवनंतपुरम सेंट्रल-- अतिरिक्त सुविधाओं के लिए भूमि का अधिग्रहण	Trivandrum Central.—Acquisition of land for additional facilities .		1,00	20	80
88	पच्चकुप्पम के निकट समपार के बदले ऊपरी सड़क पुल	Road over-bridge in lieu of level crossing near Pachchakuppam .		2,04	1	2,03
	रा०		R.	2		
	नि०		Deposit	2,41		
89	कालीकट-कण्णनोर-- बडगरा के निकट ऊपरी सड़क पुल	Calicut-Cannanore.—Road over-bridge near Badagara		66	1	65
	रा०		R.	1		
	नि०		Deposit	1,16		
90	वडक्कांचेरी के निकट समपार सं. 11 के बदले ऊपरी सड़क	Road over-bridge in lieu of level crossing No. 11 near Wadakancheri		63	1	62
	रा०		R.	2		
	नि०		Deposit	65		
91	त्रिचूर के निकट पनकुन्नम यार्ड में समपार के बदले ऊपरी सड़क पुल	Road over-bridge in lieu of level crossing at Punkunnam Yard near Trichur		93	1	92
	रा०		R.	1		
	नि०		Deposit	94		
92	हेब्बल स्टेशन के निकट समपार के बदले ऊपरी सड़क पुल	Road over-bridge in lieu of level crossing near Hebbal station .		59	1	58
	रा०		R.	1		
	नि०		Deposit	1,62		
93	विलुपुरम-तिरुच्चिरापल्ली--पुल सं. 383--3 स्पैनों में नये गर्डर लगाना और केवल 12 स्पैनों में जंग लगी ऊपरी फ्लेंज प्लेट और पार्श्विक बेसिंगों का नवीकरण--चरण-I	Villupuram-Triuchchirappalli.—Bridge No. 383 regirdering of 3 spans with new girders and renewal of corroded top flange plate and lateral bracings in the 12 spans Phase-I		1,11	10	1,01
	रा०		R.	13		
94	कंडमबाक्कम के निकट समपार के बदले ऊपरी सड़क पुल	Road over-bridge in lieu of level crossing near Kandambakkam .		1,51	1	1,50
	रा०		R.	2		
	नि०		Deposit	1,52		

(लाख रुपयों में) (Figures in lakhs of rupees)

क्रम सं० Sl. No.	निर्माण-कार्यों का ब्योरा	Particulars of works	प्रत्याशित लागत Anticipated cost	1990-91 के लिए व्यवस्था Provision for 1990-91	काम पूरा करने के लिए शेष रकम Balance to complete work
	दक्षिण रेलवे (समाप्त)	SOUTHERN RAILWAY (Concld.)			
95	दिण्डीगुल में समपार सं. 310 के बदले ऊपरी सड़क पुल रा० नि०	Road over-bridge in lieu of level crossing No. 310 at Dindigul R. Deposit	1,43 2 1,50	1	1,42
96	अरक्कोणम-रेणिगुंटा--थिक वेब स्विचों सहित मोटर परिचालित प्वाइन्टों की व्यवस्था	Arakkonam-Renigunta.—Motor operation of points with Thick Web Switches	2,23	80	1,43
97	मद्रास एग्मूर--गोपालस्वामी नगर--अतिरिक्त गर्त लाइन और अनुरक्षण की सुविधाएं	Madras-Egmore-Gopalaswami Nagar.—Additional pit line and maintenance facilities	85	20	65
98	पेरम्बूर रेल इंजन कारखाना--कर्षण मोटर टी ए ओ 659 के स्टेटरों की पुनः स्थापना के लिए सुविधाएं	Perambur Loco Works.—Facilities for rehabilitation of stators of Traction Motors TAO 659	2,49	40	2,09
99	पोनमलाई कारखाना--फ्लोरिंग सहित "ए" ट्रैवर्सर ट्रैक का बदलाव	Ponmalai Workshops.—Replacement of 'A' Traverser track alongwith flooring	70	20	50
100	मद्रास क्षेत्र--टाइप-IV के 6 यूनिट और टाइप V के 12 यूनिट कर्मचारी क्वार्टर	Madras Area.—Staff Quarters Type IV—6 units and Type V—12 units	1,04	10	94
101	पेरम्बूर--रेलवे मिक्स्ड हायर सैकंडरी स्कूल के लिए अतिरिक्त स्थान	Perambur.—Additional accommodation for Railway Mixed Higher Secondary School	60	6	54
102	एर्णाकुलम जंक्शन--स्टेशन की इमारत में सुधार--चरण-I	Ernakulam Junction—Improvements to station building—Phase-I	50	3	47
103	मैसूर जंक्शन--स्टेशन की नई इमारत	Mysore Junction—New Station Building	50	1	49
	दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे (समाप्त)	SOUTHERN RAILWAY (Concld.)			
		SOUTH CENTRAL RAILWAY			
104	दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे—निम्नलिखित के बीच दोहरी लाइन बिछाना-- (i) कुपगल--आदोनी (14.40 किमी.) और (ii) ननचेरला-- असपारी (22.30 कि. मी.)	Doubling between.—(i) Kupgal-Adoni (14.40 Kms.) and (ii) Nancherla-Aspari (22.30 Kms.)	33 81	4,00	29,81
105	राघवपुरम-रामगुंडा--पेद्दमपेट के बीच दो इकहरी लाइन संचलन	Twin single line working between Raghavapuram-Ramgundam-Peddampet.	2,46	10	2,36
106	हसनपर्ती रोड--काजीपेट के बीच लूप लाइन सहित 'ब' श्रेणी का स्टेशन	B Class station with loop line between Hasanparti Road-Kazipet	1,85	5	1,80
107	विजयवाड़ा यार्ड में परिवर्तन	Alterations to Vijayawada yard	2,87	10	2,77

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क्रम सं० Sl. No.	निर्माण-कार्यों का ब्यौरा Particulars of works			प्रत्याशित लागत Antici-pated cost	1990-91 के लिए व्यवस्था Provision for 1990-91	काम पूरा करने के लिए शेष रकम Balance to complete work
	दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे (जारी)		SOUTH CENTRAL RAILWAY (Contd.)			
108	श्रीकालाहस्ती में दूसरी सिगनल वाली लूप लाइन		Second signalled loop at Srikalahasti	88	4	84
109	कोलानूर--बिशुगिरशरीफ के बीच पुल सं. 68 और पुल सं. 67 का पुनर्निर्माण		Rebuilding of bridge No. 68 and Bridge No. 67 between Kolanur-Bisugirshariff	5,99	7	5,92
110	गुणदाला--मुस्ताबादा के बीच पुल सं. 8 डाउन को पुनः बनाना		Rebuilding of Bridge No. 8 Dn between Gunadala-Mustabada .	83 R. 20	3	80
111	हस्तवरमु--नंदलूर के बीच पुल सं. 393 का पुनर्निर्माण		Rebuilding of Bridge No. 393 between Hastavaramu-Nandalur .	26,10	35	25,75
112	गंगायपल्ली और कमलापुरम के बीच पुल सं. 579 का पुनर्निर्माण		Re-building of Bridge No. 579 between Gangayapalle and Kamala-puram	16,86	20	16,66
113	फतेहनगर में समपार सं. 28-ई के बदले ऊपरी सड़क पुल	निक्षेप	Road over-bridge in lieu of level crossing No. 28-E at Fatehnagar Deposit	1,10 5,22	9	1,01
114	मंचेराल--पेद्दमपेट के बीच समपार सं. 55 के बदले ऊपरी सड़क पुल	निक्षेप	Road over-bridge in lieu of level crossing No. 55 between Manchiryal-Peddampet . . . . . . Deposit	1,70 1,71	9	1,61
115	जमई-उस्मानिया स्टेशन के निकट समपार सं० 2-ई के बदले उपरी सड़क पुल	निक्षेप	Road over-bridge in lieu of level crossing No. 2-E near Jamai Osmania station . . . . Deposit	1,15 2,08	9	1,06
116	पालकोला--गोरिण्ताडा के बीच 12/2 कि०मी० पर समपार के बदले उपरी सड़क पुल	निक्षेप	Road over-bridge in lieu of level crossing at Km. 21/2 between Palakole-Gorintada . . . Deposit	68 85	3	65
117	सिकन्दराबाद--रूट रिले अन्तर्पाशन द्वारा ए और बी केबिनों के पुराने सिगनल गियर और लीवर फ्रेमों को बदलना		Secunderabad.—Replacement of worn-out signalling gears and lever frames of A and B Cabins by route relay interlocking. . .	5,00	33	4,67
118	मल्काजगिरी में 'ए' केबिन में छड़ द्वारा परिचालित प्वाइंट्स और 'बी' केबिन में डी० डब्ल्यू द्वारा परिचालित प्वाइंट्स को बदलना		Replacement of rod operated points at A cabin and D.W. operated points at 'B' Cabin at Malkajgiri	1,02	10	92
119	विजयवाड़ा--गुडूर खण्ड पर थिक वेब स्विचों वाले कांटों का मोटर द्वारा परिचालन		Mootor operation of points with thick web switches on Vijayawada-Gudur section	1,83	17	1,66

(लाख रुपयों में) (Figures in lakhs of rupees)

क्रम सं० Sl. No.	निर्माण-कार्यों का ब्यौरा	Particulars of works	प्रत्याशित लागत Antici-pated cost	1990-91 के लिए व्यवस्था Provision for 1990-91	काम पूरा करने के लिए शेष रकम Balance to complete work
	दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे (समाप्त)	SOUTH CENTRAL RAILWAY (Concld.)			
120	सिकन्दराबाद, विजयवाड़ा, काजीपेट, दोर्णाकल, बेल्लमपल्ली, रेणिगुंटा, गुन्तकल और हुबली में पुराने वी एफ टी और मल्टीप्लेक्स उपस्करों को बदलना।	Replacement of wornout VFT & Multiplex equipment at Secunderabad, Vijayawada, Kazipet, Dornakal, Bellampalli, Renigunta, Guntakal and Hubli . . .	1,00	10	90
121	होसपेट--वदराहल्ली, रेणिगुंटा-तिरुपति, कावली-बिट्रागुंटा--खण्डों में पुराने यू०एच०एफ० स्पर लिंकों और रामागुंडम--बेलमपल्ली का वी एच एफ लिंक बदलना	Replacement of outdated UHF spur links over sections Hospet-Vadrahalli, Renigunta-Tirupati, Kavali-Bitragunta and VHF link of Ramagundam-Bellampalli . . .	84	5	79
122	मौला अली--रेलपथ मशीनों के लिए केन्द्रीय आवधिक ओवरहालिंग कारखाना	Moula Ali.—Central Periodical Overhauling Workshop for Track Machines	1,33	30	1,03
123	लालागुडा--पुराने 'के' टाइप के क्वार्टरों के स्थान पर टाइप I के 48 यूनिट क्वार्टरों का निर्माण	Lallaguda.—48 units Type I quarters in replacement of old 'K' Type quarters	57	5	52
124	राजामुन्दरी--कर्मचारी क्वार्टर टाइप I (28 यूनिट) और टाइप II (20 यूनिट) का बहुमंजिले क्वार्टरों से बदलाव	Rajahmundry.—Replacement of staff quarters Type I (28 units) and Type II (20 units) with multi-storeyed quarters . . .	63	5	58
	दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे	SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY			
125	जोरंडा रोड से हिंडोल रोड तक दोहरी लाइन बिछाना	Doubling of Joranda Road to Hindol Road	24,30	1,00	23,30
126	बोब्बिली से गजापतिनगरम तक दोहरी लाइन बिछाना	Bobbili to Gajapatinagaram.—Doubling	25,25	1,50	23,75
127	सिम्हाचलम नार्थ से कोट्टापलैम तक बाई पास लाइन	Bye-pass line from Simhachalam North to Kottapalem . .	4,15	50	3,65
128	सुइसा में अतिरिक्त लूप लाइन और मानक III के अन्तर्पाशन और तोरंग में आदान और प्रस्थान की सुविधाएं	Additional loop and Standard III Interlocking at SUISA and Simultaneous reception and despatch facilities at Torang . . .	1,40	30	1,10
129	बिमलागढ़-डुमेरता खण्ड--लाइन क्षमता बढ़ाना	Bimlagarh-Dumerta Section.—Augmentation of line capacity . . .	4,31	1,05	3,26

(लाख रुपयों में) (Figures in lakhs of rupees)

क्रम सं.	निर्माण-कार्यों का ब्यौरा Particulars of works			प्रत्याशित लागत Antici-pated cost	1990-91 के लिए व्यवस्था Provision for 1990-91	काम पूरा करने के लिए शेष रकम Balance to complete work
	दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे (जारी)		SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY—(*Contd.*)			
130	राजागोड़ा-केशबपुर और बासुल्या-सुताहाटा--एक दिशिक आदान लूप लाइन		Rajagoda-Keshabpur and Basulya-Sutahata.—Unidirectional reception loop	1,50	1,00	50
131	संकराइल--नया गुड्स टर्मिनल (चरण-III)		Sankrail.—New goods terminal (Phase III)	2,89	1,50	1,39
132	राधाकिशोरपुर-नाराज--बारंग खण्ड पर टोकन रहित ब्लाक संचलन		Tokenless block working on Radha-kishorepur-Naraj-Barang Section .	67	12	55
133	रायपुर--टिटलागढ़ खण्ड के बीच 7 ब्लाक खंडों में टोकन रहित ब्लाक संचलन (चरण-II)		Tokenless block working in seven block sections between Raipur-Titilagarh Section (Phase II) . .	85	15	70
134	बेलपहाड़-हिमगिर और हिमगिर-डागोर खण्डों के बीच दो आई बी एस		Two IBS between Belpahar-Himgir and Himgir-Dagorah section .	1,04	35	69
135	भिलाई पावर हाउस--'ए' श्रेणी के समपार के बदले कि०मी० 856/23—25 पर ऊपरी सड़क पुल	निक्षेप	Bhilai Power House.—Road over-bridge at Km. 856/23---25 in lieu of 'A' class level crossing . . . Deposit	1,96 3,95	43	1,53
136	टिटलागढ़--कि०मी० 201/14 पर समपार के बदले ऊपरी सड़क पुल	निक्षेप	Titilagarh.—Road over-bridge in rep-lacement of level crossing at Km. 201/14 . . . . . . Deposit	1,66 1,87	45	1,21
137	बिलासपुर (चुचियापाड़ा) के निकट समपार की जगह ऊपरी सड़क पुल	निक्षेप	Road over-bridge in lieu of level crossing (Chuchiapara) near Bilaspur . . . . . Deposit	1,96 3,04	5	1,91
138	हावड़ा खड़गपुर-टाटा-चक्रधरपुर राउरकेला खण्ड और गुआ, सिनी-चांडिल और राउरकेला-बीरमित्रपुर शाखा लाइन खण्डों में गाड़ी रेडियो संचार प्रणाली सहित तार विभाग के केबिलों के स्थान पर रेलवे के अपने दूर संचार केबिल लगाना (चरण II)		Railway's own telecom. cable in replace-ment of DOT's cable in Howrah-Kharagpur-Tata-Chakradharpur-Rourkela section including branch lines Rajkharswan-GUA, Sini-Chandil and Rourkela-Birmitrapur sections including Ground Train Radio Communication system (Phase II) .	14,27	35	13,92
139	टाटा-झारसुगुडा खण्ड में 18 स्टेशनों पर भूमिगत पी वी सी केबिलों को आर आई एल सी/पी आई एल सी सिगनल केबिलों के स्थान पर लगाना		Tata-Jharsuguda Section.—Replacement of RILC/PILC signalling cables by underground PVC cables at 18 stations	1,32	14	1,18

(लाख रुपयों में) (Figures in lakhs of rupees)

क्रम सं. Sl No.	निर्माण-कार्यों का ब्यौरा Particulars of works		प्रत्याशित लागत Antici-pated cost	1990-91 के लिए व्यवस्था Provision for 1990-91	काम पूरा करने के लिए शेष रकम Balance to complete work
	दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे (जारी)	SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY—(Contd.)			
140	टाटा—राउरकेला खंड—थिक वेब स्विचों से प्वाइंटों का मोटर परिचालन	Tata-Rourkela Section.—Motor operation of points with thick Web Switches	1,17	10	1,07
141	सन्तरागाछी— मैक्स-II टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज के स्थान पर 288/512 लाइन इलेक्ट्रोनिक एक्सचेंज	Santragachi.—Replacement of MAX-II Telephone Exchange by 288/512 lines electronic exchange	78	7	71
142	खुरदा रोड पुरी खण्ड—3 स्टेशनों पर पुराने सेन्ट्रल डबल लाइन लीवर फ्रेमों और ग्राउंड गियरों के स्थान पर एन्ड केबिनों सहित आई आर एस कैच हैंडिल टाइप लीवर फ्रेम	Khurda Road-Puri Section.—Replacement of worn-out Central Double line lever frames and ground gears by IRS catch handle/type lever frames with End Cabin (3 stations)	1,00	10	90
143	कटक—पारादीप खण्ड—समस्त स्टेशन खण्ड को शामिल करने के लिए रेलपथ परिपथन का विस्तार (3 अदद)	Cuttack-Paradeep section.—Extension of track circuiting to cover entire station section (3 Nos.)	99	10	89
144	कटक—(50+50) टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज के स्थान पर 192/512 लाइन इलेक्ट्रोनिक एक्सचेंज	Replacement of (50 + 50) Telephone Exchange by 192/512 line Electronic Exchange at Cuttack.	70	7	63
145	मंचेश्वर—माइक्रोवेव रिपीटर स्टेशन	Mancheswar.—Microwave Repeater Station	1,12	11	1,01
146	झारसुगुडा—बिलासपुर खंड—थिक वेब स्विचों से प्वाइंटों का मोटर परिचालन	Jharsuguda-Bilaspur Section.—Motor operation of points with thick Web Switches	1,22	10	1,12
147	माइक्रो—प्रोसेसरों पर आधारित उपस्करों द्वारा बिलासपुर मंडल में रिमोट कंट्रोल उपस्करों का बदलाव	Replacement of Remote controlled equipments in Bilaspur Division by Micro Processor based equipments	1,65	12	1,53
148	टाटानगर—मौजूदा एच०टी० और एल०टी० केबिलों को बदलना (चरण-I)	Tatanagar.—Replacement of H.T. and L.T. cables (Phase I)	70	6	64
149	खड़गपुर मण्डल में शिरोपरि उपस्कर को बदलना	Replacement of OHE in Kharagpur Division	66	6	60

(लाख रुपयों में) (Figures in lakhs of rupees)

क्रम सं० Sl. No.	निर्माण कार्यों का ब्यौरा	Particulars of works	प्रत्याशित लागत Anticipated cost	1990-91 के लिए व्यवस्था Provision for 1990-91	काम पूरा करने के लिए शेष रकम Balance to complete work
	दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे (समाप्त)	SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY (Concld.)			
150	वाल्तेयर--किरण्डुल खण्ड के अन्तर्गत 9 उप स्टेशनों में स्विचड कैपसीटार बैंक	Switched Capacitor Bank at 9 sub-stations under Waltair-Kirandul section	2,70	24	2,46
151	दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे प. एस ई बी के स्वामित्व वाले 7 कर्षण उप-स्टेशन के स्थान पर रेलवे की स्वामित्व वाली 25 के वी फीडर सर्किट ब्रेकर	Railway owned 25 KV Feeder Circuit Breakers for 7 Nos. of SEB owned Traction sub-station over South Eastern Railway	2,31	24	2,07
152	बिलासपुर--नयी कोचिंग मरम्मत लाइन का विकास और आधुनिकीकरण	Bilaspur.—Development and modernisation of new coaching sick line	2,66	25	2,41
153	सन्तरागाछी--विद्युत लोको शेड का विस्तार और हैवी लिफ्टिंग सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करना (चरण-II)	Santragachi.—Augmentation of Electric Loco Shed and provision of Heavy Lifting facility (Phase II)	1,61	15	1,46
154	पारादीप--बाक्स एन/बी सी एन डिपो के लिए सुविधाओं का सृजन करना	Paradeep.—Creation of facilities for maintenance of BOXN/BCN Depot.	7,00	80	6,20
155	टाटा, भिलाई, बोंडामुण्डा, वाल्तेयर इलेक्ट्रिक लोको शेड में रिले और इन्स्ट्रूमेंट परीक्षण सुविधाएं	Relay and instrument testing facilities at Tata, Bhilai, Bondamunda, Waltair Electric Loco Sheds . .	56	8	48
156	बारमल, बोलनगीर में आयुध कारखाने के लिए साइडिंग (चरण-II)	Siding for Ordnance Factory at Barmal, Bolangir—Phase II . .	3,66	60	3,06
	निक्षेप	Deposit	6,04		
	पश्चिम रेलवे	WESTERN RAILWAY			
157	वीरमगांव से जोधपुर तक एक सीधे बड़े आमान लाइन के रेलमार्ग का विकास--भिलड़ी से वीरमगांव तक आमान परिवर्तन/नयी लाइन	Development of a direct B.G. rail route from Viramgam to Jodhpur—Gauge conversion/New line from Bhildi to Viramgam .	155,66	13,00	142,66
158	आगरा और बाड़मेर/जैसलमेर के बीच सीधी बड़ी रेल लाइन (चरण-1) सवाई माधोपुर--जयपुर के बीच मीटर आमान का बदलाव एवं जयपुर से फुलेरा तक बड़ी आमान की लाइन	Direct Broad Gauge rail link between Agra and Barmer/Jaisalmer (Phase-I) conversion of Sawai Madhopur-Jaipur Metre gauge and parallel Broad Gauge line from Jaipur to Phulera . .	179,73	10,00	169,73

(लाख रुपयों में) (Figures in lakhs of rupees)

क्रम सं० Sl. No.	निर्माण-कार्यों का ब्यौरा Particulars of works			प्रत्याशित लागत Anticipated cost	1990-91 के लिए व्यवस्था Provision for 1990-91	काम पूरा करने के लिए शेष रकम Balance to complete work
	पश्चिम रेलवे (जारी)	WESTERN RAILWAY—*(Contd.)*				
159	काला पीपल और फंदा के बीच दोहरी लाइन बिछाना (41.40 कि०मी०)	Doubling between Kalapipal and Phanda (41.40 Kms.)		53,00	2,00	51,00
160	कोसाड--एक अतिरिक्त लूप लाइन	Kosad.—An additional loop		80	20	60
161	अनास--एक अतिरिक्त लूप लाइन	Anas.—An additional loop		97	17	80
162	बजरंगगढ़--एक अतिरिक्त लूप लाइन	Bajrangarh.—An Additional loop		98	18	80
163	रेंटिया--एक अतिरिक्त लूप लाइन	Rentiya.—An Additional loop		72	43	29
164	उधना--जलगांव--गिरना पुल संख्या 374—इकहरी लाइन वाला नया पुल	Udhna-Jalgaon.—Girna Bridge No. 374—New Bridge single line.		8,44	5	8,39
165	पालेज--समपार संख्या 198 के बदले ऊपरी सड़क पुल निक्षेप	Palej.—Road over-bridge in lieu of level crossing No. 198	Deposit	1,01 1,08	1	1,00
166	वलसाड़--सूरत पुल संख्या 358—की अप और डाउन लाइनों पर गर्डरों की मरम्मत	Valsad-Surat Bridge No. 358.—Reconditioning of girders on both Up and Dn lines		60	20	40
167	वलसाड--सूरत पुल संख्या 359—की अप और डाउन लाइनों पर गर्डरों की मरम्मत	Valsad.—Surat Bridge No. 359—Reconditioning of girders on both Up and Dn lines		66	25	41
168	कोटा--सवाईमाधोपुर —पुल संख्या 250—अप लाइन के पांच स्पैनों में नये गर्डर लगाना	Kota—Sawaimadhopur.—Bridge No. 250—Regirdering of 5 spans of Up line		94	20	74
169	वडोदरा--रतलाम— घिसे-पिटे सूक्ष्मतरंग गियरों का बदलाव (चरण-I)	Vadodara-Ratlam.—Replacement of worn-out microwave gears (Phase-I)		2,45	10	2,35
170	बम्बई उप-नगरीय खंड—नाईगांव में कर्षण सब स्टेशन	Bombay Suburban Section.—Traction sub station at Naigaon		6,47	6	6,41
171	चर्चगेट-विरार--विभिन्न स्थानों पर 20 कि०मी० में पुराने संपर्क तारों का बदलाव	Churchgate-Virar.—Replacement of 20 Kms. worn-out contact wire at various locations		58	2	56

(लाख रुपयों में) (Figures in lakhs of rupees)

क्रम सं० Sl. No.	निर्माण कार्यों का ब्यौरा	Particulars of works	प्रत्याशित लागत Antici-pated cost	1990-91 के लिए व्यवस्था Provision for 1990-91	काम पूरा करने के लिए शेष रकम Balance to complete work
	पश्चिम रेलवे (जारी)	WESTERN RAILWAY—(Contd.)			
172	रतलाम में कैपिसिटर बैंक—नागदा और सेविराय कर्षण सबस्टेशन	Capacitor bank at Ratlam-Nagda and Sewirai traction Sub-stations	70	5	65
173	उज्जैन—मरम्मत लाइनों के लिए सुविधाएं	Ujjain.—Facilities for sick lines . .	95	10	85
174	इंदौर—वातानुकूल सवारी डिब्बों के लिए माध्यमिक तथा गाड़ी बत्ती अनुरक्षण सुविधाएं	Indore.—Secondary and train lighting maintenance facilities for AC coaches	58	15	43
175	लोवर परेल—वातानुकूल सवारी डिब्बों के लिए आवधिक ओवर हाल सुविधाएं	Lower Parel.—Facilities for POH of AC coaches	1,79	30	1,49
176	अजमेर (लोको)—सामान्य मोटर लोको के लिए डीजल आवधिक ओवरहालिंग सुविधाओं का बढ़ाना	Ajmer (Loco).—Augmentation of Diesel POH facilities for General Motor Locos	1,00	20	80
177	दाहोद में विद्युत रेल इंजन सुधार (ई आर डब्लू) को स्थापित करना	Setting up of Electric of Locomotive Rehabilitation (ERW) at Dahod	20,00	1,80	18,20
178	कोटा—माल डिब्बा कारखाने का आधुनीकीकरण	Kota.—Modernisation of Wagon Workshops	27,44	50	26,94
179	प्रतापनगर—एल पी जी टंकी माल डिब्बों सहित, माल डिब्बा की आवधिक ओवरहालिंग का केन्द्रीकरण	Pratapnagar.—Centralising of tank wagon POH including LPG tank wagons	8,00	20	7,80
180	बम्बई सेन्ट्रल—गैस्ट्रो इन्ट्रोलोजी की व्यवस्था करने के लिए जगजीवन राम अस्पताल का विस्तार—चरण-II	Bombay Central.—Expansion of Jagjivan Ram Hospital for provision of Gastro Enterology—Phase II	3,92	1	3,91

(लाख रुपयों में) (Figures in lakhs of rupees)

क्रम सं. Sl. No.	निर्माण-कार्य का विवरण	Particulars of works	प्रत्याशित लागत Antici-pated cost	1990-91 के लिए व्यवस्था Provision for 1990-91	काम पूरा करने के लिए शेष रकम Balance to complete work
	पश्चिम रेलवे (समाप्त)	WESTERN RAILWAY—(*Concld.*)			
181	उज्जैन--"सिंहस्थ मेला-1992" के संबंध में सुविधाएं—तीर्थ-यात्री प्लेटफार्म, अतिरिक्त ऊपरी पैदल पुल प्लेटफार्म और परि-चलन क्षेत्रों में सायबान का विस्तार	Ujjain.—Facilities in connection with "Sinhastha Fair 1992"—Pilgrim platform, additional foot over-bridge extension to covering over-platforms and circulating areas .	82	1	81
	चितरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना	CHITTARANJAN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS			
182	सियालदह के बदले मेट्रो रेलवे कलकत्ता की इमारत पर दो मंजिलें	Two floors over the building of Metro Railway, Calcutta in lieu of Sealdah	1,35	60	75
	डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना	DIESEL LOCOMOTIVE WORKS,			
183	कारखाने में एल टी स्विच गियर सहित एल टी केबुलों के स्थान पर पुनः केबुल लगाना, चरण-II	Recabling of LT Cables inside the Workshop including changing of LT Switch Gear Phase II . .	60	20	40
184	डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना में वर्तमान इंजन जांच सुवि-धाओं का बदलाव	Replacement of present Engine Testing facilities at DLW . . .	3,69	1,60	2,09
	अनुसंधान, अभिकल्प और मानक संगठन	RESEARCH, DESIGN AND STANDARDS ORGANISATION			
185.	लखनऊ (अ० अभि-मानक संगठन) रेल पथ ज्यामिति प्राचलों के लिए प्रारंभिक मूल्य तैयार करना	Lucknow (R.D.S.O.).—Evolving thres-hold values of track Geometry Para-meters	70	9	61

(ख) 5 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक लागत के महत्वपूर्ण चालू-लाइन निर्माण कार्य जिनके लिए 1990-91 में धन की व्यवस्था की गयी है:

(b) Important Open Line Works in progress costing over Rs. five crores for which funds have been provided in 1990-91.

(लाख रुपयों में) (Figures in lakhs of rupees)

क्रम सं Sl No.	निर्माण-कार्य का विवरण Particulars of works		नवीनतम प्रत्याशित लागत Latest anticipated cost	1989-90 के अन्त तक अनुमानित खर्च Approximate expenditure to end of 1989-90	1990-91 के लिए व्यवस्था Provision for 1990-91	काम पूरा करने के लिए शेष रकम Balance to complete work
	मध्य रेलवे	CENTRAL RAILWAY				
1	इटारसी-आमला-नागपुर खंड—निम्नलिखित के बीच दोहरी लाइन बिछाना (i) बरबतपुर-घोड़ाडोंगरी (11.36 कि० मी०) और (ii) तीगांव-नरखेड़ (27.16 कि०मी०) (चरण-II)	Itarsi-Amla-Nagpur Section.—Doubling of (i) Barbatpur-Ghoradongri (11.36 Kms.) and (ii) Teegaon-Narkher (27.16 Kms.) . (Phase-II)	31,58	29,56	2,02	..
2	जैतवार-मानिकपुर खंड—57.51 कि०मी० में दोहरी लाइन बिछाना	Jaitwar-Manikpur Section.—Doubling of 57.51 Kms. .	27,76	15,73	8,00	4,03
3	इटारसी-आमला खंड;—पोलापाथर से बरबतपुर तक (18.83 कि०मी०) दोहरी लाइन बिछाना तथा और आगे दोहरी लाइन बिछाने के लिए भूमि का अधिग्रहण (चरण-III)	Itarsi-Amla Section.—Doubling of Polapathar to Barabatpur (18.83 Kms.) and acquisition of land for further doubling (Phase-III)	17,47	9,06	8,41	..
4	मथुरा-पलवल खंड—मथुरा और पलबल के बीच स्वचालित ब्लाक सिगनल व्यवस्था तथा पेलन, अंतर्पाशन और पलवल-असावटी-बल्लभगढ़ के बीच मध्यवर्ती ब्लाक गुमटी	Mathura-Palwal Section.—Automatic block signalling and panel interlocking between Mathura and Palwal and IBH between Palwal-Asaoti-Ballabgarh . .	14,05	13,01	1,04	..
5	माताटीला-बसई-बीना-झांसी खंड के पुल के भाग सहित 7.88 कि०मी० में दोहरी लाइन बिछाना	Matatila-Basai.—Doubling of 7.88 Kms. including bridge portion of Bina-Jhansi Section. . . .	8,98	7,70	88	40
6	इकहरी लाइन वाले पुल के भाग में दोहरी लाइन बिछाना तथा कुरवई-कथेरा-वीना रिवर (2.70 कि०मी०) और (ii) वेतवा 'ए' केबिल-बेतवा 'बी' केबिन (2.64 कि०मी०)	Doubling of single line bridge portion viz., (i) Kurwai-Kathora-Bina River (2.70 Kms.) and (ii) Betwa 'A' Cabin-Betwa 'B' Cabin (2.64 Kms.)	8,63	3,41	2,20	3,02
7	शाहबाद—गुलबर्गा—वाडी यार्ड में मामूली अतिरिक्त सुविधाओं सहित दोहरी लाइन बिछाना (26.33 कि०मी०) तथा कुर्दूवाडी में अतिरिक्त लूप लाइन	Shahabad-Gulbarga.—Doubling (26.33 Kms.) with minor additional facilities in Wadi Yard and additional loop at Kurduwadi . .	22,69	19,78	2,91	..

(लाख रुपयों में) (Figures in lakhs of rupees)

क्रम सं० Sl. No.	निर्माण-कार्य का विवरण	Particulars of works	नवीनतम प्रत्याशित लागत Latest anticipated cost	1989-90 के अन्त तक अनुमानित खर्च Approximate expenditure to end of 1989-90	1990-91 के लिए व्यवस्था Provision for 1990-91	काम पूरा करने के लिए शेष रकम Balance to complete work
	मध्य रेलवे (जारी)	**CENTRAL RAILWAY (*Contd.*)**				
8	मैहर--अमदारा (26.51 कि०मी०) का दोहरीकरण	Doubling of Maihar-Amdara (26.51 Kms.) . . .	12,34	4,48	7,80	6
9	नर्मदा पुल के भाग का दोहरीकरण	Doubling of Narmada Bridge portion	12,81	97	5,14	6,70
10	निम्नलिखित के बीच दोहरी लाइन बिछाना--(i) इटारसी झंझारपुर (2.61 कि०मी०), (ii) पोलोपाथर-काला आखर (6.64 कि०मी०) और (iii) भविष्य में दोहरी लाइन बिछाने के लिए मेटपांजरा-भरतवाड़ा (38.38 कि०मी०) के बीच भूमि का अधिग्रहण चरण-IV	Doubling of (i) Itarsi-Jhujharpur (2.61 Kms.), (ii) Polapathar-Kala Akhar (6.64 Kms.) and (iii) Acquisition of land Metpanjara-Bharatwada for doubling (38.38 Kms.) Phase-IV. . . .	8,36	96	2,45	4,95
11	इटारसी-आमला-नागपुर खंड--निम्नलिखित के बीच दोहरी लाइन बिछाना (i) कीरतगढ़-काला आखर (22.26 कि० मी०) और (ii) मेटपांजरा-भरतवाड़ा (38.38 कि०मी०) चरण-V	Itarsi-Amla-Nagpur Section.—Doubling of (i) Kiratgarh-Kalaakhar (22.26 Kms.) and (ii) Metpanjra-Bharatwada (38.38 Kms.) Phase-V. .	57,96	2,00	9,91	46,05
12	कटनी-सतना खंड--जुकेही-अमदारा (19.64 कि०मी०) के बीच दोहरी लाइन बिछाना	Katni-Satna Section.—Doubling of Jukehi-Amdara (19.64 Kms.) . . .	9,44	75	6,91	1,78
13	बम्बई वी०टी०--सुचारू रूप से अंदर जाने और बाहर निकलने के लिए दोहरे निकासी वाले प्लेट फार्म की व्यवस्था करने के लिए उपनगरीय यार्ड के ढांचे में परिवर्तन	Bombay V.T.—Remodelling of suburban yard to provide double discharge platforms for smoother entry and exist. . .	9,69 R. 1	6,46	92	2,31
14	कुर्ला--नया यात्री टर्मिनल चरण-I	Kurla.—New Passenger Terminal Phase-I. . .	24,95	16,23	4,76	3,96
15	हबीबगंज--कोचिंग टर्मिनल सुविधाएं	Habibganj.—Coaching terminal facilities . .	12,76	75	1,00	11,01
16	बम्बई--यात्री आरक्षण प्रणाली का कम्प्यूटरीकरण	Bombay.—Computerisation of Passenger Reservation System	20,57	17,20	3,37	..
17	भोपाल क्षेत्र--यात्री आरक्षण प्रणाली का कम्प्यूटरीकरण	Bhopal Area.—Computerisation of Passenger Reservation System. . . .	6,27	4,82	1,45	..

(लाख रुपयों में (igures in lakhs of rupees)

क्रम सं. Sl. No.	निर्माण-कार्य का विवरण	Particulars of works	नवीनतम प्रत्याशित लागत Latest anticipated cost	1989-90 के अन्त तक अनुमानित खर्च Approximate expenditure to end of 1989-90	1998-90 के लिए व्यवस्था Provision for 1990-91	काम पूरा करने के लिए शेष रकम Balance to complete work
	मध्य रेलवे (समाप्त)	CENTRAL RAILWAY—*(Contd.)*				
18	भुसावल--रूट रिले अंतर्पाशन	Bhusawal.—Route Relay Interlocking . . .	7,79	6,58	1,21	..
19	बम्बई वी०टी० कल्याण-जंक्शन केबुलों/तारों का आप्टिक फाइबर केबुलों से बदलाव	Bombay V.T.-Kalyan.—Replacement of Junction Cables/Wires by optic fibre cables.	6,83	1,11	1,01	4,71
20	खेरवाडी--हीरापुर के बीच कर्षण बिजली सप्लाई प्रणाली को सुदृढ़ करना चरण-I	Strengthening of traction power supply system between Kherwadi-Hirapur Phase-I	6,30	10	13	6,07
21	ग्वालियर--क्वायल स्प्रिंग और पत्तीदार कमानी के निर्माण के लिए सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करना	Gwalior.—Setting up facilities for manufacturing coil springs and leaf springs. .	55,54	35,78	1,50	18,26
22	भोपाल--पश्चिमी क्षेत्र के लिए नये सवारी डिब्बा मरम्मत कारखाने की स्थापना करना	Bhopal.—Setting up new coach repair workshop for Western Region. . .	64,87	46,62	6,04	12,21
23	ग्वालियर--उन्नत अनुरक्षण प्रौद्योगिकी के लिय केन्द्र की स्थापना	Gwalior.—Setting up of Centre for advanced maintenance technology. .	6,22	4,17	2,05	..
24	परेल--कारखाने का आधुनिकीकरण (चरण-II)	Parel.—Modernisation of Workshop (Phase-II) .	19,06	16,31	2,75	..
25	नासिक रोड--बिजली चल स्टाक के लिए कर्षण मोटर रिवाइंडिंग भारी मरम्मत कारखानों की स्थापना	Nasik Road.—Setting up of traction Motor Rewinding/heavy Repair Workshop for Electric Rolling stock.	9,10	8,50	60	..
26	मनमाड--सिविल इंजीनियरी कारखाने का आधुनीकीकरण	Manmad.—Modernisation of Civil Engineering Workshop	12,77	6,15	2,05	4,57
	पूर्व रेलवे	EASTERN RAILWAY				
27	दमदम जंक्शन और बारासत के बीच दोहरी लाइन बिछाना जिसमें निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं :	Doubling between Dum Dum Junction and Barasat including	12,55 R. 4	12,43	12	..
	(क) हबरा और बोनगांव के बीच टोकन रहित ब्लाक संचालन	(a) Tockenless block working between Habra and Bongaon.				
	(ख) दमदम जंक्शन पर बीरा, अशोक नगर और ठाकुर नगर में दो लाइनों वाले 3 क्रासिंग स्टेशन	(b) Three two line crossing Stations Bira, Ashoknagar and Thakurnagar on Dum Dum, Junction.				
	(ग) रेकों को खड़ा करने के लिए हबरा में अतिरिक्त लाइनें और	(c) Additional lines at Habra for stabling of rakes, and				
	(घ) दमदम में जंक्शन व्यवस्था	(d) Junction arrangement of Dum Dum				

(लाख रुपयों में) (Figures in lakhs of rupees)

क्रम सं० Sl. No.	निर्माण-कार्यों का ब्यौरा Particulars of works		नवीनतम प्रत्याशित लागत Latest anticipated cost	1989-90 के अन्त तक अनुमानित खर्च Approximate expenditure to end of 1989-90	1990-91 के लिए व्यवस्था Provision for 1990-91	काम पूरा करने के लिए शेष रकम Balance to complete work
	पूर्व रेलवे (जारी)	EASTERN RAILWAY (Contd.)				
28	किऊल-जमालपुर-भागलपुर खण्ड--कहीं-कहीं दोहरी लाइन बिछाना (75 कि०मी०)	Kiul-Jamalpur-Bhagalpur section.—Patch doubling (75 Kms.)	32,20	25,00	7,20	..
29	साहिबगंज लिंक केबिन—न्यू फरक्का—मालदा टाउन के बीच दोहरी लाइन बिछाना	Doubling between Sahibganj Link Cabin.—New Farakka-Malda Town. .	37,73	16,23	9,69	11,81
30	सिगसिगी और बगहा विष्णुपुर के बीच गढ़वा रोड--सोननगर खण्ड पर दोहरी लाइन बिछाना (चरण-II)	Doubling of Garwa Road-Sonnagar section (Phase-II).—Sigsigi-Bagha Bishnupur	50,28	26,32	7,99	15,97
31	बारासात-बोनगांव खंड—बारासात दत्तापुकुर के बीच दोहरी लाइन बिछाना (7.67 कि०मी०)	Doubling of Barasat-Bongaon and Barasat-Dattapukur (7.67 Kms.)	6,07	2,04	2,00	2,03
32	अंडाल--उखरा खंड-- (1) कंजोराग्राम और सिदूली के बीच सर्विस लूप लाइन की खंडीय क्षमता में वृद्धि करना (चरण-I) (2) तपासी—बारबानी खंड पर अतिरिक्त सिगनल सुविधाएं	Andal-Ukhra section.— (i) Augmentation of sectional capacity (Phase-I) service loop between Kajoragram and Siduli and (ii) Additional Signalling facilities of Tapasi-Barabani section	6,08	5,45	63	..
33	गया-मुगलसराय खंड—खंडीय क्षमता में वृद्धि :	Gaya-Mughalsarai section.—Augmentation of sectional Capacity—	8,41	7,58	83	..
	(1) अनुग्रह नारायण रोड, सोननगर तथा रफीगंज-जाखिम के बीच दो ब्लाक हट	(1) Two block huts between Anugrahanarayan Road, Sonnagar & Rafiganj.—Jakhim. . . .				
	(2) पहलेजा, कुमराबाद रोड तथा धनिछा ब्लाक हट पर अप और डाउन लूप	(2) Up & Dn. loops at Phalwza-Kumrabad Road and Dhanaicha Block hut				
34	हावड़ा खंड--कोचिंग टर्मिनल सुविधाओं में वृद्धि (चरण-I)	Howrah section.—Augmentation of coaching terminal facilities (Phase-I)	10,33	8,95	1,38	..

(लाख रुपयों में) (Figures in lakhs of rupees)

क्रम सं० Sl. No.	निर्माण-कार्य का विवरण	Particulars of works	नवीनतम प्रत्याशित लागत Latest antici-pated cost	1989-90 के अन्त तक अनुमानित खर्च Approxi-mate ex-penditure to end of 1989-90	1990-91 के लिए व्यवस्था Provision for 1990-91	काम पूरा करने के लिए शेष रकम Balance to complete work
	पूर्व रेलवे (जारी)	EASTERN RAILWAY (Contd.)				
35	हावड़ा-बंडेल मुख्य लाइन खंड-खंडीय क्षमता में वृद्धि	Howrah-Bandel Main Line section.—Augmentation of sectional capacity.— .	21,56	10,56	3,60	7,40
	(क) हवड़ा--शिवडाफुली	(a) Howrah—Sheoraphuli.				
	(ख) (i) भद्रेश्वर—बन्डेल	(b) (i) Bhadreswar-Bandel.				
	(ii) शिवडाफुली और बंडेल के बीच स्वचालित सिगनल व्यवस्था	(ii) Automatic signalling between Sheoraphuli-Bandel.				
36	बर्दमान-आनुषंगिक कार्य सहित यार्ड के ढांचे में परिवर्तन (चरण-I) :	Barddhaman-Remodelling of yard with ancillary works (Phase-I) . . .	20,10	5,93	3,45	10,72
	(क) शक्तिगढ़ और पलसित के बीच दोहरी लाइन फ्लाई ओवर	(a) Double line fly over between Saktigarh-Palsit. .				
	(ख) डाउन पासिंग साइडिंग का विस्तार	(b) Extension of down passing siding. . .				
37	बड़वाडीह---नार्थ कर्णपुरा क्षेत्र में डिपो यार्ड का विकास	Barwadih-Development of Depot yard in North Karnpura area . . .	19,09	9,36	1,50	8,23
38	सोननगर-मुगलसराय खंड---केन्द्रीकृत यातायात नियंत्रण	Sonnagar-Mughalsarai section.—Centralised Traffic control	7,13	2,15	1,68	3,30
39	मोकामा-पटना-आरा-बक्सर खंड-खंडीय क्षमता में वृद्धि--चरण-I (क)	Mokameh-Patna-Ara-Buxar section.—Augmentation of sectional capacity Phase-I (A)—	11,99	2,20	3,07	6,72
	(क) दानापुर के ढांचे में परिवर्तन	(a) Remodelling of Danapur.				
	(ख) गुलजार बाग में अतिरिक्त कामन लूप	(b) Additional common loop at Gulzarbagh . .				
	(ग) बिहटा और कुल्हाड़िया के बीच अतिरिक्त ब्लाक हट	(c) Additional block huts between Bihta & Kulharia.				
40	पटना-गया खंड--खंडीय क्षमता में वृद्धि :	Patna-Gaya Section.—Augmentation of sectional capacity . . .	6,72	2,20	4,52	. .
	(क) पटना जंक्शन-गया—टोकन-रहित ब्लाक	(a) Patna Junction.—Gaya—Tokenless block . .				
	(ख) पोटाही हाल्ट--क्रासिंग स्टेशन	(b) Potahi Halt-Crossing station . . .				
	(ग) जहानाबाद--अतिरिक्त प्लेटफार्म	(c) Jahanabad-Additional platform . . .				

(लाख रुपयों में) (Figures in lakhs of rupees)

क्रम सं० Sl. No.	निर्माण-कार्य का विवरण	Particulars of works	नवीनतम प्रत्याशित लागत Latest anticipated cost	1989-90 के अन्त तक अनुमानित खर्च Approximate expenditure to end of 1989-90	1990-91 के लिए व्यवस्था Provision for 1990-91	काम पूरा करने के लिए शेष रकम Balance to complete work
	पूर्व रेलवे (जारी)	EASTERN RAILWAY (*contd*)				
41	सियालदह दक्षिण खंड--केन्द्रीकृत यातायात नियंत्रण	Sealdah South section.—Centralised traffic control	17,79	2,47	2,52	12,80
42	बर्दमान--यार्ड के ढांचे में परिवर्तन और आनुषंगिक कार्य (चरण-I, स्तर-II)	Barddhaman - Remodelling of yard and ancillary works (Phase-I, Stage-II) . .	26,92	10	2,14	24,68
43	कलकत्ता क्षेत्र में यात्री आरक्षण प्रणाली का संगणकीकरण	Computerisation of passenger reservation system in Calcutta area . .	21,00	19,23	1,77	..
44	पटना जंक्शन--संगणकीकृत यात्री आरक्षण प्रणाली	Patna Junction.—Computerised Passenger reservation system . . .	676.10	0.10	676.00	..
45	बंडेल--सिगनल उपस्कर का रूट रिले अन्तर्पाशन से बदलाव	Bandel—Replacement of Signalling equipment by Route Relay Interlocking .	6,09	6,01	8	..
46	अंडाल--रूट रिले अन्तर्पाशन तथा सिगनल उपस्कर का बदलाव	Andal—Route Relay Interlocking and replacement of signalling equipment	7,76	7,31	45	..
47	मुगलसराय-11 केबिनों में आन्तरिक और बाहरी गियरों का रूट रिले अन्तर्पाशन से बदलाव	Mughalsarai.—Replacement of indoor and outdoor gears at 11 cabins by Route Relay Interlocking . .	14,19	2,15	2,41	9,63
48	गया--इनडोर और आउटडोर गियरों का रूट रिले अन्तर्पाशन से बदलाव	Gaya.—Replacement of indoor and outdoor gears by Route Relay Interlocking .	9,35	36	1,52	7,47
49	बर्दमान--इनडोर और आउटडोर सिगनल गियरों का बदलाव	Barddhaman.—Replacement of indoor and outdoor Signalling gears . .	7,87.19	0.01	1,20.00	6,67.18
50	धनबाद-मुगलसराय खंड--थिक वेब स्विच के लिए प्वाइट रॉडिंग एवं फिटिंग का मोटर प्वाइंट एवं सहायक फिटिंग द्वारा बदलाव	Dhanbad-Mughalsarai section.—Replacement of point Rodding and fittings by Motor point and ancillary fittings for thick web switches	5,19	10	80	4,29
51	सियालदह दक्षिण खंड--सियालदह में डाकतार विभाग के केबुलों के बदले नियंत्रण संचार व्यवस्था	Sealdah South section.—Control communication in lieu of P&T cables in Sealdah	18,87	70	1,10	17,07
52	विद्युतीकृत हावड़ा-मुगलसराय खण्ड पर प्रधानखुटा और खाना के बीच बेतार के माध्यम से नियंत्रण संचार	Control Communication through wireless on electrified Howrah-Mughalsarai section between Pradhankanta and Khana	21,99	3,68	3,50	14,81

(लाख रुपयों में) (Figures in lakhs of rupees)

क्रम सं० Sl. No.	निर्माण-कार्य का विवरण	Particulars of works	नवीनतम प्रत्याशित लागत Latest anticipated cost	1988-89 के अन्त तक अनुमानित खर्च Approximate expenditure to end of 1989-90	1989-90 के लिए व्यवस्था Provision for 1990-91	काम पूरा करने के लिए शेष रकम Balance to complete work
	पूर्व रेलवे (समाप्त)	**EASTERN RAILWAY (*Concld.*)**				
53	विद्युतीकृत हावड़ा--मुगलसराय खंड में बेतार द्वारा नियंत्रण संचार सर्किट--खाना--वर्दमान--बेलूर--हावड़ा चरण-4	Control communication circuit through wireless in electrified Howrah-Mughalsarai Section Phase IV.—Khana-Barddhaman-Belur-Howrah	17,55.94	4.00	0.01	17,51.93
	रा.	R.	25			
54	हावड़ा—मुगलसराय खंड में बेतार द्वारा नियंत्रण संचार सर्किटें (चरण-5)	Control communication circuits through wireless in electrified Howrah-Mughalsarai Section (Phase-V) . .	22,88.29	4.00	0.01	22,84.28
		R	25			
55	गोमो-मुगलसराय-4 अतिरिक्त कर्षण सब-स्टेशन	Gomoh-Mughalsarai-4 additional traction sub-stations	21,84	17,92	2,00	1,92
56	कंचरापाड़ा--कारखाने के ढांचे में परिवर्तन तथा आधुनिकीकरण	Kanchrapara.—Remodelling and modernisation of workshop . . .	14,59	14,44	15	..
57	लिलुआ--सवारी तथा माल डिब्बा मरम्मत कारखाने का आधुनीकीकरण	Liluah.—Modernisation of carriage & wagon repair shop	21,07	14,41	6,66	..
58	अंडाल--बी ओ एक्स एन मरम्मत डिपो	Andal-BOX N repair depot	9,78	1,96	7,82	..
59	मुगलसराय--फ्लैश बट्ट झलाई प्लांट का बदलाव	Mughalsarai.—Replacement of Flash Butt Welding Plant	5,90	10	5,80	..
60	बंडेल--बिजली गाड़ी कार शेड	Bandel.—Electrical Multiple Unit Car Shed . .	6,59	6,25	19	15
61	गोमो--बिजली लोको शेड	Gomoh.—Electrical Loco Shed	6,02	5,31	71	..
62	बारासात—बिजली गाड़ी कार शेड	Barasat—EMU Car Shed. .	6,01	5,51	50	..
63	जमालपुर--डीजल लोको शेड	Jamalpur.—Diesel Loco Shed.	10,19	2,12	8,07	..
64	हावड़ा (टिकियापाड़ा)--कोचिंग काम्पलेक्स का आधुनिकीकरण	Howrah (Tikiapara).—Modernisation of coaching complex . . .	7,91	50	1,01	6,40
65	जमालपुर कारखाने का आधुनीकीकरण	Modernisation of Jamalpur Workshop . . .	64,74	4	3,15	61,55
	उत्तर रेलवे	**NORTHERN RAILWAY**				
66	रोहतक और जाखल खण्ड में दोहरी लाइन बिछाना चरण-I और गाजियाबाद और साहिबाबाद के बीच तीसरी लाइन	Doubling between Rohtak—Jhakhal Phase-I and 3rd line between Ghaziabad-Sahibabad . .	60,53	47,99	9,90	2,64
	रा.	R.	5			
67	मुरादाबाद और रामपुर के बीच दोहरी लाइन बिछाना—चरण-I (27.47 कि०मी०)	Doubling between Moradabad-Rampur Phase-I (27.47 Kms.) . . .	20,27	18,35	1,92	—
68	लखनऊ और उन्नाव के बीच एवं गंगा पुल पर दोहरी लाइन बिछाना	Doubling between Lucknow and Unnao and over the Ganga bridge . .	49,05	17,71	11,12	20,22

(लाख रुपयों में) (Figures in lakhs of rupee)

क्रम सं SI. No.	निर्माण-कार्य का विवरण	Particulars of works	नवीनतम प्रत्याशित लागत Latest anticipated cost	1989-90 के अन्त तक अनुमानित खर्च Approximate expenditure to end of 1989-90	1990-91 के लिए व्यवस्था Provision for 1990-91	काम पूरा करने के लिए शेष रकम Balance to complete work
	उत्तर रेलवे (जारी)	NORTHERN RAILWAY (Contd.)				
69	रामपुर और बरेली के बीच दोहरी लाइन बिछाना चरण-II (63.074 कि०मी०)	Doubling between Rampur-Bareilly.—Phase.II (63.074 Kms.)	50,57	1,60	19,20	29,77
70	इलाहाबाद स्टेशन यार्ड में परिवर्धन तथा परिवर्तन	Additions and alterations in Allahabad station yard	12,97	11,97	1,00	..
71	गढ़ी हरसरु और खलीलपुर के बीच अतिरिक्त थ्रू-पुट और टर्मिनल सुविधाएं	Additional through-put and terminal facilities between Garhi Harsaru-Khalilpur	18,78	17,00	1,05	73
72	दिल्ली क्षेत्र में गाड़ी निर्धारक तथा दूरस्थ नियंत्रण सिगनल व्यवस्था	Delhi area.—Train describer and remote control signalling	29,73	10,91	15,30	3,52
73	दिल्ली क्षेत्र--कोचिंग टर्मिनल सुविधाएं (i) नई दिल्ली--अतिरिक्त प्लेटफार्म (ii) हजरत निजामुद्दीन--अनुरक्षण सुविधाएं तथा एक अतिरिक्त यात्री प्लेटफार्म	Delhi Area.—Coaching terminal facilities (i) New Delhi-Additional platform (ii) Hazarat Nizamuddin—Maintenance facilities and an additional passanger plateform	26,64	5,48	9,08	12,08
74	गाजियाबाद-- यार्ड के ढांचे में परिवर्तन	Ghaziabad.—Remodelling of yard . .	10,77	4,99	3,05	2,73
75	दिल्ली क्षेत्र में दिशिक टर्मिनल सुविधाओं के लिए होलम्बी कलां, आनन्द विहार एवं बिजवासन में भूमि का अधिग्रहण	Acquisition of land at Holambi Kalan, Anand Vihar and Bijwasan for directional terminal facilities in Delhi Area .	14,73	47	2,88	11,38
76	मुगलसराय-लखनऊ-मुरादाबाद—जालंधर-पठानकोट खंड--मुगलसराय में +20 माल गाड़ियों को सम्हालने के लिए ब्लॉक योजना के सम्बन्ध में अतिरिक्त सुविधाएं (चरण-I)	Mughalsarai-Lucknow-Moradabad—Jalandhar-Pathankot Section.—Additional facilities in connection with block scheme for accepting + 20 through goods trains at Mughalsarai. (Phase-I) . . .	7,91	3,16	2,18	2,57
77	होलम्बी कलां--अतिरिक्त माल गाड़ी टर्मिनल (चरण-1)	Holambi Kalan.—Additional goods terminal (Phase-I) .	17,98	10	75	17,13

(लाख रुपयों में) (Figures in lakhs of rupees)

क्रम सं० Sl. No.	निर्माण-कार्य का विवरण	Particulars of works	नवीनतम प्रत्याशित लागत Latest anticipated cost	1989-90 के अन्त तक अनुमानित खर्च Approximate expenditure to end of 1989-90	1990-91 के लिए व्यवस्था Provision for 1990-91	काम पूरा करने के लिए शेष रकम Balance to complete work
	उत्तर रेलवे (समाप्त)	NORTHERN RAILWAY (Concld.)				
78	मुगलसराय-लखनऊ-मुरादाबाद जालंधर-पठानकोट खंड+20 माल गाड़ियों को सम्हालने के लिए अतिरिक्त सुविधाएं (चरण-II)	Mughalsarai-Lucknow-Moradabad-Jalandhar-Pathankot Section.—Additional facilities for accepting 20 goods trains (Phase-II)	7,22.63	10.00	0.01	712.62
79	भारतीय रेलों के लिए माल-भाड़ा परिचालन सूचना तथा निर्यंत्रण प्रणाली	Freight Operation Information and control system for Indian Railways .	1098,00	59,49	6,00	1032,51
80.	दिल्ली क्षेत्र--यात्री आरक्षण प्रणाली का कम्प्यूटीकरण	Delhi Area.—Computerisation of Passenger Reservation system	20,83	19,80	87	16
81.	लखनऊ क्षेत्र--यात्री आरक्षण प्रणाली का कम्प्यूटीकरण	Lucknow Area.—Computerisation of Passenger Reservation system	8,72	6,60	2,12	..
82	फाफामऊ के निकट में गंगा नदी पर कर्जन पुल सं० 163 के बदले नया अतिरिक्त पुल	New additional bridge in replacement of Curzon Bridge No. 163 over river Ganga near Phaphamau	19,88	6,01	2,99	10,88
83	वाराणसी— रूट रिले अन्तर्पाशन	Varanasi.—Route relay interlocking . .	8,98	2,93	2,01	4,04
84	सहारनपुर में रूट रिले अन्तर्पाशन	Saharanpur.—Route relay interlocking . . .	5,98	76	1,82	3,40
85	दिल्ली-मुगलसराय खण्ड पर चल रेडियो संचार को नियंत्रित करने के लिए गाड़ी	Train to control mobile radio communication on Delhi-Mughalsarai section.	15,37	2,26	2,00	11,11
86	टुंडला-मुगलसराय खंड--सूक्ष्म-तरंग संपर्क का अंकीय द्वारा बदलाव	Tundla-Mughalsarai-section.—Replacement of micro-wave link by Digital. .	26,51	7	85	25,59
87	मुगलसराय-कानपुर खंड--6 अतिरिक्त कर्षण सब-स्टेशन	Mughalsarai-Kanpur Section.—Additional 6 traction Sub-Stations . .	19,78	18,78	90	10
88	कानपुर-गाजियाबाद खंड--6 अतिरिक्त कर्षण सब-स्टेशन	Kanpur-Ghaziabad-section.—Additional 6 traction sub-stations	21,10	16,48	1,50	3,12
89	लखनऊ--60 डीजल रेल इंजनों के लिए नया डीजल शेड	Lucknow.—New Diesel shed for 60 BG locos . .	10,91	6,19	2,00	2,72
90	जगाधरी कारखाने का आधुनिकीकरण	Modernisation of Jagadhari Workshop . . .	32,68	13,11	15,67	3,90
91	अम्बाला--बी सी एन/बी ओ एक्स एन डिपो की स्थापना।	Ambala.—Setting up of a BCN/BOX N depot .	8,76	2,50	2,00	4,26

(लाख रुपयों में) (Figures in lakhs of rupees)

क्रम सं० Sl. No.	निर्माण-कार्य का विवरण	Particulars of works	नवीनतम प्रत्याशित लागत Latest antici-pated cost	1989-90 के अन्त तक अनुमानित खर्च Approxi-mate ex-penditure to end of 1989-90	1990-91 के लिए व्यवस्था Provision for 1990-91	काम पूरा करने के लिए शेष रकम Balance to complete work
	पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे	**NORTH EASTERN RAILWAY**				
92	समस्तीपुर--दरभंगा मीटर लाइन खंड का बड़ी लाइन में बदलाव	Samastipur-Darbhanga MG section into BG . .	12,00	5	4,09	7,86
93	वाराणसी--भटनी खंड का बड़ी लाइन में बदलाव	Varanasi-Bhatni section into BG	80,80	58,86	18,91	3,03
94	काशीपुर--लालकुंआ मीटर लाइन खण्ड का बड़ी लाइन में बदलाव	Kashipur-Lalkua MG section into BG . .	15,00.00	50.48	0.01	14,49.51
95	छपरा--औड़िहार मीटर लाइन खण्ड का बड़ी लाइन में बदलाव (171 कि.मी.)	Chhapra-Aunrihar MG section into BG. (171 K.M.)	85,13.00	1,50.98	0.01	83,62.[illegible]
96	दोहरी लाइन बिछाकर लाइन क्षमता का विकास-(चरण-I)	Development of line capacity (Phase-I) by doubling of :—	20,20	19,20	1,00	..
	(i) पितौंजिया --समस्तीपुर-उजियारपुर खंड (16.49 कि० मी०)	(i) Pitaunjhia-Samastipur-Ujiarpur section (16.49 Kms.) . . .				
	(ii) बछवाड़ा--बरौनी खंड (16.40 कि० मी०)	(ii) Bachhwara-Barauni section (16.40 Kms.) .				
	(iii) समस्तीपुर में एक अतिरिक्त पैसेंजर लाइन	(iii) Additional Passenger line at Samastipur .				
97	उजियारपुर-बछवाड़ा खण्ड (24.75 कि० मी०) पर कहीं कहीं दोहरी लाइन बिछाना (चरण-II)	Patch doubling (Phase-II) of Ujiarpur- Bachwara section.—(24.75 kms) .	15,71	8,84	6,87	..
98	बरौनी-मुजफ्फरपुर खंड -- सीहो और रामदयालुनगर के बीच (24.00 कि० मी०) (चरण-III)	Barauni-Muzaffarpur section (Phase-III) between Siho and Ramdayalunagar (24.00 Kms.) . . .	20,32	1,85	7,14	11,33
99	गोंडा--फ्लैश बट वेल्डिंग संयंत्र की स्थापना	Gonda.—Setting up Flash Butt Welding Plant. .	6,07	52	33	5,22

(लाख रुपयों में) (Figures in lakhs of rupees)

क्रम सं० Sl No.	निर्माण-कार्य का विवरण	Particulars of works	नवीनतम प्रत्याशित लागत Latest anticipated cost	1989-90 के अन्त तक अनुमानित खर्च Approximate expenditure to end of 1989-90	1990-91 के लिए व्यवस्था Provision for 1990-91	काम पूरा करने के लिए शेष रकम Balance to complete work
	पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे	**NORTHEAST FRONTIER RAILWAY**				
100	न्यू बोंगाईगांव-गुवाहाटी-मी० ला० का ब० ला० में बदलाव (163.15 कि० मी०)	New Bongaigaon-Guwahati.—Conversion of MG line into BG (163.15 Kms.) .	96,46	93,13	50	2,83
101	कुमेदपुर और बरसोई (29.18 कि०मी०) और धूलाबाड़ी--न्यू-जलपाईगुड़ी के बीच कहीं-कहीं दोहरी लाइन बिछाना	Patch doubling between Kumedpur-Barsoi (29.18 Kms.) and Dhulabari-New Jalpaiguri (51.63 Kms.)	72,99	58,84	12,50	1,65
102	मालदा टाउन - एकलाखी (19.00 कि० मी०) और हरिश्चन्द्रपुर कुमेदपुर (7.10 कि०मी०) के बीच कहीं-कहीं दोहरी लाइन बिछाना	Patch doubling between Malda Town-Eklakhi (19 Kms.) and Harishchandrapur-Kumedpur (7.10 Kms.)	24,88	16,79	6,25	1,84
103	बरसोई--डालखोला (29.05 कि० मी०) और धूलाबाड़ी अलुआबाड़ी (4.90 कि०मी) के बीच कहीं-कहीं दोहरी लाइन बिछाना	Patch doubling between Barsoi-Dalkhola (29.05 Kms.) and Dhulabari-Aluabari (4.90 Kms.) .	24,39	15,74	6,00	2,65
104	अलुआबाड़ी रोड--किशनगंज (31 कि० मी०), न्यूजलपाईगुड़ी अलुआबाड़ी फालाकाटा (9 कि० मी०) के बीच कहीं-कहीं दोहरी लाइन बिछाना और महानन्दा ब्रिज के दोनों तरफ केबिन	Patch doubling between Aluabari Road-Kishanganj (31 Kms.), New Jalpaiguri-Ambari Falakata (9 Kms.) and cabins on either side of Mahananda bridge	39,06	1,50	6,25	31,31
105	लमडिंग-बदरपुर-पहाड़ी खंड पर बढ़ी हुई थ्रूपुट के लिए यातायात सुविधा कार्य (चरण-II)	Lumding-Badarpur.—Traffic facility works for increased throughput on Hill section Phase-II. . .	7,58	7,37	21	..
106	गुवाहाटी--डिब्रूगढ़ मी० ला० खंड का उन्नयन-चरण-I	Upgradation of Guwahati-Dibrugarh MG section Phase-I	19,30	2,32	3,26	13,72
107	जालुकबाड़ी - गुवाहाटी क्षेत्र में 0.3 कि० मी० पर सरायघाट पुल से शुरू होने वाला सहायक मालगाड़ी टर्मिनल	Jalukbari.—Auxillary freight terminal in Guwahati area taking off from Saraighat bridge at 0.3 Km. . .	8,60	10	1,50	7,00
108	लमडिंग-तिनसुकिया खंड में अति उच्च आवृत्ति संपर्क	Ultra high frequency link in Lumding-Tinsukia section.	6,07	2	25	5,80

(लाख रुपयों में) (Figures in lakhs of rupees)

क्रम सं० Sl. No.	निर्माण-कार्य का विवरण Particulars of works				नवीनतम प्रत्याशित लागत Latest anticipated cost	1989-90 के अन्त तक अनुमानित खर्च Aproximate expenditure to end of 1989-90	1990-91 के लिए व्यवस्था Provision for 1990-91	काम पूरा करने के लिए शेष रकम Balance to complete work
	दक्षिण रेलवे		SOUTHERN RAILWAY					
109	मैसूर—बंगलूरु खंड—मी० ला० का ब० ला० में बदलाव	रा०	Mysore-Bangalore Section.—Conversion from Metre Gauge to Broad Gauge .	R.	77,67 1,19	35,90	27,00	14,77
110	ताम्बरम-चेंगलपेट्टू—खण्ड दोहरी लाइन बिछाना (30.70 कि० मी०)		Tambaram-Chengalpattu Section.—Doubling (30.70 Kms) . . .	R.	28,44 7	23,88	4,56	..
111	पट्टाभिराम और तिरुवल्लूर तीसरी लाइन	रा०	Pattabiram—Tiruvallur—Third line . . .		14,22	9,70	4,52	..
112	कायनकुलम और कोल्लम के बीच दोहरी लाइन बिछाना (41 कि०मी०)		Doubling between Kayankulam and Quilon (41 Kms.)		34,11	2,00	7,37	24,74
113	पालघाट-पोदानूर खंड—युगल एकल लाइन सुविधा	रा०	Palghat-Podanur section.—Twin single line facility .	R.	6,72 5	5	35	6,32
114	मद्रास महानगर क्षेत्र—गाड़ी सूचक पर्यवेक्षकीय नियन्त्रण प्रणाली		Madras Metropolitan Area.—Train describer and supervisory control system .		9,40	10	1,65	7,65
115	मद्रास—यात्री आरक्षण प्रणाली का संगणकीकरण		Madras.—Computerisation of passenger reservation system		19,85	19,23	62	..
116	शोरनूर-कालीकट-संकट ग्रस्त पुल के बदले नया पुल सं० 943 (फेरोक पुल)	रा०	Shoranur-Calicut — Bridge No. 943—New bridge. (Ferok bridge) in lieu of distressed bridge . .	R.	7,66 5	1,56	2,10	4,00
117	मद्रास सेन्ट्रल—रूट रिले अन्तर्पाशन		Madras Central.—Route relay interlocking . .		6,39	2,97	1,90	1,52
118	अरकोणम (छोड़कर); —काटपाड़ी (सहित)—10 स्टेशनों पर पुराने और घिसे-पिटे यान्त्रिक लीवर फ्रेमों का बदलाव		Arakkonam (excl.)—Katpadi (incl.)—Replacement of aged and wornout Mechanical Lever Frames at 10 stations		6,71	35	1,70	4,66
119	मद्रास—मैसूर—घिसी पिटी और अप्रचलित माइक्रोवेव प्रणाली		Madras-Mysore.—Wornout and absolete microwave system		27,39	84	1,75	24,80
120	पोनमलाई—कारखानों का आधुनिकीकरण	रा०	Ponmalai.—Modernisation of workshops . . .	R.	23,05 1	16,74	5,31	1,00

(लाख रुपयों में) (Figures in lakhs of rupees)

क्रम सं० Sl. No.	निर्माण-कार्य का विवरण Particulars of works			नवीनतम प्रत्याशित लागत Latest anticipated cost	1989-90 के अन्त तक अनुमानित खर्च Approximate expenditure to end of 1989-90	1990-91 के लिए व्यवस्था Provision for 1990-91	काम पूरा करने के लिए शेष रकम Balance to complete work
	दक्षिण रेलवे—(समाप्त)	**SOUTHERN RAILWAY—(Concld)**					
121	बेसिन ब्रिज—सवारी डिब्बा अनुरक्षण डिपो	Basin-Bridge.—Integrated coach maintenance depot	R.	5,96 2	1,95	2,00	2,01
122	पेरम्बूर सवारी और माल डिब्बा कारखाना—आधुनिकीकरण—चरण-III	Perambur Carriage and Wagon shops.—Modernisation – Phase-III.		56,04	60	9,06	46,38
123	अरकोणम—इंजीनियरी कारखाने का आधुनिकीकरण	Arakkonam.—Modernisation of Engineering workshop.		6,76	87	1,50	4,39
	दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे	**SOUTH CENTRAL RAILWAY**					
124	मनमाड-परभनी-परली वैजनाथ खंड का बड़ी लाइन में आमान परिवर्तन	Conversion of Manmad-Parbhani-Parli Vaijnath section to BG		140,00	31,36	14,00	94,64
125	गुंटूर-माचर्ला खंड-मीटर लाइन से बड़ी लाइन में आमान परिवर्तन	Guntur-Macherla section.—Conversion from MG to BG (130.22 Kms.)	R.	68,58 2,40	60,89	3,00	4,69
126	परभनी से पूर्णा और मुदखेड से आदिलाबाद तक मीटर लाइन का बड़ी लाइन में बदलाव और पूर्णा से मुदखेड तक समानान्तर बड़ी लाइन बिछाना	Conversion from Parbhani to Purna and Mudkhed to Adilabad MG line into BG and laying a parallel BG line from Purna to Mudkhed	R.	106,67 39	20	9,50	96,97
127	सिकन्दराबाद-वाडी खंड पर हैदराबाद-तेलापुर के बीच दोहरी लाइन बिछाना (27.57 कि०मी०)	Doubling between Hyderabad and Telapur on Secunderabad—Wadi Section (27.57 Kms.)	R.	18,73 6	17,42	1,31	..
128	बाड़ी-थानगुंडी (29.52 कि०मी०) चेगुन्ता-कृष्णा (9.29 कि०मी०) के बीच दोहरी लाइन बिछाना	Doubling between Wadi-Thangundi (29.52 Kms.) and Chegunta-Krishna (9.29 Kms.)	R.	25,95 27	19,30	6,65	..
129	हैदराबाद-विकाराबाद खंड—तेलापुर-नागलपल्लि (6.45 कि०मी०) शंकरपल्लि-नागलपल्लि (10.97 कि०मी०) शंकरपल्लि-गुल्लागुडा (11.61 कि०मी०) के बीच दोहरी लाइन बिछाना	Doubling on Hyderabad-Vikarabad Section between Telapur-Nagalapalli (6.45 Kms.) Shankarapalli-Nagalappalli (10.97 Kms.) and Shankarapalli-Gullaguda (11.61 Kms.)	R.	13,82 40	13,62	20	..

(लाख रुपयों में) (Figures in lakhs of rupees)

क्रम सं Sl. No.	निर्माण-कार्य का विवरण	Particulars of works		नवीनतम प्रत्याशित लागत Latest anticipated cost	1989-90 के अन्त तक अनुमानित खर्च Approximate expenditure to end of 1989-90	1990-91 के लिए व्यवस्था Provision for 1990-91	काम पूरा करने के लिए शेष रकम Balance to complete work
	दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे (जारी)	SOUTH CENTRAL RAILWAY (Contd.)					
130	मांचेर्ला-गुंतकल स्टेशनों के बीच दोहरी लाइन बिछाना (9.10 कि०मी०)	Doubling between Mancherla-Guntakal Stations (9.10 Kms.)	R.	6,27 3	4,20	2,07	..
131	गुल्लागुडा और विकाराबाद स्टेशनों के बीच दोहरी लाइन बिछाना (16.00 कि०मी०) रा०	Doubling between Gulla-guda and Vikarabad (16.00 Kms.) . . .	R.	11,64 23	10,84	60	20
132	तांदूर और मालखेड़ रोड के बीच दोहरी लाइन बिछाना (45.60 कि०मी०) रा०	Doubling between Tandur and Malkhaid Road (45.60 Kms.) . . .	R.	35,52 43	29,50	4,77	1,25
133	यरमरस--रायचूर के बीच दोहरी लाइन बिछाना (9.06 रा० कि०मी०)	Doubling between Yermaras-Raichur (9.06 Kms.) .	R.	7,82 1	7,65	17	..
134	रायचूर-माटमारी (17.05 कि०मी०) और कोसगी-कुपगल (13.61 कि०मी०) के बीच दोहरी लाइन बिछाना	Doubling between Raichur-Matmari (17.05 Kms.) and Kosgi-Kupgal (13.61 Kms.)	R.	18,66 26	15,87	2,79	..
135	विकाराबाद-तांदूर के बीच दोहरी लाइन बिछाना (41.41 कि०मी०)	Doubling between Vikara-bad-Tandur (41.41 Kms.)		46,84	5,94	15,69	25,21
136	मलखेड रोड-वाडी के बीच दोहरी लाइन बिछाना (24.86 कि०मी०)	Doubling between Malkhaid Road-Wadi (24.86 Kms.) .		20,03	13,48	6,55	..
137	थानगुंडी--चेगुन्टा के बीच दोहरी लाइन बिछाना (43.40 कि०मी०)	Doubling between Thangundi-Chegunta (43.40 Kms.) .		29,16	6,00	15,69	7,47
138	मौला-अली और सनतनगर के बीच कार्ड लाइन के लिए भूमि का अधिग्रहण	Land acquisition in connection with chord line between Maula Ali and Sanatnagar. . . .		6,72	5,63	27	82
139	मौला-अली और सनतनगर के बीच कार्ड लाइन जोड़ना	Chord line connecting Maula Ali and Sanatnagar . .		13,93	12,41	52	1,00
140	सिकन्दराबाद—अतिरिक्त कोचिंग सुविधाएं और मीटर लाइन यार्ड ढांचे में परिवर्तन	Secunderabad.—Additional Coaching facilities and re-modelling of MG Yard .		8,20	25	2,00	5,95
141	हैदराबाद क्षेत्र में आरक्षण सुविधाओं का कम्प्यूटरीकरण	Computerisation of reservation facilities in Hyderabad area		9,82	9,70	12	..

(लाख रुपयों में) (Figures in lakhs of rupees)

क्रम सं Sl. No.	निर्माण-कार्य का विवरण Particulars of works		नवीनतम प्रत्याशित लागत Latest anticipated cost	1989-90 के अन्त तक अनुमानित खर्च Approximate expenditure to end of 1989-90	1990-91 के लिए व्यवस्था Provision for 1990-91	काम पूरा करने के लिए शेष रकम Balance to complete work
	दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे—(समाप्त)	SOUTH CENTRAL RAILWAY (*Concld*)				
142	चिराला-विजयवाडा खंड पर कृष्णा कैनाल और विजयवाड़ा के बीच सम्पर्क सहित कृष्णा नदी पर नया पुल	Chirala-Vijayawada section.—New bridge across river Krishna including connection between Krishna Canal and Vijayawada .	13,44	12,86	58	..
143	निडदवोलु-सामलकोट खंड पर पुराने गोदावरी नदी पुल के बदले (स्पैन 28 × 93.22 मी०/ × 22.2 मी० गर्डर) नया पुल	Nidadavolu-Samalkot Section.—new bridge (span 28 × 93.22m 1 × 22.2 m Girder) in replacement of old Godavari Bridge .	48,25	28,49	4,94	14,82
144	हुबली--लोंडा--वास्को—डी-गामा मिराज—सूक्ष्म तरंग प्रणाली	Hubli-Londa-Vasco-Da-Gama Miraj-Microwave system .	7,01	2,69	1,11	3,21
145	तिरुपति में दक्षिणी जोन की बड़ी लाइन के सवारी डिब्बों के लिए नया सवारी डिब्बा मरम्मत कारखाना	New Carriage Repair Shop for Broad Gauge coaches for South Zone at Tirupati	58,65	53,31	1,50	3,84
146	रामगुंडम--बी ओ एक्स "एन" माल डिब्बों के लिए अनुरक्षण सुविधाओं का विकास	Ramgundam-Development of maintenance facilities for BOX 'N' wagons. . .	6,72	4,42	70	1,60
	दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे	SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY				
147	केंद्रा-गोमहरिया खंड (10 कि०मी०) में दोहरी लाइन बिछाना	Doubling of Kandra-Gomharia section (10 Kms.) .	9,89	9,08	81	..
148	कहीं-कहीं दोहरी लाइन बिछाना (i) अम्बोडल-बिस्साम कटक (ii) तिरुबली-गुमडा रायपुर-विजयनगरम खंड पर लाइन क्षमता बढ़ाना (99.96 कि०मी०) (चरण-I)	Patch doubling between (i) Ambodala-Bissamm Cuttack (ii) Tirubali-Gumada for increasing line capacity on Raipur-Vizianagaram section (99.96 Kms.) (Stage-I)	67,57	41,02	17,00	9,55
149	तालेचर-कटक-पाराद्वीप खण्ड के बीच दोहरी लाइन बिछाना (चरण-I) और राजतगढ़ से जोरंडा रोड खण्ड पर दोहरी लाइन बिछाना (12 कि०मी०)	Doubling of Talcher-Cuttack-Paradeep section (Phase-I) and doubling of Rajatgarh to Joranda Road (12 kms.)	10,00	4,40	4,00	1,60
150	गुमडा-बोब्बिली-दोहरीकरण	Gumada-Bobbili-Doubling .	29,00	1,52	6,19	21,29

क्रम सं. Sl No.	निर्माण-कार्य का विवरण	Particulars of works		नवीनतम प्रत्याशित लागत Latest anticipated cost	1989-90 के अन्त तक अनुमानित खर्च Approximate expenditure to end of 1989-90	1990-91 के लिए व्यवस्था Provision for 1990-91	काम पूरा करने के लिए शेष रकम Balance to complete work
	दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे—(जारी)	SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY (*Contd*)					
151	बोकारो इस्पात सिटी विन्यास यार्ड का विस्तार	Expansion of Bokaro Steel City Marshalling Yard .		10,90	5,81	4,0	1,09
152	विशाखापत्तनम--इस्पात संयंत्र यातायात को संभालने के लिए रेल सुविधाएं--(चरण I)	Visakhapatnam.—Rail facilities for dealing the Steel Plant traffic (Phase-I) .		59,89	40,23	3,7	15,91
153	भिलाई विन्यास यार्ड का विस्तार चरण—II	Expansion of Bhilai Marshalling Yard (Phase-II) .		16,69	11,97	2,00	2,72
154	विशाखापत्तनम इस्पात संयंत्र परिधीय यार्ड में 1.2 एम० टी० स्टेट के लिये रेल सुविधाएं (चरण-I) निक्षेप	Rail facilities for Visakhapatnam Steel Plant peripheral yard for 1.2 MT State (Phase-I) . .	Deposit	41,38 4,99	33,54	4,61	3,23
155	कलुमना--माल टर्मिनल के विकास के लिए भूमि का अधिग्रहण	Kalumna.—Acquisition of land for development of a goods terminal. . .		5,80	1,47	3,33	1,00
156	के०के० लाइन के कोरापुट--किरंदुल खंड पर लाइन क्षमता संबंधी कार्यों का इष्टतम उपयोग (चरण-I)	Optimisation of line capacity works on Koraput-Kirandul section of K.K. line (Phase-I) . . .		18,45	8,80	5,17	4,48
157	3.4 एम टी के लिए विशाखापत्तनम इस्पात संयंत्र परिधीय यार्ड हेतु रेल सुविधाएं चरण-II और दो लाइनों के विद्युतीकरण सहित परिधीय यार्ड में 10 लाइन निक्षेप	Rail facilities for Visakhapatnam Steel Plant peripheral yard for 3.4 MT Phase II ten lines in the pheripheral yard including electrification of 2 lines. .	Deposit	20,77 56	7,46	3,00	10,31
158	निरगुण्डि—केन्द्रपाडा रोड के बीच बेरुपा पुल संख्या 539 की उपसंरचना के गर्डर का बदलाव, आवरण चढ़ाना और मजबूत बनाना रा.	Replacement of girders recapping and strengthening of sub-structure of Berupa Bridge No. 539 between Nergundi and Kendrapara Road. . .	R.	5,72 5	3,98	80	94
159	जखापुर-जेनापुर—पुल संख्या 449 अप के गर्डरों का बदलाव (ब्राह्मनी) रा.	Jakhapura-Jenapur-Replacement of girders of Bridge No. 449 Up (Brahmani). .	R.	24,07 11	5	2,76	21,26
160	(क) आद्रा—आनारा—चांडिल (93 कि०मी०) जमा (ख) आद्रा—भोजूडीह—जामा दोबा (40 कि०मी०) में डाकतार विभाग के स्वामित्व वाले दूरसंचार केबुलों के बदले में संचार तथा ब्लाक सर्किटों के लिए रेलवे के अपने भूमिगत दूर संचार केबुल	Railway's own under ground telecom cable for communication and block circuits in replacement of P&T owned telecom cable in (a) Adra-Anara-Chandil (93 Kms.) plus (b) Adra-Bhojudih-Jamadoba (40 Kms.) . . .		5,82	4,41	41	1,00

(लाख रुपयों में) (Figures in lakhs of rupees)

क्रम सं. Sl. No.	निर्माण कार्य का विवरण	Particulars of works	नवीनतम अनुमानित लागत Latest anticipated cost	1989-90 के अंत तक अनुमानित खर्च Approximate expenditure to end of 1989-90	1990-91 के लिए व्यवस्था Provision for 1990-91	काम पूरा करने के लिए शेष रकम Balance to complete work
	दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे (समाप्त)	**SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY—*(Concld.)***				
161	टाटानगर—पूर्व और पश्चिमी केबिन के यांत्रिक लीवर फ्रेमों और भू-गियरों का बिजली चालित कांटों और सिगनलों से बदलाव	Tatanagar.—Replacement of Mechanical lever frames and ground gears of East and West Cabins by power operation of points and signals	5,13	2,09	75	2,29
162	टाटा-चक्रधरपुर—चांडिल और चक्रधरपुर-राउरकेला-बीरमित्रपुर में डाक तार विभाग के स्वामित्व वाले भूमिगत दूर संचार केबुल के बदले संचार और ब्लाक सर्किटों के लिए रेलवे के अपने दूरसंचार केबुल	Railway's own telecom cable for communication and block circuits in replacement of P&T owned underground telecom cable in Tata-Chakradharpur-Chandil and Chakradharpur-Rourkela-Birmitrapur section	14,03	2,29	3,50	8,24
163	चांडिल—लीवर फ्रेमों आदि का बिजली चलित उपस्करों में बदलाव	Chandil.—Replacement of lever frames etc., with power operated equipment	5,82	20	40	5,22
164	चांडिल-दुर्ग खंड में 4500 टन भार वाली गाड़ियां चलाने के लिये 10 अतिरिक्त सब-स्टेशन	Ten additional sub-stations for running of 4500 tonnes on Chandil-Durg section .	26,78	19,00	3,00	4,78
165	बोकारो इस्पात सिटी—डीजल शंटर शेड	Bokaro Steel City.—A diesel shunter shed. . . .	5,94	4,11	1,83	..
166	खड़गपुर—कारखाने का आधुनिकीकरण (चरण-II)	Kharagpur.—Modernisation of Kharagpur Workshop (Phase-II). . . .	30,02	19,29	10,00	73
167	संतरागाछी—मुख्य कोचिंग कम्पलेक्स का आधुनिकीकरण (चरण-I)	Santragachi.—Modernisation of major coaching complex. (Phase-I). . .	5,12	1,76	1,20	2,16
168	बिलासपुर-बी सी एन माल डिब्बों के लिए अनुरक्षण सुविधाएं	Bilaspur.—Maintenance facilities for BCN wagons. .	5,65	62	70	4,33
169	रायपुर—60 डीजल इंजनों वाले शेड का 100 डीजल इंजनों वाले शेड में विस्तार	Raipur.—60 Loco diesel shed with further expansion to 100 locos . . .	22,09	70	8,59	12,80

(लाख रुपयों में) (Figures in lakhs of rupees)

क्रम सं. Sl. No.	परियोजना का नाम	Particulars of works	नवीनतम अनुमानित लागत Latest enti-cipated cost	1989-90 तक का अनुमानित खर्च Appro-ximate Expen-diture to end of 1989-90	1990-91 के लिए व्यवस्था Provi-sion for 1990-91	काम पूरा करने के लिए शेष रकम Balance to com-plete work
	पश्चिम रेलवे	WESTERN RAILWAY				
170	नाडियाड से कपडवंज तक मीटर लाइन का बड़ी लाइन में बदलाव (44.64 कि॰मी॰)	Conversion of Narrow Gauge line from Nadiad to Kapadvanj into Broad Gauge (44.64 kms.) . .	11,00	1,81	3,00	6,19
171	तीन इकहरी लाइन के टुकड़ों को दोहरा करना—अनास ब्रिज, पंचपिपला सुरंग और माही ब्रिज	Doubling of three single line stretches—Anas Bridge, Panchpiplia Tunnel and Mahi Bridge. . . .	9,32	8,27	1,05	..
172	वासद 'ए' और वासद के बीच माही पुल सं॰ 624 पर दोहरी लाइन बिछाना	Doubling of Mahi Bridge No. 624 between Vasad 'A' and Vasad . . .	6,97	2,90	3,50	57
173	शुजालपुर-कालापीपल के बीच दोहरी लाइन बिछाना (12.59 कि॰मी॰)	Doubling between Sujalpur and Kalapipal (12.59 Kms.)	10,36	5,11	5,25	..
174	निम्न के बीच दोहरी लाइन बिछाना (i) परिउमरोद और बेड़छा, (ii) बोलाई और अकोदिया	Doubling between (i) Pirumrod and Bercha . (ii) Bolai and Akodia .	25,56	3,12	5,67	16,77
175	निम्न के बीच दोहरी लाइन बिछाना (i) बैरागढ़ और बकानियां, (ii) भौंरी और फंदा के बीच	Doubling between (i) Bairagarh and Bakanian (ii) Bhaunri and Phanda .	17,26	15	3,00	14,11
176	निम्न के बीच दोहरी लाइन बिछाना (i) हरीपुर और बार (ii) बार और सेन्द्रा (iii) सरधना और डोडी	Doubling between (i) Haripur and Bar . . (ii) Bar and Sendra . . (iii) Saradhana and Daurai .	24,56	10	3,00	21,46
177	निम्न के बीच दोहरी लाईन बिछाना (i) अमलनेर और टाकरखेडे (12.16 कि॰ मी॰), (ii) टाकरखेडे और धरनागांव (13.42 कि॰मी॰)	Doubling between (i) Amalner and Takarkhede (12.16 Kms.) . . (ii) Takarkhede and Dharan-gaon (13.42 Kms.) .	17,48	2,00	2,19	13,29
178	रतलाम-दाहोद और नागदा-रतलाम तथा रुठियाई-मकसी खंडों पर कोयला ढोने वाले मार्ग पर लाइन क्षमता संबंधी निर्माण कार्य	Line capacity works on coal carrying route on Ratlam-Dahod, Nagda-Ratlam and Ruthiyai-Maksi sections. . .	5,88	5,76	12	..

(लाख रुपयों में) (Figures in lakhs of rupees)

क्रम सं Sl. No.	निर्माण-कार्यों का ब्यौरा	Particulars of works	नवीनतम अनुमानित लागत Latest anticipated cost	1989-90 तक का अनुमानित खर्च Approximate expenditure to end of 1989-90	1990-91 के लिए व्यवस्था Provision for 1990-91	काम पूरा करने के लिए शेष रकम Balance to complete work
	पश्चिम रेलवे समाप्त	WESTERN RAILWAY—(Concld.)				
179	बांद्रा--टर्मिनल सुविधाएं (चरण-I)	Bandra.—Terminal facilities (Phase-I) . .	12,53	6,85	5,09	59
130	उधना-जलगांव खंड पर लाइन क्षमता संबंधी निर्माण कार्य	Line capacity works on Udhna-Jalgaon section .	13,84	4,97	1,50	7,37
181	अहमदाबाद--यात्री आरक्षण का संगणकीकरण	Ahmedabad.—Computerised passenger reservation system	10,04	7,95	2,09	..
182	भायंदर--नईगांव के बीच वसई क्रीक पर नये पुल सं० 73 और 75	New bridges No. 73 and 75 on Vasai Creek between Bhayaandar Naigaon . .	43,11	34,90	7,71	50
183	आबू रोड-अजमेर--सूक्ष्मतरंग संचार-चरण II	Abu Road-Ajmer.—Microwave communication Phase-II .	6,38	1,99	1,19	3,20
184	नागदा-भोपाल—29 स्टशनों पर रन थ्रू लाइनों, लूप लाइनों और फेसिंग प्वाइंट से ब्लाक खंड सीमा बोर्ड तक रेलपथ सर्किटों और 18 ब्लाक खंडों की जांच के लिए धुरा काउन्टर	Nagda-Bhopal.—Track circuits on run through lines and facing points to block section limit board at 29 stations and block proving by axle counters 18 sections	15,57	10	94	14,53
185	गोधरा-रतलाम—तेज रफ्तार टर्न आऊटों पर सिगनल व्यवस्था का बदलाव	Godhra-Ratlam.—Replacement of signalling arrangements on High Speed Turn outs	5,68	5	70	4,93
186	नागदा-कोटा--25 स्टेशनों पर लूप लाइनों और चरण-II रेल पथ परिपथन पर धुरा काउन्टर	Nagda-Kota.—Axle Counters on loop lines and Phase-II Track Circuiting at 25 stations	6,02	4	40	5,58
187	बिरार-वडोदरा--5 स्टेशनों पर सालिड स्टेट अन्तर्पाशन	Virar-Vadodara.—Solid State Interlocking at 5 stations .	7,83	12	40	7,31
188	अजमेर--कारखाने का आधुनिकीकरण	Ajmer.—Modernisation of Workshop . . .	33,64	19,97	9,57	4,10
189	महु--मीटर लाइन डीजल इंजन शेड	Mhow.—MG Diesel Loco Shed	5,08	4	50	4,54

(लाख रुपयों में) (Figures in lakhs of rupees)

क्रम सं० Sl. No.	निर्माण-कार्यों का विवरण	Particulars of Works	नवीनतम प्रत्याशित लागत Latest anticipated cost	1989-90 के अंत तक अनुमानित खर्च Approximate Expenditure to end of 1989-90	1990-91 के लिए व्यवस्था Provision for 1990-91	काम पूरा करने के लिए शेष रकम Balance to complete work
	चितरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना	CHITTRANJAN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS				
190	बिजली रेल इंजनों की उत्पादन क्षमता का विस्तार चरण-I	Augmentation of production capacity of Electrical Locos (Phase-I) . .	5,36	4,56	80	..
191	बिजली रेल इंजनों के निर्माण की क्षमता बढ़ाना (चरण-II)	Augmentation of Electrical Loco manufacturing capacity (Phase-II) . .	14,95	3,32	4,00	7,63
192	बिजली रेल इंजनों के निर्माण की क्षमता बढ़ाना (चरण-III)	Augmentation of Electrical Loco manufacturing capacity (Phase-III) . .	22,50	6	2,00	20,44
	डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना	DIESEL LOCOMOTIVE WORKS,				
193	डी०रे०का० में 150 लोको/170 इंजन उत्पादन क्षमता का विस्तार	Augmentation of Production capacity at DLW 150 Loco/170 Engine . . .	19,49	10	4,27	15,12
	सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना	INTEGRAL COACH FACTORY				
194	स०डि०का० में अभिकल्प और विकास संबंधी सुविधाएं	Design and Development facilities at ICF. . .	5,00	32	2,60	2,08
195	पैरम्बूर.—सवारी डिब्बा कारखाने का आधुनिकीकरण	Perambur.- Modernisation of ICF.	79,75	50,86	20,17	8,72
	पहिया धुरा संयंत्र	WHEEL AND AXLE PLANT				
196	येलहंका (कर्नाटक) में पहिया एवं धुरा संयंत्र की स्थापना	Setting up of Wheel and Axle Plant at Yelahanka (Karnataka) . . .	146,00	145,75	25	..
197	पहिया एवं धुरा संयंत्र की क्षमता में विस्तार	Augumenting the capacity of Wheel & Axle Plant. .	31,89	3,19	6,00	22,70
	डीजल कल पुर्जा कारखाना	DIESEL COMPONENT WORKS				
198	पटियाला में डीजल कल-पुर्जा कारखाने की स्थापना (चरण-I)	Setting up of Diesel Component Works at Patiala Phase-I	114,00	108,42	94	4,64
199	पटियाला में डीजल कल-पुर्जा कारखाने की स्थापना (चरण-II)	Setting up of Diesel Component Works at Patiala Phase-II . . .	52,89	44,35	8,54	..
	रेल सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना कपूरथला	RAIL COACH FACTORY, KAPURTHALA				
200	कपूरथला—सवारी डिब्बों का निर्माण करने वाले रेल सवारी डिब्बा कारखाने की स्थापना	Kapurthala.—Setting up of Rail Coach Factory for manufacturing passenger coaches	311,59	242,04	36,00	33,55

(लाख रुपयों में) (Figures in lakhs of rupees)

क्रम सं. परियोजना का नाम Sl. No. Name of the Project		नवीनतम अनुमानित लागत Latest anticipated cost	1989-90 तक का अनुमानित खर्च Approximate expenditure to end of 1989-90	1990-91 के लिए व्यवस्था Provision for 1990-91	काम को पूरा करने के लिए शेष रकम Balance to complete work
अनुसंधान अभिकल्प और मानक संगठन	RESEARCH, DESIGN AND STANDARDS ORGANISATION				
201 मुगलसराय— रेलपथ परीक्षण सुविधाएं	Mughalsarai .—Test Track Facilities . .	5,98	1,42	1,78	2,78
202 लखनऊ— श्रांति परीक्षण प्रयोगशाला का आधुनिकीकरण	Lucknow.—Modernisation of Fatigue Testing Laboratory . . .	5,56	4	1,50	4,02

परिशिष्ट II

APPENDIX II

यात्रियों और अन्य रेल उपयोगकर्ताओं के लिए सुविधाएं

Passenger Amenities and Other Railway Users' Amenities

1990-91

परिशिष्ट
APPENDIX

1990-91 में यात्रियों और अन्य रेल उपयोगकर्ताओं
Expenditure proposed on Passenger Amenities and

रेलवे RAILWAYS		यात्री सुविधायें Passenger Amenities: सवारी डिब्बों में पानी भरने, यात्रियों के लिए स्टेशनों पर पानी की सप्लाई के लिए स्टेशनों पर ऊपरी और/या भूतलीय प्रबन्ध, जिसमें केवल सवारी गाड़ियों पर पानी की सामान्य व्यवस्था ही शामिल नहीं है अपितु रेल उपयोगकर्ताओं के लिए जल शोधक संयंत्र, बिजली-चालित या साधारण जलशीतक, पानी के ठेले आदि की व्यवस्था भी शामिल है। Provision of overhead and/or ground level arrangements at stations for filling water in Carriages water-supply stations for the use of passengers, including not only general water supply arrangements which are used for providing water in carriages but also purification plants installed, water coollers—electric or otherwise, water trollies etc. provided for use of passengers.	प्रतीक्षालयों, जिनमें प्रचलित सीमेंट, कंक्रीट और दूसरी तरह की बेंचों की व्यवस्था तथा रेल-उपयोगकर्ताओं की जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए प्रतीक्षा सम्बन्धी वर्तमान प्रबन्धों में सुधार या विस्तार शामिल है। Waiting accommodation including reinforced cement concrete and other types of benches at stations including extension or improvements to existing arrangements to meet the requirements of railway passengers	ठेके के अनुसार विक्रेता अपने खर्च पर जो व्यवस्था करते हैं, उसके अतिरिक्त रेल उपयोगकर्ताओं के लिए स्टेशनों पर भोजनालय, विश्रामालय और दूसरी चीजों की दुकानों की व्यवस्था Refreshment Rooms, Retiring Rooms and vendors' stalls of all descriptions at stations provided for catering to railway passengers, except those which the vendors are required by contract to provide at their own cost	स्टेशनों पर रेल उपयोगकर्ताओं के इस्तेमाल के लिए शौचालयों की व्यवस्था अथवा उनमें सुधार Provision or improvement of latrines provided for railway passengers at stations.	रेल यात्रियों की जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए विविध सुधार अर्थात् स्टेशनों, प्लेटफार्मों पर बैठने के स्थान, झाड़ियों की बाड़ और छायादार पेड़ों आदि की व्यवस्था Miscellaneous improvements, *viz.*, provision of seats, hedges, shade-trees on platforms, at stations to cater to the needs of railway passengers	यात्रियों के उपयोग के लिए स्टेशनों पर नहाने की सुविधाएं Bathing facilities at stations for use of passengers	यात्रियों को अधिक अच्छी सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के उद्देश्य से वर्तमान सवारी डिब्बों में सुधार जैसे पंखों की व्यवस्था, रोशनी और शौचालयों में सुधार, डिब्बों की छत में विशेष विसंवाहकों की व्यवस्था, सवारी डिब्बों में पानी की बड़ी टंकियों और अच्छे सामान की फिटिंग आदि और दूसरे दर्जे के मौजूदा शयनयानों में गद्दियों की व्यवस्था Improvement to existing carriages such as provision of fans, improved lighting and lavotories, special insulation in roofs, bigger water tanks in carriages, better fittings etc., intended to provide improved facilities to railway passengers etc.	रेल यात्रियों की जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए प्लेटफार्मों या प्रतीक्षालयों और शेडों या स्टेशनों पर खाने-पीने की दुकानों में बेहतर रोशनी और पंखों की व्यवस्था **Improved lighting and provision of fans on platforms or in** waiting halls and sheds or vendor's stalls at stations to cater to the requirements of railway passengers
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
मध्य	Central	54,79	33,00	69,64	1,00	5,00	10,00	16,00	7,60
पूर्व	Eastern	1,72,45	60,31	18,82	21,14	3,76	10	8,00	46,24
उत्तर	Northern	32,83	79,62	8,45	1,00	..	..	25,37	52,27
पूर्वोत्तर	Northeastern	..	34,00	..	..	46,00	..	5,26	10,00
पूर्वोत्तर सीमा	Northeast Frontier	7,00	41,00	6,00	7,75	1,00	1,90	10,80	11,00
दक्षिण	Southern	..	1,09,13	12,21	5,80	10,04	4,00	90,90	33,36
दक्षिण-मध्य	South Central	33,29	1,96,58	3,00	5,56	21,54	..	32,31	22,90
दक्षिण पूर्व	Southeastern	5,00	28,00	..	12,35	..	..	29,80	17,38
पश्चिम	Western	80,93	54,93	2,80	29,78	..	..	11,68	24,05
जोड़	TOTAL	3,86,29	6,36,57	1,20,92	84,38	90,34	16,00	£2,30,12	2,24,80

£ इसमें दूसरे दर्जे के पुराने सवारी डिब्बों को शायिकाओं को गद्दीदार बनाने के लिए 125.00 लाख रुपये शामिल हैं।

£ Includes Rs. 125.00 lakhs for providing cushions in old second class sleeper coaches.

II

II

के लिए सुविधाओं पर प्रस्तावित खर्च

Other Railway Users' Amenities in 1990-91

(हजार रुपयों में)
(Figures in thousands of rupees)

अन्य रेल उपयोगकर्ताओं के लिए सुविधाएं Other Railway Users' Amenities														
यात्रियों की जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए स्टेशनों पर शीशे लगे चौखटों में समय सारणी की व्यवस्था Exhibition of time table sheets in glass fronted frames to serve the requirements of passengers.	पिछले सभी शीर्षकों के अन्तर्गत आने वाली सुविधाएं जो रेल यात्रियों की जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए मेलों के सम्बन्ध में दी गयी हों और जो 6 महीने से अधिक अवधि के लिए आवश्यक हैं Works under all the above heads meant to cater to railway passengers provided in connection with melas and required for periods exceeding 6 months.	रेल यात्रियों की जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए किसी स्टेशन पर जरूरी समझे गये दूसरे काम जैसे सूचना कार्यालय या कियोस्क और लाउड-स्पीकरों आदि Any other work considered essential for meeting the requirements of railway passengers at any stations, *e.g.*, Information Offices of Kiosks, public announcement systems etc.	यात्री आरक्षण प्रणाली का कम्प्यूटरीकरण Compurierisation of Passenger Reservation system.	जोड़ TOTAL	जल शीतकों, पानी की ट्रालियों सहित पीने का पानी Arrangements for drinking water including water coolers, water trollies etc.	विभिन्न किस्म की बेंचों सहित प्रतीक्षास्थलों की व्यवस्था Waiting accommodation, including provision of various types of benches	जलपान-गृहों और विक्रेताओं के स्टालों की व्यवस्था, जिनमें ठेकेदारों द्वारा अपनी लागत पर मुहैय्या किये जाने वाले जलपान-गृह और स्टाल शामिल नहीं है Refreshment rooms and Vendors' Stalls, except those that a contractor has to provide at his own cost	शौचालय Latrines	विविध सुधार जैसे सीटों, झाड़ियों की बाड़ और छायादार पेड़ों की व्यवस्था Miscellaneous improvements, namely provision of seats, hedges and shade-trees.	रोशनी और पंखों की व्यवस्था Lighting arrangements and provision of fans	कोई अन्य अपेक्षित कार्य जैसे पूछताछ कार्यालय सूचना केन्द्र आदि Any other work considered essential, *e.g.*, Enquiry Offices/Information Centres etc.	उपर्युक्त शीर्षकों के अन्तर्गत आने वाले काम जो मेलों के संबंध में हों और 6 महीने से अधिक अवधि के लिए आवश्यक हों Work under the above heads provided in connection with melas and required for periods exceeding 6 months.	जोड़ TOTAL	कुल जोड़ GRAND TOTAL
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
..	..	1,58,54	10,48,76	14,04,33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,04,33
..	..	1,40,81	8,73,81	13,45,44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,45,44
...	...	5,38,44	5,39,69	12,77,67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,77,67
..	..	2,37,00	1,80,00	5,12,26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,12,26
...	...	1,77,98	77,00	3,41,43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,41,43
..	...	81,06	2,33,58	5,80,08	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,80,08
...	...	2,03,96	12,11	5,34,25	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,00	..	10,00	5,44,25
..	...	3,08,05	80,00	4,80,58	..	..	..	..	..	..	37,84	..	37,84	5,18,42
48	2,50	1,72,91	4,38,71	8,18,77	60	1,00	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,60	8,20,37
48	2,50	*20,18,75	†34,83,66	72,94,81	60	1,00	..	..	..	..	47,84	..	49,44	73,44,25

* उसमें अन्य योजना शीर्षों के अन्तर्गत यात्री सुविधा कार्यों के लिए 786.15 लाख रुपये शामिल हैं।

* Includes Rs. 786.15 lakhs for Passenger Amenity works under other Planheads.

† योजना शीर्ष "कम्प्यूटरीकरण" के अंतर्गत इस लेखे में व्यवस्था शामिल है।

† Provision on this account has been included under the Planhead 'Computerisation'.

परिशिष्ट III
कर्मचारियों के कल्याण पर प्रस्तावित खर्च 1990-91

APPENDIX III
Expenditure Proposed on Staff Welfare 1990-91

(हजार रुपयों में) (Figures in thousands of rupees)

रेलवे Railways	निर्माण कार्य WORKS			अन्य सेवाएं OTHER SERVICES						
	कर्मचारियों के लिए सुविधाएं Amenities for Staff	कर्मचारियों के लिए क्वार्टर Staff Quarters	जोड़ Total	चिकित्सा संबंधी खर्च Medical expenses	स्वास्थ्य और कल्याण सेवाएं Health & Welfare services	शिक्षा Education	कर्मचारी प्रशिक्षण Staff Training	कर्मचारियों के लिए कैन्टीन और अन्य सुविधाएं Canteens and other staff Amenities	जोड़ Total	कुल जोड़ Grand Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
मध्य Central . .	6,08,64	5,71,70	11,80,34	13,49,41	6,02,61	1,72,34	5,24,60	1,64,97	28,13,93	39,94,27
पूर्व Eastern . .	5,05,90	7,32,05	12,37,95	17,00,53	7,72,55	3,19,28	4,15,68	93,97	33,02,01	45,39,96
उत्तर Northern .	6,35,84	6,50,00	12,85,84	17,48,86	9,67,98	2,64,89	6,15,33	93,72	36,90,78	49,76,62
पूर्वोत्तर Northeaste	2,71,04	1,40,40	4,11,44	8,24,23	3,64,99	1,14,44	1,45,42	17,66	14,66,74	18,78,18
पूर्वोत्तर सीमा Northeast Frontier	2,58,74	3,11,38	5,70,12	8,44,23	5,16,35	2,41,83	2,15,25	16,41	18,34,07	24,04,19
दक्षिण Southern .	5,03,80	6,37,60	11,41,40	13,97,51	5,00,62	2,01,55	2,30,33	77,83	24,07,84	35,49,24
दक्षिण-मध्य South Central .	4,36,10	4,72,69	9,08,79	9,19,89	3,82,61	4,75,22	3,48,73	63,06	21,89,51	30,98,30
दक्षिण-पूर्व Southeastern .	6,37,94	8,62,05	14,99,99	12,81,87	9,41,11	7,10,93	2,88,34	61,84	32,84,09	47,84,08
पश्चिम Western . .	3,82,16	3,64,19	7,46,35	14,69,58	6,84,11	4,02,75	4,84,05	91,42	31,31,91	38,78,26
मेट्रो रेलवे Metro Railway	..	..	..	2,50	..	..	2,37	..	4,87	4,87
रेल विद्युतीकरण Railway Electrification	..	8,68,60	8,68,80	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,68,80
पहिया और धुरा संयंत्र Wheel & Axle Plant	..	10,00	10,00	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,00
डीजल कल-पुर्जा कारखाना Diesel Component Works	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
अ०अ०मा०सं० R.D.S.O.	50,00	9,08	59,08	..	..	..	..	..	..	59,08
सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना Integral Coach Factory	12,00	1,07,18	1,19,18	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,19,18
का०नि०उ० (ऊपरी खर्च) W.M.S. (Overheads)	66,63	..	66,63	..	..	..	..	..	..	66,63
चित्तरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना Chittaranjan Locomotive Works	20,00	1,42,21	1,62,21	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,62,21
का०नि०उ० (ऊपरी खर्च) W.M.S. (Overheads)	1,63,59	..	1,63,59	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,63,59
डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना Diesel Locomotive Works	..	77,06	77,06	..	..	..	..	..	..	77,06
का०नि०उ० (ऊपरी खर्च) W.M.S. (Overheads)	1,79,12	..	1,79,12	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,79,12
जोड़ TOTAL	£43,22,16	*59,56,19	1027855	115,38,61	57,32,93	29,03,23	32,70,10	6,80,88	24125.75	344,04,30
(2) का०नि०उ० W.M.S. (Overheads)	4,09,34	..	4,09,34	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,09,34

£इसमें विभिन्न योजना शीर्षों के अन्तर्गत योजनाओं के भाग के रूप में कर्मचारियों के लिए सुविधाओं हेतु 1121.76 लाख रुपये शामिल हैं ।
£Includes Rs. 1121.76 lakhs for Amenities for staff forming part of Schemes under various plan heads.

*इसमें विभिन्न योजना शीर्षों के अंतर्गत योजनाओं के भाग के रूप में क्वार्टरों के लिए 1956.09 लाख रुपये शामिल हैं।
*Includes Rs. 1956.09 lakhs for quarters forming part of schemes under various plan heads.

परिशिष्ट IV
APPENDIX IV

योजना शीर्ष और रेलवे वार योजना व्यय
Plan head and Railway wise Plan expenditure during 1990-91

परिशिष्ट
APPENDIX

1990-91 के दौरान योजना शीर्ष और रेलवे वार योजना-व्यय

योजना शीर्ष Plan Head	रेलवे RAILWAY						
	मध्य Central	पूर्व Eastern	उत्तर Northern	पूर्वोत्तर North-eastern	पूर्वोत्तर सीमा Northeast Frontier	दक्षिण Southern	दक्षिण-मध्य South Central
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(क) नयी लाइनों का निर्माण (*a*) New Lines (Construction) . .	42,78,32	7,00,00	27,00,01	5,00,00	26,00,02	83,00,00	44,61 01
(ख) नयी लाइनों की खरीद (*b*) Purchase of New Lines . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ग) उखाड़ी गयी लाइनों को फिर से बिछाना (*c*) Restoration of Dismantled lines .	..	..	..	13,03,00	..	..	..
(घ) आमान परिवर्तन (*d*) Gauge Conversion	..	..	21,00,00	23,00,02	50,00	27,00,00	26,50,00
(ङ) दोहरी लाइन बिछाना (*e*) Doubling	65,00,00	47,00,00	42,15,00	15,00,00	33,50,00	18,94,30	60,50,00
(च) यातायात सुविधाएं—यार्ड के ढांचे में परिवर्तन तथा अन्य काम (*f*) Traffic Facilities—Yard Remodelling and others	20,35,00	37,98,60	43,54,00	4,50,00	10,16,00	10,24,00	6,00,00
(छ) संगणकीकरण (*g*) Computerisation	11,18,90	9,21,32	11,97,69	2,01,00	97,00	2,92,58	1,05,27
(ज) रेल अनुसंधान (*h*) Railway Research. . . .	..	..	10,00	..	..	15,00	10,00
(झ) चल स्टाक (*i*) Rolling Stock	7,27,75	9,23,56	3,87,34	4,29,33	4,11,78	4,57,80	2,73,00
(ञ) रेल पथ का नवीकरण (*j*) Track Renewals	166,00,00	156,00,00	167,00,00	44,00,00	36,00,00	84,12,72	92,00,00
(ट) पुल संबंधी काम (*k*) Bridge Works	7,59,69	9,50,00	13,80,29	5,90,00	4,55,00	11,10,00	14,68,47
(ठ) सिगनल और दूर संचार संबंधी काम (*l*) Signalling and Telecommunication works	15,18,65	22,87,02	18,37,52	6,63,07	6,00,00	13,07,69	12,31,48
(ड) डाक-तार विभाग से लाइन तारों का लिया जाना (*m*) Taking over of line wires from P&T	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ढ) विद्युतीकरण परियोजनाएं (*n*) Electrification Projects . . .	1,32,00	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ण) विद्युत संबंधी अन्य कार्य (*o*) Other Electrical Works. . .	9,01,86	10,80,00	9,16,14	78,00	2,14,11	1,90,00	3,31,00
(त) मशीन और संयंत्र (*p*) Machinery and Plant . . .	13,22,93	10,67,33	11,99,35	5,13,93	4,77,51	5,26,69	7,15,69
(थ) कारखाने—उत्पादन यूनिटों सहित (*q*) Workshops— including Production Units	27,69,56	52,15,81	33,00,00	4,00,00	2,74,00	22,94,00	7,45,50

IV

Plan Head and Railway-wise Plan expenditure during 1990-91

(हजार रुपयों में) (Figures in thousands of rupees)

दक्षिण-पूर्व South Eastern	पश्चिम Western	चितरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना Chittaranjan Locomotive Works	डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना Diesel Locomotive Works	सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना Integral Coach Factory	पहिया और धुरा संयंत्र Wheel and Axle Plant	रेल विद्युतीकरण Railway Electrification	डीजल कल पुर्जा कारखाना Diesel Component Works	रेल सवारी डिब्बा Rail Coach Factory	रेलवे बोर्ड चल-स्टाक Railway Board (Rolling Stock)	महानगर परिवहन परियोजनाएं Metropolitan Transport Projects	अ०अ० मा०सं० R.D.S.O.	जोड़ Total
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
99,00,01	23,39,00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	357,78,37
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,03,00
..	26,00,00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	124,00,02
31,00,00	25,67,16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	338,76,46
47,00,00	19,93,08	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	199,70,68
1,24,50	5,41,74	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46,00,00
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		14,65,00	15,00,00
6,31,00	2,49,15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	635,11,17	..	..	680,01,93
190,00,00	156,00,00	8,00	..	70,00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1091,90,72
13,31,58	14,80,00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	95,25,03
16,29,95	20,13,81	26,14	25,83	4,55	..	..	..	..	..	..	79,68	132,25,39
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7,00	..	..	..	..	..	229,21,00	..	..	..	..	..	230,60,00
8,38,00	3,74,85	76,17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31,53	50,31,66
5,28,09	11,48,51	4,98,69	6,52,47	7,38,30	1,30,60	..	..	..	..	..	..	95,20,00
32,70,00	27,40,00	10,74,57	6,07,45	21,39,47	6,43,34	..	9,47,70	36,00,00	..	..	..	300,21,40

परिशिष्ट
APPENDIX

योजना शीर्ष और रेलवेवार
Plan Head and Railway-wise

योजना शीर्ष Plan Head	रेलवे RAILWAY						
	मध्य Central	पूर्व Eastern	उत्तर Northern	पूर्वोत्तर North-eastern	पूर्वोत्तर सीमा Northeast Frontier	दक्षिण Southern	दक्षिण मध्य South Central
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(द) कर्मचारियोंके लिए क्वार्टर (r) Staff Quarters	5,30,00	5,20,00	6,50,00	1,40,40	2,33,83	6,00,00	2,68,42
(ध) कर्मचारियों के लिए सुविधाएं (s) Amenities for staff . . .	4,75,00	4,75,00	4,80,00	1,80,40	1,90,00	4,00,00	2,20,00
(न) (1) यात्री सुविधाएं (t) (i) Passenger Amenities . .	2,96,00	4,45,10	2,96,00	2,28,00	2,44,81	2,78,39	2,85,87
(2) रेल उपयोगकर्ताओं के लिए अन्य सुविधाएं (ii) Other Railway Users' Amenities	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,00
(प) सरकारी वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों में निवेश—सार्वजनिक उपक्रम (u) Investment in Government Commercial Undertaking — Public Undertaking :							
(i) भा०र०वि०नि० (i) IRFC	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) भा०क०नि० (ii) CONCOR	..	..	5,00,00	..	..	..	..
(फ) अन्य विनिर्दिष्ट कार्य (v) Other Specified Works . .	5,22,00	3,99,36	2,99,52	92,40	2,15,60	2,60,50	2,92,60
(ब) भंडार उचंत (शुद्ध) (w) Stores Suspense (Net) . . .	8,43,47	4,49,09	3,06,20	26,48	—7,18	—2,14,25	7,00,87
(भ) निर्माण उचन्त (शुद्ध) (x) Manufacture Suspense (Net) .	—1,05,04	—13,20,28	2,85,61	—35,47	—17,57	56,00	—4,74
(म) विविध अग्रिम (शुद्ध) (y) Miscellaneous Advances (Net) .	1,50	34,00	—10,00	..	..	10,00	—13,08
महानगर परिवहन परियोजनाएं Metropolitan Transport Projects .	..	95,00	..	..	..	..	..
जमा या वसूलियां Credit or Recoveries	—49,33,76	—16,85,40	—45,05,50	—8,27,07	—4,06,07	—22,71,63	—19,50,00
जोड़ TOTAL	362,93,83	366,55,51	385,99,17	131,33,54	135,98,84	276,43,70	276,51,36

@इसमें भारतीय रेल वित्त निगम द्वारा रेलवे योजना के वित्त पोषण के लिए भारतीय तथा अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार से ऋण के माध्यम से जुटाने वाले 1170 करोड़ रुपये (बजट अनुमान 1990-91) शामिल नहीं हैं।

*बम्बई (17,00,00) कलकत्ता (90,00,00), दिल्ली (500) और मद्रास (14,00,00)।

£मेट्रो रेलवे, कलकत्ता के लिए।

@Excludes Rs 1170 crores (Budget Estimate 1990-91) proposed to be raised through borrowings by the Indian Railway Finance Corporation in the domestic and international market, for financing the Railway Plan.

*Bombay (17,00,00) Calcutta (90,00,00), Delhi (5,00) and Madras (14,00,00).

£For Metro Railway, Calcutta.

IV

IV

योजना व्यय 1990-91 (समाप्त)

Plan expenditure during 1990-91 (Concld.)

(हजार रुपयों में) (Figures in thousands of rupees)

दक्षिण पूर्व South Eastern	पश्चिम Western	चितरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना Chittaranjan Locomotive Works	डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना Diesel Locomotive Works	सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना Integral Coach Factory	पहिया और धुरा संयंत्र Wheel and Axle Plant	रेल विद्युतीकरण Railway Electrification	डीजल कल पुर्जा कारखाना Diesel Component Works	रेल सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना Rail Coach Factory	रेलवे बोर्ड (चल-स्टाक) Railway Board (Rolling Stock)	महानगर परिवहन परियोजनाएं Metropolitan Transport Projects	अ०अ० मा०सं० R.D. S.O.	जोड़ Total
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
5,39,60	2,29,50	1,42,21	77,06	50,00	10,00	..	..	..	..	..	9,08	40,00,10
4,40,00	2,58,00	20,00	..	12,00	..	..	..	..	..	.	50,00	32,00,40
3,31,59	3,46,90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27,52,66
37,84	1,60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49,44
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		500,00
5,26,36	3,08,00	74,74	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31,22	30,22,30
2,48,00	9,09,88	4,56,00	5,00,00	—4,42,45	6,96,07	..	20	–18,55,00	..	£15	..	26,17,53
81,08	—40,87	3,57,47	9,54,48	—2,13,93	7,78,58	..	1,48,30	4,61,79	..	..	..	13,85,41
—1,00,00	..	—29,46	..	4,10	1,00,00	..	..	..	..	..	..	—2,94
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*121,05,00	..	122,00,00
—32,98,88	—35,75,00	—5,00	..	..	—1,25	—60,00	..	—10,00	..	–2,00,00	..	—237,29,56
438,65,72	320,85,31	26,99,53	28,17,29	23,62,04	23,57,34	228,61,00	10,96,20	21,96,79	635,11,17	119,05,15	16,66,51	@3830,00,00

परिशिष्ट V
भारतीय रेलों का तुलन-पत्र

APPENDIX V
BALANCE SHEET OF INDIAN RAILWAYS

(लाख रुपयों में) (Figures in lakhs of rupees)

		31-3-1988 को As on 31-3-1988	31-3-1989 को As on 31-3-1989
देयताएं	**LIABILITIES**		
1. (क) निम्नलिखित से निवेश :—	1. (*a*) Investments financed from : –		
(i) पूंजी ऋण (सामान्य राजकोष से अग्रिम)	(*i*) Loan Capital (advanced by General Exchequer)	£11622,22	12987,51
(ii) मूल्यह्रास से आरक्षित निधि	(*ii*) Depreciation Reserve Fund	2062,13	2571,22
(iii) विकास निधि	(*iii*) Development Fund	933,66	1036,65
(iv) दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा और यात्री सुविधा निधि	(*iv*) Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	202,84	251,73
(v) राजस्व	(*v*) Revenue	352,33	387,94
(ख) विविध	(*b*) Miscellaneous	4,37	4,37
(ग) जोड़	(*c*) Total	15177,55	17239,42
2. रेलवे आरक्षित निधियां :—	2. Railway Reserve Funds :—		
(i) मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि	(*i*) Depreciation Reserve Fund	452,04	520,10
(ii) राजस्व आरक्षित निधि	(*ii*) Revenue Reserve Fund	56	59
(iii) विकास निधि	*(*iii*) Development Fund	..	..
(iv) पेंशन निधि	(*iv*) Pension Fund	208,02	52,90
(v) दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा और यात्री सुविधा निधि	(*v*) Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	33,79	42,62
(vi) जोड़	(*vi*) Total	694,41	616,21
3. बैंक खाता :—	3. Banking Account : –		
(i) भविष्य निधियां आदि	(*i*) Provident Funds etc.	1561,70	1739,54
(ii) विविध जमा, अग्रिम आदि	(*ii*) Miscellaneous Deposits, Advances, etc.	919,16	604,58
(iii) जोड़	(*iii*) Total	2480,86	2344,12
4. देय मांगें (अर्थात् वर्ष के अन्त में बाकी तथा भुगतायी गयी दायिताएं)	4. Demands payable (*i.e.,* liabilities remaining undischarged at the end of the year)	229,49	255,87
5. अन्तर्विभागीय आदि संव्यवहारों के कारण शुद्ध दायिता	5. Net liability arising out of inter-departmental, etc. transactions	451,94	582,32
कुल जोड़	Grand Total	19034,25	21037,94
परिसम्पत्तियां	**ASSETS**		
1. हस्ते रोकड़	1. Cash in hand	321,76	378,01
2. ब्लाक परिसम्पत्तियां (दुतरफा मद 1)	2. Block Assets (Contra item I)	15177,55	17239,42
3. केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधीन निधियां (दुतरफा मद 2 और 3)	3. Funds with the Central Government (Contra item 2 and 3)	3175,27	2960,33
4. वसूल या समायोजित किये जाने वाले विविध अग्रिम (फुटकर देनदार)	4. Miscellaneous Advances (sundry debtors) to be recovered or adjusted	68,02	79,16
5. यातायात से आमदनी (वर्ष के अन्त तक भी जिसकी वसूली नहीं हुई)	5. Traffic earnings (yet to be realised at the end of the year)	249,24	268,47
6. मदें जिनका समायोजन सिविल विभागों, राज्य सरकारों आदि के साथ होना बाकी है	6. Items awaiting adjustment with Civil Departments, State Governments, etc.	42,41	57,90
7. वसूलनीय मांगें	7. Demands recoverable	..	54,65
जोड़	Total	19034,25	21037,94

*विकास निधि के अन्तर्गत दिखाये गये आंकड़े शुद्ध राजस्व अधिशेष के विनियोग और वर्ष में निधि से निकाली गयी रकम के बाद शेष राशि के सूचक हैं

*The figure under Development Fund represents the balance remaining in the Fund after Appropriation of the Net Revenue Surplus and withdrawal from the Fund during the year.

**इसमें महानगर परिवहन परियोजना (रेलवे) से संबंधित 1987-88 और 1988-89 के क्रमश: 629.62 लाख रुपये और 725,78 लाख रुपये शामिल नहीं हैं ।

£Excludes Rs. 629.62 and Rs. 725,78 lakhs pertaining to MTP (Railways) for the years 1987-88 and 1988-89 respectively.

परिशिष्ट VI — APPENDIX VI

भारत की सरकारी रेलों की ब्याजदेय पूंजी — Capital-at-charge of Indian Government Railways

(लाख रुपयों में) (Figures in lakhs of rupeess)

प्रशासन	Administration	वास्तविक 1988-89 Actuals	वास्तविक 1989-90 R.E.	वास्तविक 1900-91 B.E.
मध्य	Central	1564,96	1731,98	1888,85
*पूर्व	*Eastern	1230,08	1342,44	1470,33
उत्तर	Northern	1797,57	2046,01	2216,13
पूर्वोत्तर	North Eastern	484,65	551,89	607,42
पूर्वोत्तर-सीमा	Northeast Frontier	609,61	700,69	771,32
दक्षिण	Southern	1075,55	1183,62	1342,36
दक्षिण-मध्य	South Central	1214,27	1360,00	1517,93
दक्षिण-पूर्व	South Eastern	1837,48	2033,01	2250,38
पश्चिम	Western	1275,09	1353,61	1483,25
चित्तरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना	Chittaranjan Locomotive Works	148,32	166,84	188,49
डीज़ल रेल इंजन कारखाना	Diesel Locomotive Works	76,42	91,28	111,38
सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना	Integral Coach Factory	111,24	124,70	130,32
पहिया धुरा संयंत्र	Wheel and Axle Plant	164,64	173,59	197,15
डीजल कल पुर्जा कारखाना	Diesel Component Works	141,65	162,59	173,55
रेलवे विद्युतीकरण	Railway Electrification	1074,04	1289,24	1513,68
परिचालन सूचना प्रणाली के लिए केन्द्रीय संगठन	Central Organisation for Operation Information System	..	..	..
रेल सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना, कपूरथला	Rail Coach Factory, Kapurthala	181,94	277,19	299,16
रेलवे बोर्ड और अन्य विविध मदें	Railway Board and other Miscellaneous items	..	33	2,26
जोड़—भारत की सरकारी रेलों की ब्याजदेय पूंजी	TOTAL—Capital-at-charge of Indian Government Railways	12987,51	14589,01	16163,96
महानगर परिवहन परियोजना—बम्बई	Metropolitan Transport Project, Bombay	32,67	42,77	59,77
कलकत्ता	Calcutta	625,15	704,65	792,65
दिल्ली	Delhi	33,61	33,66	33,71
मद्रास	Madras	34,35	44,20	58,20
जोड़	TOTAL	725,78	825,28	944,33
कुल पूंजी—महानगर परिवहन परियोजना के परिव्यय सहित	**Total Capital—including outlay on Metropolitan Transport Projects**	13713,29	15414,29	17108,29
*इसमें सर्कुलर रेलवे कलकत्ता शामिल हैं।	*Includes Circular Railway, Calcutta	28,50	30,50	31,45

टिप्पणी

1—पूर्व, उत्तर, पूर्वोत्तर और पूर्वोत्तर-सीमा रेलों के आंकड़ों में भूतपूर्व असम रेलवे, भूतपूर्व ईस्टर्न पंजाब रेलवे और भूतपूर्व बंगाल-असम रेलवे के भागों की ब्याजदेय पूंजी की अनुमानित रकम भी शामिल है।

2—1949-50 में भारत की सरकारी रेलों में मिलायी गयी रियायती रेलों और 1-4-1950 से केन्द्रीय सरकार के नियंत्रण में आने वाली चालित लाइनों की ब्याजदेय पूंजी, जो लगभग 63.76 करोड़ रुपये है, संबंधित रेलों की, जिनका अब ये हिस्सा है, पूंजी में जोड़ दी गयी है, लेकिन यह अभी अनन्तिम है।

NOTE

1. The figures against the Eastern, Northern, North-Eastern and Northeast Frontier Railways include the estimated Capital-at-Charge of the portions of ex-Assam Railway, ex-Eastern Punjab Railway and ex-Bengal Assam Railway.

2. The Capital-at-Charge of ex-States lines amalgamated with Government Railways during 1949-50 and of worked lines which vested in the Centre from 1-4-1950, amounting to about 63.76 croares, which has been added to the capital of the respective Railways of which they now form part, is still provisional.

परिशिष्ट VII

पूंजी, मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि, विकास निधि या दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति संरक्षा व यात्री सुविधा निधि से अर्जित विभिन्न कोटि की रेल परिसम्पत्तियों का 31 मार्च, 1989 को कुल मूल्य ।

भारत की सरकारी रेलों की ब्याजदेय पूंजी, जैसी कि लेखों में दिखायी गई है, रेलों में निवेश के लिए सामान्य राजस्व द्वारा दी गयी रकम है, इसमें मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि या विकास निधि या दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा व यात्री सुविधा निधि या राजस्व से खरीदी गयी परिसम्पत्तियों की लागत शामिल नहीं है । इसके विपरीत, ब्लाक लेखे में, जो भारतीय रेलों के वार्षिक विनियोग लेखों का अनुबन्ध होता है, विकास निधि, दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा व यात्री सुविधा निधि और राजस्व से अर्जित परिसम्पत्तियों का कुल मूल्य तथा मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि से परिसम्पत्तियों में सुधार की लागत को दिखाया जाता है। नीचे की तालिका में, ब्लाक लेखे से निकाली गयी मुख्य कोटियों के अन्तर्गत 31 मार्च, 1989 को रेलवे की परिसम्पत्तियों का कुल मूल्य दिखाया गया है (लेकिन इसमें उन परिसम्पत्तियों का मूल्य शामिल नहीं है जो राजस्व से खरीदी गयी हैं, क्योंकि उनके बदलाव का खर्च भी साथ-साथ राजस्व से ही किया जायेगा) ।

APPENDIX VII

Total value of Railways assets, under various categories, whether financed from Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund, Development Fund or Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund as on 31st March, 1989.

The Capital-at-charge of the Indian Government Railways as set out in the accounts is the sum made available by the General Revenues for investment in the railways; it does not include the cost of assets created out of the Depreciation Reserve Fund, Development Fund or Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund or Revenue. On the other hand, the Block Account—forming an annexure to the annual Appropriation Accounts for the Indian Railways—indicates the total including the value of assets financed from the Development Fund, Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund and Revenue as also the "improvement element' of the cost of assets financed from the Depreciation Reserve Fund. The following table shows the total value of railway assets as on 31st March 1989 under broad categories from the Block Account (excluding only the value of assets created from Revenue as their replacement will be financed currently from Revenue).

(लाख रुपयों में) (Figures in lakhs of Rupees)

विवरण	Particulars	ब्याजदेय पूंजी (ऋण खाता सहित) Capital-at-charge (comprising loan account)	ब्लाक लेखे में दिखाये अनुसार परिसम्पत्तियों का मूल्य जिनमें वि०नि० और दु०क्ष०नि० से अर्जित परिसम्पत्तियों का तथा मू०आ०नि० से अर्जित परिसम्पत्तियों में सुधार का मूल्य भी शामिल है, लेकिन राजस्व से सृजित को छोड़कर । Value of assets including those created out of D.F. & ACSPF as also of the improvement element in assets created out of D.R.F. but excluding those created out of Revenue as shown in Block Account?
*1. भूमि	*1. Land	193,26	195,79
2. संरचना संबंधी इंजीनियरी के काम—	2. Structural Engineering Works—		
(क) स्टेशन और कार्यालय	(a) Station and Offices	514,38	874,67
(ख) कारखाने और भंडार की इमारतें	(b) Workshops and Stores buildings . .	400,89	502,96
(ग) रिहायशी इमारतें	(c) Residential Buildings	427,07	704,04

*अक्षय परिसम्पत्तियों के सूचक आंकड़े ।

*Represents non-wasting assets.

(लाख रुपयों में) (Figurs in lakhs of Rupees)

विवरण	Particulars	ब्याजदेय पूंजी (ऋण खाता सहित) Capital-at-charge (comprising loan account)	ब्लाक लेखे में दिखाये अनुसार परिसम्पत्तियों का मूल्य जिनमें वि०नि० और दु०अ०नि० से अर्जित परिसम्पत्तियों का तथा मू०आ०नि० से अर्जित परिसम्पत्तियों में सुधार का मूल्य भी शामिल है, लेकिन राजस्व से सृजित को छोड़कर । Value of assets including those created out of D.F. & ACSPF as also of the improvement element in assets created out of D.R.F. but excluding those created out of Revenue as shown in Block Account
(घ) रेल पथ--	(d) Track—		
*(i) रचना आदि	*(i) Formation etc.	1685,85	1841,18
(ii) रेल-पथ का सामान	(ii) Permanent way materials	1904,52	3456,45
(iii) पुल	(iii) Bridges	786,85	1148,96
3. चल-स्टाक--	3. Rolling Stock—		
(क) रेल इंजन और अतिरिक्त बायलर	(a) Locomotives and spare boilers	1390,80	1632,46
(ख) सवारी-डिब्बे, रेल कार और बिजली गाड़ी-स्टाक सहित	(b) Carriages including Rail Cars and E.M.U. stock	1004,61	1217,32
(ग) माल-डिब्बे	(c) Wagons	1543,69	1658,73
(घ) घाट उतराई व्यवस्था	(d) Ferries	3,27	3,93
(ङ) रेल एवं सड़क सेवा	(e) Rail-cum-Road Services	1,11	1,11
4. चल स्टाक को छोड़कर उपस्कर (मशीन और संयंत्र आदि)	4. Equipment (Machinery and Plant etc.) other than Rolling stock	2078,43	2559,70
@*5. उचंत (चल परिसम्पत्तियां जैसे सूची या भण्डार के अंतर्गत)	@*5. Suspense (Floating assets like inventories or stores holdings)	878,51	879,34
*6. सरकारी और अन्य वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों के हिस्सों में निवेश	*6. Investments in shares of Government and other Commercial Undertakings	174,27	174,84
जोड़	TOTAL	12987,51	16851,48

*अक्षय परिसम्पत्तियों के सूचक आंकड़े ।

£इसमें राजस्व-चालू लाइन निर्माण कार्यों से सृजित परिसम्पत्तियों का व्यय (387,94 लाख रुपये) शामिल नहीं है ।

@31 मार्च, 1989 तक के महानगर परिवहन परियोजना (रेलवे) के 725,78 लाख रुपये शामिल नहीं है ।

*Represents non-wasting assets.

£Excludes expenditure on assets created from Revenue —Open Line Works Ss. 387,94 lakhs.

@This excludes Rs. 725,78 lakhs pertaining to MTP (Rlys.) up to March 1989

परिशिष्ट/ **APPENDIX VIII**

भारत की सरकारी रेलों के महत्वपूर्ण वित्तीय आंकड़े दर्शाने वाला विवरण

Statement sho ing imp tant financial figures of Indian Government Railways

(लाख रुपयों में) (Figures in lakhs of Rupees)

वर्ष Year	*ब्याजदेय पूंजी *Capital at charge	यातायात से कुल प्राप्ति Gross Traffic Receipts	†कुल संचालन व्यय (मूल्यह्रास व्यवस्था सहित) Total† Working expenses (including depreciation provision)	शुद्ध राजस्व Net Revenue	अधिशेष (+)/ कमी (—) Surplus(+) Shortfall (—)	प्रतिशत Percentage of: कुल आय से कुल संचालन व्यय का Total Working Expenses to Gross Earnings	ब्याजदेय-पूंजी कालम (2) से शुद्ध राजस्व कालम (5) का Net Revenue Col. (5) to Capital at-charge Col. (2)	ब्याजदेय पूंजी कालम (2) से शुद्ध अधिशेष/ कमी, कालम (6) का Surplus/ Shortfall Col. (6) to Capital-at-charge Col. (2)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
51–52 . . .	850,11	290,82	224,35	61,75	28,34	77.0	7.3	3.3
52–53 . . .	857,38	270,56	218,17	47,18	13,19	80.6	5.5	1.5
53–54 . . .	869,30	274,29	231,75	36,92	2,56	84.4	4.2	0.3
54–55 . . .	901,58	286,78	236,09	44,06	9,10	82.3	4.9	1.0
55–56 . . .	968,98	316,29	258,22	50,34	14,22	81.6	5.2	1.5
56–57 . . .	1071,71	347,57	279,27	58,38	20,22	80.3	5.4	1.5
57–58 . . .	1222,44	379,78	309,44	57,78	13,38	81.5	4.7	1.1
58–59 . . .	1356,59	390,21	321,44	59,32	8,93	82.4	4.4	0.7
59–60 . . .	1432,28	422,33	334,62	74,55	20,12	79.2	5.2	1.4
60–61 . . .	1520,87	456,80	358,24	87,87	32,01	78.4	5.8	2.1
61–62 . . .	1682,98	500,50	390,51	99,75	24,40	78.0	5.9	1.5
62–63 . . .	1896,81	566,79	429,52	123,32	42,06	75.8	6.5	2.2
63–64 . . .	2159,63	632,21	472,27	145,19	49,24	74.7	6.7	2.3
64–65 . . .	2435,12	660,85	528,11	118,11	13,18	79.9	4.9	0.5
65–66 . . .	2680,32	733,57	583,04	134,84	18,56	79.5	5.0	0.7
66–67 . . .	2841,57	768,78	639,25	114,12	—18,27	83.2	4.0	—0.6
67–68 . . .	2978,03	818,14	693,30	110,00	—31,53	84.7	3.7	—1.1
68–69 . . .	3101,27	898,84	741,93	142,81	—7,86	82.5	4.6	—0.3
69–70 . . .	3195,51	951,28	790,02	146,56	—9,83	83.0	4.6	—0.3
70–71 . . .	3330,78	1006,69	847,34	144,73	—19,84	84.2	4.3	—0.6
71–72 . . .	3520,99	1096,59	911,85	169,08	17,84	83.1	4.8	0.5
72–73 . . .	3725,81	1162,42	982,62	164,43	+2,92	84.5	4.4	0.1
73–74 . . .	3893,38	1137,89	1066,33	55,41	—115,51	93.7	1.4	—2.9
74–75 . . .	4105,56	1408,19	1317,29	73,64	—113,83	93.5	1.8	—2.8
75–76 . . .	4354,78	1767,01	1609,62	137,03	—61,11	91.1	3.1	—1.4
76–77 . . .	4533,70	2036,11	1718,56	296,29	+87,24	84.4	6.5	1.9
77–78 . . .	4797,12	2123,42	1750,12	352,79	+126,23	83.0	7.4	2.6
1978–79 . .	5023,92	2151,04	1867,55	260,82	+36,66	87.5	5.2	0.7
1979–80 . .	5484,64	2337,84	2142,38	227,29	—66,24	91.5	4.1	—1.2
1980–81 . .	6096,35	2624,02	2536,46	127,49	—197,87	96.1	2.1	—3.2
1981–82 . .	6698,05	3538,24	3182,05	403,06	+46,59	89.4	6.0	0.7
1982–83 . .	7251,09	4376,21	3883,35	554,29	+118,31	88.3	7.6	1.6
1983–84 . .	7567,80	4986,24	4661,46	378,95	—44,75	93.9	5.0	—0.6
1984–85 . .	8285,65	5358,77	5142,17	270,10	—195,59	96.3	3.3	—2.4
1985–86 . .	9078,07	6428,10	5823,14	685,87	+178,83	90.6	7.6	2.0
1986–87 . .	10373,10	7505,66	6900,56	680,84	+101,99	92.2	6.6	1.0
1987–88 . .	11622,22	8435,25	7802,95	723,15	+84,29	92.5	6.2	0.7
1988–89	12987,51	9259,29	8632,99	737,33	+21,67	93.0	5.7	0.2
1989–90 सं.अ. (BE)	14518,19	10633,00	9788,00	945,00	+140,00	92.1	6.5	1.0
1989–90 ब.अ. (RE)	14589,01	10732,00	9890,00	955,00	+140,00	92.1	6.5	1.0
1990-91 ब.अ. (B.E.)	16163,96	12060,00	11091,00	1118,00	+186,00	91.8	6.9	1.2

†इसमें मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि और 1964-65 से पेंशन निधि में विनियोग और 1977-78 तक चालित लाइनों को भुगतान भी शामिल है ।

*इसमें महानगर परिवहन परियोजनाओं का पूंजी परिव्यय शामिल नहीं है ।

नोट :—(1) कालम (5)—शुद्ध राजस्व, लेखा अवधि में लाभांश के भुगतान के अलावा सभी राजस्व प्रभार पूरे करने के बाद शुद्ध आमदनी का द्योतक है ।

(2) कालम (6)—अधिशेष, लेखा अवधि में लाभांश के भुगतान सहित सभी राजस्व प्रभार पूरे करने के बाद शुद्ध आमदनी का द्योतक है ।

(3) कालम (7) यहां जो आंकड़े दिये गये हैं वे परिचालनिक अनुपात के रूप में दिखाये गये हैं, क्योंकि 1978-79 से अनुपात अंतिम शीर्षों और सकल आमदनी के खातों में कुल संचालन व्यय से निकाला जाता है ।

†Includes Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund and since 1964-65 to Pension Fund; includes Payment to worked line till 1977-78.

*Excludes Capital outlay on Metropolitan Transport Projects.

NOTES : (1) Col. (5).—Net Revenue represents the net earning during an accounting period after meeting all the revenue charges except the payment of dividend to General Revenues.

(2) Col. (6).—Surplus represents the net earnings during an accounting period after meeting all the revenue charges including the payment of dividend to General Revenues.

(3) Col. (7).—The figures given here are referred to as Operating Ratio; since 1978-79 the ratio is worked out from Total Working Expenses booked under Final heads and Gross Earnings.

परिशिष्ट VIII(क)

APPENDIX VIII(A)

प्रत्येक योजना अवधि में शुद्ध राजस्व और औसत ब्याजदेय पूंजी पर अधिशेष/कमी का प्रतिशत दर्शाने वाला विवरण

Statement showing percentage of Net Revenue and Surplus/Shortfall to average Capital-at-charge in each Plan Period.

(लाख रुपयों में) (Figures in lakhs of rupees)

अवधि Period	औसत ब्याज-देय पूंजी Average Capital-at-charge	सामान्य राजस्व को भुगतान करने से पहले औसत ब्याज-देय पूंजी पर औसत शुद्ध राजस्व का प्रतिशत Percentage of the average net Revenue—before payment to General Revenues—on the average Capital-at-charge		सामान्य राजस्व को भुगतान करने के बाद औसत ब्याज-देय पूंजी पर औसत शुद्ध अधिशेष/कमी (—) का प्रतिशत Percentage of the average net Surplus/Short fall (—) after payment to General Revenues—on the average Capital-at-charge	
		रकम Amount	प्रतिशत Percentage	रकम Amount	प्रतिशत Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6
	रु० Rs.	रु० Rs.		रु० Rs.	
1. पहली योजना अवधि I Plan period (1951 – 56)	889,47	48,05	5.4	13,48	1.5
2. दूसरी योजना अवधि II Plan period (1956 – 61)	1320,78	65,85	5.1	18,93	1.4
3. तीसरी योजना अवधि III Plan period (1961 – 66)	2170,97	124,24	5.7	29,49	1.4
4. 1966-67 से 1968-69 1966-67 to 1968-69	2973,62	122,31	4.1	-19,22	–0.6
5. चौथी योजना अवधि IV Plan period (1969 – 74)	3535,02	136,04	3.9	–21,32	–0.6
6. पांचवीं योजना अवधि V Plan period (1974– 78)	4447,79	214,94	4.8	9,63	0.2
7. 1978-79 से 1979-80 1978-79 to 1979-80	5254,28	244,05	4.6	–14,79	–0.3
8. छठी योजना अवधि VI Plan period (1980 to 1985) . . .	7179,79	346,78	4.8	–54,66	–0.8

परिशिष्ट IX

APPENDIX IX

ब्याजदेय पूंजी से शुद्ध राजस्व का रेलवे-वार प्रतिशत

Railway-wise figures of Percentage of Net Revenue to Capital-at-charge

रेलवे Railway	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90 (ब.अ.) (B.E.)	1989-90 (सं.अ.) (R.E.)	1990-91 (ब.अ.) (B.E.)
मध्य Central	14.4	11.7	17.4	23.0	22.2	18.3	24.1	24.1	22.5	23.6	23.0	23.6	24.1
पूर्व Eastern	—6.8	—9.5	– 4.5	– 6.0	—10.9	—14.7	—5.2	—4.2	–9.1	—5.9	-5.7	—6.6	—4.8
उत्तर Northern	4.2	3.2	8.8	13.0	9.7	7.3	15.3	17.5	19.7	11.7	17.8	16.0	17.8
पूर्वोत्तर North-Eastern	-12.3	-17.7	–21.0	–23.0	–37.1	—41.7	—37.7	—40.3	—41.6	—42.5	—41.3	—41.5	—39.0
पूर्वोत्तर सीमा Northeast Frontier	-9.7	–13.8	–16.9	–15.0	–24.1	–28.9	–27.4	–29.1	—30.8	—30.0	—30.1	—26.2	—26.8
दक्षिण Southern	—5.1	—7.8	–6.3	–8.0	–9.9	–10.1	–11.3	—13.4	—15.0	—11.1	—14.3	—14.2	—12.3
दक्षिण-मध्य South Central	7.1	3.6	7.6	11.0	7.5	9.9	13.9	7.7	6.8	7.8	7.6	9.9	10.1
दक्षिण पूर्व South Eastern	8.2	7.0	14.7	17.0	15.4	16.5	22.8	21.3	23.5	21.5	22.0	21.4	19.0
पश्चिम Western	15.0	14.1	17.7	18.0	19.4	15.7	19.8	20.1	21.6	22.6	25.6	27.1	28.6

टिप्पणी :—शुद्ध राजस्व, लेखा अवधि में सभी राजस्व व्यय, जिनमें सामान्य राजस्व को लाभांश शामिल नहीं है, पूरा करने के बाद शुद्ध आमदनी का द्योतक है।

NOTE : Net Revenue represents the net earnings during an accounting period after meeting all the revenue charges except the payment of dividend to General Revenues.

परिशिष्ट APPENDIX X

निधियों के साधन और उनका उपयोग

SOURCES & APPLICATION OF FUNDS

APPENDIX X

Sources and Application of Funds

(लाख रुपयों में) (In lakhs of rupees)

		पहली योजना I Plan 1951—56	दूसरी योजना II Plan 1956—61	तीसरी योजना III Plan 1961—66
निधियों के साधन	SOURCES OF FUNDS			
1. शुद्ध राजस्व	Net Revenue	240,23	337,50	621,22
2. सामान्य राजस्व को देय लाभांश	Dividend to General Revenues . . .	112,84	243,24	473,77
3. अधिशेष (+)/घाटा (—)	Surplus (+)/Shortfall (—)	+67,41	+94,66	+147,45
4. मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि को अंशदान	Contribution to Depreciation Reserve Fund .	166,68	229,37	387,28
5. राजस्व को प्रभृत चालू लाइन निर्माण-कार्य	Open Line Works charged to Revenue . .	23,31	52,55	53,36
6. पेंशन निधि को अंशदान (शुद्ध)	Contribution to Pension Fund (Net) . .	...	...	23,00
7 £दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा और यात्री सुविधा निधि को अंशदान	£Contribution to Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund .	...	...	...
8. निधि शेष पर ब्याज	Interest on Fund balances	26,68	20,40	23,66
9. कुल आंतरिक रोकड़ अर्जन	Total Internal Cash Generation . . .	284,08	396,98	634,75
10. सामान्य राजस्व से प्राप्त किया गया अंशदान	Contribution received from the General Revenues :			
***(क) पूंजी लेखे पर	***(a) On Capital Account . . .	141,94	594,27	1140,77
(ख) निम्नलिखित के लिए अस्थायी कर्ज—	(b) As temporary loans for :			
(1) राजस्व आरक्षित निधि	(i) Revenue Reserve Fund . .	...	..	..
(2) विकास निधि	(ii) Development Fund	...	29,40	...
सामान्य राजस्व से कुल	Total from General Revenues . . .	141,94	578,67	1140,77
निधियों के साधनों से कुल (9+10)	TOTAL—SOURCES OF FUNDS (9+10) . .	426,02	975,65	1755,52

*वास्तविक देय 518,69 लाख ।

**वास्तविक देय 2007.20 लाख ।

***इसमें महानगर परिवहन परियोजनाओं के लिए सामान्य राजस्व से प्राप्त किया गया अंशदान शामिल नहीं है ।

£इस में राजस्व मांग सं. 12 के अन्तर्गत दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति के रूप में भुगतान की गयी राशि शामिल नहीं है ।

परिशिष्ट X

निधियों के साधन और उनका उपयोग

(लाख रुपयों में) (In lakhs of rupees)

1966-67 से to 1968-69	चौथी योजना IV Plan 1969—74	पांचवीं योजना V Plan 1974—78	1978-79 से to 1979-80	छठी योजना VI Plan 1980—85	सातवीं योजना VII Plan 1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	संशोधित 1989-90 Revised	बजट 1990-91 Budget
366,93	680,21	859,75	488,11	1733,89	685,87	680,84	723,15	737,33	955,00	1118,00
424,59	788,84	837,00	*451,45	**1568,99	507,04	578,85	638,86	715,66	815,00	932,00
—57,66	—108,63	+22,75	+36,66	+164,90	+178,83	+101,99	+84,29	+21,67	+140,00	+186,00
296,59	537,74	516,34	350,62	2844,14	926,38	1259,32	1361,96	1512,73	1730,75	1969,00
27,02	35,25	29,48	15,23	48,96	13,56	23,43	31,05	36,85	50,00	50,00
30,51	31,20	—3,42	—2,07	—103,34	—72,69	—98,50	—207,56	—178,16	—44,32	+80,00
...	...	32,10	19,25	45,47	25,26	30,29	66,98	56,41	56,42	62,57
20,18	59,30	103,04	65,42	183,33	39,27	37,64	42,43	41,44	46,40	62,43
316,64	554,86	700,29	485,11	3183,46	1110,61	1354,17	1379,15	1490,94	1979,25	2410,00
412,37	794,22	901,01	808,60	2985,64	792,42	1295,08	1249,12	1362,71	1601,50	1574,95
...	132,28	549,67	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..
25,30	99,71	44,24	36,97	146,86	...	11,80	53,78	127,33	56,85	57,15
437,67	1026,21	1494,92	845,57	3132,50	792,42	1306,83	1302,90	1490,04	1658,35	1632,10
754,31	1581,07	2195,21	1330,68	6315,96	190[illegible],03	2661,00	2682,05	2980,98	3637,60	4042,10

*Actually payable 518,69 lakhs.

**Actually payable 2007.20 lakhs.

***Excludes contribution received from General Revenues for Metropolitan Transport Projects.

£Exclude the amounts paid as Accident Compensation under Revenue Demand No. 12.

परिशिष्ट X जारी

निधियों का साधन और उनका उपयोग

(लाख रुपयों में) (In lakhs of rupees)

		पहली योजना I Plan 1951—56	दूसरी योजना II Plan 1956—61	तीसरी योजना III Plan 1961—66
निधियों का उपयोग	APPLICATION OF FUNDS			
1. राजस्व को प्रभृत चालू लाइन निर्माण कार्य	Open Line Works charged to Revenue . .	23,31	52,55	53,36
£2. पूंजी—रेल परिसम्पत्तियों में वृद्धि	£Capital—Addition to Railway Assets . .	141,94	549,27	1140,77
3. मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि से प्रभृत बदलाव कार्य	Replacements charged to Depreciation Reserve Fund	206,50	320,42	360,30
4. विकास निधि—निर्माण कार्य	Development Fund—Works . . .	50,53	121,46	131,41
5. दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा और यात्री सुविधा निधि में प्रभृत निर्माण कार्य	Works charged to Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund .	...	...	...
6. जोड़ (1 से 5)	Total (1 to 5)	422,28	1043,70	1685,84
**7. निम्नलिखित के लिए प्राप्त किये गये ऋणों की वापसी :	Repayment of loans obtained for :			
(1) राजस्व आरक्षित निधि	(i) Revenue Reserve Fund . . .	...	..	...
(2) विकास निधि	(ii) Development Fund	...	...	29,40
8. आस्थगित लाभांश दायिता	Deferred Dividend liabilities	...	...	...
9. अस्थायी ऋणों पर ब्याज :	Interest on temporary loan . . .			
(1) राजस्व आरक्षित निधि	(i) Revenue Reserve Fund . . .	...	...	...
(2) विकास निधि	(ii) Development Fund	...	1,82	53
*10. निधि शेष में वृद्धि/कमी	Increase/decrease in Fund balances . .	+43,74	—69,87	+459,75
11 जोड़—निधियों का उपयोग	TOTAL—APPLICATION OF FUNDS . . .	426,02	975,65	1775,52
*(क) 1 अप्रैल को निधि में अवशेष	(a) Opening Fund balance as on 1/4 . .	158,05	157,41	109,57
(ख) 31 मार्च को निधि में इतिशेष, वित्तीय समायोजन के अंतरण को छोड़कर	(b) Closing Fund balance as on 31/3 excluding TWFA	161,79	87,54	169,32
		+3,74	—69,87	+59,75
(ग) बिना वित्तीय समायोजन के अंतरण	(c) Transfer without financial adjustment .	+1,52	+4,82	+2,00
(घ) निधि के शेष में वृद्धि(+)/कमी(—)	(d) Increase (+)/Decrease (—) in Fund balances	+5,26	—65,05	+61,75
(ङ) वृद्धि(+)/कमी(—) का विवरण—	(e) Details of increase (+)/Decrease (—) .			
(1) मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि	(i) Depreciation Reserve Fund . . .	—20,63	—78,13	+33,06
(2) राजस्व आरक्षित निधि	(ii) Revenue Reserve Fund . . .	+32,45	+6,89	+9,76
(3) विकास निधि	(iii) Development Fund	—6,56	+6,19	—6,24
(4) पेंशन निधि	(iv) Pension Fund	...	...	+25,17
(5) दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा और यात्री सुविधा निधि	(v) Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund . .	...	...	...
जोड़	TOTAL	+5,26	—65,05	+61,75
**वर्ष के अंत में शेष अस्थायी ऋण	Temporary loan outstanding at the end of :			
(1) राजस्व आरक्षित निधि	(i) Revenue Reserve Fund . . .	...	..	..
(2) विकास निधि	(ii) Development Fund	...	29,40	...
		...	29,40	..

£ इसमें सर्कुलर रेलवे, कलकत्ता को छोड़कर महानगर परिवहन परियोजनाएं शामिल नहीं हैं ।

Excludes Metropolitan Transport Projects other than Circular Railway, Calcutta.

APPENDIX X—*Contd.*

Sources and Application of Funds.

(लाख रुपयों में) (In lakhs of rupees)

1966-67 से to 1968-69	चौथी योजना IV Plan 1969—74	पांचवीं योजना V Plan 1974—78	1978-79 से to 1979-80	छठी योजना VI Plan 1980—85	सातवीं योजना VII Plan 1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	संशोधित 1989-90 Revised	बजट 1990-91 Budget
27,02	35,25	29,48	15,23	48,96	13,56	23,43	31,05	36,85	50,00	50,00
118,10	793,33	901,01	806,00	2985,64	792,42	1295,03	1249,12	1362,71	1601,50	1574,95
253,90	494,07	479,94	323,64	3019,83	918,48	1175,29	1172,27	1477,62	1489,00	1820,00
63,69	97,01	76,33	53,76	160,16	42,10	84,03	103,50	106,02	145,00	186,00
...	...	5,17	13,69	85,37	26,94	24,91	43,03	49,98	65,00	80,00
762,71	1419,66	1491,93	1214,92	6299,96	1856,50	2612,69	2598,97	3033,18	3350,50	3710,95
...	14,21	433,24	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
...	...	...	1,98	74,47	116,72	...	...	..	...	...
..	2,09	58,97	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
1,04	15,90	29,95	17,99	74,58	24,39	29,93	34,58	43,04	51,85	57,15
—9,44	+129,21	+181,12	+95,79	—133,05	—94,58	+18,38	+48,50	—95,24	+235,25	+274,00
754,31	1581,07	2195,21	1330,68	6315,96	1903,03	2661,00	2682,05	2980,98	3637,60	4042,10
182,45	174,86	1628,22	1119,49	647,37	663,82	594,97	645,92	711,45	619,59	854,84
173,01	304,07	1809,34	1182,98	622,00	544,69	587,63	694,42	599,22	854 84	1128,84
—9,44	+129,21	+181,12	+63,49	—25,37	—119,13	—7,34	+48,50	—112,23	+235,25	+274,00
+7,25	+14,61	...	+32,30	—107,68	+24,55	+25,72	...	+16,99	...	...
—2,19	+143,82	+181,12	+95,79	—133,05	—94,58	+18,38	+48,50	—95,24	+235,25	+274,00
+45,33	+77,92	+79,28	+58,54	+124,75	—44,62	+96,14	+211,68	+65,54	+283,41	+206,07
—59,71	—3,07	+37,37	+3	+13	+0,12	+2	+2	+3	+4	+3
—29,38	—1,24	—1,02	+66	+3,30	—4,22	—16	...	—6	..	...
+41,57	+70,21	+35,07	+26,87	+16,84	—44,99	—73,65	—188,51	—169,58	—42,11	+83,52
...	...	+30,42	+9,69	—28,57	—0,87	—3,97	+25,32	+8,83	—6,09	—15,62
—2,19	+143,82	+181,12	+95,79	—133,05	—94,58	+18,38	+48,50	—95,24	+235,25	+274,00
...	99,72	216,14	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
25,30	108,30	152,54	189,50	336,36	336,36	348,17	401,95	529,28	586,13	643,28
25,30	208,02	368,68	189,50	336,36	336,36	348,17	401,95	529,28	586,13	643,28

परिशिष्ट XI

भारत की सरकारी रेलों की राजस्व प्राप्ति और उनके खर्च का विवरण

APPENDIX XI

Statement of Revenue Receipts and Expenditure of Indian Government Railways.

(लाख रुपयों में) (In lakhs of rupees)

		वास्तविक Actuals, 1984-85	वास्तविक Actuals, 1985-86	वास्तविक Actuals, 1986-87	वास्तविक Actuals, 1987-88	वास्तविक Actuals, 1988-89	बजट Budget 1989-90	संशोधित Revised 1989-90	बजट Budget 1990-91
**ब्याजदेय पूंजी	**Capital-at-charge .	8285,65	9078,07	10373,10	11622.22	12987,51	14518,19	14589,01	16163,96
यातायात से आमदनी	Traffic Earnings—								
(क) कोचिंग—	(a) Coaching—								
(1) यात्री— ऊंचे दर्जे	Passengers —Upper	151,49	189,16	209,97	234,35	296,79	312,94	319,96	381,71
दूसरा दर्जा	Second	1307,33	1530,51	1730,99	1825,71	2158,71	2231,06	2311,04	2733,29
जोड़—यात्री	TOTAL PASSENGERS	1458,82	1719,67	1940,96	2060,06	2455,50	2544,00	2631,00	3115,00
(2) अन्य कोचिंग	Other Coaching	179,75	210,46	293,48	254,71	270,74	320,00	311,00	334,00
(ख) माल	(b) Goods . .	3602,41	4376,38	5133,24	5981,95	6343,11	7611,00	7611,00	8424,00
(ग) अन्य फुटकर आमदनी	(c) Sundry Other earnings . .	124,65	132,89	141,82	162,14	224,97	178,00	199,00	207,00
जोड़	TOTAL . . .	5365,63	6439,40	7509,50	84,58,86	9294,32	10653,00	10752,00	12080,00
उचंत	Suspense . . .	—6,86	—11,30	—3,84	—23,61	—35,03	—20,00	- 20,00	—20,00
*यातायात से कुल प्राप्ति	*Gross Traffic Receipts . .	5358,77	6428,10	7505,66	8435,25	9259,29	10633,00	10732,00	12060,00
संचालन व्यय—साधारण संचालन व्यय	Working Expenses - Ordinary Working Expenses -								
(03) रेलों पर सामान्य अधीक्षण और सेवाएं	General Superintendence and Services on Railways .	232,61	257,71	312,74	363,40	391,07	430,17	436,36	469,87
(04) रेलपथ और निर्माण-कार्यों की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs & Maintenance of Permanent Way & Works .	497,04	557,82	643,25	737,11	806,98	891,53	894,99	960,66
(05) रेल इंजनों की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs & Maintenance of Motive Power . .	358,85	433,36	506,54	553,44	602,29	672,92	672,57	743,90
(06) सवारी डिब्बों और माल डिब्बों की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs & Maintenance of Carriages & Wagons .	504,11	571,32	660,27	747,15	804,83	901,04	904,87	1006,04
(07) संयंत्र और उपस्कर की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs & Maintenance of Plant & Equipment . .	251,80	316,90	356,30	388,69	419,21	475,21	479,05	516,83
(08) परिचालन व्यय—चल-स्टाक और उपस्कर	Operating Expenses—Rolling Stock & Equipment . .	409,01	454,46	518,60	629,46	657,84	737,31	727,94	782,15
(09) परिचालन व्यय—यातायात	Operating Expenses — Traffic	481,63	536,59	630,31	774,81	933,48	1138,00	1149,17	1382,47
(10) परिचालन व्यय—ईंधन	Operating Expenses — Fuel . . .	959,52	1065,80	1183,35	1238,57	1339,73	1450,88	1474,08	1571,39
(11) कर्मचारी कल्याण और सुविधाएं	Staff Welfare & Amenities . .	166,14	188,87	221,90	256,19	283,39	308,32	314,29	348,02
(12) विविध संचालन व्यय	Miscellaneous Working Expenses .	222,99	261,02	281,99	327,19	355,78	384,07	409,76	460,33
(13) भविष्य निधि, पेंशन और अन्य सेवा-निवृत्ति लाभ	Provident Fund, Pension and other retirement benefits	9,60	9,10	8,77	5,60	3,62	6,04	4,91	4,88
जोड़	TOTAL . . .	4093,30	4652,95	5324,02	6021,61	6598,22	7395,49	7467,99	8246,54
उचंत	Suspense . . .	—22,13	—9,81	—23,46	—18,66	—15,23	—22,49	—20,99	—5,54
जोड़—साधारण संचालन व्यय	TOTAL—ORDINARY WORKING EXPENSES	4071,17	4643,14	5300,56	6002,95	6582,99	7373,00	7447,00	8241,00
विनियोग :—	Appropriation to :—								
मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि	Depreciation Reserve Fund .	850,00	920,00	1250,00	1350,00	1500,00	1715,00	1715,00	1950,00
पेंशन निधि	Pension Fund .	221,00	260,00	350,00	450,00	550,00	700,00	728,00	900,00
*चालित लाइनों की प्राप्तियों सहित	*Includes Receipts of worked lines .	31	25	37	30	30	27	24	25

**महानगर परिवहन परियोजना पर परिव्यय पूंजी शामिल नहीं है।

**Excludes Capital outlay on Metropolitan Transport Projects.

परिशिष्ट XI — APPENDIX XI

(लाख रुपयों में In lakhs of rupees)

		वास्तविक Actuals, 1984-85	वास्तविक Actuals, 1985-86	वास्तविक Actuals, 1986-87	वास्तविक Actuals, 1987-88	वास्तविक Actuals, 1988-89	बजट Budget 1989-90	संशोधित Revised 1989-90	बजट Budget 1990-91
कुल संचालन-व्यय	Total Working Expenses .	5142,17	5823,14	69 00,56	7802,95	8632,99	9788,00	9890,00	11091,00
यातायात से शुद्ध प्राप्ति	Net Traffic Receipts .	216,60	604,96	605,10	632,30	626,30	845,00	842,00	969,00
विविध संव्यवहार	Miscellaneous Transactions—								
(क) प्राप्ति—	(a) Receipts—								
(1) सहायता प्राप्त कम्पनियों से अन्य प्राप्ति	Other receipts from subsidised companies	3	3	3	3	2	4	2	4
(2) रेल भर्ती बोर्ड	Railway Recruitment Boards . . .	..	..	..	..	32	31	55	56
(3) अन्य विविध प्राप्ति	Other Miscellaneous Receipts . .	76	6,96	2,57	2,71	3,01	1,15	5,26	1,44
(4) यात्रियों से अधिप्रभार की प्राप्ति	Receipts from Surcharge on passengers	9,10	27,44	30,92	67,91	58,58	61,00	61,00	67,25
(5) लाभांश तथा अन्य रियायतों के लिए सामान्य राजस्व से आर्थिक सहायता	Subsidy from General Revenues towards Dividend reliefs & other concessions .	100,43	128,14	143,90	173,56	207,40	227,30	233,97	278,75
कुल विविध प्राप्ति	Total Misc. Receipts .	110,32	162,57	177,42	244,21	269,33	289,80	300,80	348,04
(ख) खर्च—	Expenditure—								
(1) आर्थिक सहायता	Subsidy . . .	15	13	..	..	..	..	..	..
(2) चालित लाइनों को भुगतान	Payment to Worked Lines —								
(क) शुद्ध आमदनी	(a) Net earnings .	14	3	11	11	10	10	11	9
(ख) छूट	(b) Rebate . .	2	2	2	2	2	2		2
(3) सर्वेक्षण	Surveys . . .	2,87	4,21	3,13	3,73	3,16	5,92	4,19	4,40
(4) अन्य विविध व्यय	Other Misc Expenditure	29,14	31,27	40,07	45,95	54,58	67,76	67,50	72,28
(5) चालू लाइन निर्माण-राजस्व	Open Line Works – Revenue . .	11,41	13,56	23,43	31,04	36,86	50,00	50,00	50,00
(6) पेंशन निधि में विनियोग	Appropriation to Pension Fund .	4,00	5,00	4,00	4,60	5,00	5,00	5,00	5,00
(7) दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा और यात्री सुविधा निधि में विनियोग	Appropriation to Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund . . .	9,09	27,44	30,92	67,91	58,58	61,00	61,00	67,25
कुल विविध खर्च	Total Misc. Expenditure .	56,82	81,66	101,68	153,36	158,30	189,80	187,80	199,04
विविध शुद्ध प्राप्ति	Net Miscellaneous Receipts	53,50	80,91	75,74	90,85	111,03	100,00	113,00	149,00
शुद्ध राजस्व	Net Revenue . . .	270,10	685,87	680,84	723,15	737,33	945,00	955,00	1118,00
सामान्य राजस्व को भुगतान—	Payments due to General Revenues—								
(1) देय लाभांश	Dividend payable . .	439,81	482,37	553,37	613,54	689,33	779,68	788,67	905,67
(2) यात्री किराया कर के बदले में अनुदान	Grant lieu of passenger fare tax . . .	23,12	23,12	23,12	23,12	23,12	23,12	23,12	23,12
(3) रेलवे संरक्षा निर्माण निधि को अंशदान	Contribution to Railway Safety Works Fund .	2,76	1,55	2,36	2,20	3,21	2,20	3,21	3,21
जोड़	TOTAL . . .	*465,69	507,04	578,85	638,86	715,66	805,00	815,00	932,00
वर्ष में अधिशेष (+)/ हानि (—)	Surplus (+)/Shortfall (—) For the year	—195,59 £	+178,83	+101,99	+84,29	+21,67	+140,00	+140,00	+186,00
**परिचालन अनुपात	**Operating Ratio . .	96.3%	90.6%	92.2%	92.5%	93.0%	92.1%	92.1%	91.8%
ब्याजदेय पूंजी से शुद्ध राजस्व का अनुपात	Ratio of Net Revenue to Capital-at-Charge . .	3.3%	7.6%	6.6%	6.2%	5.7%	6.5%	6.5%	6.9%

*सामान्य राजस्व को वास्तविक भुगतान शुद्ध राजस्व तक सीमित है।

*Actual payment to General Revenues restricted to Net Revenue.

£आस्थगित लाभांश दायिता लेखे को अंतरित लाभांश के भुगतान में कमी।

£Shortfall in payment of dividend transferred to Deferred Dividend Liability Account.

**परिचालन अनुपात मेट्रो रेलवे, कलकत्ता की आमदनी और संचालन व्यय को छोड़कर परिकलित किया गया है।

**Operating Ratio has been worked out excluding the earnings and working expenses of Metro Railway, Calcutta.

परिशिष्ट XI

मध्य रेलवे

राजस्व प्राप्ति और खर्च का विवरण

APPENDIX XI

CENTRAL RAILWAY

Statement of Revenue Receipts and Expenditure

(लाख रुपयों में In lakhs of rupees)

		वास्तविक Actuals, 1984-85	वास्तविक Actuals, 1985-86	वास्तविक Actuals, 1986-87	वास्तविक Actuals, 1987-88	वास्तविक Actuals, 1988-89	बजट Budget 1989-90	संशोधित Revised 1989-90	बजट Budget 1990-91
ब्याजदेयपूंजी	**Capital-at-charge** . .	1053,77	1123,53	1278,54	1397,23	1564,96	1711,77	1731,98	1888,85
यातायात से आमदनी—	Traffic Earnings—								
(क) कोचिंग—	(*a*) Coaching—								
(1) यात्री—	Passenger—								
ऊंचे दर्जे	Upper . .	37,17	48,08	47,90	49,46	60,99	61,09	66 45	79,30
दूसरा दर्जा	Second . .	242,59	276,17	311,41	348,26	408,26	430,91	446 55	528,70
जोड़—यात्री	Total Passenger .	279,76	324,25	359,31	397,72	469,25	492,00	513,00	608,00
(2) अन्य कोचिंग	Other coaching . .	40,33	40,68	57,96	52,91	56,99	65,80	70,00	75,00
(ख) माल	(*b*) Goods	603,66	730,47	852,00	947,39	1029,03	1196,00	1196,00	1315,00
(ग) अन्य फुटकर आमदनी	(*c*) Sundry other Earnings	19,41	22,02	22,95	24,63	33,35	27,00	35,00	36,50
जोड़	TOTAL	943,16	1117,42	1292,22	1422,65	1588,62	1780,80	1814,00	2034,50
उचंत	SUSPENSE . .	—10,53	—1,47	—7,50	—9,73	—9,48	—3,00	—3,50	—3,50
*यातायात से कुल प्राप्ति	*Gross Traffic Receipts .	932,63	1115,95	1284,72	1412,92	1579,14	1777,80	1810,50	2031,00
संचालन व्यय—	Working Expenses—								
साधारण संचालन व्यय—	Ordinary Working Expenses—								
(03) रेलों पर सामान्य अधीक्षण और सेवाएं	General Superintendence and Services on Railways . . .	27,50	30,68	36,92	42,21	47,32	51,91	52,71	56,72
(04) रेल पथ और निर्माण-कार्यों की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs & Maintenance of Permanent Way & Works . . .	62,75	68,33	78,97	93,96	106,52	113,11	117,30	126,81
(05) रेल इंजनों की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs & Maintenance of Motive Power .	55,47	67,60	79,09	88,55	96,86	107,91	107,91	115,96
(06) सवारी डिब्बों और माल डिब्बों की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs & Maintenance of Carriages & Wagons	68,84	81,97	88,26	94,76	111,13	120,07	121,97	132,90
(07) संयंत्र और उपस्कर की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs & Maintenance of Plant & Equipment	36,47	51,12	51,22	58,91	62,46	72,15	71,69	76,86
(08) परिचालन व्यय—चल-स्टाक और उपस्कर	Operating Expenses—Rolling Stock & Equipment . . .	61,50	68,47	77,22	94,14	97,12	110,37	105,27	113,09
(09) परिचालन व्यय—यातायात	Operating Expenses—Traffic . . .	69,88	80,84	93,05	119,86	124,98	167,23	148,35	183,71
(10) परिचालन व्यय—ईंधन	Operating Expenses—Fuel . . .	163,49	182,26	206,71	208,97	228,10	249,02	255,74	269,27
(11) कर्मचारी कल्याण और सुविधाएं	Staff Welfare & Amenities	18,10	20,04	23,97	28,21	33,62	34,65	34,94	40,78
(12) विविध संचालन व्यय	Miscellaneous Working Expenses . . .	30,46	31,97	37,19	33,38	40,42	37,97	49,47	67,06
(13) भविष्य निधि, पेंशन और अन्य सेवा-निवृत्ति लाभ	Provident Fund, Pension and other retirement benefits . . .	1,33	1,02	1,05	74	37	80	60	60
जोड़	TOTAL	595,79	684,30	773,65	864,69	948,90	1065,19	1065,87	1183,76
उचंत	Suspense	—4,10	+1,35	—7,41	—4,67	—7,17	—4,49	—4,49	—3,21
जोड़—साधारण संचालनव्यय	TOTAL—ORDINARY WORKING EXPENSES .	591,69	685,65	766,24	860,02	94,173	1060,70	1061,38	1180,55
इसमें चालित लाइनों की प्राप्तियां शामिल हैं।	Includes receipts of worked lines	21	21	21	21	21	19	17	17

परिशिष्ट XI APPENDIX XI

(लाख रुपयों में In lakhs of rupees)

		वास्तविक Actuals, 1984-85	वास्तविक Actuals, 1985-86	वास्तविक Actuals, 1986-87	वास्तविक Actuals, 1987-88	वास्तविक Actuals, 1988-89	बजट Budget 1989-90	संशोधित Revised 1989-90	बजट Budget 1990-91
मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि में विनियोग	Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund	122,82	128,17	172,02	187,24	207,61	240,35	242,03	274,55
पेंशन निधि में विनियोग	Appropriation to Pension Fund	32,48	37,88	47,25	64,34	78,01	99,25	116,97	143,90
जोड़—संचालन व्यय	TOAL—WORKING EXPENSES	746,99	851,70	985,51	1111,60	1227,35	1400,30	1420,38	1599,00
यातायात से शुद्ध प्राप्ति	Net Traffic Receipts	185,64	264,25	299,21	301,32	351,79	377,50	390,12	432,00
विविध संव्यवहार—	Miscellaneous Transactions								
(क) प्राप्ति	(a) Receipts –								
(1) सहायता प्राप्त कम्पनियों से अन्य प्राप्ति (2) अन्य विविध प्राप्ति	Other receipts from subsidised companies Other Miscellaneous Receipts	3	3	3	4	2 4	3	2 1	2 1
(3) यात्रियों पर अधिप्रभार से प्राप्ति	Receipts from surcharge on passengers	1,80	4,13	6,45	13,57	10,77	12,00	12,50	14,41
(4) लाभांश तथा अन्य रियायतों के लिए सामान्य राजस्व से आर्थिक सहायता	Subsidy from General Revenues towards Dividend reliefs and other concessions	8,95	9,71	12,40	17,04	20,73	20,22	23,47	28,41
जोड़—कुल प्राप्ति	TOTAL—RECEIPTS	10,78	13,87	18,88	30,65	31,56	32,25	36,00	42,85
(ख) खर्च—	Expenditure—								
(1) सर्वेक्षण	Surveys	42	1,85	92	56	63	94	86	44
(2) चालित लाइनों को भुगतान— शुद्ध आमदनी	Payment to Worked lines – Net earnings	12	12	12	11	10	10	9	9
(3) चालू लाइन निर्माण—राजस्व	Open Line Works—Revenue	1,34	1,80	2,90	3,77	3,16	3,77	4,54	4,93
(4) दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा एवं यात्री सुविधा निधि को विनियोग	Appropriation to Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	1,80	4,13	6,44	13,57	10,77	12,00	12,50	14,41
जोड़—खर्च	TOTAL—EXPENDITURE	3,68	7,90	10,38	18,01	14,66	16,81	17,99	19,87
शुद्ध विविध प्राप्तियां	Net Miscellaneous Receipts	7,10	5,97	8,50	12,64	16,90	15,44	18,01	22,98
शुद्ध राजस्व	Net Revenue	192,74	270,22	307,71	313,96	368,69	392,94	408,13	454,98
सामान्य राजस्व को भुगतान—	Payments to General Revenues –								
(1) सामान्य राजस्व को लाभांश (2) यात्री किराया कर के बदले भुगतान (3) रेलवे संरक्षा निर्माण निधि में अंशदान	Dividend to General Revenues Payments in lieu of passenger fare tax Contribution to Railway Safety Works Fund	63,58	67,72	77,89	85,05	95,28	105,56	107,38	120,06
@वर्ष में लाभ (+) या हानि (—)	@Surplus (+) or Shortfall (—) for the year	+129,16	+202,50	+229,82	+228,91	+273,41	+287,38	+300,75	+334,92
परिचालन अनुपात	Operating ratio	79.6%	76.1%	76.7%	78.5%	77.7%	78.9%	78.5%	78.8%
ब्याजदेय पूंजी से शुद्ध राजस्व का अनुपात	Ratio of net revenue to Capital-at-Charge	18.3%	24.1%	24.0%	22.5%	23.6%	23.0%	23.6 %	24.1%

@इसमें इस रेलवे द्वारा प्रयुक्त अन्य क्षेत्रीय रेलों के चल स्टाक पर ब्याज के जमा खाते के —11,10 लाख रुपये (संशोधित अनुमान, 1989-90), और —11,11 लाख रुपये (बजट अनुमान 1990-91) शामिल नहीं हैं।

@Excludes credit of Rs. —11,10 lakhs (Revised Estimate, 1989-90) and Rs. —11,11 lakhs (Budget Estimate, 1990-91) towards interest on Rolling Stock of the other Zonal Railways used by this railway.

परिशिष्ट XI
पूर्व रेलवे
राजस्व प्राप्ति और खर्च का विवरण

APPENDIX XI
EASTERN RAILWAY
Statement of Revenue Receipts and Expenditure

(लाख रुपयों में In lakhs of rupees)

		वास्तविक Actuals, 1984-85	वास्तविक Actuals, 1985-86	वास्तविक Actuals, 1986-87	वास्तविक Actuals, 1987-88	वास्तविक Actuals, 1988-89	बजट Budget 1989-90	संशोधित Revised 1989-90	बजट Budge 1990-91
ब्याजदेय पूंजी	**Capital-at-Charge**	761,26	889,99	1043,53	1103,52	1230,08	1280,19	1342,44	1470,33
यातायात से आमदनी--	Traffic Earnings—								
(क) कोचिंग--	(a) Coaching—								
(1) यात्री--	Passengers—								
ऊंचे दर्जे	Upper	10,81	12,88	13,38	10,31	14,78	12,40	17,11	19,80
दूसरा दर्जा	Second	143,38	192,38	216,66	222,93	259,80	274,60	281,89	333,20
जोड़ यात्री	Total Passenger	154,19	205,26	230,04	233,24	274,58	287,00	299,00	353,00
(2) अन्य कोचिंग--	Other Coaching	18,87	22,40	28,75	24,04	29,07	34,30	29,50	32,50
(ख) माल	(b) Goods	419,57	522,08	621,63	721,62	780,27	923,00	913,00	1025,00
(ग) अन्य फुटकर आमदनी	(c) Sundry Other Earnings	18,66	20,95	20,13	20,69	40,40	22,00	26,50	27,50
जोड़	TOTAL	611,29	770,69	900,55	999,59	1124,32	1266,30	1268,00	1438,00
उचंत	Suspense	+1,63	—3,77	—1,54	—10,73	—17,96	—3,00	—2,00	—2,00
*यातायात से कुल प्राप्ति	*Gross Traffic Receipts	612,92	766,92	899,01	988,86	1106,36	1263,30	1266,00	1436,00
संचालन व्यय--	Working Expenses—								
साधारण संचालन व्यय--	Ordinary Working Expenses—								
(03) रेलों पर सामान्य अधीक्षण और सेवाएं	General Superintendence and Services on Railway	34,17	37,12	45,40	54,47	59,21	65,04	66,54	70,34
(04) रेलपथ और निर्माण-कार्यों की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs & Maintenance of Permanent Way & Works	59,10	71,24	83,73	101,38	107,18	117,72	114,64	125,86
(05) रेल इंजनों की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs & Maintenance of Motive Power	51,67	58,38	65,77	75,95	80,00	88,11	89,87	96,45
(06) सवारी डिब्बों और माल डिब्बों की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs & Maintenance of Carriages & Wagons	87,70	97,58	118,86	131,64	143,56	157,60	158,12	171,15
(07) संयंत्र और उपस्कर की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs & Maintenance of Plant & Equipment	41,30	47,91	56,63	65,24	70,09	77,84	77,84	84,82
(08) परिचालन व्यय--चल-स्टाक और उपस्कर	Operating Expenses—Rolling Stock & Equipment	66,47	76,44	87,22	104,90	109,19	119,68	119,69	126,47
(09) परिचालन व्यय--यातायात	Operating Expenses—Traffic	82,82	81,03	80,30	95,00	114,15	149,40	137,43	170,62
(10) परिचालन व्यय--ईंधन	Operating Expenses—Fuel	121,32	138,84	155,80	159,20	180,55	194,35	197,71	206,72
(11) कर्मचारी कल्याण और सुविधाएं	Staff Welfare & Amenities	22,35	25,83	30,17	35,28	37,36	41,64	41,72	46,02
(12) विविध संचालन व्यय	Miscellaneous Working Expenses	3ƒ,00	46,34	39,83	59,41	49,25	52,24	59,92	68,40
(13) भविष्य निधि, पेंशन और अन्य सेवा-निवृत्ति लाभ	Provident Fund, Pension and other retirement benefits	1,50	1,79	1,73	1,19	59	91	81	81
जोड़	TOTAL	604,40	682,50	765,44	883,66	951,13	1064,53	1064,29	1167,66
उचंत	Suspense	—1,35	+2,41	—2,71	—3,09	—6,44	—7,51	—6,37	—5,67
जोड़--साधारण संचालन व्यय	TOTAL—ORDINARY WORKING EXPENSES	603,05	684,91	762,73	880,57	944,69	1057,02	1057,92	1161,99
*इसमें चलित लाइनों की प्राप्तियां शामिल हैं।	*Includes receipts of worked lines.	..	..	16	9	8	10	7	8

**इसमें सर्कुलर रेलवे कलकत्ता शामिल हैं।

**Includes Circular Railway Calcutta.

परिशिष्ट XI

APPENDIX XI

(लाख रुपयों में In lakhs of rupees)

		वास्तविक Actuals, 1984-85	वास्तविक Actuals, 1985-86	वास्तविक Actuals, 1986-87	वास्तविक Actuals, 1987-88	वास्तविक Actuals, 1988-89	बजट Budget 1989-90	संशोधित Revised 1989-90	बजट Budget 1990-91
मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि में विनियोग	Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund .	89,22	92,59	136,27	152,82	163,97	182,89	19?,24	212,49
पेंशन निधि में विनियोग	Appropriation to Pension Fund	33,94	39,79	51,98	65,81	77,55	99,20	112,48	138,31
जोड़—संचालन व्यय	TOTAL—WORKING EXPENSES	726,21	817,29	950,98	1099,20	1186,21	1339,11	136?,64	1512,79
यातायात से शुद्ध प्राप्ति	Net Traffic Receipts .	−113,29	−50,37	−51,97	−110,34	−79,85	−75,81	−94,64	−76,79
विविध संव्यवहार—	Miscellaneous Transactions								
(क) प्राप्ति—	(*a*) Receipts –								
(1) सहायता-प्राप्त कम्पनियों से अन्य प्राप्ति	Other receipts from subsidised companies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(2) अन्य विविध प्राप्ति	Other Miscellaneous Receipts . . .	..	..	..	30	22	..	40	29
(3) यात्रियों पर अधिप्रभार से प्राप्ति	Receipts from surcharge on passengers . . .	1,07	3,51	3,85	8,26	7,54	7,60	7,90	8,54
(4) लाभांश तथा अन्य रियायतों के लिए सामान्य राजस्व से आर्थिक सहायता	Subsidy from General Revenues towards Dividend reliefs and other concessions . . .	3,09	6,35	9,99	13,14	11,85	7,81	10,62	12,83
जोड़—कुल प्राप्ति	TOTAL—RECEIPTS . .	4,16	9,86	13,84	21,70	19,61	15,41	18,92	21,66
(ख) खर्च—	(*b*) Expenditure –								
(1) आर्थिक सहायता	Subsidy	15	13	..	..	1	..	..	
(2) चालित लाइनों को छूट का भुगतान	Payment to Worked lines – Rebate . . .	1	1	1	1	..	1	1	1
(3) सर्वेक्षण	Surveys	18	23	22	35	27	44	29	65
(4) चालू लाइन निर्माण—राजस्व	Open Line Works—Revenue	1,47	1,45	2,53	3,50	4,98	4,90	5,13	6,84
(5) दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा एवं यात्री सुविधा निधि में विनियोग	Appropriation to Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	1,07	3,51	3,85	8,26	7,54	7,60	7,90	8,54
कुल खर्च	TOTAL EXPENDITURE .	2,88	5,33	6,61	12,12	12,80	12,95	13,33	16,04
शुद्ध विविध प्राप्ति	Net Miscellaneous Receipts	1,28	4,53	7,23	9,58	6,81	2,46	5,59	5,62
शुद्ध राजस्व	Net Revenue . . .	−112,01	−45,84	−44,74	−100,76	−73,04	−73,35	−89,05	−71,17
सामान्य राजस्व को भुगतान— (1) सामान्य राजस्व को लाभांश (2) यात्री किराया-कर के बदले भुगतान (3) रेलवे संरक्षा निर्माण निधि में अंशदान	Payments to General Revenues— Dividend to General Revenues; Payments in lieu of passenger fare tax . . ; Contribution to Railway Safety Works Fund .	50,92	50,53	59,67	66,80	73,28	76,92	80,60	88,38
@वर्ष में लाभ (+) या हानि (−)	@Surplus (+) or Shortfall (−) for the year . .	−162,93	−96,37	−104,41	−167,56	−146,32	−150,27	−169,65	−159,55
परिचालन अनुपात	Operating Ratio . .	119.0%	101.1%	105.8%	110.3%	106.1%	106.3%	107.8%	−105.6%
ब्याजदेय पूंजी से शुद्ध राजस्व का अनुपात	Ratio of Net Revenue to Capital-at-charge . .	−14.7%	−5.2%	−4.2%	−9.1%	−5.9%	−5.7%	−6.6%	−4.8%

@ इसमें इस रेलवे द्वारा प्रयुक्त अन्य क्षेत्रीय रेलों के चल स्टाक पर ब्याज के जमा खाते के −21,18 लाख रुपये (संशोधित अनुमान, 1989-90) और −21,18 लाख रुपये (बजट अनुमान 1990-91) शामिल नहीं हैं।

@Excludes Credit of Rs. −21,18 lakh (Revised Estimate, 1989-90) and Rs. −21,18 lakh (Budget Estimate, 1990-91 towards interest on Rolling Stock of other zonal railways used by this railway.

परिशिष्ट XI

उत्तर रेलवे

राजस्व प्राप्ति और खर्च का विवरण

APPENDIX XI

NORTHERN RAILWAY

Statement of Revenue Receipts and Expenditure

(लाख रुपयों में In lakhs of rupees)

		वास्तविक Actuals, 1984-85	वास्तविक Actuals, 1985-86	वास्तविक Actuals, 1986-87	वास्तविक Actuals, 1987-88	वास्तविक Actuals, 1988-89	बजट Budget 1989-90	संशोधित Revised 1989-90	बजट Budget 1990-91
ब्याजदेय पूंजी	**Capital-at-charge** . .	1056,69	1129,76	1326,40	1541,15	1797,57	1979,49	2046,01	2216,13
यातायात से आमदनी--	**Traffic Earnings** --								
(क) कोचिंग--	(*a*) Coaching --								
(1) यात्री--	Passenger --								
ऊंचे दर्जे	Upper	27,75	37,91	44,24	50,61	62,56	62,30	67,88	79,60
दूसरा दर्जा	Second . . .	236,01	286,98	328,58	337,88	394,99	430,70	430,12	504,40
जोड़--यात्री	Total Passenger . .	263,76	324,89	372,82	388,49	457,55	472,00	493,00	584,00
(2) अन्य कोचिंग	Other Coaching . .	30,59	30,27	48,58	45,89	45,13	53,70	57,00	62,00
(ख) माल	(*b*) Goods . . .	562,19	685,07	858,95	1035,06	1000,02	1311,00	1253,00	1412,00
(ग) अन्य फुटकर आमदनी	(*c*) Sundry other Earnings	18,94	19,83	21,86	21,72	46,89	29,90	35,00	36,50
जोड़	TOTAL	875,48	1060,06	1302,21	1491,16	1549,59	1866,60	1843,00	2094,50
उचंत	Suspense	+1,34	+13,16	+3,49	+14,56	--5,42	-3,00	--3,00	--3,00
यातायात से कुल प्राप्ति	Gross Traffic Receipts .	876,82	1073,22	1305,70	1505,72	1544,17	1863,60	1840,00	2091,50
संचालन व्यय--	Working Expenses --								
साधारण संचालन व्यय--	Ordinary Working Expenses --								
(03) रेलों पर सामान्य अधीक्षण और सेवाएं	General Superintendence and Services on Railways	31,21	34,60	42,00	48,58	51,97	57,08	58,59	62,69
(04) रेल पथ और निर्माण-कार्यों की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs & Maintenance of Permanent Way & Works	80,10	89,79	102,19	117,39	123,73	136,80	138,84	147,19
(05) रेल इंजनों की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs & Maintenance of Motive Power . .	64,77	73,70	86,20	97,94	104,61	116,60	111,64	120,68
(06) सवारी डिब्बों और माल डिब्बों की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs & Maintenance of Carriages & Wagons .	67,06	76,17	87,44	99,05	99,19	115,59	108,49	124,57
(07) संयंत्र और उपस्कर की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs & Maintenance of Plant & Equipment .	44,03	50,78	59,90	60,96	65,69	75,36	75,44	78,65
(08) परिचालन व्यय--चल-स्टाक और उपस्कर	Operating Expenses--Rolling Stock & Equipment	71,74	81,35	91,09	111,26	115,70	125,76	125,74	134,15
(09) परिचालन व्यय--यातायात	Operating Expenses--Traffic	79,10	84,42	108,68	119,75	158,83	173,88	173,82	218,61
(10) परिचालन व्यय--ईंधन	Operating Expenses--Fuel	161,44	182,26	202,05	214,13	227,43	244,92	247,71	268,51
(11) कर्मचारी कल्याण और सुविधाएं	Staff Welfare & Amenities	27,53	30,71	34,93	40,00	42,08	47,55	49,12	53,11
(12) विविध संचालन व्यय	Miscellaneous Working Expenses . . .	40,11	46,15	45,97	58,17	54,61	62,89	64,76	69,00
(13) भविष्य निधि, पेंशन और अन्य सेवा-निवृत्ति लाभ	Provident Fund, Pension and other retirement benefits . . .	2,04	2,02	1,82	83	51	65	65	65
जोड़	TOTAL	669,13	751,95	862,27	968,06	1044,35	1157,08	1159,71	1277,81
उचंत	Suspense	--4,18	--2,94	+3,67	--6,20	+32	-6	--25	+1,78
जोड़--साधारण संचालन व्यय	TOTAL--ORDINARY WORKING EXPENSES . .	664,95	749,01	865,94	961,86	1044,67	1157,02	1159,46	1279,59

परिशिष्ट XI

APPENDIX XI

(लाख रुपयों में In lakhs of rupees)

		वास्तविक Actuals, 1984-85	वास्तविक Actuals, 1985-86	वास्तविक Actuals, 1986-87	वास्तविक Actuals, 1987-88	वास्तविक Actuals, 1988-89	बजट Budget 1989-90	संशोधित Revised 1989-90	बजट Budget 1990-91
मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि में विनियोग	Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund .	114,71	128,52	172,98	194,25	229,00	270,47	278,00	324,33
पेंशन निधि में विनियोग	Appropriation to Pension Fund	30,17	37,90	53,84	67,21	82,02	103,08	96,74	118,81
जोड़—संचालन-व्यय	TOTAL—WORKING EXPENSES	809,83	915,43	1092,76	1223,32	1355,69	1530,57	1534,23	1722,73
यातायात से शुद्ध प्राप्ति	Net Traffic Receipts .	66,99	157,79	212,94	282,40	188,48	333,03	305,80	368,77
विविध संव्यवहार	Miscellaneous Transactions—								
(क) प्राप्ति—	(a) Receipts—								
(1) सहायता प्राप्त कम्पनियों से अन्य प्राप्ति	Other receipts from subsidised companies . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(2) अन्य विविध प्राप्ति	Other Miscellaneous Receipts . . .	..	..	1,99	1,58	2	11	12	12
(3) यात्रियों पर अधिप्रभार से प्राप्ति	Receipts from surcharge on passengers . .	1,31	40,5	4,15	9.71	8,77	9,00	9,00	9,93
(4) लाभांश तथा अन्य रियायतों के लिए सामान्य राजस्व से आर्थिक सहायता	Subsidy from General Revenues towards Dividend reliefs and other concessions . . .	12,11	17,43	20,81	23,91	30,20	31,44	34,08	37,80
कुल—प्राप्ति	TOTAL—RECEIPTS . .	13,42	21,48	26,95	35,20	38,99	40,55	43,20	47,85
(ख) खर्च—	(b) Expenditure—								
(1) सर्वेक्षण	Surveys	13	18	20	35	40	1,02	94	61
(2) चालू लाइन निर्माण—राजस्व	Open Line Works—Revenue	1,84	1,80	2,81	4,07	8,30	11,30	11,60	11,30
(3) दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा एवं यात्री सुविधा निधि में विनियोग	Appropriation to Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	1,31	4,05	4,15	9,71	8,77	9,00	9,00	9,93
कुल खर्च	TOTAL—EXPENDITURE .	3,28	6,03	7,16	14,13	17,47	21,32	21,54	21,84
शुद्ध विविध प्राप्तियां	Net Miscellaneous Receipts	10,14	15,45	19,79	21,07	21,52	19,23	21,66	26,01
शुद्ध राजस्व	Net Revenue . . .	77,13	173,24	232,73	303,47	21,000	352,26	327,46	394,78
सामान्य राजस्व को भुगतान—	Payments to General Revenues—								
(1) सामान्य राजस्व को लाभांश (2) यात्री किराया कर के बदले भुगतान (3) रेलवे संरक्षा निर्माण निधि में अंशदान	Dividend to General Revenues — Payment in lieu of passenger fare tax . — Contribution to Railway Safety Works Fund —	54,07	58,49	61,29	72,01	80,30	94,38	94,27	108,17
@वर्ष में लाभ (+) या हानि (—)	@Surplus (+) or Shortfall (—) for the year . .	+23,06	+114,75	+171,44	+231,46	+129,70	+257,88	+23[illegible],19	+286,61
परिचालन अनुपात	**Operating ratio** . .	93.0%	86.6%	83.7%	82.5%	87.5%	82.0%	83.4%	82.2%
ब्याजदेय पूंजी से शुद्ध राजस्व का अनुपात*	**Ratio of net revenue to Capital-at-charge*** .	7.3%	15.3%	17.5%	19.7%	11.7%	17.8%	16.0%	17.8%

@इसमें इस रेलवे द्वारा प्रयुक्त अन्य क्षेत्रीय रेलों के चल स्टाक पर ब्याज के जमा खाते के —12,61 लाख रुपये (संशोधित अनुमान, 1989-90) और —12,61 लाख रुपये (बजट अनुमान, 1990-91) शामिल नहीं हैं।

@Excludes credit of Rs.—12,61 lakhs (Revised Estimate, 1989-90) and Rs.—12,61 lakhs (Budget Estimate, 1990-91) towards interest on Rolling Stock of other zonal railways used by this railway.

परिशिष्ट XI

पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे

राजस्व प्राप्ति और खर्च का विवरण

APPENDIX XI

NORTH EASTERN RAILWAY

Statement of Revenue Receipts and Expenditure

(लाख रुपयों में In lakhs of rupees)

		वास्तविक Actuals, 1984-85	वास्तविक Actuals, 1985-86	वास्तविक Actuals, 1986-87	वास्तविक Actuals, 1987-88	वास्तविक Actuals, 1988-89	बजट Budget 1989-90	संशोधित Revised 1989-90	बजट Budget 1990-91
ब्याजदेय पूंजी	Capital-at-charge . .	324,84	345,73	397,21	433,50	484,65	524,47	551,89	607,42
यातायात से आमदनी—	Traffic Earnings –								
(क) कोचिंग	(*a*) Coaching –								
(1) यात्री—	Passengers -								
ऊंचे दर्जे	Upper	1,32	1,22	1,51	1,78	2,30	3,93	2,36	2,75
दूसरा दर्जा	Second	83,45	94,49	107,97	118,82	149,76	149,07	154,64	184,25
जोड़—यात्री	Total Passengers . .	84,77	95,71	109,48	120,60	152,06	153,00	157,00	187,00
(2) अन्य कोचिंग	Other Coaching . .	7,37	7,80	17,27	13,27	12,54	16,70	14,00	15,25
(ख) माल	Goods	56,82	84,25	94,91	123,62	125,31	156,00	157,00	180,00
(ग) अन्य फुटकर आमदनी	Sundry Other Earnings .	5,87	7,86	6,82	11,69	6,07	7,10	7,25	7,50
जोड़	TOTAL . . .	154,83	195,62	228,48	269,18	295,98	332,80	335,25	389,75
उचंत	Suspense .	-65	-1,71	-58	+2,72	—89	-75	-75	—75
यातायात से कुल प्राप्ति	Gross Traffic Receipts .	154,18	193,91	227,90	271,90	295,09	332,05	334,50	389,00
संचालन व्यय	Working Expenses								
साधारण संचालन व्यय—	Ordinary Working Expenses –								
(03) रेलों पर सामान्य अधीक्षण और सेवाएं	General Superintendence and Services on Railways	18,64	20,83	24,93	29,02	31,07	33,80	34,25	36,97
(04) रेल पथ और निर्माण-कार्यों की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs & Maintenance of Permanent Way & Works	31,85	31,46	40,01	45,57	52,77	51,78	56,27	59,50
(05) रेल इंजनों की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs & Maintenance of Motive Power . .	20,78	24,38	29,05	34,58	37,74	39,17	39,18	44,54
(06) सवारी डिब्बों और माल डिब्बों की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs & Maintenance of Carriages & Wagons .	27,31	30,16	33,91	38,99	43,17	46,05	47,67	53,10
(07) संयंत्र और उपस्कर की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs & Maintenance of Plant & Equipment .	13,75	16,71	18,29	21,75	23,74	23,60	27,99	30,37
(08) परिचालन व्यय—चल-स्टाक और उपस्कर	Operating Expenses –Rolling Stock & Equipment	24,16	26,21	31,49	38,91	39,83	41,92	43,10	45,98
(09) परिचालन व्यय—यातायात	Operating Expenses –Traffic	33,91	37,58	42,63	58,52	55,93	73,34	69,15	83,04
(10) परिचालन व्यय—ईंधन	Operating Expenses –Fuel	45,90	53,23	63,85	60,11	74,48	79,34	81,82	84,33
(11) कर्मचारी कल्याण और सुविधाएं	Staff Welfare & Amenities	10,09	11,76	13,50	16,15	18,29	17,73	19,74	22,20
(12) विविध संचालन व्यय	Miscellaneous Working Expenses . . .	11,31	12,26	16,14	19,09	22,66	22,57	24,68	23,34
(13) भविष्य निधि, पेंशन और अन्य सेवा निवृत्ति लाभ	Provident Fund, Pension and other retirement benefits . . .	1,09	1,22	1,34	95	33	1,21	35	35
जोड़	TOTAL	238,79	268,80	315,14	363,64	400,01	430,51	444,20	483,72
उचंत	Suspense	—20	—1,45	—3,88	+1,35	+35	—2,37	—1,37	—34
जोड़—साधारण संचालन व्यय	TOTAL— ORDINARY WORKING EXPENSES . .	238,59	267,35	311,26	364,99	400,36	428,14	442,83	483,38

परिशिष्ट XI

APPENDIX XI

(लाख रुपयों में In lakhs of rupees)

		वास्तविक Actuals, 1984-85	वास्तविक Actuals, 1985-86	वास्तविक Actuals, 1986-87	वास्तविक Actuals, 1987-88	वास्तविक Actuals, 1988-89	बजट Budget 1989-90	संशोधित Revised 1989-90	बजट Budget 1990-91
मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि में विनियोग	Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund .	35,69	39,51	52,94	58,17	64,46	73,79	74,95	87,49
पेंशन निधि में विनियोग	Appropriation to Pension Fund	15,76	18,28	24,35	30,40	38,12	48,02	47,36	58,62
जोड़—संचालन व्यय	TOTAL—WORKING EXPENSES	290,04	325,14	388,55	453,56	502,94	549,95	565,14	629,49
यातायात से शुद्ध प्राप्ति	Net Traffic Receipts .	—135,86	—131,23	—160,65	—181,66	—207,85	—217,90	—230,64	—240,49
विविध संव्यवहार—	Miscellaneous Transactions—								
(क) प्राप्ति—	(a) Receipts—								
(1) सहायता-प्राप्त कंपनियों से अन्य प्राप्ति	Other receipts from subsidised companies . .	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
(2) अन्य विविध प्राप्ति	Other Miscellaneous Receipts . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(3) यात्रियों पर अधिप्रभार से प्राप्ति	Receipts from surcharge on passengers . .	67	2,14	2,33	4,92	3,94	4,25	4,07	4,38
(4) लाभांश तथा अन्य रियायतों के लिए सामान्य राजस्व से आर्थिक सहायता	Subsidy from General Revenues towards Dividend reliefs and other concessions . . .	1,89	2,32	3,12	3,64	4,64	4,44	5,29	6,72
कुल—प्राप्ति	TOTAL—RECEIPTS . .	2,56	4,46	5,45	8,56	8,58	8,71	9,36	11,12
(ख) खर्च	(b) Expenditure—								
(1) सर्वेक्षण	Surveys	18	16	22	23	—6	32	39	36
(2) चालू लाइन निर्माण–राजस्व	Open Line Works—Revenue	1,29	1,11	1,97	2,15	2,99	2,67	3,23	3,05
(3) दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा एवं यात्री सुविधा निधि में विनियोग	Appropriation to Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	66	2,15	2,33	4,92	3,94	4,25	4,07	4,38
कुल खर्च	TOTAL—EXPENDITURE .	2,13	3,42	4,52	7,30	6,87	7,24	7,69	7,79
कुल विविध प्राप्ति	Net Miscellaneous Receipts	43	1,04	93	1,26	1,71	1,47	1,67	3,33
शुद्ध राजस्व	Net Revenue . . .	—135,43	—130,19	—159,72	—180,40	—206,14	—216,43	—228,97	—237,16
सामान्य राजस्व को भुगतान—	Payments to General Revenues—								
(1) सामान्य राजस्व को लाभांश (2) यात्री किराया कर के बदले भुगतान (3) रेलवे संरक्षा निर्माण निधि में अंशदान	Dividend to General Revenues . . . Payment in lieu of passenger fare tax . . Contribution to Railway Safety Works Fund .	18,97	20,69	23,04	25,95	28,90	31,54	32,85	37,09
@वर्ष में लाभ(+) या हानि(-)	@Surplus (+) or Shortfall (—) for the year . .	—154,40	—150,88	—182,76	—206,35	—235,04	—247,97	—261,82	—274,25
परिचालन अनुपात	Operating Ratio . .	187.5%	166.9%	170.5%	168.0%	169.8%	166.0%	169.0%	161.6%
ब्याजदेय पूंजी से शुद्ध राजस्व का अनुपात	Ratio of net revenue to Capital-at-charge . .	—41.7%	—37.7%	—40.3%	—41.6%	—42.5%	—41.3%	—41.5%	—39.0%

@इसमें इस रेलवे द्वारा प्रयुक्त अन्य क्षेत्रीय रेलों के चल-स्टाक पर ब्याज के जमा खाते के —3,71 लाख रुपये (संशोधित अनुमान, 1989-90) और — 3,71 लाख रुपये (बजट अनुमान, 1990-91) शामिल नहीं हैं।

@Excludes credit of Rs. —371 lakhs (Revised Estimate 1989-90) and Rs. —371 lakhs (Budget Estimate, 1990-91) towards interest on Rolling Stock of other zonal railways used by this railway.

परिशिष्ट XI

पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे

राजस्व प्राप्ति और खर्च का विवरण

APPENDIX XI

NORTHEAST FRONTIER RAILWAY

Statement of Revenue Receipts and Expenditure

(लाख रुपयों में In lakhs of rupees)

		वास्तविक Actuals, 1984-85	वास्तविक Actuals, 1985-86	वास्तविक Actuals, 1986-87	वास्तविक Actuals, 1987-88	वास्तविक Actuals, 1988-89	बजट Budget 1989-90	संशोधित Revised 1989-90	बजट Budget 1990-91
ब्याज देय पूंजी	Capital-at-charge . .	382,67	425,46	468,18	542,37	609,61	688,66	700,69	771,32
यातायात से आमदनी--	Traffic Earnings--								
(क) कोचिंग--	(a) Coaching--								
(1) यात्री--	Passenger --								
ऊंचे दर्जे	Upper	2,98	3,82	6,08	5,79	5,39	6,87	6,34	7,50
दूसरा दर्जा	Second	29,69	35,93	44,51	43,72	49,65	54,13	55.66	65,50
जोड़--यात्री	Total Passengers . .	32,67	39,75	50,59	49,51	55,04	61,00	62.00	73,00
(2) अन्य कोचिंग	Other Coaching . .	4,99	5,38	10,28	7,28	6,76	8,40	8.50	9,50
(ख) माल	(b) Goods . . .	79,21	94,85	117,75	138,18	156,95	183,00	188.00	205,00
(ग) अन्य फुटकर आमदनी	(c) Sundry Other Earnings	4,55	5,31	6,80	6,71	8,34	7,00	8.00	8,50
जोड़	TOTAL	121,42	145,29	185,42	201,68	227,09	259,40	266,50	296,00
उचंत	Suspense	–1,14	–1,87	—56	+50	—2,26	—75	—75	—75
*यातायात से कुल प्राप्ति	*Gross Traffic Receipts .	120,28	143,42	184,86	202,18	224,83	258,65	265,75	295,25
संचालन व्यय--	Working Expenses—								
साधारण संचालन व्यय--	Ordinary Working Expenses--								
(03) रेलों पर सामान्य अधीक्षण और सेवाएं	General Superintendence and Services on Railway	14,22	15,91	13,83	21,56	23,07	25,33	26,01	27,65
(04) रेल पथ और निर्माण-कार्यों की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs & Maintenance of Permanent Way & Works	29,70	33,67	36,94	46,52	53,59	60,57	57,87	58,54
(05) रेल इंजनों की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs & Maintenance of Motive Power . .	13,08	18,48	26,07	24,52	28,00	30,60	29,18	33,40
(06) सवारी डिब्बों और माल डिब्बों की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs & Maintenance of Carriages & Wagons .	20,06	22,90	27,08	28,74	30,45	37,33	33,17	37,51
(07) संयंत्र और उपस्कर की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs & Maintenance of Plant & Equipment .	9,62	12,38	14,34	15,08	16,47	21,28	18,85	20,84
(08) परिचालन व्यय--चल-स्टाक और उपस्कर	Operating Expenses—Rolling Stock & Equipment	19,81	22,05	25,44	29,70	31,87	36,19	34,66	38,48
(09) परिचालन व्यय--यातायात	Operating Expenses –Traffic	34,98	39,54	44,65	61,44	65,32	70,01	69,55	78,04
(10) परिचालन व्यय--ईंधन	Operating Expenses –Fuel	31,66	29,75	37,08	36,13	38,07	39,71	39,11	40,09
(11) कर्मचारी कल्याण और सुविधाएं	Staff Welfare & Amenities	13,50	16,14	19,23	21,26	25,88	28,10	28,10	31,73
(12) विविध संचालन व्यय	Miscellaneous Working Expenses . . .	13,11	13,73	17,12	18,42	22,86	25,67	25,10	28,12
(13) भविष्य निधि, पेंशन और अन्य सेवा-निवृत्ति लाभ	Provident Fund, Pension and other retirement benefits . . .	63	62	58	33	15	31	29	29
जोड़	TOTAL	200,37	225,17	267,36	303,70	335,73	375,10	361,89	394,69
उचन्त	Suspense	–1,77	–59	–3,78	+2,34	—226	–1,15	–2,30	–1,53
जोड़--साधारण संचालन व्यय	TOTAL--ORDINARY WORKING EXPENSES . . .	198,60	224,58	263,58	306,04	333,47	373,95	359,59	393,16
*इसमें चालित लाइनों की प्राप्तियां शामिल हैं।	*Includes receipts of worked lines.	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..

परिशिष्ट XI APPENDIX XI

(लाख रुपयों में In Lakhs of rupees)

		वास्तविक Actuals, 1984-85	वास्तविक Act4als, 1985-86	वास्तविक Actuals, 1986-87	वास्तविक Actuals, 1987-88	वास्तविक Actuals, 1988-89	बजट Budget 1989-90	संशोधित Revised 1989-90	बजट Budget 1990-91
मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि में विनियोग	Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund . .	42,59	46,54	65,14	68 56	80,59	94,52	94,28	111,07
पेंशन निधि में विनियोग	Appropriation to Pension Fund . . .	10,93	12 77	18 36	23,18	26,68	34,07	33,08	41,02
कुल—संचालन व्यय	TOTAL – Working Expenses . .	252 12	283 89	347 08	397,78	440,74	502,54	486,95	545,25
यातायात से शुद्ध प्राप्ति	Net Traffic Receipts . .	131 84	140 47	162,22	195 60	215,91	243,89	—221,20	250,00
विविध संव्यवहार—	Miscellaneous Transactions—								
(क) प्राप्ति—	(a) Receipts –								
(1) सहायता प्राप्त कम्पनियों से अन्य प्राप्ति	Other receipts from subsidised companies .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(2) अन्य विविध प्राप्ति	Other Miscellaneous Receipts . . .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
(3) यात्रियों पर अधिप्रभार से प्राप्ति	Receipts from sur-charge on passengers . .	9	31	38	70	63	80	60	69
(4) लाभांश तथा अन्य रियायतों के लिए सामान्य राजस्व से आर्थिक सहायता	Subsidy from General Revenues towards Dividend reliefs and other concessions .	22,28	24,71	27,48	31,21	35,58	40,37	41,22	46,73
कुल—प्राप्ति	TOTAL – RECEIPTS . .	22,37	25,02	27,86	31,91	36,22	41,17	41,82	47,42
(ख) खर्च—	(b) Expenditure								
(1) सर्वेक्षण	Surveys . . .	70	32	16	33	47	39	44	31
(2) चालू लाइन निर्माण-राजस्व	Open Line Works – Revenue . . .	49	69	1,53	2,37	2,23	3,04	3,08	3,23
(3) चालित लाइनों को भुगतान शुद्ध आमदनी	Payment to Worked lines Net earnings . . .	2	–9	..	.	..	..	..	
(4) दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा और यात्री सुविधा निधि में विनियोग	Appropriation to Accident Compensation Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund . . .	9	31	38	70	63	80	60	69
कुल—खर्च	TOTAL – EXPENDITURE .	1,30	1,23	2,07	3,40	3,33	4,23	4,12	4,23
शुद्ध विविध प्राप्ति	Net Miscellaneous Receipts	21,07	23,79	25,79	28,51	32,89	36,94	37,70	43,19
शुद्ध राजस्व	Net Revenue . . .	–110,77	–116,68	–136,43	—167,09	—183,02	—206,95	—183,50	—206,81
सामान्य राजस्व को भुगतान—	Payment to General Revenue –								
(1) सामान्य राजस्व को लाभांश (2) यात्री किराया कर के बदले भुगतान (3) रेलवे संरक्षा निर्माण निधि में अंशदान	Dividend to General Revenues . . . Payment in lieu of passenger fare tax. . . Contribution to Railways Safety Works Fund .	2,91	3,27	3,48	–4,92	—4,34	—3,81	—39	7,91
@वर्ष में लाभ (+) या हानि (–)	@Surplus (+) or Shortfall (–) for the year . . .	–113,68	–119,95	–139,91	–162,17	–178,68	—203,14	–183,11	—214,72
परिचालन अनुपात	Operating Ratio . .	209.1%	195.8%	187.8%	196 1%	195.1%	194.2%	183.7%	184.7%
ब्याजदेय पूंजी से शुद्ध राजस्व का अनुपात	Ration of net revenue to capital at-charge . .	–28.9%	–27.4%	–29.1%	–30.8%	–30 0%	–30 1%	—26.2%	—26.8%

@इसमें इस रेलवे द्वारा प्रयुक्त अन्य क्षेत्रीय रेलों के चल स्टाक पर ब्याज के नाम खाते के + 18,95 लाख रुपये (संशोधित अनुमान, 1989—90) और + 18,95 लाख रुपये (बजट अनुमान, 1990—91) शामिल नहीं हैं।

@Excludes debit of Rs. +18,95 lakhs (Revised Estimate 1989-90) and Rs. +18,95 lakhs (Budget Estimates, 1990-91) towards interest on Rolling Stock of the railway used by other zonal Railways.

परिशिष्ट XI

दक्षिण रेलवे

राजस्व प्राप्ति और खर्च का विवरण

APPENDIX–XI

SOUTHERN RAILWAY

Statement of Revenue Receipts and Expenditure

(लाख रुपयों में In Lakhs of rupees)

		वास्तविक Actuals, 1984-85	वास्तविक Actuals, 1985-86	वास्तविक Actuals, 1986-87	वास्तविक Actuals, 1987-88	वास्तविक Actuals, 1988-89	बजट Budget 1989-90	संशोधित Revised 1989-90	बजट Budget 1990-91
ब्याजदेय पूंजी	Capital-at-charge	784,83	846,75	921,29	983,90	1075,55	1138,62	1183,62	1342,36
यातायात से आमदनी—	Traffic Earnings—								
(क) कोचिंग	(a) Coaching –								
(1) यात्री—	(i) Passenger								
ऊंचे दर्जे	Upper	13,43	16,24	20,65	25,36	31,75	30,28	39,40	47,00
दूसरा दर्जा	Second	127,61	145,37	160,16	169,53	204,55	211,72	202,60	244,00
जोड़—यात्री	TOTAL PASSENGERS	141,04	161,61	180,81	194,89	236,30	242,00	242,00	291,00
(2) अन्य कोचिंग	(ii) Other Coaching	19,69	38,04	30,25	32,59	36,63	41,40	41,50	39,50
(ख) माल	(b) Goods	217,10	248,42	266,24	302,65	329,30	389,00	394,00	431,00
(ग) अन्य फुटकर आमदनी	(c) Sundry Other Earnings	16,31	16,90	19,95	22,83	27,50	29,00	28,00	29,00
जोड़	TOTAL	394,14	464,97	497,25	552,96	629,73	701,40	705,50	790,50
उचंत	Suspense	+3,43	–14,00	+8,93	+1,14	+2,98	–2,00	–1,50	–1,50
*यातायात से कुल प्राप्ति	*Gross Traffic Receipts	397,57	450,97	506,18	554,10	632,71	699,40	704,00	789,00
संचालन व्यय—	Working Expenses –								
साधारण संचालन व्यय—	Ordinary Working Expenses –								
(03) रेलों पर सामान्य अधीक्षण और सेवाएं	General Superintendence and Services on Railways	24,24	27,01	33,49	38,57	41,64	44,74	46,24	50,02
(04) रेल पथ और निर्माण-कार्यों की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs & Maintenance of Permanent Way & Works	49,78	55,38	58,57	63,24	68,06	77,18	78,76	81,13
(05) रेल इंजनों की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs & Maintenance of Motive Power	27,55	33,88	41,53	44,60	42,04	51,14	51,95	56,14
(06) सवारी डिब्बों और माल डिब्बों की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs & Maintenance of Carriages & Wagons	56,89	63,65	73,52	85,74	88,57	101,59	105,99	116,61
(07) संयंत्र और उपस्कर की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs & Maintenance of Plant & Equipment	21,64	27,98	32,33	35,15	36,47	40,99	43,02	44,89
(08) परिचालन व्यय—चल-स्टाक और उपस्कर	Operating Expenses – Rolling Stock & Equipment	33,79	35,51	40,95	50,49	50,21	58,85	56,54	60,05
(09) परिचालन व्यय—यातायात	Operating Expenses – Traffic	47,33	53,06	60,34	65,04	84,06	97,86	105,46	121,99
(10) परिचालन व्यय—ईंधन	Operating Expenses – Fuel	81,15	89,45	87,89	9[illegible],73	95,02	99,28	103,26	107,39
(11) कर्मचारी कल्याण और सुविधाएं	Staff Welfare & Amenities	14,70	16,73	21,-83	25,79	27,07	29,70	29,70	32,14
(12) विविध संचालन व्यय	Miscellaneous Working Expenses	22,28	25,49	29,50	32,53	34,46	44,04	37,28	39,93
(13) भविष्य निधि, पेंशन और अन्य सेवा-निवृत्ति लाभ	Provident fund, pension and other retirement benefits	25	19	16	11	16	13	16	15
जोड़	TOTAL	379,60	433,33	480,11	533,04	568,76	645,50	658,36	710,44
उचंत	Suspense	–3,56	–2,46	–3,16	–1,76	–1,73	–1,64	–89	+8
जोड़—साधारण संचालन व्यय	TOTAL –ORDINARY WORKING EXPENSES	376,04	430,87	476,95	531,28	567,03	643,86	657,47	710,52

परिशिष्ट XI

APPENDIX XI

(लाख रुपयों में In lakhs of rupees)

		वास्तविक Actuals, 1984-85	वास्तविक Actuals, 1985-86	वास्तविक Actuals, 1986-87	वास्तविक Actuals, 1987-88	वास्तविक Actuals, 1988-89	बजट Budget 1989-90	संशोधित Revised 1989-90	बजट Budget 1990-91
मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि में विनियोग	Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund	87,55	95,46	129,65	134,92	146,20	163,80	166,34	187,63
पेंशन निधि में विनियोग	Appropriation to Pension Fund	22,99	27,27	37,08	48,20	53,56	70,37	65,89	84,02
कुल—संचालन व्यय	TOTAL—WORKING EXPENSES	486,58	553,60	643,68	714,40	766,79	878,03	889,70	982,17
यातायात से शुद्ध प्राप्ति	Net Traffic Receipts	–89,01	–102,63	–137,50	–160,30	–134,08	–178,63	–185,70	–193,17
विविध संव्यवहार—	Miscellaneous Transactions –								
(क) प्राप्तियां—	(a) Receipts –								
(1) सहायता प्राप्त कम्पनियों से अन्य प्राप्तियां	Other receipts from subsidised companies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(2) अन्य विविध प्राप्तियां	Other Miscellaneous Receipts		2	8	18	4	4	20	..
(3) यात्रियों पर अधिप्रभार से प्राप्ति	Receipts from surcharge on passengers	74	2,59	2,78	6,00	4,45	5,00	4,46	4,91
(4) लाभांश तथा अन्य रियायतों के लिए सामान्य राजस्व से आर्थिक सहायता	Subsidy from General Revenues towards Dividend reliefs and other concessions	10,86	9,42	17,52	16,93	19,81	21,64	23,80	31,44
कुल प्राप्ति	TOTAL RECEIPTS	11,60	12,03	20,38	23,11	24,30	26,63	28,46	36,35
(ख) खर्च—	(b) Expenditure—								
(1) सर्वेक्षण	Surveys	24	45	51	43	22	10	9	21
(2) चालू लाइन निर्माण—राजस्व	Open Lines Works—Revenue	1,09	2,12	3,29	3,82	4,80	6,31	5,83	3,31
(3) दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा और यात्री सुविधा निधि में विनियोग	Appropriation to Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	74	2,59	2,78	6,00	4,45	5,00	4,46	4,91
कुल खर्च	TOTAL EXPENDITURE	2,07	5,16	6,58	10,25	9,47	11,41	10,38	8,43
शुद्ध विविध प्राप्ति,	Net Miscellaneous Receipts	9,53	6,87	13,30	12,86	14,83	15,27	18,08	27,92
शुद्ध राजस्व	Net Revenues	–79,48	–95,76	–123,70	–147,44	–119,25	–163,36	–167,62	–165,25
सामान्य राजस्व को भुगतान—	Payment to General Revenues –								
(1) सामान्य राजस्व को लाभांश	Dividend to General Revenues								
(2) यात्री किराया कर के बदले भुगतान	Payment in lieu of passenger fare tax								
(3) रेलवे संरक्षा निर्माण निधि में अंशदान	Contribution to Railway Safety Works Fund	46,35	50,90	55,67	61,42	66,85	71,40	74,42	5,29
@वर्ष में लाभ (+) या हानि (–)	@Surplus (+) or Shortfall (–) for the year	–125,83	–146,66	–179,37	–208,86	–186,10	–234,76	–242,04	–250,54
परिचालन अनुपात	Operating Ratio	124.4%	119.6%	127.2%	129.5%	122.0%	125.4%	126.2%	124.2%
ब्याजदेय पूंजी से शुद्ध राजस्व का अनुपात	Ratio of net revenue to Capital-at-charge	–10 1%	–11.3%	–13.4%	–15.0%	–11.1%	–14.3%	–14.2%	–12.3%

@इसमें इस रेलवे द्वारा प्रयुक्त अन्य क्षेत्रीय रेलों के चल-स्टाक पर ब्याज के नाम खाते के + 4,19 लाख रुपये (संशोधित अनुमान, 1989–90) और + 4,21 लाख रुपये (बजट अनुमान, 1990–91) शामिल नहीं हैं।

@Excludes debit of Rs. +4,19 lakhs (Revised Estimate, 1989-90) and Rs. +4,21 lakhs, (Budget Estimate 1990-91) towards intereston Rolling Stock of this Railway used by other zonal railways.

परिशिष्ट XI
दक्षिण-मध्य रेलवे
राजस्व प्राप्ति और खर्च का विवरण

APPENDIX XI
SOUTH CENTRAL RAILWAY
Statement of Revenue Receipts and Expenditure

(लाख रुपयों में In lakhs of rupees)

		वास्तविक Actuals, 1984-85	वास्तविक Actuals, 1985-86	वास्तविक Actuals, 1986-87	वास्तविक Actuals, 1987-88	वास्तविक Actuals, 1988-89	बजट Budget 1989-90	संशोधित Revised 1989-90	बजट Bugdet, 1990-91
ब्याजदेय पूंजी	Capital-at-charge . .	903,79	992,57	1149,77	1239,85	1214,27	1455,57	1360,00	1517,93
यातायात से आमदनी—	Traffic Earnings								
(क) कोचिंग—	(a) Coaching –								
(1) यात्री —	Passenger—								
ऊंचे दर्जे	Upper	13,92	18,05	19,85	23,89	28,91	24,82	25,23	33,30
दूसरा दर्जा	Second	128,42	143,76	159,61	167,42	196,68	205,18	211,77	249,20
जोड़ यात्री	TOTAL PASSENGER . . .	142,34	161,81	179,46	191,31	225,59	230,00	237,00	282,50
(2) अन्य कोचिंग	Other Coaching . .	20,05	22,41	36,09	27 29	27,75	34,00	30,00	34,25
(ख) माल	(b) Goods	366,63	448,65	486,89	546,90	622,29	728,00	741,00	821,00
(ग) अन्य फुटकर आमदनी	(c) Sundry Other Earnings	12,19	13,59	13,61	16,96	20,77	18,00	18,00	18,75
जोड़	TOTAL	541,21	646,46	716,05	782,46	896,40	1010,00	1026,00	1156,50
उचंत	Suspense	+16	+42	—137	+1,70	—1,22	– 1,50	-2,00	—2,00
यातायात से कुल प्राप्ति	Gross Traffic Receipts .	541,37	646,88	714,68	784,16	895,18	1008,50	1024,00	1154,50
संचालन व्यय—	Working Expenses –								
साधारण संचालन व्यय—	Ordinary Working Expenses –								
(03) रेलों पर सामान्य अधीक्षण और सेवाएं	General Superintendence and Services on Railways	20,42	22,50	27,16	32,39	34,24	35,51	37,51	40,60
(04) रेल पथ और निर्माण-कार्यों की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs & Maintenance of Permanent Way & Works . . .	51,20	56,07	65,65	72,77	83,31	3,974	94,29	101,10
(05) रेल इंजनों की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs & Maintenance of Motive Power .	37,84	47,21	56,51	55,54	61,46	7 91	64,67	80,91
(06) सवारी डिब्बों और माल डिब्बों की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs & Maintenance of Carriages & Wagons	36,43	40,52	50,52	58,91	68,32	67,87	77,08	87,62
(07) संयंत्र और उपस्कर की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs & Maintenance of Plant & Equipment .	17,07	21,12	27,29	26,23	31,65	32,74	37,65	40,04
(08) परिचालन व्यय—चल स्टाक और उपस्कर	Operating Expenses-Rolling Stock & Equipment	32,30	36,30	40,62	50,70	53,02	59,60	59,41	63,76
(09) परिचालन व्यय यातायात	Operating Expenses Traffic	36,24	39,68	48,04	54,47	72,67	87,85	92,06	111,86
(10) परिचालन व्यय ईंधन	Operating Expenses Fuel	96,09	106,51	113,28	123,53	123,29	136,42	131,44	137,28
(11) कर्मचारी कल्याण और सुविधाएं	Staff Welfare & Amenities	15,11	17,64	20,02	23,84	26,60	28,27	29,27	32,28
(12) विविध संचालन व्यय	Miscellaneous Working Expenses	16,43	18,80	20,98	24,55	27,98	28,66	31,94	35,38
(13) भविष्य निधि, पेंशन और अन्य सेवा-निवृत्ति लाभ	Provident fund, Pension and other retirement benefits . . .	52	49	38	3	17	28	31	31
जोड़	TOTAL . . .	359,65	406,84	470,45	522,96	582,71	639,25	655,63	731,14
उचंत	Suspense	–2,80	–96	–1,52	+3	—20	+9	—44	+2,59
जोड़—साधारण संचालन व्यय	Total Ordinary Working Expenses . . .	356,85	405,88	463,93	522,99	582,51	639,34	655,19	733,73

परिशिष्ट XI APPENDIX XI

(लाख रुपयों में In lakhs of rupees)

		वास्तविक Actuals, 1984-85	वास्तविक Actuals, 1985-86	वास्तविक Actuals, 1986-87	वास्तविक Actuals, 1987-88	वास्तविक Actuals, 1988-89	बजट Budget 1989-90	संशोधित Revised 1989-90	बजट Budget 1990-91
मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि में विनियोग	Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund .	93,69	109,93	151,97	168,38	184,23	206,33	187,79	215,59
पेंशन निधि में विनियोग	Appropriation to Pension Fund	11,78	14,02	18,61	23,33	49,84	63,00	60,91	74,50
कुल संचालन व्यय	TOTAL WORKING EXPENSES	462,32	529,83	639,51	714,70	816,58	908,67	903,89	1023,82
यातायात से शुद्ध प्राप्ति	Net Traffic Receipts .	79,05	117,05	75,17	69,46	78,60	99,83	120,11	130,68
विविध संव्यवहार	Miscellaneous Transactions								
(क) प्राप्ति—	(a) Receipts—								
(1) सहायता प्राप्त कम्पनियों से अन्य प्राप्ति	Other Receipts from subsidised companies .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(2) रेल भर्ती बोर्ड	Railway Recruitment Board	..	..	..		33	11	35	36
(3) अन्य विविध प्राप्ति	Other Miscellaneous Receipts . . .	5	–1	1	46	3	6	5	5
(4) यात्रियों पर अधिप्रभार से प्राप्ति	Receipts from surcharge on passengers . .	56	1,81	1,85	3,91	3,27	4,25	3,17	3,47
(5) लाभांश तथा अन्य रियायतों के लिए सामान्य राजस्व से आर्थिक सहायता	Subsidy from General Revenues towards Dividend reliefs and other concessions. . .	11,87	14,28	16,34	17,66	19,37	16,80	19,55	25,11
कुल प्राप्ति	TOTAL REECIPTS . .	12,48	16,08	18,20	22,03	23,00	21,22	23,12	28,99
(ख) खर्च	(b) Expenditure—								
(1) सर्वेक्षण	Surveys . . .	37	46	34	34	26	54	21	41
(2) चालू लाइन निर्माण-राजस्व	Open Line Works—Revenue	1,27	95	2,23	3,22	3,64	5,34	4,73	3,11
(3) दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा और यात्री सुविधा निधि में विनियोग	Appropriation to Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund . . .	56	1,81	1,85	3,91	3,27	4,25	3,17	3,47
कुल खर्च	TOTAL EXPENDITURE .	2,20	3,22	4,42	7,47	7,17	10,13	8,11	6,99
शुद्ध विविध प्राप्ति	Net Miscellaneous Receipts . . .	10,28	12,86	13,78	14,56	15,83	11,09	15,01	22,00
शुद्ध राजस्व	Net Revenue . .	89,33	129,91	88,95	84,02	94,43	110,92	135,12	152,68
सामान्य राजस्व को भुगतान—	Payment to General Revenues—								
(1) सामान्य राजस्व को लाभांश	Dividend to General Revenues . .								
(2) यात्री किराया कर के बदले भुगतान	Payment in lieu of Passenger fare tax . . .	52,20	60,07	68,67	77,33	75,95	90,73	84,66	95,54
(3) रेलवे संरक्षा निर्माण निधि में अंशदान	Contribution to Railway Safety Works Fund .								
@वर्ष में लाभ (+) या हानि (–)	@Surplus (+) or Shortfall (–) for the year . .	+37,13	+69,84	+20,28	+6,69	+18,48	+20,19	+50,46	+57,14
परिचालन अनुपात	Operating ratio .	85.9%	82.1%	89.5%	91.3%	91.1%	90.0%	88.1%	88.3%
ब्याजदेय पूंजी से शुद्ध राजस्व का अनुपात	Ratio of net revenue to Capital-at-charge . .	9.9%	13.1%	7.7%	6.8%	7.8%	7.6%	9.9%	10.1%

@इसमें इस रेलवे द्वारा प्रयुक्त अन्य क्षेत्रीय रेलों के चल-स्टाक पर ब्याज के जमा खाते के –3,72 लाख रुपये (संशोधित अनुमान, 1989–90) और –3,72 लाख रुपये (बजट अनुमान, 1990–91) शामिल नहीं हैं।

@Excludes credit of Rs. —3,72 lakhs (Revised Estimate, 1989-90) and Rs. —3,72 lakhs (Budget Estimate 1990-91) towards interest on Rolling Stock of other zonal railway used by this railways.

परिशिष्ट XI — APPENDIX XI

दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे — SOUTH EASTEN RAILWERY

राजस्व प्राप्ति और खर्च का विवरण — Statement of Revenue Receipts and Expenditure

(लाख रुपयों में Figures in lakhs of rupees)

		वास्तविक Actuals, 1984-85	वास्तविक Actuals, 1985-86	वास्तविक Actuals, 1986-87	वास्तविक Actuals, 1987-88	वास्तविक Actuals, 1988-89	बजट Budget 1989-90	संशोधित Revised 1989-90	बजट Budget 1990-91
ब्याजदेयपूंजी	Capital-at-charge . .	1363,32	1397,06	1546,12	1680,34	1837,48	2043,64	2033,01	2250,38
यातायात से आमदनी—	Traffic Earnings –								
(क) कोचिंग—	(*a*) Coaching –								
(1) यात्री—	(*i*) Passengers –								
ऊंचे दर्जे	Upper . .	9,48	11,62	14,18	19,45	25,50	23,80	26,33	31,00
दूसरा दर्जा	Second . .	94,48	105,08	121,99	119,99	141,80	148,20	146,67	174,00
जोड़—यात्री	Total passengers .	103,96	116,70	136,17	139,44	167,30	172,00	173.00	205,00
(2) अन्य कोचिंग	(*ii*) Other Coaching . .	17,44	19,33	28,30	23,79	26,36	9,00	27,50	30,00
(ख) माल	(*b*) Goods .	774,44	933,93	1074,87	1257,57	1355,16	1599,00	1645,00	1802,00
(ग) अन्य फुटकर आमदनी	(*c*) Sundry Other Earnings .	12,14	10,59	11,73	19,20	21,01	16,00	17,50	18,00
जोड़	TOTAL	907,98	1080,55	1251,07	1440,00	1569,83	1816,00	1863,00	2055,00
उचंत	Suspense	+1,00	–2,22	+60	+64	–8,65	–1,50	–1,50	–1,50
यातायात से कुल प्राप्ति	Gross Traffic Receipts .	908,98	1078,33	1251,67	1440,64	1578,48	1814,50	1861,50	2053,50
संचालन व्यय —	Working Expenses—								
साधारण संचालन व्यय—	Ordinary Working Expenses—								
(03) रेलों पर सामान्य अधीक्षण और सेवाएं	General Superintendence and Services on Railway	32,68	36,39	44,38	50,38	53,61	61,09	59,30	64,88
(04) रेल पथ और निर्माण कार्यों की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs & Maintenance of Permanent Way & Works . . .	75,81	84,20	99,03	109,77	122,46	139,94	137,79	151,86
(05) रेल इंजनों की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs & Maintenance of Motive Power . :	40,67	48,95	57,72	61,60	75,03	79,98	87,97	98,84
(06) सवारी डिब्बों और माल डिब्बों की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs & Maintenance of Carriage & Wagons	68,60	76,94	85,14	105,27	111,78	126,00	126,00	144,45
(07) संयंत्र और उपस्कर की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs & Maintenance of Plant & Equipment	33,96	43,90	44,20	47,16	52,95	61,75	60,35	67,09
(08) परिचालन व्यय—चल-स्टाक और उपस्कर	Operating Expenses—Rolling Stock & Equipment	48,06	52,64	59,93	72,77	77,78	90,68	90,56	100,64
(09) परिचालन व्यय—यातायात	Operating Expenses—Traffic . . .	30,89	43,50	58,39	82,56	115,24	142,30	182,99	217,21
(10) परिचालन व्यय—ईंधन	Operating Expenses—Fuel . . . :	129,29	144,15	161,17	173,70	201,26	223,92	233,28	269,06
(11) कर्मचारी कल्याण और सुविधाएं	Staff Welfare & Amenities	25,36	27,38	32,02	84,80	38,26	43,17	44,19	48,60
(12) विविध संचालन व्यय	Miscellaneous Wotking Expenses . . .	27,68	31,60	33,47	39,61	50,20	66,67	66,27	75,90
(13) भविष्य निधि पेंशन और अन्य सेवा निवृत्ति लाभ	Provident Fund Pension and other retirement benefits . . .	91	69	68	93	75	1,02	1,02	1,00
जोड़	TOTAL . . .	513,91	590,34	681,13	783,40	899,42	1036,52	1089,72	1239,53
उचंत	Suspense . . .	–1,23	–3,79	–2,09	–2,47	–58	–3,95	–3,47	–1,68
जोड़—साधारण संचालन व्यय	TOTAL—ORDINARY WORKING EXPENSES . .	512,68	586,55	679,04	780,93	898,84	1032,57	1086,25	1237,85

परिशिष्ट XI — APPENDIX XI

(लाख रुपयों में Figures in lakhs of rupees

		वास्तविक Actuals, 1984-85	वास्तविक Actuals, 1985-86	वास्तविक Aclals, 1986-87	वास्तविक Actuals, 1987-88	वास्तविक Actuals, 1988-89	बजट Budget 1988-89	संशोधित Revised 1989-90	बजट Budget 1990-91
मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि में विनियोग	Appropriation to Depreciation Resrve Fund . . .	155,68	165,82	213,90	226,43	249,68	284,94	284,17	322,27
पेंशन निधि में विनियोग	Appropriation to Pension Fund	27,64	31,71	43,39	55,30	61,19	76,87	90,22	109,95
कुल—संचालन-व्यय	TOTAL -WORKING EXPENSES	696,00	784,08	936,33	1062,66	1209,71	1394,38	1460,64	1670,07
यातायात से शुद्ध प्राप्ति	Net Traffic Receipts .	212,98	294,25	315,34	377,98	368,77	420,12	400,86	383,43
विविध संव्यवहार—	Miscellaneous Transactions –								
(क) प्राप्ति—	(a) Receipts –								
(1) सहायता प्राप्त कम्पनियों से अन्य प्राप्ति	(i) Other receipts from subsidised companies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(2) रेल भर्ती बोर्ड	(ii) Railway Recruitment Boards . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(3) अन्य विविध प्राप्ति	(iii) Other Miscellaneous Receipts . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
(4) यात्रियों पर अधिभार से प्राप्ति	(iv) Receipts from surcharge on passengers	57	1,80	2,11	4,53	4,05	3,50	3,90	4,27
(5) लाभांश तथा अन्य रियायतों के के लिए सामान्य राजस्व से आर्थिक सहायता	(v) Subsidy from General Revenues towards Dividends reliefs and other concessions .	13,26	26,02	16,13	21,25	30,05	35,13	38,41	49,59
कुल—प्राप्ति	TOTAL -RECEIPTS . .	13,83	27,82	18,24	25,78	34,10	38,63	42,33	53,86
(ख) खर्च—	(b) Expenditure –								
(1) सर्वेक्षण	(i) Surveys . .	34	29	25	75	31	74	40	38
(2) चालित लाइनों को भुगतान—छूट	(ii) Payment to Worked Lines -Rebate .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
(3) चालू लाइन निर्माण—राजस्व	(iii) Open Line Works—Revenue . .	1,63	1,32	2,68	3,28	2,82	4,81	4,74	4,55
(4) दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा और यात्री सुविधा निधि में विनियोग	(iv) Appropriation to Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	57	1,80	2,11	4,52	4,05	3,50	3,90	4,27
कुल खर्च	TOTAL EXPENDITURE .	2,55	3,42	5,05	8,56	7,19	9,06	9,05	9,21
शुद्ध विविध प्राप्ति	Net Miscellaneous Rereceipts . .	11,28	24,40	13,19	17,22	26,91	29,57	33,28	44,65
शुद्ध राजस्व	Net Revenue . . .	224,26	318,65	328,53	395,20	395,68	449,69	434,14	428,08
सामान्य राजस्व को भुगतान—	Payment to General Revenues –								
(1) सामान्य राजस्व को लाभांश (2) यात्री किराया कर के बदले भुगतान (3) रेलवे संरक्षा निर्माण निधि में अंशदान	(i) Dividend to General Revenues (ii) Payment in lieu of passenger fare tax . (iii) Contribution to Railway Safety Woks Fund	80,58	84,69	96,11	102,06	112,78	126,86	128,41	145,56
@वर्ष में लाभ (+) या हानि (–)	@Surplus(+) or Shortfall(–) for the year . .	+143,68	+233,96	+232,42	+293,14	+282,90	+322,83	+305,73	+282,52
परिचालन अनुपात	Operating ratio . .	76.9%	72.9%	74.8%	74.0%	77.1%	77.0%	78.6%	81.3%
ब्याजदेय पूंजी से शुद्ध राजस्व का अनुपात	Ratio of net revenue to Capital-at-charge . . .	16.5%	22.8%	21.3%	23.5%	21.5%	22.0%	21.4%	19.0%

@इसमें इस रेलवे द्वारा प्रयुक्त अन्य क्षेत्रीय रेलों के चल-स्टाक पर ब्याज के नाम खाते के (+)25,02 लाख रुपए (संशोधित अनुमान, 1989-90) और (+)25,02 लाख रुपए (बजट अनुमान 1990-91) शामिल नहीं हैं।

@Excludes debit of Rs. (+)25,02 lakhs (Revised Estimate, 1989-90) and Rs.(+)25,02 lakhs (Budget Estimate 1990-91) towards inteest on Rolling Stock of this railway used by other zonal railways.

परिशिष्ट XI — APPENDIX XI

पश्चिम रेलवे — WESTERN RAILWAY

राजस्व प्राप्ति और खर्च का विवरण — Statement of Revenue Receipts and Expenditure

(लाख रुपयों में In lakhs of rupees)

		वास्तविक Actuals, 1984-85	वास्तविक Actuals, 1985-86	वास्तविक Actuals, 1986-87	वास्तविक Actuals, 1987-88	वास्तविक Actuals, 1988-89	बजट Budget 1988-89	संशोधित Revised 1989-90	बजट Budget 1990-91
ब्याजदेय पूंजी	**Capital-at-charge**	932,80	1013,25	1087,18	1172,76	1275,09	1363,83	1353,61	1483,25
यातायात से आमदनी—	Traffic Earnings—								
(क) कोचिंग	(*a*) Coaching—								
(1) यात्री—	(*i*) Passengers—								
ऊंचे दर्जे	Upper	34,63	39,32	42,17	47,69	64,61	87,45	68,86	81,46
दूसरा दर्जा	Second	221,55	250,07	278,88	295,20	351,11	345,45	378,64	447,04
जोड़ यात्री	Total passengers	256,18	289,39	321,05	342,89	415,72	432,90	447,50	528,50
(2) अन्य कोचिंग	(*ii*) Other Coaching	20,40	24,14	36,00	27,65	29,50	36,70	33,00	36,00
(ख) माल	(*b*) Goods	522,80	628,67	759,99	908,96	944,78	1126,00	1124,00	1233,00
(ग) अन्य फुटकर आमदनी	(*c*) Sundry Other Earnings	16,57	15,83	17,97	17,61	20,46	21,75	23,50	24,50
जोड़	TOTAL	815,95	958,03	1135,01	1297,11	410,46	1617,35	1628,00	1822,00
उचंत	Suspense	—2,10	+19	—5,30	—24,41	—9,43	—4,50	—5,00	—5,00
यातायात से कुल प्राप्ति	Gross Traffic Receipts	813,85	958,22	1129,71	1272,70	1401,03	1612,85	1623,00	1817,00
संचालन व्यय—	Working Expenses—								
साधारण संचालन व्यय	Ordinary Working Expenses—								
(03) रेलों पर सामान्य अधीक्षण और सेवाएं	General Superintendence and Services on Railways	29,50	32,61	39,52	45,07	48,72	55,44	54,97	59,74
(04) रेल पथ और निर्माण-कार्यों की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs & Maintenance of Permanent Way & Works	56,73	64,61	78,07	86,03	88,92	104,03	98,61	108,02
(05) रेल इंजनों की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs & Maintenances of Motive Power	47,02	55,79	64,59	70,15	76,55	86,50	90,20	96,98
(06) सवारी डिब्बों और माल डिब्बों की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs & Maintenance of Carriages & Wagons	71,22	81,40	95,48	103,75	108,23	128,35	125,91	137,54
(07) संयंत्र और उपस्कर की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs & Maintenance of Plant & Equipment	33,95	44,90	51,89	57,75	58,91	69,03	65,33	72,22
(08) परिचालन व्यय—चल-स्टाक और उपस्कर	Operating Expenses—Rolling Stock & Equipment	51,14	55,36	64,41	76,31	80,90	91,84	89,84	96,35
(09) परिचालन व्यय—यातायात	Operating Expenses—Traffic	66,39	76,70	93,75	117,46	141,50	175,19	164,40	196,40
(10) परिचालन व्यय—ईंधन	Operating Expenses—Fuel	129,02	138,95	154,64	164,36	169,79	183,01	183,01	187,75
(11) कर्मचारी कल्याण और सुविधाएं	Staff Welfare & Amenities	19,40	22,64	26,24	30,84	34,11	37,48	37,48	41,11
(12) विविध संचालन व्यय	Miscellaneous Working Expenses	25,57	34,56	6,64	341,76	52,95	42,87	49,73	52,57
(13) भविष्य निधि पेंशन और अन्य सेवा-निवृत्ति लाभ	Provident Fund, Pension and other retirement benefits	1,34	1,06	1,28	64	59	73	72	72
जोड़	TOTAL	531,28	608,58	706,51	794,12	861,17	974,47	960,20	1049,40
उचंत	Suspense	—2,85	—1,38	—2,54	—4,12	—2,56	—1,26	—1,26	+2,59
जोड़—साधारण संचालन व्यय	TOTAL—ORDINARY WORKING EXPENSES	528,43	607,20	703,97	790,00	863,73	973,21	958,94	1051,99

परिशिष्ट XI APPENDIX XI

(लाख रुपयों में In lakhs of rupees)

		वास्तविक Actuals, 1984-85	वास्तविक Actuals, 1985-86	वास्तविक Actuals, 1986-87	वास्तविक Actuals, 1987-88	वास्तविक Actuals, 1988-89	बजट Budget 1988-89	संशोधित Revised 1989-90	बजट Budg t1 1990-91
मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि में विनियोग	Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund .	108,03	113,46	155,14	159,22	174,26	197,91	197,20	214,58
पेंशन निधि में विनियोग	Appropriation to Pension Fund	35,32	40,37	54,91	72,01	82,07	105,65	103,94	130,37
कुल संचालन व्यय	TOTAL—WORKING EXPENSES	671,78	761,03	914,02	1021,23	1120,69	1276,77	1260,08	1396,94
यातायात से शुद्ध प्राप्ति	Net Traffic Receipts .	142,07	197,19	215,69	251,47	280,34	336,08	362,92	420,06
विविध संव्यवहार —	Miscellaneous Transactions –								
(क) प्राप्ति—	(*a*) Receipts –								
(1) सहायता प्राप्त कंपनियों से अन्य प्राप्ति	Other receipts from subsidised companies . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(2) रेल भर्ती बोर्ड	Railway Recruitment Boards	..	..	..	..	..	20	20	20
(3) अन्य विविध प्राप्ति	Other Miscellaneous Receipts . . .	1	6	3	18	19	2	..	2
(4) यात्रियों से अधिप्रभार की प्राप्ति	Receipts from surcharge on passengers . .	2,29	7,10	7,04	16,30	15,16	14,60	15,40	16,65
(5) लाभांश तथा अन्य रियायतों के लिए सामान्य राजस्व से आर्थिक सहायता	Subsidy from General Revenues towards Dividend reliefs and other concessions . . .	5,87	6,19	6,57	7,14	11,70	20,08	10,81	13,40
जोड़	TOTAL	8,17	13,35	13,64	23,62	27,05	34,90	26,41	3[illegible],27
(ख) खर्च	(*b*) Expenditure –								
(1) सर्वेक्षण	Surveys	32	28	31	38	44	1,26	34	89
(2) चालू लाइन निर्माण —राजस्व	Open Line Works –Revenue	97	2,30	3,48	4,85	3,94	6,20	6,10	8,36
(3) दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा और यात्री सुविधा निधि में विनियोग	Appropriation to Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	2,29	7,10	7,04	16,30	15,16	14,60	15,40	16,65
जोड़—खर्च	TOTAL –EXPENDITURE .	3,58	9,68	10,83	21,53	19,54	22,06	21,84	25,90
शुद्ध विविध प्राप्ति	Net Miscellaneous Receipts	4,59	3,67	2,81	2,09	7,51	12,84	4,57	4,37
शुद्ध राजस्व	Net Revenue . . .	146,66	200,86	218,50	253,56	287,85	348,92	367,49	424,43
सामान्य राजस्व को भुगतान	Payments to General Revenues —								
(1) सामान्य राजस्व को लाभांश (2) यात्री किराया कर के बदले भुगतान रेलवे संरक्षा निर्माण निधि में अंशदान	Dividend to General Revenues; Payments in lieu of passenger fare tax; Contribution to Railway Safety Works Fund	55,49	59,52	68,16	69,29	75,55	79,89	80,90	89,10
@वर्ष में लाभ (+) या हानि (—)	@Surplus (+) or Shortfall (–) for the year . .	+91,17	+141,34	+150,34	+184,27	+212,30	+269,03	+286,59	+335,33
परिचालन अनुपात	Operating ratio . .	82.7%	79.6%	80.9%	79.1%	79.3%	79.0%	77.5%	76.5%
ब्याजदेय पूंजी से शुद्ध राजस्व का अनुपात	Ratio of net revenue to Capital-at-charge . .	15.7%	19.8%	20.1%	21.6%	22.6%	25.6%	27.1%	28.6%

@इस में इस रेलवे द्वारा प्रयुक्त अन्य क्षेत्रीय रेलों के चल-स्टाक पर ब्याज के नाम खाते के +4,16 लाख रुपये (संशोधित अनुमान, 1989-90) और +4,16 लाख रुपये (बजट अनुमान, 1990-91) शामिल नहीं हैं।

@Excludes debit of Rs. +4,16 lakhs (Revised Estimate, 1989-90) and Rs. +4,16 lakhs (Budget Estimate, 1990-90) towards interest on Rolling Stock of the railway used by over zonal railways.

परिशिष्ट XI / APPENDIX XI

मेट्रो रेल, कलकत्ता / METRO RAILWAY, CALCUTTA

राजस्व प्राप्ति और खर्च का विवरण / Statement of Revenue Receipts and Expenditure

(लाख रुपयों में In lakhs of rupees)

		वास्तविक Actuals, 1985-86	वास्तविक Actuals, 1986-87	वास्तविक Actuals, 1987-88	वास्तविक Actuals; 1988-89	बजट Budget 1989-90	संशोधित Revised 1989-90	बजट Budget, 1990-91
*पूंजी निवेश	*Capital Investment	383,37	460,72	546,19	625,15	709,01	704,65	792,65
यातायात से आमदनी	Traffic Earnings –							
यात्री—दूसरा दर्जा	Passenger - Second	28	1,23	1,96	2,11	2,10	2,50	3,00
अन्य कोचिंग	Other Coachnig	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
अन्य फुट कर आमदनी	Sundry other Earning . . .	..	0.03	10	18	5	25	25
जोड़—	TOTAL	28	1,23	2,06	2,30	2,35	2,75	3,25
संचालन व्यय	Working Expenses –							
साधारण संचालन व्यय—	Ordinary Working Expenses –							
(03) रेलों पर सामान्य अधीक्षण और सेवाएं	General Superintendence and Services on Railways . . .	7	11	17	22	23	24	26
(04) रेल पथ और निर्माण कार्यों की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs & Maintenance of Permanent Way & Works . . .	7	9	47	44	66	62	65
(05) रेल इंजन की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs & Maintenance of Motive Power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(06) सवारी डिब्बों और माल डिब्बों की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs & Maintenance of Carriages & Wagons	4	6	30	43	59	56	59
(07) संयंत्र और उपस्कर की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs & Maintenance of Plant & Equipment	10	20	44	78	1,07	98	1,05
(08) परिचालन व्यय—चल-स्टाक और उपस्कर	Operating Expenses –Rolling Stock & Equipment	12	22	31	2,22	2,42	3,13	3,18
(09) परिचालन व्यय—यातायात	Operating Expenses –Traffic . .	23	47	69	80	94	95	99
(10) परिचालन व्यय—ईंधन	Operating Expenses –Fuel . .	41	90	1,65	74	91	1,00	99
(11) कर्मचारी कल्याण और सुविधाएं	Staff Welfare & Amenities . .	0.20	0.26	0.85	2	3	3	5
(12) विविध संचालन व्यय	Miscellaneous Working Expenses .	12	15	29	39	49	61	63
(13) भविष्य निधि, पेंशन और अन्य सेवा निवृत्ति लाभ	Provident Fund, Pension and other retirement benefits	0.02	–25	..	..	..	..	..
जोड़	TOTAL	1,16	1,95	4,33	6,04	7,34	8,12	8,39
उचंत	Suspense	–2	–3	–7	–8	–15	–15	–15
जोड़—साधारण संचालन व्यय	Total Ordinary Working Expenses .	1,14	1,92	4,26	5,96	7,19	7,97	8,24
मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि में विनियोग	Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
पेंशन निधि में विनियोग	Appropriation to Pension Fund .	..	22	22	33	49	41	50
कुल संचालन व्यय	TOTAL –WORKING EXPENSES . .	1,14	2,14	4,48	6,29	7,68	8,38	8,74
यातायात से शुद्ध प्राप्ति	Net Traffic Receipts	–86	–91	–2,42	–3,99	–5,33	–5,63	–5,49
शुद्ध राजस्व	Net Revenue	–86	-91	–2,42	–3,99	–5,33	–5,63	–5,49

*यह भारतीय रेल प्रणाली की ब्याज देय पूंजी का भाग नहीं है । इसका लेखा-जोखा महानगर परिवहन परियोजना के विविध अग्रिम पूंजी के अंतर्गत अलग से रखा जाता है ।

*Does not form the part of Capital-at-Charge of Indian Railway System. Booked separately under miscellaneous advances Capital (MTP.)

परिशिष्ट XII / APPENDIX XII
मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि / Depreciation Reserve Fund

(लाख रुपयों में) (In lakhs of rupees)

वर्ष Year	निधि में विनियोग Appropriation to Fund	नवीकरण और बदलाव के लिए निकाली गई रकम Withdrawals towards renewals and replacements	वर्ष में निधि में शुद्ध जमा Net acceretion to Fund during the year	नाम मात्र इति-शेष Nominal closing balance	घाटा पूरा करने के लिए अस्थायी ऋण Temporary loans to meet deficit	*वास्तविक इतिशेष *Actual closing balance
1924-25	10,35	7,29	3,06	3,06	..	3,06
1925-26	10,67	7,99	2,68	5,74	..	5,74
1926-27	10,89	8,05	2,84	8,58	..	8,58
1927-28	11,38	10,95	43	9,01	..	9,01
1928-29	12,00	9,60	2,40	11,41	..	11,41
1929-30	12,59	11,76	83	12,24	..	12,24
1930-31	13,07	11,39	1,68	13,92	..	11,92
1931-32	13,46	8,26	5,20	19,12	4,25	14,87
1932-33	13,77	6,35	7,42	26,54	10,23	11,00
1933-34	13,56	8,07	5,49	32,03	4,96	9,59
1934-35	13,72	8,66	5,06	37,09	5,06	9,59
1935-36	13,26	9,16	4,10	41,19	4,00	9,69
1936-37	13,17	7,88	5,29	46,48	—1,21	16,19
1937-38	12,59	(क) (*a*) 7,69	4,90	(ख) (*b*) 49,90	..	1,65
1938-39	12,56	7,08	5,48	55,38	..	25,09
1939-40	12,59	6,53	6,06	61,44	..	91,15
1940-41	12,64	7,19	5,45	66,89	..	96,00
1941-42	12,68	5,35	7,33	74,22	—7,91	91,84
1942-43	(ग) (*c*) 12,80	4,95	7,85	82,07	(ग) (*d*) —22,38	82,09
1943-44	16,87	6,64	10,23	92,30	..	92,37
1944-45	17,01	8,18	8,83	(ङ)(*e*) 102,21	..	102,21
1945-46	(च)(*f*) 17,25	12,01	5,24	107,45	..	107,45
1946-47	13,21	12,37	84	108,29	..	108,29
1947-48 (1-4-47 से to 14-8-1947)	6,86	2,66	4,20	112,49	..	(छ)(*g*)112,44
(15-8-47 से to 31-3-1948)	6,81	3,27	3,54	(ज) (*h*) 95,74	..	95,75
1948-49	(झ)(*i*) 23,11	17,28	5,83	101,57	..	10,11
1949-50	19,17	11,73	7,44	109,01	..	109,01
1950-51	33,59	26,63	6,96	(भ)(*j*)123,65	..	123,65

परिशिष्ट XII—जारी

APPENDIX XII—*contd.*

मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि

Depreciation Reserve Fund

(लाख रुपयों में)(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

	निधि में विनियोग Appropriation to Fund from				निधि से निकाली गयी रकम Withdrawal from Fund	वर्ष में निधि में शुद्ध जमा Net accretion to Fund during year	†इति शेष †Closing Balance
	राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	शेष पर ब्याज Interest on balance	जोड़ Total			
1951-52	30,00	21	3,58	33,79	35,87	—2,08	(ड k) 122,02*
1952-53	30,00	33	4,09	34,42	40,89	—6,47	(ठ (l)) 116,36*
1953-54	30,00	36	3,61	33,97	38,02	— 4,05	(ड m) 122,79.*
1954-55	30,00	37	3,35	33,72	45,82	— 12,10	100,69*
1955-56	45,00	41	3,26	48,67	45,89	2,78	103,47*
1956-57	45,00	63	3,27	48,90	43,68	5,22	(ढ n) 103,14*
1957-58	45,00	1,23	3,15	49,38	63,62	— 14,24	(ण o) 88,89*
1958-59	45,00	87	2,53	48,40	80,72	— 32,32	(त p) 56,70*
1959-60	45,00	85	2,11	47,96	68,36	— 20,40	(थ q) 37,30*
1960-61	45,00	79	85	46,64	64,04	— 17,40	(द r) 19,79*
1961-62	65,00	1,77	86	67,63	58,23	9,40	29,19*
1962-63	67,00	1,09	93	69,02	75,37	—6,35	22,84*
1963-64	80,00	1,54	1,03	82 57	72,40	10,18	(ध s) 32,97*
1964-65	83,00	1,25	1,44	85,69	75,39	10,30	43,27*
1965-66	85,00	1,64	1,85	88,49	78,91	9,58	52.85*
1966-67	100,00	2,01	2,60	104,61	79,69	24,92	(न t) 77,76*
1967-68	95,00	2,18	3,15	100.33	93,82	6,51	(प u) 79.74*
1968-69	95,00	2,40	3,69	101,09	80,39	20,70	(फ v) 98,17*
1969-70	95,00	2,48	4,86	102,34	73,78	28,56	(ब w) 126,38*
1970-71	100,00	2,53	6,01	108,54	90,68	17,86	(भ x) 144,47*
1971-72	105,00	2,55	6,81	114,36	90,87	23,49	(म y) 167,61*
1972-73	110,00	2,58	7,95	120,53	113,60	6,93	(य z) 174,16*
1973-74	115,00	2,60	8,42	126,02	125,14	88	(कक aa) 175,74
1974-75	115,00	2,70	9,18	126,88	122,52	14,36	(कख ab) 189,98
1975-76	115,00	2,85	10,13	127,98	124,57	3,41	(कग ac) 197,93
1976-77	135,00	2,87	10,88	148,75	125,22	23,53	(कघ ad) 218,67
1977-78	140,00	2,93	12,69	155,62	117,64	37,93	(कङ ae) 265,15
1978-79	145,00	2,80	14,77	162,57	136,19	26,38	(कच af) 282,87
1979-80	200,00	2,82	16,79	219,61	187,45	32,16	(कछ ag) 313,07
1980-81	220,00	3,20	17,44	240,64	278,63	—37,99	(कज ah) 75,59
1981-82	350,00	3,30	12,61	365,91	504,31	—138,40	137,19
1982-83	556,00	3,43	5,79	565,22	655,58	—90,36	46,83
1983-84	850,00	3,73	5,32	859,05	783,78	+75,27	122,10
1984-85	850,00	4,48	9,79	864,27	797,54	+66,73	188,83
1985-86	920,00	6,38	10,48	936,86	981,48	—44,62	144,21
1986-87	1250,00	9,32	12,11	1271,43	1175,29	+96,14	240,35
1987-88	1350,00	11,96	21,99	1383,96	1172,27	+211,68	452,03
1988-89	1500,00	12,73	30,44	1543,17	1477,62	+65,55	(कझ ai) 520,10
1989-90 (ब०सं० B.E.)	1715,00	13,14	42,97	1771,11	1489,00	+282,11	823,67
1989-90 (सं०अ० R.E.) .	1715,00	15,75	41,66	1772,41	1489,00	+283,41	803,51
1990-91 (ब०अ०B.E.))	1950,00	19,00	57,07	2026,07	1820,00	+206.07	1009,58

†1933-34 से लेकर 1941-42 तक के इतिशेष में शाखा लाइन कम्पनियों को दिये गये कर्ज के 9 लाख रुपये शामिल हैं। 1937-38 से लेकर 1941-42 तक के शेष में शाखा लाइनों के हिस्से खरीदने में लगाये गये 31 लाख रुपये भी शामिल हैं। 1942-43 में यह रकम रेलवे आरक्षित निधि के निवेश लेखे में अन्तरित कर दी गयी।

*ये आंकड़े अनन्तिम हैं, क्योंकि इनमें शामिल किये गये भूतपूर्व भारतीय रियासती रेलों के बकाया अभी अन्तिम रूप से तैयार नहीं हैं।

(क) छोड़ी हुई परिसम्पत्तियों के लेखे में 32 लाख की पूंजी शामिल है, जो बट्टे खाते में डाल दी गयी थी।

(ख) इसमें बर्मा रेलवे के बकाया के 1,48 लाख शामिल नहीं हैं।

(ग) इसमें बंगाल और नार्थ वेस्टर्न तथा रुहेलखण्ड और कमाऊं रेलवे से अन्तरित नवीकरण उचंत के 23 लाख शामिल हैं।

(घ) इसमें रेलवे आरक्षित निधि से अन्तरित 6,30 लाख शामिल हैं।

(ङ) इसमें बंगाल-नागपुर, मद्रास और सदर्न मराठा और साउथ इण्डियन रेलों के बीच रेल-पथ और चल-स्टाक आदि पर खर्च के लिए नवीकरण आरक्षित निधि से अन्तरित 1.08 लाख शामिल हैं।

(च) इसमें बंगाल और नार्थ वेस्टर्न रेलवे कम्पनी से गतायु चलस्टाक आदि के हिसाब में वसूल की गयी 20 लाख की रकम शामिल है।

(छ) इसमें पाकिस्तान रेलवे पर अनुमानित बकाया के 20,30 लाख शामिल हैं।

(ज) 1 लाख निकालकर पाकिस्तान रेलवे से संबंधित छोड़ी हुई सम्पत्ति के लेखे में अनुमानित हिस्से के 20,30 लाख इसमें शामिल नहीं है।

(झ) अधिशेष से विनियोजित 11,80 लाख इसमें शामिल हैं।

(ञ) इसमें 1-4-1950 से ली गयी भूतपूर्व रियासती रेलों के लेखे के 767 लाख (अनन्तिम) शामिल हैं। एक का अन्तर पूर्णांकन के कारण है।

(ट) 1-4-1950 से अधिकार में ली गयी भूतपूर्व भारतीय रियासती रेलों के बकाया के संशोधन लेखे के 45 लाख (अनन्तिम) शामिल हैं।

(ठ) 1-4-1950 से अधिकार में ली गयी भूतपूर्व भारतीय रियासती रेलों के बकाया के संशोधन लेखे के 81 लाख शामिल हैं।

(ड) 1-4-1950 से ली गयी भूतपूर्व भारतीय रेलों के बकाया के संशोधन लेखे के 48 लाख शामिल हैं।

(ढ) इसमें 15-8-1947 को तदर्थ और संशोधित बकाया के अन्तर के 2,76 लाख शामिल नहीं हैं और 1-4-1950 को ली गई भूतपूर्व मैसूर राज्य रेलवे के मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि में कमी के लिए किये गये समायोजन के 1,62 लाख और उस पर ब्याज के 1,17 लाख भी शामिल नहीं हैं।

(ण) इसमें 15-8-1947 को तदर्थ और संशोधित बकाया के अन्तर के 1 लाख शामिल नहीं है।

(त) इसमें 15-8-1947 को तदर्थ और संशोधित बकाया के अन्तर के 13 लाख शामिल हैं।

†The closing balances from 1933-34 to 1941-42 include Rs. 9 lakhs on account of loans to Branch Line Companies and those from 1937-38 to 1941-42, also include Rs. 31 lakhs on account of investments in Branch Line Shares. In 1942-43 these amounts were transferred to the Railway Reserve Fund Investment Account.

*These figures are provisional as the balances of the ex-States Railways merged therein have not yet been finalised.

(*a*) Includes 32 lakhs written off capital on account of abandoned assets.

(*b*) Excludes 1,48 lakhs balance for Burma Railways.

(*c*) Includes 23 lakhs transferred from Bengal and North Western and Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railways' Renewals suspense.

(*d*) Includes 6,30 lakhs transferred from the Railway Reserve Fund.

(*e*) Includes 1.08 lakhs transferred from Renewal Reserve Fund for permanent way and rolling stock of the Bengal-Nagpur, Madras and Southern Mahratta and South Indian Railways.

(*f*) Includes 20 lakhs recovered from the Bengal—Nagpur and North Western Railway Company on account of over-age of rolling stock.

(*g*) Includes 20,30 lakhs, the estimated balance relating to Pakistan Railways.

(*h*) Excludes 20,30 lakhs, the estimated share, less 1 lakh on account of abandoned assets relating to Pakistan Railways.

(*i*) Includes 11,80 lakhs appropriated from the surplus.

(*j*) Includes 7.67 lakhs (Provisional) on account of Indian States Railways balance taken over from 1-4-1950. Difference of 1 due to rounding off.

(*k*) Includes 45 lakhs (Provisional) on account of revision of the ex-Indian States Railways balance taken over from 1-4-1950.

(*l*) Includes 81 lakhs on account of revision of the ex-Indian States Railways balance taken over from 1-4-1950.

(*m*) Includes 48 lakhs on account of revision of the ex-Indian States Railways balance taken over from 1-4-1950.

(*n*) Excludes 2,76 lakhs on account of differences between *ad hoc* and revised balances on 15-8-1947 and 1,62 lakhs due to downward adjustment of D.R.F. balance of ex-Mysore State Rly. taken over on 1-4-1950 and 1,17 lakhs interest thereon.

(*o*) Excludes 1 lakh on account of difference between the *ad hoc* balance and further revised balance as on 15-8-1947.

(*p*) Includes 13 lakhs on account of difference between the *ad hoc* and revised balance on 15-8-1947.

(थ) इसमें भूतपूर्व जी०बी०एस० रेलवे से संबंधित भूतपूर्व रियासती रेलों के संशोधित बकाया के 5 लाख और मध्य रेलवे के विभाजन के पूर्व के संशोधित बकाया के 97 लाख शामिल हैं तथा विकास निधि में किया जाने वाला 2 लाख का खर्च इसमें शामिल नहीं है, जो मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि में अन्तरित कर दिया गया है।

(द) इसमें पश्चिम रेलवे के 15-8-1947 के तदर्थ और संशोधित बकाया के अन्तर के 30 लाख शामिल नहीं हैं और विकास निधि से अंतरित योजना के अंतर्गत मध्य, पूर्वोत्तर सीमा और दक्षिण रेलों के 1-4-1955 से 31-3-1960 तक के श्रेणी III और IV के कर्मचारियों के मकानों पर हुए खर्चे के 19 लाख शामिल हैं।

(ध) इसमें विकास निधि और पूंजी से अन्तरित मध्य रेलवे पर 4 लाख का खर्च शामिल नहीं है।

(न) इसमें विकास निधि से अन्तरित पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे पर 1 लाख का खर्च शामिल नहीं है।

(प) इसमें विकास निधि से अन्तरित 2,60 लाख का खर्च शामिल नहीं है—उत्तर रेलवे पर (137), दक्षिण रेलवे पर (78), दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे पर (4) और पश्चिम रेलवे पर (41)। इसमें पूर्व (1), उत्तर (1,85) और दक्षिण (7) रेलों पर अन्तरित पूंजी से खर्च के 1,93 लाख भी शामिल नहीं हैं।

(फ) इसमें भागलपुर-मंदारहिल लाइन को फिर से बिछाने के काम के खर्च के विकास निधि से प्रत्याशित पुरांकन के 30 लाख और पूर्व और दक्षिण रेलों पर पूंजी से 1,97 लाख शामिल नहीं है।

(ब) इसमें दक्षिण रेलवे पर पूंजी को अन्तरित होने वाले 35 लाख शामिल नहीं हैं।

(भ) इसमें दक्षिण रेलवे पर विकास निधि को अन्तरित 23 लाख शामिल हैं।

(म) इसमें दक्षिण रेलवे पर पूंजी से अन्तरित 35 लाख शामिल नहीं हैं।

(य) इसमें दक्षिण रेलवे पर पूंजी से अन्तरित 38 लाख शामिल नहीं हैं।

(कक) इसमें पूंजी और विकास निधि में अन्तरित क्रमशः 40 लाख और 30 लाख शामिल हैं।

(कख) इसमें पूंजी से अन्तरित 12 लाख शामिल नहीं हैं।

(कग) इसमें पूंजी से अन्तरित 4,54 लाख शामिल हैं।

(कघ) इसमें पूंजी से अन्तरित 2,79 लाख शामिल नहीं हैं।

(कङ) इसमें पूंजी से अन्तरित नाम खाते के 50 लाख शामिल हैं।

(कच) इसमें पूंजी से अन्तरित नाम खाते के 33.31 लाख शामिल हैं।

(कछ) इसमें पूंजी से अन्तरित नाम खाते के 1,96 लाख शामिल हैं।

(कज) इसमें पूंजी से अन्तरित नाम खाते के 51 लाख शामिल हैं।

(कझ) इसमें पूंजी से अंतरण के 2,52 लाख रुपये शामिल हैं।

(*q*) Includes 5 lakhs on account of revision of ex-States Railways balances relating to ex-G.B.S. Railways, 97 lakhs due to revision of pre-partition balances on Central Railway and excludes 2 lakhs on account of expenditure met from Development Fund transferred to Depreciation Reserve Fund.

(*r*) Excludes 30 lakhs on account of difference between *ad hoc* and revised balance on 15-8-1947 on Western Railway and includes 19 lakhs on account of expenditure from 1-4-1955 to 31-3-1960 incurred on quarters for class III and IV staff forming part of a scheme transferred to Development Fund on Central, Northeast Frontier and Southern Railways.

(*s*) Excludes 4 lakhs due to expenditure transferred from Development Fund and Capital on Central Railway.

(*t*) Excludes 1 lakh due to expenditure transferred from Development Fund on Northeast Frontier Railway.

(*u*) Excludes 2,60 lakhs due to expenditure transferred from Development Fund on Northern (1,37), Southern (78), Southeastern (4) and Western Railway (41). Also excludes 1,93 lakhs due to expenditure from Capital transferred of Eastern (1), Northern (1,85) and Southern (7) Railways.

(v) Excludes 30 lakhs due to anticipated write back of the expenditure on the work "Restoration of Bhagalpur-Mandar Hill from Development Fund and 1,97 lakhs from Capital on Eastern and Southern Railways.

(*w*) Excludes 35 lakhs credits transferred to Capital on Southern Railway.

(*x*) Includes 23 lakhs transferred to Development Fund on Southern Railway.

(*y*) Excludes 35 lakhs transferred to Capital on Southern Railway.

(*z*) Excludes 38 lakhs transferred to Capital on Southern Railway.

(*aa*) Includes 40 lakhs and 30 lakhs transferred from Capital and Development Fund respectively.

(*ab*) Excludes 12 lakhs transferred from Capital.

(*ac*) Includes 4,54 lakhs transferred from Capital.

(*ad*) Excludes 2,79 lakhs transferred to Capital.

(*ae*) Includes 50 lakhs transfer of debit from Capital.

(*af*) Includes 33.31 lakhs transfer of debit from Capital.

(*ag*) Includes 1,96 lakhs transfer of debit from Capital.

(*ah*) Includes 51 lakhs transfer of debit to Capital.

(*ai*) Includes 2,52 lakhs transferred from Capital.

परिशिष्ट XIII

राजस्व आरक्षित निधि

APPENDIX XIII

Revenue Reserve Fund

(लाख रुपयों में Figures in lakhs of rupees)

वर्ष Year	निधि में विनियोग Appropriation to Fund	निधि से निकाली गयी रकम Withdrawal from Fund	वर्ष में निधि में शुद्ध जमा Net accretion to Fund during the year	*इतिशेष *Closing Balance
1924-25	6,38	(कक *aa*) —38	6,00	6,00
1925-26	3,79	..	3,79	9,79
1926-27	1,49	..	1,49	11,28
1927-28	4,57	..	4,57	15,85
1928-29	2,58	..	2,58	18,43
1929-30	..	2,08	—2,08	16,35
1930-31	..	10,93	—10,93	5,42
1931-32	..	4,95	—4,95	47
1932-33	..	..	..	47
1933-34	..	..	..	47
1934-35	..	..	..	47
1935-36	..	..	..	47
1936-37	..	..	..	47
1937-38	(कख *ab*) 1	..	..	48
1938-39	..	..	..	48
1939-40	..	..	..	48
1940-41	(कग *ac*) 6,31	90	5,41	5,89
1941-42	..	—90	90	6,79
1942-43	8,86	(कघ *ad*) 6,36	2,56	9,35
1943-44	13,20	..	13,20	22,55
1944-45	17,96	2,89	14,93	37,48
1945-46	6,20	5,55	65	38,13
1946-47	(कख *ab*) 13	(कफ *av*) 15,25	—15,12	(कच *af*) 23,22
1947-48 (1-4-47 से to 14-8-47)	..	(कछ *ag*) 13,60	—13,60	9,42
(15-8-47 से to 31-3-48)	..	(कज *ah*) 12,58	—2,58	6,84
1948-49	(कच *ai*) 3	5	—2	6·82
1949-50	..	..	..	6,82

परिशिष्ट XIII—जारी

APPENDIX XIII—*contd.*

राजस्व आरक्षित निधि

Revenue Reserve Fund

(लाख रुपयों में) (Figures in lakhs of rupees)

वर्ष Year	निधि में विनियोग Appropriation to Fund	निधि से निकाली गयी रकम Withdrawal from fund	वर्ष में निधि में शुद्ध जमा Net accretion to Fund during the year	*इतिशेष *Closing Balance
1950-51	5,40	—1	5,41	(कञ *aj*) 13,58†
1951-52	(कट *ak*) 19,12	—18	19,30	(कठ *al*) 33,72†
1952-53	(कड *am*) 2,26	—4	2,30	(कढ *an*) 36,05†
1953-54	1,13	..	1,13	37,18†
1954-55	1,18	..	1,18	38,36†
1955-56	(कण *ao*) 8,51	—2	8,53	46,89†
1956-57	1,52	..	1,52	(कत *ap*) 48,07†
1957-58	1,61	..	1,61	49,68†
1958-59	(कथ *aq*) 1,09	..	1,09	(कद *ar*) 49,37†
1959-60	1,90	..	1,90	(कध *ax*) 51,60†
1960-61	1,84	..	1,84	53,44†
1961-62	1,93	..	1,93	55,37†
1962-63	2,02	..	2,02	57,39†
1963-64	(कन *at*) 1,79	..	1,79	(कप *au*) 58,57†
1964-65	2,25	..	2,25	60,82†
1965-66	2,39	..	2,39	(कपप *auu*) 63,20†
1966-67	2,16	(कफ *av*) 20,66	—18,50	44,70†
1967-68	1,18	(कब *aw*) 33,68	—32,50	12,20†
1968-69	33	(कभ *ax*) 9,04	—8,71	3,49†
1969-70	(कम *ay*) 8,89	(कय *az*) 10,16	—1,18	2,31†
1970-71	(खक *ba*) 25,13	(खख *bb*) 23,20	1,93	4,24†
1971-72	(खग *bc*) 9,02	(खघ *bd*) 12,95	—3,93	31†
1972-73	2	..	2	33†
1973-74	(खङ *be*) 99,81	(खच *bf*) 99,72	9	42†
1974-75	(खछ *bg*) 184,49	(खज *bh*) 168,33	16,16	16,58†
1975-76	(खझ *bi*) 155,51	(खञ *bj*) 170,02	—14,51	2,07†
1976-77	(खट *bk*) 214,05	(खठ *bl*) 164,05	50,00	52,07†
1977-78	(खड *bm*) 166,27	(खढ *bn*) 180,55	—14,28	37,79†
1978-79	(खण *bo*) 1	..	1	33
1979-80	3	..	3	36
1980-81	5	..	5	41
1981-82	2	..	2	43
1982-83	2	..	2	45
1983-84	2	..	2	47
1984-85	2	..	2	49
1985-86	(खत *bp*) 12	..	12	61
1986-87	2	..	2	63
1987-88	2	...	2	56*
1988-89	3	..	3	59
1989-90 (सं०अ० B.E.)	4	..	4	64
1989-90 (ब०अ० R.E.)	4	..	4	63
1990-91 (ब०अ० B.E.)	3	..	3	66

*इसमें बिना वित्तीय समायोजन के अंतरित 9 लाख रुपए शामिल हैं ।

*Includes Rs.—9 lakhs TWFA

ये आंकड़े अनन्तिम हैं क्योंकि इनमें शामिल किये गये भूतपूर्व भारतीय रियासती रेलों के बकाया अभी अन्तिम रूप से तैयार नहीं किये गये हैं ।

*इतिशेष के मद में शाखा लाइन कम्पनियों के हिस्सों में निवेश और उन्हें दिये गये ऋण के लेखे 1925-26 से 1936-37 तक 47 लाख, 1937-38 से 1939-40 तक 48 लाख, 1940-41 से 1941-42 तक 43 लाख, 1942-43 से 1943-44 तक 83 लाख, 1944-45 में 90 लाख, 1945-46 में 83 लाख, 1946-47 में 52 लाख, 1947-48 से 1950-51 तक 26 लाख, 1951-52 में 28 लाख, 1952-53 में 40 लाख, 1953-54 में 46 लाख, 1954-55 में 50 लाख, 1955-56 में 51 लाख, 1956-57 में 57 लाख, 1957-58 से 1959-60 तक 48 लाख, 1960-61 में 44 लाख, 1961-62 से 1965-66 तक 37 लाख, 1966-67 से 1974-75 तक 31 लाख और 1975-76 और उसके बाद 32 लाख शामिल हैं ।

**1 का अन्तर पूर्णांकन के कारण है ।

(कक) इसमें जो रकम दिखायी गयी है वह सामानों के बही मूल्य और बाजार में उनके चालू भाव में अन्तर के कारण खर्च की गयी ।

(कख) इसमें शाखा लाइन के हिस्सों में लगी हुई निवेश पूंजी रद्द करने के कारण लाभ के 1 लाख रुपये शामिल हैं ।

(कग) इसमें शाखा लाइन के हिस्सों में लगी हुई पूंजी रद्द करने के कारण हुए लाभ के 1 लाख रुपये शामिल हैं ।

(कघ) मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि को अन्तरित किया गया ।

(कङ) इसमें सुधार निधि (अब विकास निधि) को अन्तरित 12 करोड़ रुपये शामिल हैं ।

(कच) 1 का अन्तर पूर्णांकन के कारण है ।

(कछ) रेलवे का घाटा पूरा करने के लिए ।

(कज) रेलवे का घाटा पूरा करने के लिए ।

(कझ) यह शाखा लाइन के हिस्सों में लगी हुई पूंजी रद्द करने के कारण हुए लाभ का द्योतक है ।

(कञ) इसमें 1-4-1960 से अधिकार में ली गयी भूतपूर्व भारतीय रियासती रेलों के बकाया के 1,35 लाख (अनन्तिम) शामिल हैं ।

(कट) इसमें बचत से विनियोग के 18,34 लाख शामिल हैं ।

(कठ) इसमें 1-4-1950 से अधिकार में ली गयी भारतीय रियासती रेलों के बकाया के संशोधित लेखे के 84 लाख (अनन्तिम) शामिल हैं ।

(कड) इसमें अधिशेष से विनियोग के 1,19 लाख शामिल हैं ।

(कढ) इसमें 1-4-1950 से अधिकार में ली गयी भूतपूर्व भारतीय रियासती रेलों के संशोधित लेखे के 3 लाख (अनन्तिम) शामिल हैं ।

(कण) इसमें अधिशेष से विनियोग के 7,14 लाख शामिल हैं ।

(कत) इसमें 15-8-1947 के तदर्थ और संशोधित शेष के अन्तर के 7 लाख, 1-4-1950 को अधिकार में ली गयी भूतपूर्व सिंधिया स्टेट रेलवे के बकाया के 25 प्रतिशत हिस्से के 21 लाख और इस पर ब्याज के 6 लाख शामिल नहीं हैं ।

(कथ) इसमें टिप्पणी (कत) के अनुसार विभाजन से पहले के शेष में कमी होने से सामान्य राजस्व को ब्याज की वापसी के 55 लाख शामिल नहीं हैं ।

These figures are provisional as the balance of the Ex-state Railways merged therein have not yet been finalised.

*The closing balances include 47 lakhs from 1925-26 to 1936-37, 48 lakhs from 1937-38 to 1939-40, 43 lakhs from 1940-41 to 1941-42, 83 lakhs from 1942-43 to 1943-44, 90 lakhs in 1944-45, 83 lakhs in 1945-46, 52 lakhs in 1946-47, 26 lakhs from 1947-48 to 1950-51, 28 lakhs in 1951-52, 40 lakhs in 1952-53, 46 lakhs in 1953-54, 50 lakhs in 1954-55, 51 lakhs in 1955-56, 57 lakhs in 1956-57, 48 lakhs in 1957-58 to 1959-60, 44 lakhs in 1960-61, 37 lakhs from 1961-62 to 1965-66 and 31 lakhs from 1966-67 to 1974-75 and 32 lakhs from 1975-76 onwards on account of investments in shares of and loans to branch line companies.

**Difference of 1 due to rounding off.

(*aa*) Represents amount utilised to write down the difference between the book values and the current market price of store.

(*ab*) Includes Rs. 1 lakh profit realised on investment in branch line shares cancelled.

(*ac*) Includes Rs. 1 lakh profit realised on cancellation of investments in branch line shares.

(*ad*) Transferred to Depreciation Reserve Fund.

(*ae*) Includes Rs. 12 crores transferred to Betterment Fund (now Development Fund).

(*af*) Difference of 1 is due to rounding off.

(*ag*) To meet Railway shortfall.

(*ah*) To meet Railway shortfall.

(*ai*) Represents profit accrued on account of cancellation of investments in branch line shares.

(*aj*) Includes 1,35 lakhs (Provisional) on account of ex-Indian State Railways balances taken over from 1-4-1960.

(*ak*) Includes 18,34 lakhs on account of appropriation from surplus.

(*al*) Includes 84 lakhs (Provisional) on account of revision of the Indian State Railway balances taken over from 1-4-1950.

(*am*) Includes 1,19 lakhs on account of appropriation from surplus.

(*an*) Includes 3 lakhs (Provisional) on account of revision of the ex-Indian State Railway balances taken over on 1-4-1950.

(*ao*) Includes 7,14 lakhs on account of appropriation from surplus.

(*ap*) Excludes 7 lakhs on account of difference between *ad hoc* and revised balance on 15-8-1947 and 21 lakhs representing 25 per cent share of balance in respect of ex-Scindia State Rly. taken over on 1-4-1950 and 6 lakhs interest thereon.

(*aq*) Excludes refund of 55 lakhs interest to General Revenues on reduction of pre-partition balances *vide* note (*ap*).

(कद) इसमें 15-8-1947 को विभाजन से पहले के शेष में कमी 1,40 लाख शामिल नहीं हैं ।

(कध) इसमें भूतपूर्व जी०बी०एस० रेलवे के संशोधित बकाया के 33 लाख शामिल हैं ।

(कन) इसमें भूतपूर्व सिंधिया स्टेट रेलवे के बकाया के सम्बन्ध में सामान्य राजस्व को ब्याज की वापसी के 33 लाख शामिल नहीं हैं ।

(कप) इसमें रियासती रेलों से सम्बन्धित बकाया में से भूतपूर्व सिंधिया स्टेट रेलवे के छोड़े गये बकाया के 61 लाख शामिल नहीं हैं ।

(कपप) पूर्णांकन के कारण 1 शामिल नहीं है ।

(कफ) इसमें पूंजी परिशोधन के 2,39 लाख और सामान्य राजस्व को लाभांश के समीकरण के 18,27 लाख शामिल हैं ।

(कब) इसमें पूंजी परिशोधन के 2,15 लाख और सामान्य राजस्व को लाभांश के समीकरण के 31,53 लाख शामिल हैं ।

(कभ) इसमें पूंजी परिशोधन के 1,18 लाख और सामान्य राजस्व को लाभांश के समीकरण के 7,86 लाख शामिल हैं ।

(कम) इसमें सामान्य राजस्व से ऋण के 8,86 लाख शामिल हैं ।

(कय) इसमें सामान्य राजस्व को लाभांश के समीकरण के 9,83 लाख और पूंजी परिशोधन के 33 लाख शामिल हैं ।

(खक) इसमें सामान्य राजस्व से ऋण के 24,92 लाख शामिल हैं ।

(खख) इसमें सामान्य राजस्व को लाभांश के समीकरण के 19,84 लाख, 1969-70 के एक तिहाई ऋण की अदायगी के 2,95 लाख और उस पर ब्याज के 40 लाख शामिल हैं ।

(खग) इसमें अधिशेष से विनियोग के 8,63 लाख शामिल हैं ।

(खघ) 1969-70 में लिये गये पहले ऋण की दूसरी किस्त की अदायगी और 1970-71 में लिये गये दूसरे ऋण की पहली किस्त की अदायगी क 11,26 लाख और उस ऋण पर ब्याज के 1,69 लाख शामिल हैं ।

(खङ) इसमें सामान्य राजस्व से ऋण के 99,72 लाख शामिल हैं ।

(खच) सामान्य राजस्व को लाभांश के समीकरण के लिए ।

(खछ) इसमें सामान्य राजस्व से ऋण के 183,07 लाख शामिल हैं ।

(खज) सामान्य राजस्व को लाभांश के समीकरण के 129,61 लाख में 1973-74 से संबंधित अग्रेनीत लाभांश दायिता के 15,79 लाख, 1973-74 में लिये गये ऋण की पहली किस्त की अदायगी के 33,24 लाख और बकाया ऋण पर ब्याज के 5,48 लाख शामिल हैं ।

(खझ) इसमें सामान्य राजस्व से ऋण के 152,21 लाख शामिल हैं ।

(खञ) सामान्य राजस्व को लाभांश के समीकरण के 61,11 लाख 1973-74 में लिये गये ऋण की दूसरी किस्त की अदायगी के 33,24 लाख, 1974-75 में लिये गये दूसरे ऋण की पहली किस्त की अदायगी के 61,03 लाख और बकाया ऋण पर ब्याज के 15,64 लाख शामिल हैं ।

(खट) इसमें सामान्य राजस्व से ऋण के 146,95 लाख शामिल हैं

(ar) Excludes 1,40 lakhs on account of reduction in pre-partition balances on 15-8-1947.

(as) Includes 33 lakhs on account of revision of State Railway balances of ex-GBS Railway.

(at) Excludes refund to General Revenues of 33 lakhs of interest on ex-Scindia State Railway balances.

(au) Excludes Rs. 61 lakhs of ex-Scindia State Railway dropped from State Railway balances.

(auu) Excludes 1 due to rounding off.

(av) Includes 2,39 lakhs for amortisation of capital and 18,27 lakhs for equalisation of Dividend to General Revenues.

(aw) Includes 2,15 lakhs for amortisation of capital and 31,53 lakhs for equalisation of Dividend to General Revenues.

(ax) Includes 1,18 lakhs for amortisation of capital and 7,86 lakhs for equalisation of Dividend to General Revenues.

(ay) Includes 8,86 lakhs loan from General Revenues.

(az) Made up of 9,83 lakhs for equalisation of Dividend to General Revenues and 33 lakhs for amortisation of capital.

(ba) Includes 24,92 lakhs loan from General Revenues.

(bb) Made up of 19,84 lakhs for equalisation of Dividend to General Revenues 2,95 lakhs due to one-third loan of 1969-70 repaid and 40 lakhs interest on loan.

(bc) Includes 8.63 lakhs on account of appropriation from surplus.

(bd) Made up of 11,26 lakhs due to repayment of second instalment of first loan taken in 1969-70 and first instalment of second loan taken in 1970-71 and 1,69 lakhs interest on loans.

(be) Includes 99,72 lakhs loan from General Revenues.

(bf) For equalisation of Dividend to General Revenues.

(bg) Includes 183,07 lakhs loan from General Revenues.

(bh) Made up of 129,61 lakhs for equalisation of Dividend to General Revenues which includes 15,79 lakhs throwforward dividend liability pertaining to 1973-74, 33,24 lakhs due to repayment of first instalment of loan taken in 1973-74 and 5,48 lakhs for interest on outstanding loan.

(bi) Includes 152,21 lakhs loan from General Revenues.

(bj) Made up of 61,11 lakhs for dividend equalisation, 33,24 lakhs due to repayment of second instalment of loan taken in 1973-74 repayment of 61,03 lakhs, first instalment of second loan taken in 1974-75 and 15,64 lakhs for interest on outstanding loan.

(bk) Includes 146,95 lakhs loan from General Revenues.

(खठ) इसमें 1973-74 में लिये गये ऋण की अन्तिम किस्त की अदायगी के 33,24 लाख, 1974-75 में लिये गये दूसरे ऋण की दूसरी किस्त की अदायगी के 61,02 लाख और 1975-76 में लिये गये तीसरे ऋण की पहली किस्त की अदायगी के 50,74 लाख और बकाया ऋण पर ब्याज के 19,05 लाख शामिल हैं ।

(खड) इसमें सामान्य राजस्व से ऋण के 67,44 लाख शामिल हैं ।

(खढ) इसमें 1974-75 में लिये गये ऋण की अन्तिम किस्त की अदायगी के 61,02 लाख, 1975-76 में लिये गये ऋण की दूसरी किस्त की अदायगी के 50,74 लाख, 1976-77 में लिये गये ऋण की पहली किस्त की अदायगी के 48,98 लाख और बकाया ऋण पर ब्याज के 19,81 लाख शामिल हैं ।

(खण) इसमें बिना वित्तीय समायोजन के अन्तरित 37,47 लाख शामिल हैं ।

(खत) इसमें शाखा लाइन कम्पनियों को ऋण की वापसी के लिए 9 लाख शामिल हैं ।

(*bl*) Made up of 33,24 lakhs due to repayment of last instalment of loan taken in 1973-74, repayment of 61,02 lakhs, second instalment of second loan taken in 1974-75 and of 50,74 lakhs first instalment of third loan taken in 1975-76 and 19,05 lakhs for interest on outstanding loan.

(*bm*) Includes 67,44 lakhs loan from General Revenue

(*bn*) Made up of 61,02 lakhs due to repayment of last instalment of loan taken in 1974-75, repayment of 50,74 lakhs due to second instalment of loan taken in 1975-76 and 48,98 lakhs due to repayment of first instalment of loan taken in 1976-77 and 19,81 lakhs for interest on outstanding loan.

(*bo*) Includes 37,47 lakhs T.W.F.A.

(*bp*) Includes Rs. 9 lakhs on account of refund of "Loans to Branch Line Companies".

परिशिष्ट XIV — APPENDIX XIV

विकास निधि — Development Fund

(लाख रुपयों में) (Figures in lakhs of rupees)

वर्ष Year	निधि में विनियोग Appropriation to Fund				निधि से निकासी Withdrawal from Fund			निधि में शुद्ध जमा Net Accretion to fund	*इतिशेष *Closing Balance	सामान्य राजस्व को बकाया ऋण Loan out-standing to General revenues
	राजस्व अधिशेष आदि Revenue surplus etc.	सामान्य राजस्व से ऋण Loan from General Revenues	शेष पर ब्याज Interest on balances	जोड़ Total	निर्माण कार्यों के लिए For works	ऋण पर ब्याज Interest on loan	जोड़ Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1946-47 .	(क *a*) 15,00	..	24	15,24	41		41	14,83	14,83	..
1947-48 . (1-4-47 से to 14-8-47)	..	..	18	18	34	..	34	—16	14,67	..
1947-48 (15-8-47 से to 31-3-48)	..	..	30	30	59	..	59	—29	14,38	..
1948-49 .	84	..	43	1,27	2,33	..	2,33	—1,06	13,32	..
1949-50 .	..	..	43	43	—5	..	—5	48	13,80	..
1950-51 .	10,00	..	52	10,52	5,35	..	5,35	5,17	(ख *b*) 19,44	..
1951-52 .	10,00	..	65	10,65	7,70	..	7,70	2,95	(ग *c*) 22,48	..
1952-53 .	12,00	..	76	12,76	8,10	..	8,10	4,66	27,14	..
1953-54 .	2,65	..	73	3,29	9,81	..	9,81	—6,52	20,62	..
1954-55 .	9,10	..	60	9,70	12,78	..	12,78	—3,08	17,54	..
1955-56 .	7,08	..	49	7,57	12,14	..	12,14	—4,57	12,97	..
1956-57 .	20,22	..	43	20,65	19,84		19,84	81	(घ *d*) 13,75	..
1957-58 .	13,38	..	25	13,63	25,53	..	25,53	—11.90	15	..
1958-59 .	8,93	10,98	(ङ *e*) —80	19,11	27,87	19	28,06	—8,95	(च *f*) 1,69	10,98
1959-60 .	20,12	14,85	15	35,12	24,89	65	25,54	9,58	(छ *g*) 8,91	25,83
1960-61 .	32,01	3,58	48	36,07	23,32	98	24,30	11,77	(ज *h*) 19,13	(झ *i*) 29 41
1961-62 .	24,40	..	84	25,24	21,14	53	21,67	3,57	(ञ *j*) 10,49	..
1962-63 .	42,06	..	70	42,76	23,17	..	23,17	19,59	(ट *k*) 29,68	..
1963-64 .	49,24	..	1,54	50,78	29,94	..	29,94	20,84	(ठ *l*) 52,23	..
1964-65 .	13,18	..	1,72	14,90	28,25	..	28,25	—13,35	(ड *m*) 38,99	..
1965-66 .	18,56	..	1,34	19,90	28,91	..	28,91	—9,01	(ढ *n*) 30,09	..
1966-67 .	..	..	68	68	27,95	..	27,95	—27,27	(ण *o*) 3,37	..
1967-68 .	..	11,24	19	11,43	19,15	24	19,39	—7,96	(त *p*) 46	11,24
1968-69 .	..	14,06	14	14,20	16,59	80	17,39	—3,19	(थ *q*) 1,26	25,30
1969-70 .	..	18,14	9	18,23	17,08	1,52	18,60	—37	(द *r*) 1,18	43,45
1970-71 .	..	21,58	9	21,67	18,23	2,46	20,69	98	(ध *s*) 1,34	65,03
1971-72 .	9,21	21,62	29	31,12	20,82	3,52	24,34	6,78	12	86,65

(लाख रुपयों में) (Figures in lakhs of Rupees)

वर्ष Year	निधि में विनियोग Appropriation to Fund				निधि से निकासी Withdrawal from fund			निधि में शुद्ध जमा Net accretion to Fund	इतिशेष Closing Balance	सामान्य राजस्व को बकाया ऋण Loan Out-standing to General revenues
	राजस्व अधिशेष आदि Revenue surplus etc.	सामान्य राजस्व से ऋण Loan from General Revenues	ऋण पर ब्याज Interest on balances	जोड़ Total	निर्माण कार्यों के लिए For works	ऋण पर ब्याज Interest on Loan	जोड़ Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1972-73 .	2,92	15,72	32	18,96	21,49	3,71	25,20	–6,24	(न*t*) 1,96	(*u*)85,65
1973-74 .	..	22,65	8	22,73	19,39	4,69	24,08	–1,35	(फं*v*) 31	108,30
1974-75 .	..	21,90	3	21,93	16,17	6,00	22,17	–24	(ब*w*) 26	130,20
1975-76 .	..	22,34	8	22,42	16,32	7,33	23,65	–1,23	(भ*x*) 24	152,54
1976-77 .	25,86	..	22	26,08	17,62	8,24	25,86	22	(म*y*) 14	152,54
1977-78 .	34,61	..	23	34,84	26,22	8,39	34,61	23	(य*z*) 24	152,54
1978-79 .	34,68	5,37	41	40,46	25,94	8,74	34,68	5,78	(*ab*कख) 6,06	157,91
1979-80 .	..	31,59	35	31,94	27,82	9,25	37,07	– 5,13	(*ac*कग) 90	189,50
1980-81 .	..	34,66	7	34,73	29,77	11,24	41,01	–6,28	(*ad*कघ) –5,19	224,16
1981-82 .	44,07	..	19	44,26	27,23	11,84	39,07	5,19	..	224,16
1982-83 .	46,36	..	43	46,79	32,74	14,05	46,79	..	..	224,16
1983-84 .	..	49,59	..	49,59	32,65	16,23	48,88	71	71	273,75
1984-85 .	..	62,61	5	62,66	37,78	21,21	58,99	3,67	4,38	336,36
1985-86 .	62,11	..	16	62,27	42,10	24,39	66,49	–4,22	16	336,36
1986-87 .	101,99	11,80	1	113,80	84,03	29,93	113,96	–16	..	348,16
1987-88 .	84,29	53,79	..	138,08	103,50	34,58	138,08	..	..	401,95
1988-89 .	21,67	127,33	..	149,00	106,02	43,04	149,06	–6	(कङ*ae*) ..	529,28
1989-90(बअBE)	140,00	51,40	..	191,40	140,00	51,40	191,40	..	..	578,54
1989-90(संअRE)	140,00	56,85	..	196,85	145,00	51,85	196,85	..	..	586,13
1990-91(ब.अ.BE)	186,00	57,15	..	243,15	186,00	57,15	243,15	..	..	643,28

1950-51 से इतिशेष के आंकड़े अनन्तिम हैं, क्योंकि इनमें मिलाये गये भूतपूर्व रियायती रेलों के बकाया को अभी अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है।

(क) इसमें रेलवे आरक्षित निधि से अन्तरित 12 करोड़ और रेलवे अधिशेष के 3 करोड़ शामिल हैं।

(ख) इसमें 1-4-1950 से लिये गये भारतीय रियासती रेलों के बकाया 47 लाख (अनन्तिम) शामिल हैं।

(ग) इसमें 1-4-1950 से लिये गये भारतीय रियासती रेलों के संशोधित बकाया के 9 लाख (अनंतिम) शामिल है।

(घ) इसमें 15-8-1947 को तदर्थ और संशोधित बकाया के अन्तर के 2 लाख और उस पर ब्याज के 1 लाख शामिल नहीं हैं।

(ङ) इसमें विभाजन से पहले के बकाया में कमी से सम्बन्धित सामान्य राजस्व को लौटाये गये ब्याज के 88 लाख शामिल हैं।

These figures from 1950-51 are provisional as the balances of the ex-State Railways merged therein have not yet been finalised.

(*a*) This is made up of 12 crores transferred from Railway Reserve Fund and 3 crores from the Railway Surplus.

(*b*) Includes 47 lakhs (Provisional) on account of Indian State Railways balances taken over from 1-4-1950.

(*c*) Includes 9 lakhs (Provisional) on account of revision ofthe Indian State Railways balances taken over from 1-4-1950.

(*d*) Excludes 2 lakhs on account of difference between *ad hoc* and revised balances on 15-8-1947 and 1 lakh interest thereon.

(*e*) Excludes 88 lakhs on account of interest refunded to the Central Revenues on reduction of pre-partition balances.

(च) इसमें 15-8-1947 को विभाजन से पहले के बकाया में कमी से सम्बन्धित 2,20 लाख शामिल नहीं हैं परन्तु डीसा-गांधीधाम और चुनार-राबर्टसगंज लाइनों की लागत के 7,61 लाख शामिल हैं, जिन्हें पूंजी में अन्तरित किया गया ।

(छ) इसमें 1,02 लाख शामिल हैं जो पश्चिम रेलवे में कोटा और महालक्ष्मी के कुछ माल-डिब्बा कारखानों और आदिपुर-भुज लाइन के आमान परिवर्तन की लागत को पूंजी में अन्तरित करने के कारण हैं ।

(ज) इसमें उत्तर रेलवे के उतरेटिया-सुलतानपुर-जफराबाद और पठानकोट-माधोपुर नयी लाइनों की, वास्तविक आंकड़ों के आधार पर लगाये गये लाभ के अनुसार, लागत को पूंजी में अन्तरित करने के कारण 3,32 लाख शामिल हैं । हबड़ा कार शेड के खर्च को पूंजी आदि में अन्तरित करने के कारण 1 लाख और 1-4-1955 से 31-3-1960 तक श्रेणी III और श्रेणी IV के कर्मचारियों के लिए मकानों की योजना के कुछ हिस्से से सम्बन्धित खर्च को पूंजी और मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि से विकास निधि में अन्तरित करने के कारण, 4,88 लाख भी शामिल हैं ।

(झ) रेल अभिसमय समिति, 1960 की स्वीकृत सिफारिशों के अनुसार वर्ष 1961-62 में सामान्य राजस्व को 29,41 लाख रुपये के ऋण की वापसी ।

(ञ) इसमें 1-4-1955 को निर्माणाधीन मध्य रेलवे की खंडवा-हिगोली और दक्षिण रेलवे की कोल्लम-एर्णाकुलम नयी लाइनों की लागत को पूंजी में तदर्थ अन्तरित करने के कारण 16,81 लाख शामिल हैं । रेलवे अभिसमय समिति, 1960 की स्वीकृत सिफारिशों के अनुसार ऐसा किया गया है । साथ ही पूर्व रेलवे के भागलपुर—मंदार हिल पुनर्निर्माण के कार्य की लागत के पूंजी में गलत अन्तरण के कारण 39 लाख और पश्चिम रेलवे के आदिपुर-भुज लाइन के आमान परिवर्तन के 9 लाख शामिल हैं । रेलवे अभिसमय समिति, 1960 की स्वीकृत सिफारिशों के अनुसार सामान्य राजस्व के कर्ज को चुकता करने के 29,41 लाख और श्रेणी III और श्रेणी IV के कर्मचारियों के मकानों के सम्बन्ध में पूंजी और मू०आ० नि० में गलत समायोजन के पश्चलेखन के कारण 9 लाख शामिल नहीं हैं ।

(ट) इसमें दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे की बोब्बिली-सलूरू नयी लाइन, जिसे अब लाभप्रद समझा जा रहा है, की लागत के पूंजी में अन्तरण के 11 लाख शामिल हैं और 1961-62 में पूर्व रेलवे के भागलपुर-मंदार हिल के पुनर्निर्माण का कार्य और आदिपुर-भुज लाइन के परिवर्तन से सम्बन्धित गलत समायोजन के पूंजी से पश्चलेखन के कारण 48 लाख इसमें शामिल नहीं हैं । इसमें पश्चिम रेलवे के गोधरा-रतलाम खण्ड में दोहरी लाइन बिछाने और करगड में पार-स्टेशन बनाने के खर्च के पूंजी से पश्चलेखन के कारण 3 लाख भी शामिल हैं ।

(ठ) इसमें पूंजी को अन्तरित उन निर्माण-कार्यों की लागत के 250 लाख शामिल हैं जिनको अब लाभप्रद समझा गया है और जिनकी लागत को पूंजी से पूरा करने के लिए औचित्य है । इसमें मध्य रेलवे के मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि को अंतरित 3 लाख भी शामिल हैं लेकिन पश्चिम रेलवे के पूंजी और चालू लाइन निर्माण राजस्व में अन्तरित 82 लाख शामिल नहीं हैं ।

(*f*) Excludes 2,20 lakhs due to reduction in pre-partition balances on 15-8-1947 and includes 7,61 lakhs due to transfer of the cost of Deesa-Gandhidham and Chunar-Robertsganj lines to Capital.

(g) Includes 1,02 lakhs due to the transfer of certain wagon shops at Kotah and Mahalakshmi and of Adipur-Bhuj conversion on Western Railway to Capital.

(*h*) Includes 3,32 lakhs due to transfer of the cost of the new lines Utraitia-Sultanpur-Zafarabad and Pathankot-Madhopur on Northern Railway to Capital to the extent of their remunerativeness according to assessment made on the basis of actuals, 1 lakh due to transfer of expenditure on Howrah Car Shed to Capital and also covers 4,88 lakhs due to transfer from Capital and Depreciation Reserved Fund to Development Fund of the expenditure from 1-4-1955 to 31-3-1960 relating to quarters forming part of a scheme for Class III and IV Staff.

(*i*) Rs. 29.41 lakhs loan repaid to General Revenues in the year 1961-62 in terms of accepted recommendations of the Railway convention Committee 1960.

(*j*) Includes 16,81 lakhs due to *ad hoc* transfer of the cost of the new lines under construction of 1-4-55, *viz.*, Khandwa-Hidgoli on Central Railway and Quilon-Ernakulam on Southern Railway to Capital as per the accepted recommendations from the Railway Convention Committee, 1960, 39 lakhs due to erroneous transfer of the cost of the Works Bhagalpur-Mander Hill restoration to Capital on Eastern Railway and 9 lakhs relating to conversion of Adipur-Bhuj on Western Railway and excludes 29,41 lakhs loans repaid to General Revenues in terms of the accepted recommendations of the Railway Convention Committee, 1960, 9 lakhs on account of write-back of erroneous adjustments relating to quarters for Class III and Class IV staff forming part of a Scheme to Capital and D.R.F.

(*k*) Includes 11 lakhs due to transfer to Capital of the cost of the new line Bobbili-Saluru on South-Eastern Railway since assessed to be remunerative and excludes 48 lakhs due to write-back from Capital of the erroneous adjustments made in 1961-62 relating to the Works Restoration of Bhagalpur-Mander Hill on Eastern Railway' and conversion of Adipur-Bhuj on Western Railway, and also covers 3 lakhs due to write-back of expenditure on the Works providing Crossing Station at Kargada and doubling of the Section Godhra-Ratlam from Capital on Western Railway.

(*l*) Includes, 250 lakhs due to transfer to Capital of the cost of certain works now assessed to be remunerative justifying their charge to Capital, 3 lakhs transferred to D.R.F. on Central Railway and excludes 82 lakhs transferred from Capital and OLWR on Western Railway.

(ड) इसमें पूंजी को अन्तरित पूर्व रेलवे से सम्बन्धित उन निर्माण-कार्यों की लागत के 11 लाख शामिल हैं जिनको अब लाभप्रद समझा गया है और जिनकी लागत को पूंजी से पूरा करने के लिए औचित्य है ।

(ढ) इसमें पश्चिम रेलवे से सम्बन्धित निर्माण-कार्यों की लागत के 15 लाख शामिल हैं जिनको अब लाभप्रद समझा गया है । इसमें पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे को पूंजी से अन्तरित 4 लाख शामिल नहीं हैं ।

(ण) इसमें पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे (47 लाख) और दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे (7 लाख) से सम्बन्धित कुछ निर्माण कार्यों, जिनको अब लाभप्रद समझा गया है, और जिनकी लागत को पूंजी से पूरा करने के लिए औचित्य है, की लागत के 54 लाख और पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे के अन्तर्गत इस निधि में गलती से रखे गये एक लाख शामिल हैं जिन्हें चा०ला० रा० और मू०आ०नि० को अन्तरित कर दिया गया है ।

(त) इसमें पूंजी में अन्तरित 2,45 लाख शामिल हैं—उत्तर रेलवे पर (1,49), पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे पर (—12), दक्षिण रेलवे पर (90) और पश्चिम रेलवे पर (18) और मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि में अन्तरित 2,60 लाख भी शामिल हैं—उत्तर रेलवे पर (1,37), दक्षिण रेलवे पर (78), दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे पर (4) और पश्चिम रेलवे पर (41) ।

(थ) इसमें आगे लिखी मदों पर खर्च के 3,99 लाख शामिल हैं—पूर्व रेलवे में भागलपुर-मंदार हिल लाइन को फिर से बिछाने के काम पर (54), पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे पर सी टी सी सम्बन्धी काम पर (3,25) और पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में गोरखपुर—कटिहार के बीच माइक्रोवेव संचार लाइन पर (20) । इस खर्च का पूंजी और मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि में पश्चलेखन कर दिया गया ।

(द) इसमें सियालदह ढांचा परिवर्तन, चरण 1 के सम्बन्ध में किये गये खर्च को पूंजी खाते में अंतरित करने के कारण 29 लाख शामिल हैं ।

(ध) इसमें दक्षिण रेलवे पर मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि से तीसरे दर्जे के कुछ सवारी डिब्बों के खर्च के अन्तरण के 82 लाख शामिल नहीं हैं ।

(न) इसमें पूंजी से अन्तरित 7 लाख शामिल हैं; 1 का अन्तर पूर्णांकन के कारण है ।

(प) रेल अभिसमय समिति, 1971 की सिफारिशों के अनुसार वर्ष 1969-70 और 1970-71 से संबंधित बकाया राहत राशियों की तुलना में 16.72 करोड़ रुपये ऋणदायिता के रूप में शामिल किये गये थे ।

(फ) इसमें पूंजी को अन्तरित 30 लाख शामिल हैं ।

(ब) इसमें पूंजी से अन्तरित 19 लाख शामिल है ।

(भ) इसमें पूंजी से अंतरित 1,21 लाख शामिल हैं ।

(म) इसमें पूंजी से अन्तरित 32 लाख शामिल नहीं हैं ।

(य) इसमें बिना वित्तीय समायोजन के अन्तरित 13 लाख शामिल हैं

(कख) इसमें बिना वित्तीय समायोजन के अन्तरित 4 लाख शामिल हैं ।

(कग) इसमें बिना वित्तीय समायोजन के अन्तरित 4 लाख शामिल नहीं हैं । 1 का अंतर पूर्णांकन के कारण है ।

(कघ) इसमें बिना वित्तीय समायोजन के अन्तरित 19 लाख शामिल है ।

(फङ) उसमें पूंजी से अंतरित 6 लाख रुपये शामिल हैं ।

(*m*) Includes 11 lakhs due to transfer of the cost of certain works now assessed to be remunerative justifying their charge to Capital on Eastern Railway.

(*n*) Includes 15 lakhs due to transfer of the cost of certain works now assessed to be remunerative on Western Railway and excludes 4 lakhs transferred from Capital on Northeast Frontier Railway.

(*o*) Includes 54 lakhs due to transfer of cost of certain works on Northeast Frontier (47 lakhs) and South-eastern (7 lakhs) Railways now assessed to be remunerative justifying their charge to capital and one lakh transferred to OLWR and DRF wrongly charged to this Fund on N.F. Railway.

(*p*) Includes 2,45 lakhs transferred to Capital [Northern (1,49), Northeast Frontier (—12), Southern (90) and Western (18) Railways] and 2,60 lakhs transferred to Depreciation Reserve Fund [Northern (1,37), Southern (78), Southeastern (4) and Western (41) Railways].

(*q*) Includes 3.99 lakhs due to expenditure on restoration of Bhagalpur-Mander Hill on Eastern Railway (54), C.T.C. work on N.F. Railway (3,25) and Gorkhpur-Katihar microwave communications on N.E. Rly. (20) written-back to Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund.

(*r*) Includes 29 lakhs due to transfer of expenditure incurred in connection with Sealdah re-modelling phase I to Capital as it is now assessed to be remunerative.

(*s*) Excludes 82 lakhs due to transfer of expenditure of certain III class coaches from Depreciation Reserve Fund on Southern Railway.

(*t*) Includes 7 lakhs transferred from capital. Difference of 1 due to rounding off.

(*u*) The loan liability was written down by Rs. 16.72 crores against arrear reliefs pertaining to the years 1969-70 and 1970-71 as per recommendations of Railway Convention Committee 1971.

(*v*) Includes Rs. 30 lakhs transferred to Capital.

(*w*) Includes 19 lakhs transferred from Capital.

(*x*) Includes 1,21 lakhs transferred from Capital.

(*y*) Excludes 32 lakhs transferred to Capital.

(*z*) Includes 13 lakhs transfer without financial adjustment.

(*ab*) Includes 4 lakhs transfer without financial adjustment.

(*ac*) Excludes 4 lakhs transfer without financial adjustment. Difference of 1 due to rounding off.

(*ad*) Includes 19 lakhs transfer without financial adjustment.

(*ae*) Includes Rs. 6 lakhs transfered without financial adjestment..

परिशिष्ट XV
रेलवे पेंशन निधि

APPENDIX XV
Railway Pension Fund
(लाख रुपयों में) (Figures in lakhs of rupees)

वर्ष Year	निधि में विनियोग Appropriation to Fund					निधि से निकासी Withdrawn from Fund	वर्ष में निधि में शुद्ध जमा Net accretion to Fund during the year	इतिशेष Closing Balance
	राजकीय रेलवे भविष्य निधि (अंशदायी) से अंतरण By transfer from S.R.P.F. (Contributory)	राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	शेष पर ब्याज Interest on balance	जोड़ Total			
1964-65 .	2,97	11,60	40	27	15,24	2,21	13,03	(क a) 13,82
1965-66 .	29	12,10	40	76	13,35	2,25	11,00	(ख b) 25,17
1966-67 .	6,13	13,60	40	1,40	21,53	3,77	17,76	(ग c) 44,09
1967-68 .	53	10,00	30	2,01	12,84	5,34	7,50	(घ d) 52,37
1968-69 .	4,73	10,00	30	2,65	17,68	6,37	11,31	(ङ e) 67,90
1969-70 .	2,13	10,00	30	3,28	15,71	7,69	8,02	(च f) 80,02
1970-71 .	87	15,00	50	3,87	20,24	8,65	11,59	(छ g) 92,86
1971-72 .	37	11,50	50	4,40	16,77	10,40	6,37	(ज h) 100,33
1972-73 .	4,95	16,00	72	5,44	27,11	10,46	16,65	(झ i) 125,06
1973-74 .	1,29	16,00	60	6,54	24,43	12,33	12,10	(ञ j) 142,21
1974-75 .	3,71	16,00	60	7,80	28,11	18,98	9,13	(ट k) 159,94
1975-76 .	5,23	24,50	80	9,03	39,56	30,01	9,55	(ठ l) 179-77
1976-77 .	3,81	35,00	90	10,24	49,95	40,25	9,70	(ड m) 199,71
1977-78 .	4,64	40,00	1,00	11,40	57,04	50,35	6,69	(ढ n) 216,34
1978-79 .	6,39	50,00	1,00	13,02	70,41	62,96	7,45	(ण o) 241,52
1979-80 .	12,55	65,00	1,30	15,92	94,77	75,35	19,42	(त p) 29,17
1980-81 .	11,76	85,00	1,50	19,40	117,66	105,57	12,09	(थ q) 333,75
1981-82 .	8,18	100,00	1,80	21,72	131,70	124,93	6,77	(द r) 358,99
1982-83 .	9,85	150,00	2,02	24,64	186,51	180,73	5,78	(ध s) 394,32
1983-84 .	14,37	185,00	3,10	26 79	229,26	223,80	5,46	(न t) 428,25
1984-85 .	8,26	225,00	4,00	27,63	264,89	278,15	—13,26	(प u) 432,26
1985-86 .	9,89	265,00	5,00	27,70	307,59	352,58	—44,99	(फ v) 411,82
1986-87 .	6,19	354,00	5,98	24,84	391,01	464,66	—73,65	(ब w) 363,89
1987-88 .	41,88	454,60	7,00	19,04	522,52	711,04	—188,52	(भ x) 208,02
1988-89	3,14	555,00	7,85	8,58	574,57	744,15	—169,58	(म y) 52,90
1989-90 (ब०अ० B.E.)	..	705,00	9,00	9,77	723,77	700,00	+23,77	167,07
1989-90 (सं०अ० R.E.)	3,68	733,00	9,00	2,21	747,89	790,00	—42,11	(य z) 14,17
1990-91 (ब०अ० B.E.)	..	905.00	10,00	3,52	918,52	835,00	+83,52	97,69

इसमें संबंधित उपान्तिम वित्तीय वर्षों की समाप्ति पर सेवानिवृत्ति पेंशन लाभों का विकल्प देने वाले कर्मचारियों की अंशदायी भविष्य निधि से अन्तरित (क) 79 लाख, (ख) 35 लाख, (ग) 1,16 लाख, (घ) 78 लाख, (ङ) 4,22 लाख, (च) 4.10 लाख, (छ) 1,25 लाख, (ज) 1,10 लाख, (झ) 8,08 लाख, (ञ) 5,05 लाख, (ट) 8,60 लाख, (ठ) 10,28 लाख, (ड) 10,24 लाख, (ढ) 9.94 लाख, (ण) 17,73 लाख (त) 30,22 लाख, (थ) 30,49 लाख, (द) 18,47 लाख, (ध) 29,55 लाख, (न) 28,46 लाख, (प) 17,27 लाख, (फ) 24,55 लाख और (ब) 25,72 लाख, (भ) 32,65 लाख और (म) 14,46 और (य) 3,38) लाख शामिल हैं।

Includes (*a*) 79 lakhs, (*b*) 35 lakhs, (*c*) 1,16 lakhs, (*d*) 78 lakhs, (*e*) 4,22 lakhs, (*f*) 4.10 lakhs, (*g*) 1,25 lakhs, (*h*) 1,10 lakhs, (*i*) 8,08 lakhs, (*j*) 5,05 lakhs, (*k*) 8,60 lakhs, (*l*) 10,28 lakhs, (*m*) 10,24 lakhs, (*n*) 9,94 lakhs, (*o*) 17,73 lakhs, (*P*) 30,22 lakhs, (*q*) 30,49 lakhs, (*r*) 18,47 lakhs, (*s*) 29,55 lakhs, (t) 28,46lakhs, (u) 17,27 lakhs, (v) 24,55 lakhs, (*w*) 25,72 lakhs (*x*) 32,65 lakhs and (y) 14,46 and (z) 3,38 lakhs on account of transfer from Contributory Provident Fund staff opting for pensionary form of retirement benefits before the close of the respective penultimate financial years.

परिशिष्ट XVI

APPENDIX XVI

दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा तथा यात्री सुविधा निधि

Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund

(लाख रुपयों में) (Figures in lakhs of rupees)

वर्ष Year	निधि में विनियोग Appropriation to Fund			निधि से निकासी Withdrawal from Fund			वर्ष में निधि में शुद्ध जमा Net accretion to Fund during the year	इतिशेष Closing balance
	अधिप्रभार से From Surcharge	ब्याज Interest	जोड़ Total	दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति Accident compensation	संरक्षा और यात्री सुविधा संबंधी निर्माण कार्य Safety and Passenger amenities works	जोड़ Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1974-75 . .	6,65	26	6,91	12	5	17	6,74	(*a*)8,50
1975-76 . .	7,90	64	8,54	51	33	84	7,70	16,20
1976-77 . .	8,98	1,07	10,05	30	1,38	1,68	8,37	24,57
1977-78 . .	10,00	1,52	11,52	51	3,39	3,90	7,62	32,19
1978-79 . .	9,90	1,90	11,80	70	6,15	6,85	4,95	37,14
1979-80 . .	10,21	2,23	12,44	16	7,54	7,70	4,74	41,88
1980-81 . .	10,50	2,54	13,04	39	10,62	11,01	2,03	43,91
1981-82 . .	11,07	2,74	13,81	47	11,35	11,82	1,99	45,90
1982-83 . .	9,89	2,66	12,55	84	18,89	19,73	—7,18	38,72
1983-84 . .	9,26	2,10	11,36	1,05	21,08	22,13	—10,77	27,95
1984-85 . .	9,09	1,30	10,39	1,60	23,43	25,03	—14,64	13,31
1985-86 . .	27,44	81	28,25	2,18	26,94	29,12	—87	12,44
1986-87 . .	30,91	66	31,57	64	34,90	35,54	—3,97	8,47
1987-88 . .	67,91	1,37	69,28	93	43,03	43,96	+25,32	33,79
1988-89 .	58,58	2,40	60,98	2,17	49,98	52,15	+8,83	42,62
1989-90 (ब०अ BE) .	61,00	1,87	62,87	3,64	65,00	68,64	—5,77	26,85
1989-90 (सं०अ RE) .	61,00	2,49	63,49	4,58	65,00	69,58	—6,09	36,53
1990-91 (ब०अ BE) .	67,25	1,81	69,06	4,68	80,00	84,68	—15,62	20,91

(क) इसमें विविध निक्षेप से प्रोफार्मा समायोजन के 1,76 शामिल है ।

(a) Includes 1,76 proforma adjustment from Deposit Miscellaneous.

परिशिष्ट XVII APPENDIX XVII

आस्थगित लाभांश दायिता लेखा Deferred Dividend Liability Account

(लाख रुपयों में) (Figures in lakhs of rupees)

वर्ष Year	1978-79 की अवधि से पहले से सम्बन्धित Relating to the period prior to 1978-79			1978-79 की अवधि के बाद से सम्बन्धित Relating to the period 1978-79 onwards		
	अथशेष Opening Balance	वर्ष में भुगतान Payment during the year	बकाया शेष Balance Outstanding	वर्ष में जमा Accretion during the year	वर्ष में भुगतान Payment during the year	बकाया शेष Balance Outstanding
1978-79 . . .	117,60	1,99	115,61	..	..	..
1979-80 . . .	115,61	0,43	115,18	66,24	..	66,24
1980-81 . . .	115,18	..	115,18	197,87	..	264,11
1981-82 . . .	115,18	2,52	112,66	..	..	264,11
1982-83 . . .	112,66	71,95	40,71	..	..	264,11
1983-84 . . .	40,71	..	40,71	44,75	..	308,86
1984-85 . . .	40,71	..	40,71	195,59	..	504,45
1985-86 . . .	40,71	40,71	..	..	76,01	428,44
1986-87 . . .	..	..	..	..	..	428,44
1987-88 . . .	..	..	..	..	..	428,44
1988-89 .	..	..	..	..	..	428,44
1989-90 (ब.अ.BE) .	..	..	..	..	..	428,44
1989-90 (सं.अ.RE) .	..	..	..	..	..	428,44
1990-91 (ब.अ.BE) .	..	..	..	..	..	428,44

परिशिष्ट XVIII

1989-90 में भारत की सरकारी रेलों पर सामाजिक दायित्व का आर्थिक प्रभाव (अनुमानित)

APPENDIX XVIII

Financial effect of Social Obligation on Indian Government Railways 1989-90 (Estimated)

क्रम सं S. No.		मद Item		(करोड़ रुपयों में) (Rs. in crores)
1.	कोचिंग सेवाओं पर हानि (उपनगरीय और अनुपनगरीय यात्री यातायात, पार्सल, सामान आदि)।	Loss on Coaching Services (Suburban and non-suburban passenger traffic, parcel, luggage etc.)		1763.47
2.	कम दर वाली वस्तुओं पर हानि :--	Loss on low-rated commodities: –		
(i)	खाद्यान्न	Food grains	65.02	
(ii)	खाने का नमक	Salt for edible use	32.43	
(iii)	निर्यात के लिए लौह अयस्क	Iron ore for Export	30.04	
(iv)	चारा	Fodder	23.02	
(v)	गन्ना	Sugarcane	8.89	
(vi)	गढ़ी लकड़ी	Timber Wrought	5.23	
(vii)	फल और सब्जियां	Fruits & Vegetables	7.54	
(viii)	जलाने की लकड़ी और लकड़ी का कोयला	Firewood and Charcoal	7.14	
(ix)	अन्य अयस्क	Other Ores	6.65	
(x)	कपास निर्मित तथा अन्य कपड़े	Cotton Manufactured and other piece goods	1.30	
(xi)	बांस	Bamboo	2.65	
(xii)	तिलहन (अन्य)	Oil Seeds (other)	6.25	
(xiii)	हड्डियां	Bones	1.52	
(xiv)	पशुधन	Live Stock	2.45	
(xv)	गुड़-शक्कर और जागरी	Gur-shakar and Jagree	4.93	
(xvi)	बीड़ी के पत्ते	Bidi Leaves	1.05	
(xvii)	बिना दबी कच्ची कपास	Cotton Raw Unpressed	1.67	
(xviii)	दबी हुई कच्ची कपास	Cotton Raw Pressed	2.61	
(xix)	खाद्य तेल	Edible Oils	4.80	
(xx)	अन्य मदें जैसे दियासलाई आदि	Other items like Safety matches etc.	0.86	
(xxi)	मद सं० 2 का जोड़	Total of item No. 2		216.05
				1979.52

रेलें, रेलवे सुरक्षा/रेलवे विशेष बल पर 155.22 करोड़ रुपये, आर्डर पुलिस आदि के लिए राज्य सरकारों को अंशदान पर लगभग 36.76 करोड़ रुपये, स्वास्थ्य, चिकित्सा और कल्याण सेवाओं पर 162.26 करोड़ रुपये, रेल कर्मचारियों के बच्चों की शैक्षणिक सहायता पर 26.76 करोड़ रुपये और कर्मचारी के लिए इमदादी मकान व्यवस्था पर 119.69 करोड़ रुपये खर्च करती है।

टिप्पणी :--प्रादेशिक आधार पर शाखा लाइनों के वित्तीय परिणामों से पता चलता है कि उनमें से कुछ पर हानि उठानी पड़ी। इन अलाभकर शाखा लाइनों पर कुल हानि लगभग 107 करोड़ रुपये हुई, जिसे उपर्युत विवरण की मद सं० 1 और आंशिक रूप से मद सं० 2 में शामिल किया गया है।

The Railways are spending Rs. 155.22 Cr. on Railway Protection/Railway Protection Special Force, about Rs. 36.76 Cr. as contribution to State Governments for Orders Police etc., Rs. 162.26 Cr. on Health, Medical and Welfare Services, Rs. 26.76 Cr. on Educational Assistance to Railway Employees, and Rs. 119.69 Cr. by way of subsidised housing of employees.

Note: —Assessment on territorial basis of the financial results of the branch lines indicates that some of them suffered a loss. The aggregate loss on these unremunerative branch lines amounts to about Rs. 107 Cr. which is included in item 1 and partially in item 2 of the above statement.

परिशिष्ट—XIX

अलाभप्रद शाखा लाइनों के कारण भारतीय रेलों पर वित्तीय भार से संबंधित विवरण

अलाभप्रद शाखा लाइन समिति, 1969 की सिफारिशों के अनुसार सभी छोटी लाइनें और बड़े आमान की ऐसी अन्य लाइनें जो मुख्य लाइन प्रणाली के केवल एक-सिरे से जुड़ी हैं, "शाखा लाइनें" मानी जाती हैं। 1988-89 में 143 शाखा लाइनों (बड़ी लाइन की 29, मीटर लाइन की 77 और छोटी लाइन की 37) को अलाभप्रद पाया गया। इन लाइनों से, लाभांश को छोड़कर, लगभग 107 करोड़ रुपये की हानि हुई।

2. इनमें से अधिकांश शाखा लाइनों पर यातायात का घनत्व कम है विशेष रूप से छोटी लाइनों को, आमान-परिवर्तन स्थल पर यानान्तरण, कम वहन दूरी और सड़क-यातायात से कड़ी स्पर्धा जैसी प्रतिकूल स्थिति का सामना करना पड़ता है। रेलपथ के नवीकरण और उसे मजबूत बनाने तथा पुराने चल-स्टाक के बदलाव पर बहुत खर्च करना होता है। संचालन-व्यय को यथा-सम्भव कम से कम रखने के प्रयास किये गये हैं। माल और सवारी गाड़ियां अलग-अलग चलाने की अपेक्षा कई खण्डों पर मिली-जुली गाड़ियां चलायी गयी हैं। कई स्टेशनों को ठेकेदारों द्वारा परिचालित हाल्टों में बदला गया है। जहां कहीं सम्भव है, "केवल एक इंजन" प्रणाली आरम्भ की गई है। आमदनी बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से, लदान के लिए खाली डिब्बों की समय पर सप्लाई का प्रबन्ध किया जाता है तथा माल-डिब्बों के लदान और उन्हें खाली करने के काम पर निगाह रखी जाती है। पारवहन समय को कम से कम करने के प्रयास किये गये हैं। बिना टिकट यात्रा के विरुद्ध जांच-कार्य में तेजी लायी गयी है। व्यापारी वर्ग के साथ भी निकट सम्पर्क रखा जा रहा है।

3. रेलवे सुधार समिति ने अपनी रिपोर्ट के भाग XI में, जो "मितव्ययिता" (अक्टूबर 83) से सम्बन्धित है, 40 अलाभप्रद शाखा लाइनों को बन्द किये जाने की सिफारिश की है जहां पर पर्याप्त वैकल्पिक सड़क सुविधाएं पहले से उपलब्ध हैं। समिति ने आगे यह भी सुझाव दिया है कि यदि राज्य सरकारें अपने किन्हीं कारणों से ऐसी लाइनों को बन्द करने के लिए सहमत नहीं होती हैं तो उन्हें 50:50 के आधार पर घाटा वहन करना चाहिए। सर्वप्रथम (उक्त 40 लाइनों में से) उन 7 लाइनों को बन्द करने और उखाड़ने का विनिश्चय किया गया था जहां कुछ वर्ष पहले गाड़ी सेवाएं समाप्त कर दी गयी थीं। 7 लाइनों में से अब तक 5 को उखाड़ा जा चुका है। जहां तक बन्द की जाने वाली शेष लाइनों का संबंध है, संबंधित राज्य सरकारों के पास उच्चतम स्तर पर मामले को ले जाने के बावजूद अभी तक इस मामले में कोई प्रगति नहीं हुई है। रेल अभिसमय समिति, 1985 नें सिफारिश की है कि राज्य सरकारों के साथ आगे बातचीत जारी रखी जानी चाहिए। क्षेत्रीय रेलें संबंधित राज्य सरकारों से बातचीत कर रही हैं।

APPENDIX XIX

Statement of Financial Burden on Indian Railways on account of Uneconomic Branch Lines

All narrow gauge lines and BG and MG lines joining the main system at one end only are treated as Branch Lines in accordance with the recommendations of the Uneconomic Branch Lines Committee, 1969. During1988-89, 143 (29 BG, 77 MG and 37 NG) branch lines were found uneconomical. The loss suffered by these lines was about Rs. 107 crores excluding dividends.

2. Most of these Branch lines have low density of traffic, the NG lines particularly have the disadvantage of break of gauge transhipment, short lead and severe competition from road traffic. The renewal and strengthening of track as also replacement of old rolling stock require substantial expenditure. Efforts have been made to reduce working expenses to the extent feasible. Instead of running separate goods and passenger trains, mixed trains have been introduced on many sections. Many of the stations have been converted into Contractor-operated halts. The system of "One Engine only" has been introduced wherever possible. With a view to increasing earnings, timely supply of empties for loading is arranged and loading and release of wagons is watched. Efforts have been made to minimise transit time. Checks against ticketless travel have been intensified. Close liaison is being maintained with the trade.

3. The Railway Reforms Committee (RRC) in Part XI of their report on 'Economies' (Oct. 83) recommended closing down of 40 unremunerative branch lines where adequate alternative road transport facilities are already available. They further suggested that in case the State Governments did not agree to closure of such lines for their own reasons, they should share the losses on 50 : 50 basis. In the first instance, it was decided to close down and dismantle 7 lines (out of the said 40 lines) where train services had been withdrawn some years ago. Five out of these 7 lines have since been dismantled. As regards the remaining lines to be closed down, despite taking up the matter with the State Governments concerned at the highest level, there has been no progress so far. Railway Convention Committee, 1985 recommended that the dialogue with the State Governments should be continued further. Zonal Railways are continuing the dialogue with the concerned State Governments.

MGIPRRND—S/239 RB/88—TSSI—10-3-89—1000

Works, Machinery and Rolling Stock Programme of Railways for 1990-91

विषय सूची

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SUMMARY
OF
RAILWAYS' WORKS, MACHINERY AND ROLLING STOCK PROGRAMME FOR 1990-91

नीचे दी गयी तालिका में 1988-89 के वास्तविक, 1989-90 के बजट और संशोधित अनुमान तथा 1990-91 के बजट अनुमान दिये गये हैं । यह खर्च पूंजी, मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि, विकास निधि, दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा एवं यात्री सुविधा निधि और राजस्व (चालू लाइन निर्माण राजस्व) के खाते किया जाता है :—

The table below sets out the Actuals for 1988-89, Budget and Revised Estimates for 1989-90 and the Budget Estimate for 1990-91 of expenditure chargeable to Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund, Development Fund, Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund and Revenue (OLWR).

(हजार रुपयों में)
(Figures in thousands of rupees)

विवरण Particulars	वास्तविक Actuals 1988-89	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1989-90	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1989-90	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1990-91
पूंजी Capital	1358,90,75	1605,98,53	1599,49,77	1573,99,85
मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि Depreciation Reserve Fund	1477,62,40	1489,00,00	1489,00,00	1820,00,00
विकास निधि Development Fund	106,02,46	140,00,00	145,00,00	186,00,00
दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा एवं यात्री सुविधा निधि Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	49,97,98	65,00,00	65,00,00	80,00,00
राजस्व (चा०ला०रा०) Revenue (OLWR)	36,85,46	50,00,00	50,00,00	50,00,00
जोड़ TOTAL	3029,39,05	3349,98,53	3348,49,77	3709,99,85
महानगर परिवहन परियोजनाएं—विविध अग्रिम (पूंजी) Metropolitan Transport Projects—Misc. Advances (Cap.)	99,96,68	*100,01,47	*101,50,23	*120,00,15
कुल जोड़ GRAND TOTAL	†3129,35,73	†3450,00,00	†3450,00,00	£3830,00,00

*इसमें पूंजी-भंडार उचंत के अन्तर्गत 1.47 लाख रुपये (बजट अनुमान 1989-90), 0.43 लाख रुपये (संशोधित अनुमान 1989-90) तथा 0.15 लाख रुपये (बजट अनुमान 1990-91) शामिल है ।

*Includes Rs. 1.47 lakhs (Budget Estimate 1989-90), Rs. 0.43 lakh (Revised Estimate 1989-90) and Rs. 0.15 lakh (Budget Estimate 1990-91) under Capital—Stores Suspense.

†इसमें रेलवे योजना के वित्त पोषण के लिए भारतीय रेल वित्त निगम के निवेशों के रूप में 800 करोड़ रुपये (वास्तविक 1988-89) तथा 1000 करोड़ रुपये (बजट अनुमान तथा संशोधित अनुमान 1989-90) शामिल नहीं है।

†Excludes Rs. 800 crores (Actuals 1988-89) and Rs. 1000 crores (Budget Estimate and Revised Estimate 1989-90) as investments of Indian Railway Finance Corporation (IRFC) for financing Railway Plan.

£इसमें भारतीय रेल वित्त निगम द्वारा रेलवे योजना के वित्त पोषण के लिए भारतीय तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार से ऋण के माध्यम से जुटाये जाने वाले 1170 करोड़ रुपये (बजट अनुमान 1990-91) शामिल नहीं है।

£Excludes Rs. 1170 crores (Budget Estimate 1990-91) proposed to be raised through borrowings by the Indian Railway Finance Corporation in the domestic and international market, for financing the Railway Plan.

विभिन्न वर्ग के निर्माण-कार्यों के लिये 3830 करोड़ रुपये की शुद्ध व्यवस्था का बंटवारा इस प्रकार है :—

The following is the distribution of the net provision of Rs. 3830 crores among the various classes of works :—

(लाख रुपयों में)
(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

मार्ग के लघु शीर्ष Minor Heads of Demand	वास्तविक Actuals 1988-89	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1989-90	बजट अनुमान/Budget Estimate, 1990-91					
			पूंजी Capital	मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि Depreciation Reserve Fund	विकास निधि Development Fund	दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा तथा यात्री सुविधा निधि Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	राजस्व (चालू लाइन निर्माण राजस्व) Revenue (OLWR)	जोड़ Total
(क) नयी लाइनें (निर्माण) (*a*) New lines (Construction)	2,55,34	2,65,09	3,56,28	1,50	..	..	..	3,57,78
(ख) नयी लाइनों की खरीद (*b*) Purchase of new lines	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ग) उखाड़ी गयी लाइनों को फिर से बिछाना (*c*) Restoration of dismantled lines	—13	50	4,50	8,53	..	..	..	13,03
(घ) आमान परिवर्तन (*d*) Gauge conversion	64,84	92,37	1,21,06	43	2,51	..	..	1,24,00
(ङ) दोहरी लाइन बिछाना (*e*) Doubling	2,19,75	2,82,93	3,27,39	3,03	7,65	70	..	3,38,77
(च) यातायात सुविधाएं—यार्ड के ढांचे में परिवर्तन तथा अन्य कार्य (*f*) Traffic facilities—Yard remodelling and others	1,72,07	1,99,26	1,54,02	11,34	23,74	4,51	6,10	1,99,71
(छ) संगणकीकरण (*g*) Computerisation	47,98	51,87	6,00	..	38,50	..	1,50	46,00
(ज) रेल अनुसंधान (*h*) Railway Research	4,74	13,74	43	32	12,90	..	1,35	15,00
(झ) चल-स्टाक (*i*) Rolling stock	5,70,87	5,52,91	17,11	6,61,61	1,30	..	..	6,80,02
(ञ) रेलपथ का नवीकरण (*j*) Track Renewals	9,36,19	9,84,14	..	10,91,91	..	..	..	10,91,91
(ट) पुल-संबंधी कार्य (*k*) Bridge works	63,34	75,22	2,11	59,03	98	32,07	1,06	95,25

(लाख रुपयों में)
(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

मांग के लघु-शीर्ष Minor Heads of Demand	वास्तविक Actuals 1988-89	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1989-90	बजट अनुमान/Budget Estimate, 1990-91 पूंजी Capital	मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि Depreciation Reserve Fund	विकास निधि Development Fund	दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा तथा यात्री सुविधा निधि Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	राजस्व (चालू लाइन निर्माण राजस्व) Revenue (OLWR)	जोड़ Total
(ठ) सिगनल और दूर-संचार संबंधी कार्य (*l*) Signalling and Telecommunication works	97,93	1,17,56	12,52	70,86	11,12	32,76	4,99	1,32,25
(ड) डाक-तार विभाग से लाइन तारों का लिया जाना (*m*) Taking over of line wires from P&T	9	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ढ) विद्युतीकरण परियोजनाएं (*n*) Electrification Projects	1,85,42	2,24,65	2,26,10	2,50	1,50	50	..	2,30,60
(ण) विद्युत संबंधी अन्य कार्य (*o*) Other electrical works	47,09	55,25	16,97	13,62	12,00	..	7,73	50,32
(त) मशीन और संयंत्र (*p*) Machinery & Plant	90,48	97,90	25,00	53,20	10,00	..	7,00	95,20
(थ) कारखाने—उत्पादन यूनिटों सहित (*q*) Workshops—including Production Units	2,33,70	3,08,62	2,18,87	56,05	14,00	30	11,00	3,00,22
(द) कर्मचारियों के लिए क्वार्टर (*r*) Staff quarters	26,45	35,28	29,87	9,70	..	..	43	40,00
(ध) कर्मचारियों के लिए सुविधाएं (*s*) Amenities for staff	24,67	29,28	11,27	1,92	17,26	..	1,55	32,00
(न) (i) यात्री सुविधाएं (*t*) (*i*) Passenger amenities	18,11	24,84	42	1,71	24,66	41	33	27,53
(ii) अन्य रेल उपयोगकर्ताओं के लिए सुविधाएं (*ii*) Other railway users' amenities	11	9	..	..	49	..	..	49
(प) सरकारी वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों में निवेश—सार्वजनिक उपक्रम (u) Investment in Government Commercial Undertakings—Public Undertakings—								
(i) भा०रे०वि०नि० (*i*) IRFC	60,00	72,00	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) भा०कं०नि० (*ii*) CONCOR	4,84	13,00	5,00	..	..	..	..	5,00

(लाख रुपयों में)
(Figures in lakhs of rupes)

मांग के लघु-शीर्ष Minor Heads of Demand	वास्तविक Actuals 1988-89	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1989-90	बजट अनुमान/Budget Estimate, 1990-91					
			पूंजी Capital	मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि Deprecia-tion Reserve Fund	विकास निधि Develop-ment Fund	दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा तथा यात्री सुविधा निधि Accident Compen-sation Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	राजस्व (चालू लाइन निर्माण राजस्व) Revenue (OLWR)	जोड़ Total
(फ) अन्य विनिर्दिष्ट कार्य (*v*) Other specified works	27,46	31,89	4,47	2,00	7,53	9,22	7,00	30,22
(ब) भंडार उचंत (शुद्ध) (*w*) Stores suspense (Net)	95,85	@40,07	26,18	..	..	..	..	@26,18
(भ) निर्माण उचंत (शुद्ध) (*x*) Manufacture suspense (Net)	—22,02	2,88	13,85	..	..	..	..	13,85
(म) विविध अग्रिम (शुद्ध) (*y*) Miscellaneous Advances (Net)	—1,28	—1,95	—3	..	..	..	..	—3
जमा या वसूलियां Credits or Recoveries :								
(i) विनिर्मुक्त सामान के जमा खाते (*i*) Credits for released materials	—190,94	—218,80	..	—2,29,26	..	..	..	—2,29,26
(ii) अन्य जमा खाते (*ii*) Other credits	—3,56	—2,16	—5,39	..	—14	—47	—4	—6,04
जोड़ TOTAL	30,29,39	33,48,50	15,74,00	18,20,00	1,86,00	80,00	50,00	37,10,00
महानगर परिवहन परियोजनाएं Metropolitan Transport Projects	1,03,21	1,03,00	1,22,00	..	..	..	..	1,22,00
जमा या वसूलियां Credits or Recoveries	—3,24	—1,50	—2,00	..	..	..	..	—2,00
कुल जोड़ GRAND TOTAL	†31,29,36	†34,50,00	16,94,00	18,20,00	1,86,00	80,00	50,00	£38,30,00

@इसमें मेट्रो रेलवे, कलकत्ता के लिए 0.43 लाख रुपये (संशोधित अनुमान 1989-90) तथा 0.15 लाख रुपये (बजट अनुमान 1990-91) शामिल हैं।

@Includes Rs. 0.43 lakh (Revised Estimate 1989-90) and Rs. 0.15 lakh (Budget Estimate 1990-91) for Metro Railway, Calcutta.

†इसमें रेलवे योजना के वित्त पोषण के लिए भारतीय रेल वित्त निगम के निवेशों के रूप में 800 करोड़ रुपये (वास्तविक 1988-89) तथा 800 करोड़ रुपये (संशोधित अनुमान 1989-90) शामिल नहीं है।

†Excludes Rs. 800 crores (Actuals 1988-89) and Rs. 800 crores (Revised Estimate 1989-90) as investments of Indian Railway Finance Corporation (IRFC) for financing Railway Plan.

£इसमें भारतीय रेल वित्त निगम द्वारा रेलवे योजना के वित्त पोषण के लिए भारतीय तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार से ऋण के माध्यम से जुटाये जाने वाले 1170 करोड़ रुपये (बजट अनुमान 1909-91) शामिल नहीं हैं।

£Excludes Rs. 1170 crores (Budget Estimate 1990-91) proposed to be raised through borrowings by the Indian Railway Finance Corporation in the domestic and international market, for financing the Railway Plan.

1990-91 के दौरान औचित्यकरण की संक्षिप्त टिप्पणियों सहित प्रस्तावित महत्वपूर्ण नये निर्माण कार्य नीचे दिए गये हैं :—

नयी लाइनें (निर्माण)

1. उदुपी और रोहा (768 कि०मी०) के बीच बड़े आमान की नयी रेल लाइन—दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे—बम्बई तथा दक्षिणी राज्यों के बीच पश्चिमी तटीय क्षेत्र के रास्ते महत्वपूर्ण संचार सम्पर्क स्थापित करने हेतु सीधे, छोटे तथा वैकल्पिक मार्ग की व्यवस्था करने के लिए मंगलौर और उदुपी के बीच बड़ी लाइन का निर्माण कार्य 1989-90 के बजट में शामिल किया गया था। अब उदुपी और रोहा के बीच प्रस्तावित वेस्ट कोस्ट कोंकण रेलवे लाइन के शेष भाग को 1990-91 में शामिल करने का प्रस्ताव किया जा रहा है जिस पर 916 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आयेगी। इस कार्य के लिए वर्ष के दौरान 40 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

आमान परिवर्तन

1. आगरा और बाड़मेर/जैसलमेर के बीच सीधा रेल सम्पर्क—उत्तर और पश्चिम रेलें—आगरा से बाड़मेर/जैसलमेर के सामरिक आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिए बड़ी लाइन के बीच सीधे रेल सम्पर्क की व्यवस्था करने की दृष्टि से—(क) फुलेरा-मेड़ता रोड-जोधपुर और बीकानेर (लालगढ़)—मेड़ता रोड का मीटर लाइन से बड़ी लाइन में बदलाव (उत्तर रेलवे), (ख) सवाई माधोपुर-जयपुर मीटर लाइन का यथा प्रस्तावित बड़ी लाइन में बदलाव और जयपुर से फुलेरा तक सामानांतर बड़ी लाइन की व्यवस्था (पश्चिम रेलवे)। 620 कि०मी० लम्बी परियोजना (चरण-I) की अनुमानित लागत क्रमशः 325.87 करोड़ रुपये और 179.73 करोड़ रुपये है। 1990-91 के दौरान इन कार्यों के लिए क्रमशः 15 करोड़ रुपये और 10 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

2. वीरमगाम से जोधपुर तक एक बड़ी रेल लाइन का निर्माण—उत्तर तथा पश्चिम रेलें—वीरमगाम से जोधपुर तक एक सीधी बड़ी रेल लाइन के निर्माण के लिए निम्नलिखित निर्माण कार्यों का प्रस्ताव है :—

(क) भिलडी से सामदड़ी तक आमान परिवर्तन तथा सामदड़ी से जोधपुर तक एक समानान्तर बड़ी लाइन (उत्तर रेलवे)।

(ख) भिलडी से वीरमगाम तक आमान परिवर्तन/नयी रेल लाइन (पश्चिम रेलवे)।

रक्षा की दृष्टि से सामरिक महत्व की आवश्यकताओं, क्षेत्र के विकास और कांडला से देश के उत्तर पश्चिमी भागों के लिए पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के संचलन के लिए कांडला पोर्ट के हिन्टरलैंड के विकास की आवश्यकता को देखते हुए यह विनिश्चय किया गया है कि कांडला से बीकानेर तक एक सीधी बड़ी रेल लाइन का निर्माण किया जाये।

Important New Works proposed during 1990-91 with brief notes of justification, are as under :—

NEW LINES (CONSTRUCTION)

1. *New B.G. Rail Line between Udupi and Roha (768 Km).—South Central Railway.*—To provide a direct, shorter and alternative route and to establish a vital communication link via Western Coastal region between Bombay and the Southern States, work on the construction of BG line between Mangalore and Udupi was included in the Budget for 1989-90. The balance portion of the proposed West Coast Konkan Railway Line between Udupi and Roha in now being proposed in 1990-91 at a cost of Rs. 916 crores with an outlay of Rs. 40 crores during 1990-91.

GAUGE CONVERSION

1. *Direct BG rail link between Agra and Barmer/Jaisalmer—Northern and Western Railways.*—With a view to providing a direct BG rail link for strategic requirements from Agra to Barmer/Jaisalmer, it is proposed to undertake (a) Conversion of Phulera—Merta Road—Jodhpur and Bikaner (Lalgarh)—Merta Road from MG to BG (Northern Railway); (b) Conversion of Sawaimadhopur—Jaipur MG line to BG and parallel BG line from Jaipur to Phulera (Western Railway). The projects (Phase-I) involving 620 Kms. are estimated to cost Rs. 325.87 crores and Rs. 179.73 crores respectively. The outlays proposed for these works are Rs. 15 crores and Rs. 10 crores respectively during 1990-91.

2. *Development of a BG rail route from Viramgam to Jodhpur—Northern and Western Railways*—With a view to providing a direct BG rail route from Viramgam to Jodhpur, the following works are proposed :

(a) Gauge conversion from Bhildi to Samdari and parallel BG line from Samdari to Jodhpur (Northern Railway).

(b) Gauge conversion/new line from Bhildi to Viramgam (Western Railway).

On considerations of strategic requirements of Defence, development of the area and the hinterland of Kandla Port and for movement of petroleum products from Kandla to the North-Western part of the country, it has been decided to develop a direct BG rail route from Kandla to Bikaner. This involves

इसके लिए बीकानेर (लालगढ़)—मेड़ता रोड—जोधपुर—सामदड़ी—भिलडी के बीच वर्तमान मीटर लाइन का आमान परिवर्तन तथा भिलडी से वीरमगाम तक कुल 732 कि०मी० लम्बे मार्ग का आमान परिवर्तन/नयी रेल लाइन का निर्माण करना होगा। आगरा से बाड़मेर/जैसलमेर तक एक सीधी बड़ी रेल लाइन की व्यवस्था के लिए निर्माण के चरण-1 के अनुमोदन से बीकानेर (लालगढ़)—मेड़ता रोड—जोधपुर का 281 कि०मी० आमान परिवर्तन साझा हो जायेगा। इसलिए, वीरमगाम से जोधपुर तक एक बड़ी रेल लाइन के निर्माण के लिए शेष 451 कि०मी० में आमान परिवर्तन/नयी रेल लाइन का निर्माण कार्य करना होगा। इन कार्यों की अनुमानित लागत क्रमश: 267.83 करोड़ रुपये तथा 155.66 करोड़ रुपये हैं। इन कार्यों के लिए 1990-91 के दौरान क्रमश: 6.00 करोड़ रुपये तथा 13.00 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

दोहरी लाइन बिछाना

1. **इटारसी—आमला—नागपुर खंड—नरखेड़—मेटपांजरा का दोहरीकरण (34.34 कि०मी०) चरण VI—मध्य रेलवे**—इटारसी—आमला—नागपुर खंड (297 कि० मी०) मुख्य ट्रंक मार्ग का भाग है। इस खंड पर यातायात कुछ वर्षों में व्यापक रूप से बढ़ा है। दक्षिण से उत्तर में सीमेंट और अन्य वस्तुएं जैसे उर्वरकों के संचलन और इसी प्रकार उत्तर से दक्षिण में खाद्यान्नों के संचलन के कारण यातायात में और अधिक वृद्धि होने की संभावना है। दोहरी लाइन बिछाने का काम विभिन्न चरणों में किया जा रहा है। लगभग 208 कि० मी० में फैले चरण-I से चरण-V पहले ही पिछले वर्ष अनुमोदित किये जा चुके हैं। 120 कि. मी. में दोहरी लाइन बिछाने का काम समाप्त हो गया है। शेष खंडों पर कार्य प्रगति पर है। इटारसी—आमला—नागपुर खंड (34.34 कि०मी०) में दोहरी लाइन बिछाने के अंतिम चरण के रूप में अब नरखेड़—मैटपांजरा के बीच दोहरी लाइन बिछाने का प्रस्ताव है जिस पर 35.97 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है और जिसके लिए 1990-91 में 3 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

2. **झांसी—आगरा खंड—दोनों दिशाओं में मध्यवर्ती ब्लाक खंड की व्यवस्था सहित घेर तक इकहरी लाइन वाले पुल के हिस्सों में दोहरी लाइन बिछाना—मध्य रेलवे**—झाँसी—आगरा खंड मध्य प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश और राजस्थान राज्यों के अंतर्गत आता है और यह ग्रांट ट्रंक मार्ग का एक मुख्य मार्ग है। संतृप्तता और अतिरिक्त माल भाड़ा तथा यात्री यातायात के प्रत्याशित संचलन को ध्यान में रखते हुए घेर स्टेशन पर दोनों दिशाओं में मध्यवर्ती ब्लाक खंड की व्यवस्था सहित घेर तक इकहरी लाइन वाले पुल के हिस्से में दोहरी लाइन बिछाने का प्रस्ताव है। इस कार्य पर 22.75 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 1990-91 के दौरान 3 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

conversion of the existing metre gauge line between Bikaner (Lalgarh)-Merta Road-Jodhpur-Samdari-Bhildi and conversion/new line from Bhildi to Viramgam involving a total length of 732 km. With the approval of Phase-I of the work for the provision of a direct BG link from Agra to Barmer/Jaisalmer, 281 km. of gauge conversion from Bikaner (Lalgarh)-Merta Road-Jodhpur becomes common. Therefore, balance 451 kms. of gauge conversion/new line is required to be carried out for the development of a BG rail route from Viramgam to Jodhpur. The estimated cost of these works is Rs. 267.83 crores and Rs. 155.66 crores respectively. Outlays proposed are Rs. 6.00 crores and Rs. 13.00 crores respectively during 1990-91.

DOUBLING

1. *Itarsi—Amla—Nagpur section—Doubling of Narkher—Metpanjra* (*34.34 kms*) *Phase-VI—Central Railway.*—Itarsi—Amla—Nagpur Section (297 Kms.) forms part of the important Trunk Route. The traffic on this section has increased considerably over the years. Further increase in traffic is anticipated due to growth in movement of cement from South to North and other commodities like fertilizers and similarly food grains from North to South . The doubling is being taken up in phases. Phase-I to Phase-V covering 208 Kms. approximately have already been approved in the previous years. 120 Kms. of doubling have already been completed. The work on the remaining sections is in progress. It is now proposed to double the section between Narkher-Metpanjra as the last phase of doubling of Itarsi—Amla—Nagpur section (34.34 Kms.) at an anticipated cost of Rs. 35.97 crores with an outlay of Rs. 3 crores during 1990-91.

2. *Jhansi-Agra section—Doubling of single line bridge portion upto Gher with provision of IBS in both directions—Central Railway.*—Jhansi-Agra section passed through the States of Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan and forms a vital artery of the Grant Trunk Route. Considering the saturation and the anticipated movement of additional freight and passenger traffic it is proposed to double the single line bridge portion upto Gher with provision of IBS in both directions at Gher. The work is proposed at an anticipated cost of Rs. 22.75 crores with an outlay of Rs. 3 crores during 1990-91.

3. **बारासात—बोंगांवखंड—दत्तापुकुर तथा हावरा के बीच (14.49 कि० मी०) दोहरी लाइन बिछाना—पूर्व रेलवे**—दमदम—बोंगांव (69.42 कि० मी०) पूर्व रेलवे के अति व्यस्त विद्युतीकृत उपनगरीय खंडों में से एक है। दमदम जंक्शन—बारासात (15.24 कि० मी०) के बीच का खंड दोहरी लाइन वाले रेलपथ पर है तथा बारासात और बोंगांव (54.18 कि०मी०) के बीच का खंड इकहरी लाइन वाले रेलपथ पर पड़ता है। बारासात-बोंगांव खंड संतृप्तता बिंदु को पार कर चुका है जिसका 122.2 प्रतिशत तक उपयोग किया जा रहा है। अतिरिक्त गाड़ियों के लिए बकाया मांग को पूरा करने के लिए इस खंड में दोहरी लाइन बिछाना अपेक्षित है। इस कार्य पर 17.78 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 1990-91 में 5.00 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

4. **सोननगर में दोनों ओर सिगनल सहित तीसरी लाइन की व्यवस्था तथा सोननगर में डाउन ग्रांड कार्ड से सी०आई०सी० खंड पर एक ऊपरी पुल की व्यवस्था—पूर्व रेलवे**—सोननगर-मुगलसराय (124 कि०मी०) पूर्व रेलवे के पश्चिमी छोर पर ग्रांड कार्ड मार्ग पर है जिस पर मुख्य यातायात कोयले का होता है। यह खंड विद्युतीकृत दोहरी लाइन वाला खंड है जिसमें 19 ब्लाक स्टेशन और 18 ब्लाक खंड हैं। उपयोगी क्षमता का इष्टतम से भी अधिक उपयोग किया जा चुका है और इसमें तत्काल शीघ्र बढ़ोत्तरी करना आवश्यक हो गया है। आठवीं योजना के अन्त में और उसके बाद तक यातायात वहन की क्षमता का सृजन, सोननगर और मुगलसराय के बीच दोनों ओर सिगनल सहित तीसरी लाइन और सोननगर में डाउन ग्रांड कार्ड से सी०आई०सी० खंड पर एक ऊपरी पुल का प्रस्ताव है जिस पर 165 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत आने का अनुमान है और जिसके लिए 1990-91 में 15 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

5. **मालदा टाउन—न्यू बोंगाईगांव (ब० ला०)—दलकोल्हा से किशनगंज तक दोहरी लाइन बिछाना (28 कि० मी०)—चरण V—पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे**—इस समय पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र की ओर जाने वाले कोचिंग तथा माल यातायात की ढुलाई मालदा टाउन—न्यू जलपाईगुड़ी बड़ी लाइन खंड से की जाती है। क्षमता संबंधी कठिनाइयों के कारण चल-स्टाक की भारी रुकौनी होती है तथा माल गाड़ियों की औसत रफ्तार घटती जा रही है। औद्योगिक विकास को देखते हुए इस खंड पर सन् 2000 तक यातायात की मांग दोगुना होने की संभावना है। वर्तमान यातायात तथा प्रत्याशित विकास की आवश्यकताएं पूरी करने के लिए इस खंड पर और आगे कहीं-कहीं दोहरी लाइन बिछाना अपरिहार्य हो गया है। रेल सुधार समिति ने भी मालदा टाउन—न्यू जलपाईगुड़ी खंड में दोहरी लाइन बिछाने की सिफारिश की थी। अतः दलकोल्हा तथा किशनगंज (28 कि० मी०) के बीच कहीं-कहीं दोहरी लाइन बिछाना आवश्यक है।

3. *Barasat—Bongaon section.—Doubling between Dattapukur and Habra* (14.49 *Kms.*)*—Eastern Railway.*—Dum Dum—Bongaon (69.42 Kms.) is one of the heavily worked electrified suburban sections on Eastern Railway. The section between Dum Dum Jn.—Barasat (15.24 Kms.) is on double line track, and the section between Barasat—Bongaon (54.18 Kms.) operates on single line track. Barasat—Bongaon section is over-saturated, being utilised to the extent of 122.2 per cent. The section is required to be doubled to meet the backlog of unsatisfied demand for additional trains. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 17.78 crores with an outlay of Rs. 5 crores during 1990-91.

4. *Provision of a 3rd line with bi-directional signalling and provision of a fly-over from Down Grand Chord to CIC Section at Sonnagar—Eastern Railway.*—Sonnagar—Mughalsarai (124 Kms.) is the Western extreme of the Grand Chord route on Eastern Railway on which the main traffic is coal. This section is a double line eletcrified section having 19 block stations and 18 block sections. The optimum level of effective capacity utilisation has already been crossed and augmentation of the same is immediately called for. To create sufficient capacity for carrying traffic till the end of the 8th Plan and beyond, a 3rd line with bi-directional signalling between Sonnagar and Mughalsarai and a fly-over from down Grand Chord to C.I.C. section at Sonnagar are proposed at an estimated cost of Rs. 165 crores with an outlay of Rs. 15 crores in 1990-91.

5. *Malda Town—New Bongaigaon (BG)—Doubling from Dalkhola to Kishanganj (28 Kms.) Phase V—Northeast Frontier Railway.*—At present the coaching and freight traffic destined to North Eastern region moves through Malda Town—New Jalpaiguri BG section. Due to capacity constraints, there is heavy detention to rolling-stock and the average speed of goods trains is going down. In view of the Industrial growth, the traffic demand on this section is likely to be doubled by 2000 AD. To meet the needs of the present traffic and anticipated growth, further patch doubling on this section has become inescapable. Railway Reforms Committee had also recommended doubling of Malda Town—New Jalpaiguri section. Patch doubling between Dalkhola and Kishanganj (28 Kms.) is, therefore, imperative.

इस कार्य पर 21 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 1990-91 में 2.50 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

The work is estimated to cost Rs. 21 crores with an outlay of Rs. 2.50 crores during 1990-91.

6. **कोल्लम और तिरुवनन्तपुरम सेंट्रल के बीच दोहरी लाइन बिछाना (65 कि०मी०)—दक्षिण रेलवे**—कोल्लम—तिरुवनन्तपुरम, मद्रास-तिरुवनन्तपुरम ट्रंक मार्ग का भाग है, जहां एर्णाकुलम तक दोहरी लाइन है। एर्णाकुलम—कायनकुलम खंड पर वैकल्पिक बड़ी लाइन निर्माणाधीन है तथा कायनकुलम—कोल्लम खंड पर दोहरी लाइन बिछाने का काम 1989-90 में अनुमोदित किया गया था। इस महत्वपूर्ण मार्ग पर तिरुवनन्तपुरम तक दोहरी लाइन बिछाने के उद्देश्य से कोल्लम—तिरुवनन्तपुरम खंड (65 कि० मी०) में दोहरी लाइन बिछाने का प्रस्ताव है। इस कार्य पर 76.41 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है। इसके लिए 1990-91 में 1.50 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

6. *Doubling between Quilon and Trivandrum Central* (65 *Kms.*)—*Southern Railway.*—*Quilon*—Trivandrum is a part of Madras—Trivandrum trunk route, which has got double line upto Erankulam. Alternative BG line is under construction on Ernakulam—Kayankulam section and doubling on Kayankulam—Quilon section was approved in 1989-90. In order to have double line upto Trivandrum on this important route, doubling of Quilon—Trivandrum section (65 Kms.) has been proposed. The estimated cost of this work is Rs. 76.41 crores with an outlay of Rs. 1.50 crores during 1990-91.

7. **(i) कुपगल-ग्रदोनी (14.40 कि० मी०) और (ii) ननचेरला-ग्रसपारी (22.30 कि०मी०) का दोहरीकरण—दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे**—रायचूर-गुंतकल खंड (120.84 कि० मी०) बम्बई-मद्रास ट्रंक मार्ग का एक भाग है। यह खंड हैदराबाद को भी बेंगलूरू से जोड़ता है। इस खंड में अतिरिक्त माल यातायात के रूप में गुटी-नंदलूर खंड में स्थित सीमेंट संयंत्र के लिए कोयले का संचलन होता है और विकाराबाद-वाडी-शाहाबाद खंडों में स्थित फैक्टरियों से सीमेंट का संचलन होता है। इस काम के लिए प्रत्याशित लागत 33.81 करोड़ रुपये है जिसके लिए 1990-91 के दौरान 4 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

7. *Doubling* (*i*) *Kupgal—Adoni* (14.40 *Kms.*) *and* (*ii*) *Nancherala—Aspari* (22.30 *Kms.*)—*South Central Railway.*—Raichur—Guntakal section (120.84 Kms.) is a part of Bombay—Madras Trunk Route. This section also connects Hyderabad with Bangalore. The additional movement of goods traffic over the section is coal for the cement plants located on Gooty—Nandalur section and movement of cement from factories located on Vikarabad—Wadi—Shahabad sections. The work is proposed at an anticipated cost of Rs. 33.81 crores with an outlay of Rs. 4 crores during 1990-91.

8. **जोरंडा रोड से हिंदोल रोड तक दोहरी लाइन बिछाना—दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे** :—तालचेर-रजतगढ़ खंड के लिए बनायी गयी योजना में शामिल लाइन क्षमता संबंधी निर्माण कार्य तालचेर क्षेत्र के आस-पास कोयला-खानों के व्यापक विस्तार और तालचेर से सम्बलपुर तक शुरू किय गये रेल लाइन सम्पर्क के निर्माण से प्रोद्भूत भावी यातायात की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं होंगे। तात्कालिक आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिए रजतगढ़ से जोरंडा रोड तक की दोहरी लाइन के चरण-I को मंजूरी दे दी गयी है। 1993-94 तक तालचेर-रजतगढ़ खंड पर प्रत्येक दिशा में 23 गाड़ियों के यातायात की प्रत्याशा है। इसे ध्यान में रखते हुए जोरंडा रोड से हिन्दोल रोड तक दोहरी लाइन बिछाना आवश्यक है। इस कार्य पर 24.30 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान लगाया गया है जिसके लिए 1990-91 में एक करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

8. *Doubling of Joranda Road to Hindol Road—South Eastern Railway.*—The line capacity works planned in Talcher—Rajatgarh section would not be adequate to meet the future traffic requirement arising out of massive expansion of the collieries around Talcher area and construction of new rail link coming up from Talcher to Sambalpur. To meet the immediate need, Phase-I of the doubling from Rajatgarh to Joranda Road has been sanctioned. The traffic over Talcher—Rajatgarh section by 1993-94 is anticipated to be 23 trains each way. Keeping this in view, the doubling from Joranda Road to Hindol Road is imperative. The estimated cost of the work is Rs. 24.30 crores with an outlay of Rs. one crore in 1990-91.

9. **बोब्बिली से गजपतिनगरम तक दोहरी लाइन बिछाना—दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे**—रायपुर-विजयानगरम लाइन पर बोब्बिली-गजपतिनगरम 31.6 कि०मी० लम्बा खण्ड है। 1988-89 में इस खंड के उपयोग का प्रतिशत 96 था। 1991-92 में कोरापुट-रायगडा लाइन के पूरा हो जाने से विशाखापत्तनम पोर्ट से अतिरिक्त यातायात, राउरकेला और भिलाई इस्पात संयंत्रों के विस्तार और विशाखापत्तनम इस्पात संयंत्र के लिए अयस्क यातायात को देखते हुए बोब्बिली से गजपतिनगरम तक दोहरी लाइन बिछाना आवश्यक है। इस कार्य पर 25.25 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 1990-91 में 1.50 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

9. *Bobbili to Gajapatinagaram—Doubling—South Eastern Railway.*—Bobbili—Gajapatingaram is a 31.6 Km. section on the Raipur-Vizianagaram line. In 1988-89 the utilisation of this section was 96%. With the completion of Koraput—Rayagada line in 1991-92, additional traffic from Visakhapatnam Port, expansion of Rourkela and Bhilai Steel Plants and ore traffic to the Visakhapatnam Steel Plant, the doubling from Bobbili to Gajapatinagaram is imperative. The estimated cost of the work is Rs. 25.25 crores with an outlay of Rs. 1.50 crores in 1990-91.

10. **सिम्हाचलम नार्थ से कोट्टापालेम तक बाईपास लाइन—दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे**—दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे से दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे तक और विलोमतः थ्रू गाड़ियों के संचलन के लिए गाड़ियों, इंजन और ब्रेकयान को विपर्यय स्थिति में चलाने के लिए वाल्तेरु विन्यास यार्ड में ले जाना पड़ता है। इसकी वजह से वाल्तेरु विन्यास यार्ड में गाड़ियों की औसतन डेढ़ घंटे की रुकौनी होती है। दक्षिण से उत्तर और उत्तर से दक्षिण में वाल्तेरु विन्यास यार्ड, जहां पर न तो विन्यास की आवश्यकता होगी और न ही गाड़ियों की रुकौनी होगी, को स्पर्श किए बिना बहुत-सी माल गाड़ियों के आवागमन के लिए सिम्हाचलम को कोट्टापालेम से जोड़ने वाली बाई पास लाइन का निर्माण करना आवश्यक है। इस कार्य पर 4.15 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान लगाया गया है जिसके लिए 1990-91 में 50 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

10. *Bye-pass Line from Simhachalam North to Kottapalem—South Eastern Railway.*—For movement of through trains from South Eastern Railway to South Central Railway and vice versa, trains are taken to Waltair Marshalling Yard for reversal of engine and brake-van. Due to this, trains suffer a detention on an average of 1 hour 30 minutes in Watlair Marshalling Yard. For passing a large number of goods trains without touching Waltair Marshalling Yard from South to North, and vice versa, which do not require any marshalling and to save detention, the construction of a bye-pass line connecting Simhalam North to Kottapalem is imperative. The estimated cost of the work is Rs. 4.15 crores with an outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs in 1990-91.

11. **कालापीपल और फांदा के बीच दोहरी लाइन बिछाना (41.40 कि०मी०)—पश्चिम रेलवे**—उज्जैन—भोपाल खंड बहुत ही व्यस्त मार्ग है जो सौराष्ट्र और उत्तर गुजरात में बिजली घरों, कपड़ा मिलों, सीमेंट संयंत्रों के लिए तथा इसी प्रकार राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश में सीमेंट कारखानों के लिए भी पूरे कोयले के परिवहन की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति करता है। पूरे मक्सी-बैरागढ़ खंड पर दोहरी लाइन बिछाने के लिए अंतिम स्थान निर्धारण निरीक्षण करना पहले ही विनिश्चित किया जा चुका है। काला पीपल से फाँदा तक का खंड मक्सी-बैरागढ़ खंड का भाग है। कालापीपल से फांदा तक दोहरी लाइन बिछाने के साथ ही इस खंड पर लाइन क्षमता में व्यापक रूप से सुधार होगा। इस कार्य की अनुमानित लागत 53 करोड़ रुपये है और 1990-91 के लिए 2 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

11. *Doubling between Kalapipal and Phanda* (41.40 *Kms.)—Western Railway.*—Ujjain—Bhopal section is a very busy route which caters to the entire coal traffic for thermal power houses, textile mills, cement plants in Saurashtra and North Gujarat, as also for cement factories in Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. It has already been decided to conduct a Final Location Survey for doubling of the entire Maksi—Bairagarh section. The section from Kalapipal to Phanda forms a part of Maksi—Bairagarh section. With the doubling of the line from Kalapipal to Phanda, the line capacity on this section would considerably improve. The estimated cost of the work is Rs. 53 crores and outlay proposed for 1990-91 is Rs. 2 crores.

यातायात सुविधाएं/यार्ड के ढांचे में परिवर्तन तथा अन्य कार्य

1. झांसी—रूट रिले अन्तर्पाशन—मध्य रेलवे—झाँसी, बम्बई वी.टी./मद्रास-दिल्ली ट्रंक मार्गों पर स्थित एक मुख्य जंक्शन स्टेशन है। झाँसी गुड्स कम्प्लैक्स की कई चालू लाइनों में से 12 लाइनें 686 मी. मानक लम्बाई से कम की हैं। प्रत्याशित यात्री यातायात को सम्हालने के लिए 2 बाई पास लाइनें उखाड़ कर दो प्लेटफार्म लाइनों वाले एक नये द्वीप प्लेटफार्म और एक आर. एण्ड डी. लाइन तथा बड़ी संख्या में पर्यन्तक गाड़ियों के लिए नये यार्ड में 686 मीटर सी. एस.आर. की कम से कम 2 आर. एण्ड डी. लाइनों की व्यवस्था करना अपरिहार्य हो गया है। झाँसी में रूट रिले अन्तर्पाशन की व्यवस्था करना भी आवश्यक है। इस कार्य पर 9.62 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 1990-91 के दौरान 1.60 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

2. भुसावल—भोपाल खंड—लाइन क्षमता का विस्तार (चरण II) तथा भुसावल—खंडवा खंड—वागोधा और बुरहानपुर के बीच दोनों छोरों पर मध्यवर्ती ब्लाक खंड—मध्य रेलवे—भुसावल-खण्डवा और खण्डवा-इटारसी खंडों से बम्बई-दिल्ली/इलाहाबाद मार्गों के लिए यातायात होता है। इस खंड पर बड़ी संख्या में सुपर फास्ट मेल, एक्सप्रेस और पैसेंजर गाड़ियों के अलावा महत्वपूर्ण सामग्रियों जैसे उर्वरक, पैट्रोल, तेल स्नेहक, कोयला, खाद्यान्न आदि की भारी मात्रा में ढुलाई की जाती है। यह खंड संतृप्त स्तर तक पहुंच गया है। प्रत्याशित यातायात को सम्हालने के लिए 57.23 लाख रुपये की प्रत्याशित लागत पर वागोधा और बुरहानपुर के बीच दोनों ओर मध्यवर्ती ब्लाक खंड की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है जिसके लिए 1990-91 में 25 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

3. गुना मक्सी खंड—मानक III अन्तर्पाशन (29.28 कि० मी० तथा 28.08 कि०मी०) सहित कर्णवास तथा चौहानी 'डी' श्रेणी के स्टेशनों का दोहरी लाइन वाले 'बी' श्रेणी के स्टेशनों से बदलाव—मध्य रेलवे—गुना-मक्सी (214 कि०मी०) एक इकहरी लाइन खंड है, जो कटनी-बीना-गुना-मक्सी-उज्जैन मार्ग पर महत्वपूर्ण कोयला ढुलाई मार्ग का एक भाग है। जब कभी जी.टी. मार्ग या राजधानी मार्ग पर यातायात के निर्बाध रूप से चालन में बाधा पड़ती है तो प्रायः मक्सी-गुना खंड का उपयोग वैकल्पिक मार्ग के रूप में किया जाता है। इसलिए 1.88 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत पर पचोर रोड-बियावरगढ़ तथा मक्सी-शाहजापुर ब्लाक खंड पर कर्णवास और चौहानी नामक "डी" क्लास स्टेशनों को दोहरी लाइनों वाले "बी" क्लास स्टेशनों में बदलने का प्रस्ताव है जिसके लिए 1990-91 के दौरान 40 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

TRAFFIC FACILITIES—YARD REMODELLING AND OTHERS

1. *Jhansi—Route Relay Interlocking—Central Railway.*—Jhansi is a major Junction station on the Bombay V.T./Madras—Delhi trunk routes. Of the various running lines in the Jhansi Goods complex, 12 lines are of less than 686 M standard length. In order to cater to the anticipated passenger traffic, it is proposed to provide new island platform with two platform lines by dismantling two bye-pass lines and one R&D line and provision of at least 2 R&D lines of 686 M, CSR in the new yard for increased number of terminating trains has become inescapable. It is also necessary to provide route relay signalling at Jhansi. The work is proposed at an estimated cost of Rs. 9.62 crores with an outlay of Rs. 1.60 crores during 1990-91.

2. *Bhusawal—Bhopal section—Augmentation of line capacity (Phase II) and Bhusawal—Khandwa section—IBS in both directions between Waghoda—Burhanpur (10.22 Kms.)—Central Railway.*—Bhusawal—Khandwa and Khandwa—Itarsi sections carry traffic for Bombay—Delhi/Allahabad routes. Besides a large number of Super-fast Mail, Express and passenger trains, this section carries heavy freight traffic of important commodities like fertilizer, POL, coal, foodgrains, etc. The section has reached saturation level. To cater for the anticipated traffic, it is proposed to provide IBS in both directions between Waghoda and Burhanpur at an anticipated cost of Rs. 57.23 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 25 lakhs for 1990-91.

3. *Guna—Maksi section—Conversion of Kananwas and Chauhani 'D' class station into 2 lines 'B' class stations with standard III interlocking (29.28 Kms. and 28.08 Kms.)—Central Railway.*—Guna—Maksi (214 Kms.) is a single line section, forming part of important coal carrying route of Katni-Bina-Guna—Maksi—Ujjain route. Maksi-Guna section is often used as an alternative route whenever the free-flow of traffic is affected on GT route or on Rajdhani route. It is, therefore, proposed to convert Karanwas and Chauhani 'D' class stations on Pachor Road—Biayawaraigarh and Maksi—Sahajapur block section into two line 'B' class stations at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.88 crores with an outlay of Rs. 40 lakhs during 1990-91.

4. **बडनेरा--शाखा प्लेटफार्म लाइनों की अप और डाउन मुख्य लाइनों पर क्रास ओवर सम्पर्कों सहित यात्री यार्ड में लूप लाइन का विस्तार--मध्य रेलवे--** बडनेरा, भुसावल--बडनेरा--वर्धा खंड पर स्थित है जो कि बम्बई-हवड़ा ट्रंक मार्ग का एक भाग है। भुसावल-बडनेरा-वर्धा दोहरी लाइन वाला खंड है जिसे हाल ही में विद्युतीकरण के लिए निर्धारित किया गया था। बडनेरा-भुसावल और नागपुर मंडलों के बीच अन्तर्बदली का स्थल है। बडनेरा जंक्शन से 9 कि०मी० लम्बी एक शाखा लाइन निकलती है जो अमरावती तक जाती है जो कि एक मुख्य जिला है तथा महाराष्ट्र राज्य का व्यापारिक केन्द्र है। यात्री यार्ड में यात्री और माल लाइनों की लम्बाई गैर-मानक वाली हैं जो गाड़ियों की पूरी लम्बाई के लिए अपर्याप्त है। परिचालन-अवरोधों से बचने के लिए नागपुर छोर पर शाखा प्लेटफार्म लाइनों की अप और डाउन लाइनों पर उपयुक्त क्रास-ओवर संपर्कों सहित 686 मीटर सी०एस०आर० तक यात्री यार्ड में लूप लाइनों के विस्तार का प्रस्ताव है। इस काम पर 75.10 लाख रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 1990-91 के दौरान 30 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

5. **गया--मानपुर खंड--तीसरी लाइन--पूर्व रेलवे--** गया-मानपुर ग्रैंड कार्ड के गोमो-गया खंड पर 5.24 कि०मी० लम्बा नाजुक ब्लाक खंड है। इस समय गोमो-गया खंड का 93 प्रतिशत तक उपयोग किया जा रहा है। गुरपा और गुझंडी के बीच 22 कि०मी० के टुकड़े में, जहां 80 में एक क्रमिक ढाल हैं, घाट खंड होने के कारण इस खंड की क्षमता सीमित है। क्रास संचलन के कारण गया तथा मानपुर दोनों जगह अप तथा डाउन की थ्रू माल गाड़ियां बुरी तरह प्रभावित होती हैं। गया तथा मानपुर में गाड़ियों को युक्तियुक्त ढंग से सम्हालने तथा गोमो-गया खंड पर क्षमता को इष्टतम करने के लिए फल्गु पुल को छोड़कर सिरोपरि उपस्कर सुविधा सहित मानपुर और गया के बीच तीसरी लाइन का निर्माण आवश्यक सुविधाओं में से एक है। इस कार्य पर 3.72 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 1990-91 में 25 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

6. **सिउड़ी--रेक उतराई सुविधाओं का विकास--पूर्व रेलवे--**स्टेशन पर अपर्याप्त क्षमता और सम्बद्ध परिचालनिक समस्याओं के कारण इस स्टेशन से/तक रेक संचलन की अनुमति नहीं हैं। यदि रेक सम्हलाई सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था की जाती है तो पर्याप्त अतिरिक्त यातायात भी प्राप्त होगा। स्थान कम होने के कारण सिउड़ी में मौजूदा माल गोदाम लाइन का रेक सम्हलाई के लिए विस्तार नहीं किया जा सकता है। अतः, सिउड़ी में एक पृथक डी०डी० लाइन के निर्माण का प्रस्ताव है। इस कार्य पर 1.04 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 1990-91 के दौरान 13 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

4. *Badnera—Extension of loop line in passenger yard with cross-over connection from branch platform lines to Up and Down main lines—Central Railway.*—Badnera is located on Bhusawal-Badnera-Wardha section, a part of Bombay—Howrah Trunk Route. Bhusawal—Badnera—Wardha is a double line section slated for electrification shortly. Badnera is an inter-change point between Bhusawal and Nagpur Divisions. A branch line of 9 Kms. takes off from Badnera junction to Amravati which is an important District Place and State trade centre of Maharashtra. The passenger and goods lines in the passenger yard are of non-standard length which are inadequate to hold full length of trains. To over-come the operating constraints, it is proposed to extend the loop lines in passenger yards to 686 m CSR with suitable cross-over connections from branch platform lines to Up and Down lines at Nagpur end at an estimated cost of Rs. 75.10 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 30 lakhs in 1990-91.

5. *Gaya—Manpur section—3rd line—Eastern Railway.*—Gaya—Manpur is a 5.24 Kms. long critical block section, on Gomoh—Gaya segment of Grand Chord. Gomoh—Gaya is presently having a utilisation of 93%. Capacity of this section is limited due to existence of Ghat section over a stretch of 22 Kms. between Gurpa and Gujhaudi which has a continuous gradient of 1 in 80. Both at Gaya and Manpur, movement of Up and Dn through freight trains is seriously affected due to cross movements. For rationalised dealing of trains at Gaya and Manpur and for optimisation of capacity on Gomoh--Gaya section, one of the facilities necessary is construction of a 3rd line between Manpur and Gaya, except over Falgu bridge, with OHE facility. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 3.72 crores with an outlay of Rs. 25 lakhs during 1990-91.

6. *Siuri—Development of rake unloading facilities—Eastern Railway.*—Due to inadequate capacity at the station and allied operational problems, rake movements to and from this station are not permitted. In case rake handling facilities are provided, considerable additional traffic would be attracted. The existing goods shed line at Siuri cannot be extended for rake handling due to its peculiar location. Therefore, a separate DD line at Siuri has been proposed. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 1.04 crores with an outlay of Rs. 13 lakhs proposed during 1990-91.

7. **क्यूल—पूर्ण रेक उतराई की सुविधाएं—पूर्व रेलवे**—लक्खीसराय एक फ्लैग स्टेशन है जो क्यूल स्टेशन खंड के भीतर स्थित है। जनता की मांग पर लक्खीसराय को $\frac{1}{2}$ रेक की सम्हलाई के लिए खोला गया है जबकि इसकी क्षमता केवल 12 माल डिब्बों की है। परिणामस्वरूप स्थापन और कर्षण से माल डिब्बों की रुकौनी होती है। लक्खीसराय में माल गोदाम के विस्तार की कोई गुंजाइश नहीं है। क्यूल में विन्यास परिचालन को बन्द करने के कारण अतिरिक्त लाइनें और स्थान उपलब्ध हो गया है जिससे लक्खीसराय में माल गोदाम को बन्द करके क्यूल में लक्खीसराय के लिए रेकों की सम्हलाई की जा सकती है। इस कार्य पर 51.23 लाख रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान लगाया गया है जिसके लिए 1990-91 के दौरान 5 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

8. **गया—चौथी लूप लाइन का विस्तार—पूर्व रेलवे**—गया—मुगलसराय खंड बड़े पैमाने पर प्रयोग किये जाने वाला खंड है और कोयला-खदानों, इस्पात संयंत्रों और अन्य उद्योगों के प्रत्याशित विकास की संभावना के साथ स्थिति और अधिक खराब हो जायेगी। ट्रंक मार्गों पर लम्बी दूरी वाली गाड़ियों को अपनाना यातायात वृद्धि से निपटने का एक उपाय है। 2000 ईस्वी तक पूर्व और उत्तर रेलवे के बीच गया–सोननगर–मुगलसराय खंड पर प्रतिदिन लम्बी दूरी वाली 8 गाड़ियों को चलाने का अनुमान है। अभी तक केवल सोननगर में लम्बी दूरी की गाड़ियों की संरचना के लिए आनुषंगिक सुविधाओं के साथ एक लंबी लूप लाइन के लिए स्वीकृति प्रदान की गयी है जो प्रतिदिन लम्बी दूरी वाली 8 गाड़ियों की संरचना के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं है। सोननगर में दूसरी लम्बी लूप लाइन का विकास कठिन है। इसलिए, लम्बी दूरी वाली गाड़ियों के लिए गया में लूप लाइन बनाने का प्रस्ताव है। इस कार्य पर 65.77 लाख रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 1990-91 के दौरान 5 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

9. **मेमरी—सीधी प्रस्थान लाइन की सुविधाओं का विकास—पूर्व रेलवे**—मेमरी, हवड़ा-बर्द्धमान मुख्य लाइन खंड पर बर्द्धमान से 25 कि०मी० पहले स्थित है। इस माल गोदाम में 1988-89 में औसत आदान-प्रदान 284.6 माल-डिब्बे था। इस माल गोदाम की क्षमता केवल 14 मालडिब्बों की है। एक रेक को लाइन पर लगाने के बाद 6 दिन में निर्मुक्त किया जाता है क्योंकि उपनगरीय गाड़ियों की गहनता के कारण, दो रेकों को खड़ा करने के लिए पर्याप्त समय उपलब्ध नहीं होता है। सभी रेकों को सम्हालने के लिए मेमरी में आनुषंगिक सुविधाओं जैसे सड़क आदि के साथ एक सीधी प्रस्थान लाइन का प्रस्ताव है। इस प्रस्ताव पर 70.88 लाख रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 1990-91 में 5 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

7. *Kiul—Full rake unloading facilities—Eastern Railway.*—Luckeesarai is a flag station situated within the station section of Kiul. On public demand, Luckeesarai has been opened for handling ⅓ rake, though its capacity is for 12 wagons only. Consequently, placement and drawal involves detention to wagons. There is no scope for expansion of goods shed at Luckeesarai. Due to discontinuation of marshalling operations at Kiul, redundant lines and space is available and rakes for Luckeesarai can be dealt with at Kiul, closing the goods shed at Luckeesarai. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 51.23 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs during 1990-91.

8. *Gaya—Extension of 4th loop—Eastern Railway.*—Gaya-Mughalsarai section is a heavily utilised section and with the anticipated growth potential of coal mining, steel plants and other industries, the position will further accentuate. Adoption of long-haul train on trunk routes is one of the strategies to meet traffic growth. Running of 8 long haul trains per day between Eastern and Northern Railway over Gaya-Sonnagar-Mughalsarai section by 2000 A.D. is anticipated. So far only one long loop with anciliary facilities for formation of long haul trains at Sonnagar has been sanctioned, which is not adequate for formation of 8 long haul trains per day. It is difficult to develop another long loop at Sonnagar. It is, therefore, proposed to form a loop for long haul trains at Gaya. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 65.77 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs during 1990-91.

9. *Memari—Development of Direct Despatch (DD) line facilities—Eastern Railway*—Memari is situated 25 Kms. short of Barddhaman on Howrah-Barddhaman main line section. Average dealing at this goods shed was 284.6 wagons in 1988-89. The capacity of the goods shed is only 14 wagons. A rake is released on placement in 6 days, as due to intensity of suburban services, sufficient margin is not available for making double placement. For dealing with full rakes, a DD line at Memari alongwith ancillary facilities like road etc. has been proposed. The estimated cost of the proposal is Rs. 70.88 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs proposed during 1990-91.

10. **मुगलसराय--लखनऊ--मुरादाबाद--जालंधर—पठानकोट खंड--अतिरिक्त सुविधाएं (चरण-III)--उत्तर रेलवे**--उत्तरी क्षेत्र को सेवित करने वाली लाइनों की क्षमता बढ़ाने की तत्काल आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखते हुए "बी" मार्ग और जुड़े हुए मुख्य मार्गों के विकास के लिए इस मार्ग के विभिन्न खंडों पर संयुक्त योजना बनायी गयी है। योजना विभिन्न चरणों में कार्यान्वित की जानी है। कार्य के तीसरे चरण में जम्मू तवी-पठानकोट खंड के लिए 4 स्टेशनों पर मानक-III के अन्तर्पाशन की व्यवस्था शामिल है। इस कार्य पर 3.21 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है। 1990-91 के दौरान 15 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

11. **काफूरपुर—गजरौला के बीच महेसरा हाल्ट और सिंभोली—बालागढ़ के बीच कुचेसर रोड़ हाल्ट का क्रासिंग स्टेशन में बदलाव--उत्तर रेलवे**:—मुरादाबाद--गाजियाबाद खंड मुरादाबाद को दिल्ली सेजोड़ने वाले महत्वपूर्ण मुख्य लाइन मार्गों में से एक है। यातायात के घनत्व ने संतृप्तता स्तर को पार कर लिया है। खंड की लाइन क्षमता पर दबाव कम करने के लिए क्रॉसिंग स्टेशनों पर 2 हाल्ट स्टेशनों को 2 ब्लाक खंडों में बदलने का प्रस्ताव है। इस कार्य पर 1.39 करोड़ रपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है। 1990-91 के दौरान 10 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

12. **प्राणपुर हाल्ट—हाल्ट स्टेशन का एकल लूप क्रासिंग स्टेशन में बदलाव--पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे**--कटिहार- कुमेदपुर खंड पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे का एकल लाइन बड़े आमान की लाइन वाला खंड है। बरौनी-कटिहार मीटर लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदल दिये जाने से इस खंड पर यातायात में काफी वृद्धि हुई है। चूंकि इस खंड पर यातायात के महत्व तथा घनत्व में वृद्धि हुई है, इसलिए इस खंड पर यातायात के दबाव को कम करने के लिए कुछ अतिरिक्त निर्माण कार्य शुरू किये गये हैं। इस खंड पर निर्धारित क्षमता में वृद्धि करने के उद्देश्य से प्राणपुर रोड हाल्ट को एक पूर्ण लूप लाइन सहित क्रासिंग स्टेशन में परिवर्तित करके कुरेठा-लाभ्रा खंड को विभाजित करना आवश्यक है।

इस कार्य पर 1.05 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 1990-91 के लिए 50 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

13. **सेलम और सेलम मार्किट के बीच पूरे रेक खड़े करने के लिए आदान सुविधाएं—दक्षिण रेलवे** :—सेलम-सेलम मार्किट 5 कि०मी० लम्बी चक्करदार मिश्रित आमान की शाखा लाइन है जो व्यस्त जोलारपेट्टै-कोच्चिन हार्बर टर्मिनस दोहरी लाइन खंड पर सेलम से शुरू होती है। सेलम मार्किट में यार्ड सीमितताओं के कारण माल डिब्बों तथा रेल इंजनों की भारी रुकौनी हो जाती है। रुकौनी से बचने के लिए सेलम मार्किट स्टेशन पर पूरे रेकों के लिए आदान सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है। इस कार्य पर 1.10 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 1990-91 में 20 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

10. *Mughalsarai—Lucknow—Moradabad—Jalandhar—Pathankot section—Additional facilities (Phase-III)—Northern Railway.*—Considering the urgent need to augment the line capacity of the routes serving the Northern region, a composite scheme for developing the 'B' route and connected arteries has been formulated on various sections on this route. The scheme is to be implemented in phases. The 3rd phase of the work includes provision of standard III inter-locking at 4 stations for Jammu Tawi-Pathankot section. This work is proposed at an estimated cost of Rs. 3.21 crores. An outlay of Rs. 15 lakhs during 1990-91 has been proposed.

11. *Conversion of Maheshra halt between Kafurpura-Gajraula and Kuchesar Road halt between Simbhooli-Balagarh into crossing station—Northern Railway.*—Moradabad-Ghaziabad section is one of the important main line routes connecting Moradabad with Delhi. The density of the traffic has already crossed the saturation level. To ease the line capacity of the section, it is proposed to convert 2 halt stations in 2 block sections into crossing stations. The estimated cost of the work is Rs. 1.39 crores. An outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs during 1990-91 has been proposed.

12. *Pranpur Halt—Conversion of Halt stations into single loop crossing station—Northeast Frontier Railway.*—Katihar-Kumedpur section is a single line BG section of N.F. Railway on the Mughalsarai-Kumedpur-New Jalpaiguri section. Ever since the conversion of Barauni-Katihar MG section to BG, traffic on this section has increased considerably. As the importance as well as density of traffic on this section has increased certain additional works have been undertaken in order to ease traffic on this section. In order to further increase the chartered capacity on this section, it is necessary to split the Kuretha-Labha section converting Pranpur Road Halt into a crossing station with one full loop line.

The work is estimated to cost Rs. 1.05 crores and an outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs has been proposed during 1990-91.

13. *Reception facilities for full rakes between Salem and Salem Market—Southern Railway.*—Salem-Salem Market is a 5 Km. long contiguous mixed gauge branch line taking off from Salem on the busy Jolarpettai-Cochin Harbour Terminus double line section. Due to yard limitations at Salem Market, there is heavy detention to wagons and locomotives. To avoid detention, reception facilities for full rakes at Salem Market station have been proposed. The estimated cost of the work is Rs. 1.10 crores with an outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs in 1990-91.

14. **तिरुवनन्तपुरम सेंट्रल--अतिरिक्त सुविधाओं के लिए भूमि अधिग्रहण—दक्षिण रेलवे** :--तिरुवनन्तपुरम सेन्ट्रल स्टेशन को आदर्श स्टेशन के रूप में विकसित करने के लिए चुना गया है। इस स्टेशन पर अतिरिक्त सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने के लिए पर्याप्त रेलवे भूमि उपलब्ध नहीं है। मौजूदा स्टेशन इमारत के सामने एक सौध-इमारत का निर्माण करने का प्रस्ताव है। इस प्रयोजन के लिए केरल राज्य सड़क परिवहन निगम से भूमि अधिग्रहण करने का प्रस्ताव है। इस कार्य पर एक करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 1990-91 में 20 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

15. **राघवपुरम—रामागुंडम-पेद्दपेट-स्टेशनों के बीच जुड़वां इकहरी लाइन संचालन—दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे** :--बेलमपल्ली-राघवपुरम उत्तर दक्षिण ग्रांट ट्रंक मार्ग का भाग है। इस खंड पर प्रारम्भिक यातायात में कोयला, सीमेंट और उवर्रक शामिल हैं। ग्रांट ट्रंक मार्ग पर यातायात के प्रति संचलन को रोकने के लिए 2.46 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत पर राघवपुरम से रामागुंडम और रामागुंडम से पेद्दमपेट स्टेशनों के बीच जुड़वां इकहरी लाइन संचालन के परिवर्तन के काम को चालू करने का प्रस्ताव है जिसके लिए 1990-91 में 10 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

16. **हसनपरती और काजीपेट स्टेशनों के बीच लूप लाइन सहित बी क्लास स्टेशन—दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे** :--सिकंदराबाद मंडल पर बेलमपल्ली-काजीपेट खंड का कोयले के संचलन के कारण अत्यधिक उपयोग किया जाता है। निचली दिशा में लूप लाइन सहित बी श्रेणी स्टेशन से हसनपरती-काजीपेट ब्लाक खंड पर विशाखन में सहायता मिलेगी जिससे गाड़ियों के चालन समय में कमी होगी और उनकी शीघ्र निकासी होगी और इस खंड पर भीड़-भाड़ कम होगी। इस कार्य पर 1.84 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत का प्रस्ताव है जिसके लिए 1990-91 में 5 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है :

17. **विजयवाडा यार्ड में परिवर्तन---दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे**--विजयवाडा दो मुख्य ट्रंक मार्गों अर्थात् उत्तर-दक्षिण जी०टी० मार्ग और पूर्व-दक्षिण और ईस्ट कोस्ट मार्गों के बीच जंक्शन है। वह मछलीपटनम शाखा लाइन को भी सेवित करता है। विजयवाडा यार्ड में थ्रू माल गाड़ियों की रुकौनी को कम करने के लिए 2.87 करोड़ रुपये की लागत पर यार्ड में परिवर्तन-कार्य किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है जिसके लिए 1990-91 में 10 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

18. **श्रीकालाहस्ती—दूसरी सिगनल लूप—दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे**--श्री कालाहस्ती गुंतकल मंडल में रेणिगुंटा-गुडूर बड़ी लाइन विद्युतीकृत इकहरी लाइन खंड पर स्थित है। यह खंड (83.17 कि० मी०) क्रमशः मद्रास और विजयवाडा मंडलों के रेणिगुंटा-अराकोणम और गुडूर-बिट्रगुंटा दोहरी लाइन विद्युतीकृत खंडों से जुड़ा है। इस महत्वपूर्ण खंड के 9 ब्लाक स्टेशनों

14. *Trivandrum Central—Acquisition of land for additional facilities—Southern Railway.*—Trivandrum Central has been selected for being developed as one of the Model Stations. For providing additional facilities at the station, sufficient railway land is not available. An Annexe building is proposed to be constructed on the opposite side of the present station building. For this purpose, acquisition of land from Kerala State Road Transport Corporation has been proposed. The estimated cost of the work is Rs. one crore with an outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs in 1990-91.

15. *Twin single line working between Raghavapuram-Ramagundam-Peddampet—South Central Railway.*—Bellampalli-Raghavapuram forms part of North-South GT route. The originating traffic on this section comprises of coal, cement and fertilizers. To avoid cross movement of traffic on GT route, it is proposed to take up the work of conversion to twin single line working between Raghavapuram to Ramagundam and Ramagundam to Peddampet stations at an anticipated cost of Rs. 2.46 crores with an outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs in 1990-91.

16. *'B' class station with loop line between Hasanparti Road-Kazipet—South Central Railway.*—On the Secunderabad Division, Belampalli-Kazipet section is heavily utilised due to the movement of coal. Provision of B class station with a loop line in down direction will help in splitting off Hasamparti-Kazipet block section which in turn reduces the running time of trains, facilitates their quick clearance and relieve congestion on the section. The work is proposed at an anticipated cost of Rs. 1.84 crores with an outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs in 1990-91.

17. *Alterations to Vijayawada Yard—South Central Railway.*—Vijayawada is the junction between two major trunk routes viz., North-South GT route and East-South and East Coast routes. It also serves the Machilipatnam branch line. In order to reduce the detention to through goods trains in Vijayawada Yard, work for alternation of the Yard at a cost of Rs. 2.87 crores is proposed with an outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs in 1990-91.

18. *Srikalahasti—Second signalled loop—South Central Railway.*—Srikalahasti is situated on the Renigunta-Gudur Broad Gauge electrified single line section in Guntakal Division. This section (83.17 Kms.) is connected to Renigunta-Arakkonam and Gudur-Bitragunta double line electrified sections of Madras and Vijayawada Divisions respectively. Out of 9 block

में से केवल 3 पर दूसरी सिगनल लूप की व्यवस्था की सुविधा है। माल गाड़ियों की रुकौनियों के कम करने के लिए श्रीकालाहस्ती पर 88.27 लाख रुपये की अनुमानित लागत पर दूसरी सिगनल लूप की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है जिसके लिए 1990-91 में 4 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

19. सुइसा पर अतिरिक्त लूप लाइन और मानक-III का अन्तर्पाशन तथा (2) तोरंग पर साथ-साथ आदान और प्रस्थान सुविधाएं—दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे—चांडिल-मुरी खंड पर दिन-प्रतिदिन के परिचालन में गाड़ियों की रुकौनी न हो, इसके लिए सुइसा और तोरंग स्टेशनों पर अतिरिक्त लूप लाइन, मानक-III के अन्तर्पाशन और गाड़ियों के साथ-साथ आदान और प्रस्थान की सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करना आवश्यक है। इस कार्य पर 1.40 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान लगाया गया है जिसके लिए 1990-91 में 30 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

20. बिमलगढ़-डुमरेता खंड—लाइन क्षमता बढ़ाना—दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे :—बिमलगढ़-डुमरेता (30.8 कि.मी.) इकहरी लाइन खंड किरिबुरु—मेगाहाताबुरु से बोकारो इस्पात संयंत्र और बरसुआ से राउरकेला इस्पात संयंत्र तक लौह अयस्क के यातायात को सम्हालता है। इस समय बोकारो इस्पात संयंत्र के उत्पादन स्तर में 2.5 एम टी से 4.75 एम. टी. ए. तक वृद्धि होने तथा गाड़ियों की संख्या 16 से बढ़ाकर 22 गाड़ियां करने के कारण यातायात में होने वाली वृद्धि की आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिए बिमलगढ़-डुमरेता खंड पर लाइन क्षमता संबंधी निर्माण कार्य को बढ़ाना आवश्यक है। इस कार्य की अनुमानित लागत 4.31 करोड़ रुपये है जिसके लिए वर्ष 1990-91 में 1.05 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

21. राजागोडा-केशवपुर और बसुलया-सुताहाटा—एक दिशीय आदान लूप—दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे—अंडाल क्षेत्र से तूतीकोरिन बिजलीघर तक कोयले की ढुलाई हल्दिया पत्तन कम्पलैक्स और हल्दिया तेल शोधक कारखाना से यातायात में होने वाली प्रत्याशित वृद्धि को देखते हुए हल्दिया-पांसकुरा इकहरी लाइन विद्युतीकृत खंड पर लाइन क्षमता बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है। अतः, राजागोडा, केशवपुर, बसुलया-सुताहाटा में एक दिशीय आदान लूप की व्यवस्था अनिवार्य है। इस कार्य की अनुमानित लागत 1.50 करोड़ रुपये है जिसके लिए वर्ष 1990-91 में 1.00 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

22. संकराइल-नया माल टर्मिनल-(चरण-III)—दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे :—संकराइल नये माल टर्मिनल, जिसका अभी विकास किया जा रहा है, पर शिरोपरि उपस्कर के साथ-साथ एक नई लाइन और पहुंच मार्ग सहित एक सायबान की व्यवस्था करना अत्यावश्यक है। इस कार्य पर 2.89 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए वर्ष 1990-91 में 1.50 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

stations on this important section only 3 are provided with facility of Second Signal Loop. In order to reduce detention to goods trains, it is proposed to provide Second Signal Loop at Srikalahasti at an anticipated cost of Rs. 88.27 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 4 lakhs in 1990-91.

19. *Additional loop and standard III interlocking at Suisa and simultaneous reception and despatch facilities at Torang—South Eastern Railway.*—To save detention to trains in the day-to-day operation on the Chandil-Muri section, provision of additional loop, Standard III Interlocking and facilities for simultaneous reception and despatch of trains are imperative at Suisa and Torang stations. The estimated cost of the work is Rs. 1.40 crores with an outlay of Rs. 30 lakhs in 1990-91.

20. *Bimlagarh-Dumerta section—Augmentation of line capacity—South Eastern Railway.*—Bimlagarh-Dumerta (30.8 Kms.) single line section handles the movement of iron ore traffic from Kiriburu—Megahataburu to Bokaro Steel Plant and from Barsua to Rourkela Steel Plant. To cater to the increase in traffic from the present 16 trains to 22 trains with the expansion of Bokaro Steel Plant from 2.5 MT to 4.75 MTA stage of production, the augmentation of line capacity works on Bimlagarh-Dumerta section is imperative. The estimated cost of the work is Rs. 4.31 crores with an outlay of Rs. 1.05 crores in 1990-91.

21. *Rajagoda, Keshabpur and Basulya-Sutahata—Unidirectional reception loop—South Eastern Railway.*—In view of the increased traffic of coal to Tuticorin Power House from Andal area, expected growth of traffic from Haldia Port Complex and Haldia Refinery, the line capacity on Haldia-Panskura single line electrified section is required to be increased. The provision of unidirectional reception loop at Rajagoda, Keshabpur, Basulya-Sutahata is, therefore, imperative. The estimated cost of the work is Rs. 1.50 crores with an outlay of Rs. 1.00 crore in 1990-91.

22. *Sankrail—New Goods Terminal (Phase III)—South Eastern Railway.*—To have unloading facilities in the Sankrail new Goods Terminal that is being developed, one new line with OHE and one covered shed with approach road, is imperative. The estimated cost of the work is Rs. 2.89 crores with an outlay of Rs. 1.50 crores in 1990-91.

23. राधाकिशोरपुर-नाराज-बारंगा खंड पर टोकन रहित ब्लाक कार्य प्रणाली--दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे :--राधाकिशोरपुर-नाराज-बारंग इकहरी लाइन खंड पर तालचेर से विशाखापत्तनम और दक्षिण तक कोयला यातायात में प्रत्याशित वृद्धि को संभालने के लिए ब्लाक टोकन उपकरण का टोकन रहित ब्लाक उपकरण स शीघ्र बदलाव अनिवार्य है। इस कार्य पर 66.56 लाख रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए वर्ष 1990-91 में 12 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

24. रायपुर-टिटलागढ़ खंड के बीच 7 ब्लाक खंडों में टोकन रहित ब्लाक कार्य प्रणाली (चरण-II)--दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे--रायपुर-टिटलागढ़ खंड की क्षमता को बढ़ाने के लिए (i) महासमुंद-भीमखोज (ii) बागबहरा-खिरहार रोड (iii) मुरीबहाल-टिटलागढ़ के बीच टोकन रहित ब्लाक कार्य प्रणाली सहित तीन क्रासिंग स्टेशनों को चालू किया जा रहा है। कार्य प्रणाली में एकरूपता बनाए रखने के लिए इन नए क्रासिंग स्टेशनों में टोकन रहित ब्लाक कार्य प्रणाली की व्यवस्था अनिवार्य है। इस कार्य की अनुमानित लागत 85.43 लाख रुपये है जिसके लिए 1990-91 में 15 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

25. बेलपहाड़--हिमगीर और हिमगीर--दागोराह खंड के बीच मध्यवर्ती ब्लाक खंड की व्यवस्था--दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे--कोयले, लौह अयस्क, सीमेंट आदि के प्रत्याशित संचलन के लिए दुर्ग-झारसुगुडा खंड पर लाइन क्षमता बढ़ाना अपेक्षित है। बेलापुर और हिमगीर तथा हिमगीर और दागोराह के बीच दो मध्यवर्ती ब्लाक खंडों का प्रस्ताव है। इस कार्य पर 1.04 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 1990-91 में 35 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

26. कोसाड--एक अतिरिक्त लूप लाइन-पश्चिम रेलवे--सूरत-बडोदरा दोहरे विद्युतीकृत ट्रंक मार्ग पर कोसाड तीन लाइनों वाला स्टेशन है। सूरत की तरफ दो लाइन वाला उत्रान नामक निकटवर्ती ब्लाक स्टेशन है। उत्रान में कोई लूप लाइन नहीं है और दोनों ही लाइनें मुख्य लाइनें हैं जो कि प्रत्येक दिशा के लिए एक-एक है। दोनों दिशाओं में 44 गाड़ियों की निर्धारित क्षमता वाले इस खंड की क्षमता 98.6 प्रतिशत है। इस प्रकार, खंड के कार्य-संचालन में बाधा पड़ती है। सूरत में गाड़ियों के आवागमन में भी कठिनाई होती है क्योंकि यह एक बहुत अधिक व्यस्त यात्री स्टेशन है। खंड पर आवागमन को नियमित करने और गाड़ियों को रुकौनी से बचाने के लिए कोसाड में 79.92 लाख रुपये की लागत पर एक अतिरिक्त लूप लाइन उपलब्ध कराने का प्रस्ताव है। डी.सी.एफ. पद्धति द्वारा प्रतिफल की दर 14.6 प्रतिशत होगी। इस कार्य पर 79.92 लाख रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है और 1990-91 के लिए 19.92 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

23. *Tokenless Block Working on Radhakishorepur-Naraj-Barang section—South-Eastern Railway.*—To cater to the anticipated increase in coal traffic from Talcher to Visakhapatnam and South on the Radhakishorepur-Naraj-Barang single line section, immediate replacement of the Block Token Instrument by Tokenless Block Instrument is imperative. The estimated cost of the work is Rs. 66.56 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 12 lakhs in 1990-91.

24. *Tokenless Block working in seven block sections between Raipur—Titlagarh section (Phase-II)—South Eastern Railway.*—To augment capacity of Raipur-Titlagarh section, three crossing stations between (i) Mahasamund-Bhimkhoj, (ii) Baghbahara-Khariar Road, (iii) Muraribahal-Titlagarh are being commissioned with Block Tokenless working. To keep uniformity in system of working, replacement by Tokenless Block working of these new crossing stations is imperative. The estimated cost of the work is Rs. 85.43 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 15 lakhs in 1990-91.

25. *Two IBS between Belpahar-Himgir and Himgir-Dagorah section—South Eastern Railway.*—The line capacity on Durg-Jharsuguda section is required to be augmented to permit anticipated movement of coal, iron ore, cement etc. Two IBS between Belapahar and Himgir and Himgir and Dagorah are proposed. The estimated cost of the work is Rs. 1.04 crores with an outlay of Rs. 35 lakhs in 1990-91.

26. *Kosad—An additional loop—Western Railway.*—Kosad is a three-line station on Surat-Vadodara double electrified trunk route. The adjoining block station towards Surat is a two-lined station named Utran. Utran has no loop and both the lines are main lines—one for each direction. The capacity of this section is 98.6 per cent with 44 trains each way. Therefore, the mobility of section is hampered. There is also difficulty for passage of trains at Surat because it is a very busy passenger station. To regulate passage and to avoid detention of trains on the section, it is proposed to provide an additional loop at Kosad at a cost of Rs. 79.92 lakhs. The rate of return will be 14.6 per cent by DCF Technique. The estimated cost of the work is Rs. 79.92 lakhs and the outlay proposed during 1990-91 is Rs. 19.92 lakhs.

27. अनास—अतिरिक्त लूप लाइन—पश्चिम रेलवे :— गोधरा–रतलाम बड़ी लाइन ट्रंक मार्ग पर अनास दोहरी लाइन वाला स्टेशन है। इस स्टेशन की तीन लाइनें अर्थात् अप और डाउन मुख्य लाइनें और सामूहिक लूप लाइन है जो कि अप और डाउन मुख्य लाइन और मरम्मत साइडिंग के बीच है। इस खंड पर उपलब्ध वर्तमान लाइनें इस समय चल रही गाड़ियों की आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिए अपर्याप्त हैं। इस खंड की वर्तमान उपयोगिता 127.9 प्रतिशत की सीमा तक है। स्थिति में सुधार लाने के लिए अनास में 96.75 लाख रुपये की लागत पर एक अतिरिक्त लूप लाइन उपलब्ध कराने का प्रस्ताव है। डी सी एफ पद्धति द्वारा प्रतिफल की दर 14.37 प्रतिशत होगी। इस कार्य पर 96.75 लाख रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है और 1990-91 के लिए 16.75 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

28. बजरंगगढ़—अतिरिक्त लूप लाइन—पश्चिम रेलवे— रतलाम–दाहोद बड़ी लाइन मुख्य स्टेशन पर बजरंगगढ़ तीन लाइनों वाला स्टेशन है। इस स्टेशन की तीन लाइनें हैं जिसमें मध्यवर्ती लाइन सामूहिक लूप लाइन है। जब सामूहिक लूप लाइन व्यस्त हो जाती है तो प्रत्येक दिशा में गाड़ी के गुजरने के समय समस्या उत्पन्न हो जाती है जिससे गाड़ियों की अपरिहार्य रुकौनी होती है। दोनों दिशाओं में 34 गाड़ियों के निर्धारित क्षमता वाले खंड का 127.9 % तक उपयोग किया जा रहा है। बजरंगगढ़ में 97.90 लाख रुपये की लागत पर एक अतिरिक्त लूप लाइन की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है। इंजनों तथा मालडिब्बों की रुकौनी कम करने से 10.58 प्रतिशत प्रतिफल की प्राप्ति होगी। इस कार्य पर 97.90 लाख रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 1990-91 में 17.90 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

29. रेंतिया—एक अतिरिक्त लूप लाइन—पश्चिम रेलवे— रेंतिया बड़ी लाइन ट्रंक मार्ग के गोधरा-रतलाम खण्ड पर दोहरी लाइन वाला एक स्टेशन है। इस स्टेशन पर तीन चालित लाइनें हैं अर्थात् अप और डाउन मेन लाइन तथा दो लाइनों के बीच एक सेंडविच्ड लूप लाइन। इस खण्ड पर चलने वाली 43.5 गाड़ियों में से राजधानी और सुपर फास्ट तथा अन्य मेल/एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों सहित 12 पैसेंजर गाड़ियां हैं। ऐसी तेज गाड़ियां चलने के कारण गाड़ियों को नियमित करने और गाड़ियों को आगे निकालने की आवश्यकता पड़ती है जो उस समय असंभव हो जाता है जब सैंडविच्ड लूप लाइन पर गाड़ी खड़ी होती है। ऐसी स्थिति से बचने के लिए, रेंतिया में एक अतिरिक्त लूप लाइन की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है। इस कार्य की अनुमानित लागत 71.60 लाख रुपये है और वर्ष 1990-91 में इसके लिए 43.46 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

27. *Anas—An additional loop—Western Railway.*—Anas is a double line station on Godhara-Ratlam BG trunk route. This station has 3 lines viz., Up and Down main line and common loop line which is sandwiched between Up and Down main line with a sick siding. The existing lines available at this station are inadequate to meet the present running of trains on this section. The existing utilisation of the section is to the extent of 127.9 per cent. To ease the situation, it is proposed to provide an additional loop line at Anas at a cost of Rs. 96.75 lakhs. The rate of return will be 14.37 per cent by DCF technique. The estimated cost of the work is Rs. 96.75 lakhs and outlay proposed during 1990-91 is Rs. 16.75 lakhs.

28. *Bajrangarh—An additional loop—Western Railway.*—Bajrangarh is a three line station on Ratlam—Dahod BG main line section. The station has three lines, the central line being a common loop. The overtaking in either direction poses a problem when the common loop is blocked, causing unavoidable detention to trains. The section, with chartered capacity of 34 trains each way, is utilised to the extent of 127.9 per cent. It is proposed to provide an additional loop at Bajrangarh at a cost of Rs. 97.90 lakhs. The savings in detention of engines and wagons will yield a return of 10.58 per cent. The estimated cost of the work is Rs. 97.90 lakhs and outlay proposed during 1990-91 is Rs. 17.90 lakhs.

29. *Rentiya—An additional loop—Western Railway.*—Rentiya is a double line station on Godhra-Ratlam section of BG trunk route. This station has three running lines, viz., up and down main line and a sandwiched loop between the two lines. Of the 43.5 trains running on the section, 12 are passenger trains including Rajdhani and Super Fast and other mail/express trains. Existence of such fast trains necessitates regularisation of trains and overtaking, which becomes impossible when the sandwiched loop is blocked. To avoid such a situation, it is proposed to provide an additional loop at Rentiya. The estimated cost of the work is Rs. 71.60 lakhs and outlay proposed during 1990-91 is Rs. 43.46 lakhs.

संगणकीकरण

यात्री आरक्षण सेवाओं का संगणकीकरण— दिल्ली, कलकत्ता, बम्बई, मद्रास, सिकन्दराबाद, लखनऊ, अहमदाबाद, भोपाल और बैंगलूरू में यात्री आरक्षण सेवाओं का संगणकीकरण पहले से ही सफलतापूर्वक कार्यान्वित किया जा चुका है। आशा की जाती है कि वर्ष 1990-91 के दौरान पूना, पटना, जम्मूतवी, गोरखपुर, गोहाटी, त्रिवेंद्रम, भुवनेश्वर, कटक और जयपुर आदि 9 और स्टेशनों पर ये सेवाएं उपलब्ध करायी जायेंगी। "आन लाइन" आगे की /वापसी यात्रा की सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के लिए, लगभग 3.00 करोड़ रुपये के लागत पर नेटवर्क के माध्यम से चार महानगरों और सिकन्दराबाद को कम्प्यूटर प्रणालियों से जोड़ने का प्रस्ताव है। इस पर 1990-91 के दौरान 1.48 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

रेल अनुसंधान

रेलपथ ज्यामितीय का प्रारम्भिक मूल्य तैयार करना और रेलपथ अभिलेखी यानों को उन्नत करना—अ०अ०मा०सं०— भारतीय रेलों की समवेत योजना में यातायात सम्हलाई को दुगुना करना, गति बढ़ाना और यात्रियों को आराम प्रदान करना शामिल है। इस लक्ष्य को पूरा करने के पहलुओं में से एक पहलू विभिन्न रेलपथ ज्यामितीय मानकों के लिए युक्ति-संगत रूप से प्रारम्भिक मूल्य निर्धारित करना तथा सहायक सुविधाओं जैसे रेलपथ अभिलेखी यानों को उन्नत करना भी है। ब्रिटिश रेलवेज जैसे विशेषज्ञों की परामर्श सेवाएं लेने का प्रस्ताव है जो इस क्षेत्र में पर्याप्त कार्य कर चुके हैं। इस कार्य पर 69.80 लाख रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 1990-91 के दौरान 30 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

रेलपथ नवीकरण

1990-91 के दौरान रेलपथ नवीकरण के लिए 1091.91 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गयी है—846.37 करोड़ चालू काम के लिए और 245.54 करोड़ रुपये नये निर्माण कार्यों के लिए।

पुल संबंधी काम

1. **बेतवा नदी पर विदिशा के निकट बेतवा पुल संख्या 886/1 के पीलपायों का पुनर्निर्माण—मध्य रेलवे—**उपर्युक्त पुल की उपसंरचना का निर्माण वर्ष 1900 में चूने के घोल तथा पत्थर से किया गया था। आयु तथा यातायात दोनों की दृष्टि से पीलपाये झुक गये हैं तथा हालत के आधार पर इनका पुनर्निर्माण करना आवश्यक है विशेषकर इस तथ्य को देखते हुए कि यह पुल भारी यातायात वाले तेज रफतार के मार्ग पर पड़ता है। नये पुल, जो दोहरी लाइन के लिए निर्माणाधीन हैं, का लाभ उठाने का प्रस्ताव

COMPUTERISATION

Computerisation of Passenger Reservation Services.—Computerisation of passenger reservation services has already been successfully implemented at Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Secunderabad, Lucknow, Ahmedabad, Bhopal and Bangalore. It is expected that the services will be available at 9 more stations i.e. Pune, Patna, Jammu Tawi, Gorakhpur-Guwahati, Trivandrum, Bhubaneshwar, Cuttack and Jaipur during 1990-91. To facilitate on-line-onward/return journey facilities, it is proposed to interlink computer systems at 4 Metropolitan cities and Secunderabad through networking at an approximate cost of Rs. 3.00 crores. An outlay of Rs. 1.48 crores is proposed during 1990-91.

RAILWAY RESEARCH

Evolving threshold values of track geometry and upgradation of track recording cars—RDSO.—Corporate plan of Indian Railways envisages doubling the traffic handling, increasing the speed and passengers comfort. One of the important aspects to meet this goal is to fix threshold values for various track geometry standards rationally and also to upgrade the supporting facilities i.e. track recording cars. It is proposed to take consultancy services of experts like British Railways who have done lot of work in this field. The estimated cost of the work is Rs. 69.80 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 30 lakhs is proposed during 1990-91.

TRACK RENEWALS

A total provision of Rs. 1091.91 crores has been made for Track Renewals during 1990-91—Rs. 846.37 crores for works-in-progress and Rs. 245.54 crores for new works.

BRIDGE WORKS

1. *Rebuilding the abutments of Betwa bridge No. 886/1 near Vidisha on river Betwa—Central Railway.*—The substructure of the above bridge was constructed in stone masonry in lime mortar in the year 1900. Due to age and traffic both the abutments have leaned and it is necessary to undertake their rebuilding on condition basis, especially in view of the fact that this bridge falls on a high speed route of heavy traffic. It is proposed to take advantage of the

है। जैसे ही दोहरी लाइन पर नया पुल चालू हो जायेगा उसी समय मौजूदा पीलपायों के पुनर्निर्माण का काम शुरु किया जायेगा। इस कार्य पर 88.72 लाख रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 1990-91 में 5 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

2. **दानापुर मंडल की मुख्य लाइन पर पुल संख्या 163 की आर सी सी से मुंडेरबंदी-पूर्व-रेलवे:**—यह मेहराबदार पुल 100 वर्ष से अधिक पुराना है। मूल रूप से इसका अभिकल्प दोहरी लाइन के लिए 12′-13′ रेलपथ केन्द्रों के लिए तैयार किया गया था। उपर्युक्त रेलपथ केन्द्र कई वर्षों से बढ़कर 14′-14′-11′ हो गये हैं ताकि इस समय इस्तेमाल में लाया जा रहा चल स्टाक परिचालित किया जा सके। इसकी वजह से तथा यातायात के उच्च घनत्व तथा धुरा भारों के कारण मुंडेरों पर पार्श्विक भारों में भारी वृद्धि हो गयी है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप मुंडेर फूल गयी है तथा मेहराव के घेरों पर दबाव पड़ा है जहां आड़ी-तिरछी दरारें पड़ गयी हैं। दरारों को भरना/मरम्मत करना कारगर नहीं पाया गया है। संरक्षा की दृष्टि से पुल की पुनर्स्थापना के लिए आर.सी.सी. की मुंडेरबंदी करने का विनिश्चय किया गया है जो कि एकमात्र समाधान समझा जाता है। तदनुसार इस पुल की विभिन्न चरणों में पुनर्स्थापना करने का प्रस्ताव है। पहले चरण में 13 स्पैनों की आर.सी.सी. से मुंडेरबंदी करने का प्रस्ताव है जिस पर 55.55 लाख रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है तथा जिसके लिए 1990-91 में 4 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

3. **मुगलसराय मंडल डेहरी-ऑन सॉन तथा सोननगर स्टेशनों के बीच पुल संख्या 531 के जंग लगे ट्रफों की मरम्मत/बदलाव—पूर्व रेलवे:**—इस पुल में 1000 स्लंग गर्डरों के 93 स्पैन लगे हैं। डैक का फर्श इस्पात ट्रफ का बना है तथा जहां रेलपथ के लिए मिट्टी की तह लगी है। इस पुल के वार्षिक निरीक्षण के दौरान यह पाया गया है कि भारी जंग लग जाने के कारण ट्रफों की हालत खराब हो गयी है। अतः ट्रफों का बदलाव करने की आवश्यकता है। चूंकि पूरे पुल के ट्रफों के बदलने पर भारी लागत आती है, इसलिए कार्य को विभिन्न चरणों में किया जा रहा है। कार्य के दूसरे चरण का कार्य चल रहा है। तीसरे चरण में फिलहाल केवल 14 स्पैनों का बदलाव करने का प्रस्ताव है जो रेल यातायात के संचलन की संरक्षा के हित में अनिवार्य समझा जाता है।

इस कार्य पर 138.10 लाख रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है और 1990-91 में 5 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

4. **मुरादाबाद-सहारनपुर खंड पर गंगानदी पर दूसरे नये बालावली पुल का निर्माण (संख्या 1248) उत्तर रेलवे:**—मुरादाबाद सहारनपुर खंड पर कि.मी. 1523/1-1524/1 पर

new bridge which is under execution for the double line. The rebuilding of the existing abutments will be taken up, as soon as the new bridge on the double line is commissioned. The estimated cost of the work is Rs. 88.72 lakhs and an outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs has been proposed during 1990-91.

2. *Danapur Division—Main line R.C.C. Jacketting of Bridge No.* 163—*Eastern Railway.*—The arch bridge is more than 100 years old. It was originally designed for track centres of 12′-13′ for the double line. The above track centres have been increased over the years to 14′—14′—11′ to permit operation of the rolling stock presently in use. Due to this and also due to higher traffic density and axle loads, lateral forces on the parapets have increased considerably resulting in bulging of parapet and distresses in arch rings, where longitudinal as well as diagonal cracks have developed. Grounting/repairs to the cracks have not been found to be effective. In consideration of safety, RCC jacketting has been decided upon for rehabilitation of the bridge, which is considered to be the only viable solution. Rehabilitation of this bridge is accordingly proposed to be undertaken in phases. RCC jacketting of 13 spans is proposed in the first phase at an estimated cost of Rs. 55.55 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 4 lakhs proposed during 1990-91.

3. *Mughalsarai Division—Repairs/replacement of corroded troughs of Bridge No.* 531 *between Dehri—On-Sone and Sonnagar—Eastern Railway.*—This bridge is having 93 spans of 1000 under slung girders. The floor on the deck is provided with steel troughs, with ballast cushion for the tracks. During annual inspections of this bridge it has been noticed that the condition of the troughs has deteriorated due to heavy corrosion. As such, the troughs need replacement. Since the cost of replacement of troughs for the entire bridge is exceedingly high, this work is being carried out in Phases. 2nd Phase of the work is under progress. The present proposal is for Phase III covering 14 spans only, which is considered essential in the interest of safety of the movement of rail traffic.

The work is estimated to cost Rs. 138.10 lakhs and an outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs has been proposed during 1990-91.

4. *Construction of Second New Balawali Bridge (No.* 1248) *over River Ganga on Moradabad—Saharanpur section—Northern Railway.*—Re-girdering of the existing Balawali bridge No. 1248 over River

गंगा नदी पर मौजूदा पुल संख्या 1248 (11×75.2 एम स्पैन) के गर्डरों को 6.44 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत पर आयु-एवं-हालत के आधार पर बदलने की स्वीकृति प्रदान की गयी थी (कार्य की वर्तमान अनुमानिक लागत 10 करोड़ रुपये है)। तदनन्तर 18.86 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से गंगा नदी पर दूसरे नये बालावली पुल के निर्माण को स्वीकृति प्रदान की गयी थी। इस प्रकार दोनों निर्माण कार्यों की कुल लागत 28.86 करोड़ रुपये बनती है। (1989 90 के मूल्यों के आधार पर)। रेलवे द्वारा उपर्युक्त दोनों कार्यों की की गयी ताजा तकनीकी आर्थिक समीक्षा से पता चला है कि दोहरी लाइन वाले नये पुल के निर्माण से उपर्युक्त दोनों कार्यों का प्रयोजन हल हो जायेगा तथा जिसकी लागत वर्तमान मूल्यों के आधार पर लगभग 6 करोड़ रुपये कम हो जायेगी। तदनुसार रेलवे का ऊपर बताये गये दोनों कार्यों के बदले 22.67 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से पहुंच मार्गों सहित 22×37.355 मी. स्पैन पी एस सी गर्डर वाले लाइन के नये पुल का निर्माण करने का प्रस्ताव है। 1990-91 में इस कार्य के लिए 70 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

5. **कानपुर के निकट गंगा पुल संख्या 110 के जंग लगे ट्रफों का बदलाव—उत्तर रेलवे**—इस पुल का निर्माण 1926 में किया गया था तथा इस्पात के ट्रफों पर मिट्टी वाले डेक की व्यवस्था की गयी थी जो गर्डरों के सबसे ऊपर वाले कॉर्डों को जोड़ता है। मौजूदा ट्रफों में बुरी तरह जंग लग गया है तथा यातायात के सुरक्षित चालन के लिए कई स्थानों पर जंग लगे ट्रफों के बदले लकड़ी के शहतीर लगाये गये हैं। 1989-90 में चरण-1 के रूप में 5×100′ स्पैनों के ट्रफों को तत्काल बदलने के काम को स्वीकृति प्रदान की गयी थी। अब चरण-II में 15×100 स्पैनों के जंग लगे ट्रफों को बदलने का प्रस्ताव है। प्रस्तावित कार्य पर 70.92 लाख रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 1990-91 में 30 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

6. **बरेली-चंदौसी—राम गंगा पुल सं. 5 के दरारग्रस्त बेड स्टोन का पूर्व ढले बेड ब्लाक से बदलाव और केन्द्रीकृत बेयरिंग की व्यवस्था—उत्तर-रेलवे**—राम गंगा नदी पर यह एक महत्वपूर्ण पुल है जिसमें प्लेट गर्डर लगे हैं और वहां से बड़ी लाइन और मीटर लाइन के दोनों गेंटिलेटेड रेलपथ गुजरते हैं। सभी पायों और पीलपायों के प्रारंभिक बेड स्टोनों में दरारें पड़ गयी हैं जो मरम्मत करने योग्य नहीं हैं। इसके अलावा, पायों में से एक पाया झुक जाने के कारण रेलपथ का संरेखण बिगड़ गया है जिसके फलस्वरूप 30 कि.मी. प्रति घंटे की गति का प्रतिबंध लगाना जरूरी है। अतः यह आवश्यक समझा गया है कि प्रारंभिक बेड स्टोन के स्थान पर उपयुक्त आर सी सी बेड ब्लाक का निर्माण किया जाए तथा पायों और पीलपायों के दरारग्रस्त मसाले वाले भाग को तोड़कर उनका पुनर्निर्माण किया जाए और गर्डरों के उपयुक्त विस्तार

Ganga (11×75.2m spans) at Km. 1523/1-1524/1 on Moradabad—Saharanpur section was sanctioned on age-cum-condition basis at an estimated cost of Rs. 6.44 crores (the present estimated cost of the work is Rs. 10 crores), subsequently, construction of a second new Balawali bridge over River Ganga was sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 18.86 crores. Thus, the total cost of the two works aggregates to Rs. 28.86 crores (1989-90 price level). A fresh techno-economic review of the above two works undertaken by the Railway has revealed that construction of a new double-line bridge would serve the purpose of both the above works and would also be cheaper by about Rs. 6 crores at the present-day cost level. The Railway has accordingly proposed construction of new double-line bridge comprising 22×37.355m span PSC girders including approaches at an estimated cost of Rs. 22.67 crores, in place of the above mentioned two works. An outlay of Rs. 70 lakhs has been proposed during 1990-91.

5. *Replacement of corroded troughs of Ganga bridge No. 110 near Kanpur—Northern Railway.*—The bridge was constructed during 1926 and has been provided with ballasted deck over steel troughs connecting the top chords of the girders. The existing troughs have been corroded badly and at number of places wooden timbers have been introduced, after removing corroded troughs, for safe running of traffic. Replacement of troughs of 5×100′ spans urgently required, was sanctioned in 1989-90 as Phase-I. The present proposal is for the replacement of corroded troughs of 15×100 spans in phase-II. The estimated cost of the proposed work is Rs. 70.92 lakhs and an outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakhs has been proposed during 1990-91.

6. *Bareilly-Chandausi.—Replacement of cracked bed stone with precast bed blocks and providing centralised bearing to Ramganga Bridge No. 5—Northern Railway.*—This bridge is an important bridge over Ramganga with plate girders, carrying both BG & MG gauntilated track. The natural bed-stones of all piers and abutments are cracked and not amenable to repairs. Further, the track is having misalignment due to tilting of one of the piers (No. 9) necessitating the speed restriction of 30 kmph. It is considered necessary to change the natural bed-stone with proper RCC bed block, dismantle and rebuild the cracked masonry portion of the piers and abutments, and to provide

के लिए केन्द्रीकृत बेयरिंग की व्यवस्था की जाए। वर्तमान प्रस्ताव में उपर्युक्त सभी पहलू आ जाते हैं और इस कार्य पर 60.07 लाख रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 1990-91 के दौरान 25 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

7. **कमतौल और जोगियारा के बीच पुल सं० 25 का पुनर्निर्माण—पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे :**—प्रारम्भ में इस पुल का निर्माण वर्ष 1907 में किया गया था। हाल ही में अर्थात् 21-8-88 को आये भूचाल से इस पुल के पायों और पीलपायों में कई जगह दरारें पड़ गयी हैं जो वर्तमान लदान मानकों के अनुसार सामान्य यातायात के लिए उपयुक्त नहीं हैं। चूंकि मौजूदा पुल मरम्मत के योग्य नहीं है इसलिए अस्थायी डायवर्शन बिछाने के बाद 8 × 5.00 मी० के स्पैनों में पी०एस०सी० स्लैब लगा करके इस पुल का पुनर्निर्माण करने का प्रस्ताव है। प्रस्तावित कार्य पर 52.08 लाख रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 1990-91 के दौरान 10 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

8. **औजुरी-धर्मतुल स्टेशनों के बीच पुल सं० 91 का पुनर्निर्माण—पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे**—गुवाहाटी—लमडिंग मीटर लाइन खंड के औजुरी धर्मतुल स्टेशनों के बीच पुल सं० 91 (15 × 18.3 एम० सेमी थ्रू स्पैन का निर्माण वर्ष 1934 में किया गया था। उप संरचना ढलवां लोहा स्क्रू पायों से तैयार की गयी थी। मौजूदा गर्डर वर्ष 1893 के पहले के इस्पात के बने हैं। मुख्य गर्डरों और क्रास गर्डरों के फ्लैंजों में बुरी तरह से जंग लग गया है। गुवाहाटी—लमडिंग—तिनसुकिया खंड पर मी०ला० का उन्नयन करने का प्रस्ताव है और भविष्य में इस खंड पर भार भी काफी बढ़ जायेगा। 1988 में अपनाये गये आशोधित मीटर लाइन मानकों की अपेक्षाओं को पूरा करने के लिए मौजूदा पुल का अभिकल्प उपयुक्त नहीं है। मौजूदा पुल के बदले स्थायी डायवर्शन पर मीटर व बड़ी लाइन के लदान मानकों के लिए उपयुक्त कूप नींव और उप संरचना और आशोधित मीटर लाइन लदान मानकों के लिए उपयुक्त गिट्टीदार डेक सहित 5 × 18.3 मी० स्पेन के मिश्रित गर्डर लगा करके एक नये पुल का निर्माण करने का प्रस्ताव है। इस प्रस्तावित कार्य पर 122.64 लाख रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 1990-91 के दौरान 3 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

9. **झौआ-सालमारी स्टेशनों के बीच पुल सं० 171 का पुनर्निर्माण—पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे**—प्रारम्भ में सिलीगुड़ी कटिहार (मी.ला.) खंड पर पुल सं. 171 का निर्माण वर्ष 1889—92 में किया गया था जिसकी उपसंरचना 2 × 12.92 मी० के स्पैन और ढलवां लोहा के स्क्रू पाये लगा करके तैयार की गयी थी। बाद में इस मूल पुल में ईंट और मसाला-युक्त कूप तथा पाये/पीलपाये तैयार करके 3 और स्पेन जोड़े गये थे। पुल के गर्डरों में

centralised bearing for proper expansion of the girders. The present proposal will cover all the above aspects and is estimated to cost Rs. 60.07 lakhs and an outlay of Rs. 25 lakhs has been proposed during 1990-91.

7. *Re-building of Bridge No. 25 between Kaintaul and Jogiara—North Eastern Railway.*—This bridge was originally constructed in the year 1907. In the recent earthquake on 21-8-88, the abutment and piers of this bridge have developed cracks at several places, and are not fit for normal traffic of present loading standards. As the existing bridge is not amenable to repairs, it is proposed to re-build this bridge, with 8 × 5.00 m span PSC slabs after laying temporary diversion. The proposed work is estimated to cost Rs. 52.08 lakhs and an outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs has been proposed during 1990-91.

8. *Rebuilding of Bridge No. 91 between Aujuri—Dharamtul stations—Northeast Frontier Railway.*—Bridge No. 91 (5 × 18.3 m) semi through spans between Aujuri—Dharamtul stations on Guwahati—Lumding Metre Gauge section was constructed in the year 1934. The substructure is made of cast iron screw piles. The existing girders are of early steel of the year 1893. The flanges of main girders and cross girders have corroded badly. Guwahati—Lumding—Tinsukia section is proposed for MG upgradation and heavy loads will be introduced in future. The design strength of existing bridge is not adequate to cater for Modified metre gauge loading standards adopted in 1988. It is proposed to construct a new bridge, in replacement of the existing one, on a permanent diversion with well foundation and substructure suitable for MBG loading standards and 5 × 18.3m span composite girders with ballasted deck suitable for modified metre gauge loading standards. The proposed work is estimated to cost Rs. 122.64 lakhs and an outlay of Rs. 3 lakhs has been proposed during 1990-91.

9. *Rebuilding of bridge No. 171 between Jhaua—Salmari stations—Northeast Frontier Railway.*—Bridge No. 171 on Siliguri—Katihar (MG) section was originally constructed during the year 1889—92 with 2 × 12.92m spans and cast iron screw piles in substructure. Subsequently 3 more spans were added to the original bridge with brick masonry wells as well as piers|abutments. The girders of the bridge

बुरी तरह जंग लग गया है । पृथक हुए ब्लेड ब्लाकों में दरारें पड़ गयी है और वे टूट फूट गये हैं तथा पीलपायों और पायों में लगा मसाला भी हट गया है । ढलवां लोहे के स्क्रू पाया शीर्ष पर टिके क्रास बीमों और अवलम्ब गर्डरों में भी बुरी तरह से जंग लग गया है । मौजूदा पुल के बदले स्थायी डायवर्शन पर कूप नींव और 7 × 12.2 मी० के स्पैन गर्डर लगा करके नये पुल का निर्माण करने का प्रस्ताव है। इस प्रस्तावित कार्य पर 95.96 लाख रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 1990-91 के दौरान 3 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

10. **बोंगाईगांव-चापराकाटा स्टेशनों के बीच पुल सं० 442 का पुनर्निर्माण--पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे**---न्यू बोंगाईगांव-रंगिया मी०ला० खंड पर प्रारम्भ में पुल सं० 442 का निर्माण वर्ष 1915 में ईंटों और चूने के मसाले से किया गया था । मसाला क्षतिग्रस्त हो चुका है । वर्ष 1988 में आई बाढ़ के दौरान पायों के आस-पास भारी कटाव भी हुआ है और इससे गाड़ियों के चालन पर प्रभाव पड़ा था । यह पुल संकटग्रस्त पुलों की सूची में से एक है और हालत एवं आयु के आधार पर इसका पुनर्निर्माण करने की आवश्यकता है । अत: मौजूदा पुल के बदले स्थायी डायवर्शन पर कूप नींव और 3 × 12.30 मी० के स्पैन गर्डर लगा करके एक नये पुल का पुनर्निर्माण करने का प्रस्ताव है । इस कार्य पर 67.01 लाख रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 1990-91 के दौरान 2 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

11. **बरुआ-बमनगांव-मोआबंद स्टेशनों के बीच पुल सं० 119 का पुनर्निर्माण—पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे**:---फरकाटिंग-जोरहाट-मरियानी खण्ड पर पुल सं० 119 (4 × 12.2 मी० स्पैन गर्डर) वर्ष 1928 में यातायात के लिए खोला गया था । पुल की संरचना चूने के घोल में ईंटों की चिनाई करके की गयी थी । अब कई स्थानों पर चिनाई में दरार आ गई है और बैड ब्लाक खराब हो गए हैं । हालत तथा आयु के आधार पर पुल का पुनर्निर्माण करना अपेक्षित है । अत: मौजूदा पुल के बदले कूप नींव सहित स्थायी रूप से दूसरे स्थान पर 4 × 12.2 मीटर स्पैन गर्डर वाले एक नये पुल का निर्माण करने का प्रस्ताव है । इस कार्य की प्रत्याशित लागत 58.55 लाख रु० है और 1990-91 के दौरान 2 लाख रुपए के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

12. **दीफू और दलदली स्टेशनों के बीच पुल सं० 216 का पुनर्निर्माण---पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे**---लमडिंग-फरकाटिंग मीटर लाइन खण्ड पर दीफू और दलदली स्टेशन के बीच कि०मी० 223/11-12 पर पुल सं० 216 (5 ×

have been corroded severely. Isolated bed blocks are cracked/broken and have shaken from rest of the masonry of the abutment and piers. The cross beams resting on the cast iron screw piles heads and supporting the girders are also severely corroded. It is proposed to construct a new bridge, in replacement of the existing one on a permanent diversion with well foundations and 7 × 12.2m span girders.

The proposed work is estimated to cost Rs. 95.96 lakhs and an outlay of Rs. 3 lakhs has been proposed during 1990-91.

10. *Rebuilding of bridge No. 442 between Bongaigaon—Chaprakhata stations—Northeast Frontier Railway.*—Bridge No. 442 on New Bongaigaon-Rangiya MG section was originally constructed in 1915 with brick masonry in lime morter. The masonry is showing signs of distress. Heavy scour has also occurred around piers during flood of 1988 and train running was affected. The bridge is in the list of distressed bridges and it needs rebuilding on condition-cum-age basis. It is, therefore, proposed to build a new bridge, in replacement of the existing one on permanent diversion with well foundation and 3 × 12.30 m span girders. The estimated cost of the work is Rs. 67.01 lakhs and an outlay of Rs. 2 lakhs has been proposed during 1990-91.

11. *Re-building of bridge No. 119 between Baruabamangaon-Moabund stations—Northeast Frontier Railway*—Bridge No. 119 (4 × 12.2 m span girders) on Furkating-Jorhat-Mariani section was opened to traffic in the year 1928. Substructure of the bridge is built with brick masonry in lime morter. At number of places, cracks have developed in the masonry and bed blocks have become shaky. The bridge requires rebuilding on condition-cum-age basis. It is, therefore, proposed to build a new bridge, in replacement of the existing one, on a permanent diversion with well foundation and 4 × 12.2 m span girders. The anticipated cost of the work is Rs. 58.55 lakhs and an outlay of Rs. 2 lakhs has been proposed during 1990-91.

12. *Rebuilding of bridge No. 216 between Diphu and Daldali stations—Northeast Frontier Railway*—Bridge No. 216 (5 × 6.1 m span) at Km. 223/11-12 between Diphu and Daldali stations on Lumding-

6.1 मीटर स्पैन 1901 में खोला गया था। तिनसुकिया छोर पर इसके पीलपाए लगभग 200 मि० मी० डूब गए हैं। दूसरे पायरों की चिनाई में दरार पड़ गई है। पीलपाय और चूना घुलकर बह रहा है। यह पुल खराब पुलों की सूची में भी शामिल है और संरक्षा की दृष्टि से भी इसका पुनर्निर्माण आवश्यक समझा जाता है। अतः मौजूदा पुल के बदले स्थायी रूप से किसी अन्य स्थान पर कूप नींव वाले और एम० बी० जी० लदान स्तर के लिए उपयुक्त उप संरचना वाले और एम०एम०जी० लदान स्तर के लिए उपयुक्त 3×12.2 मीटर स्पैन गर्डरों वाले एक पुल का निर्माण करने का प्रस्ताव है। प्रस्तावित कार्य पर 58 लाख रु० की लागत आने का अनुमान है और 1990-91 के दौरान 3 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

13. **न्यू माल जं. और डामडीम स्टेशनों के बीच पुल सं. 105 का पुनर्निर्माण—पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे**—अलीपुरद्वार जं०—सिलीगुड़ी जं० (मीटर लाइन) खंड पर न्यू माल—डामडीम/स्टेशनों के बीच कि०मी० 375/12-13 पर पुल सं० 105 का निर्माण आरंभ में 1893 में किया गया था। इस पुल की उप-संरचना चूने के घोल में ईंट की चिनाई करके बनाई गई है। 1984 की बाढ़ के दौरान इस पुल का एक पाया घुल कर बह गया और 24.4 मी० स्पैन की बड़ी लाइन सेवा की व्यवस्था की गई थी। मानक से कम स्तर के 24.4 मीटर के इन मुंडेरों के कारण इस पुल पर अधिकतम गति सीमा 40 कि०मी० प्र०घं० निर्धारित की गई है। कम गहरी होने के कारण नींव हर वर्ष बाढ़ के दौरान रगड़ खाने से कमजोर हो रही है। अतः संरक्षा की दृष्टि से इस पुल का पुनर्निर्माण किया जाना आवश्यक है। तदनुसार अस्थाई तौर पर नींव कूप पर 5×12 मीटर स्पैन गर्डरों वाले मौजूदा पुल का पुनर्निर्माण करने का प्रस्ताव है। प्रस्तावित कार्य पर 61.71 लाख रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है और 1990-91 के दौरान 2 लाख रुपए के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

14. **विषुपुरम—तिरुचिरापल्ली—पुल सं. 383—12 स्पैनों में नये गर्डर वाले 3 स्पैन के गर्डर पुनः बिछाने और जंग लगी टॉप फ्लैंज प्लेट का नवीकरण करने और पार्श्विक ब्रेसिंग करना (चरण-1)—दक्षिण रेलवे**—इस पुल का निर्माण 1927 में किया गया था। इस पुल के स्टील गर्डरों के टॉप फ्लैंजों और पार्श्विक ब्रेसिंगों में जंग लग गया है। यह पुल, जो एक महत्वपूर्ण ट्रंक मार्ग को सेवित करता है, को संरक्षा की दृष्टि से मजबूत बनाना आवश्यक हो गया है। अतः कार्य के चरण I के रूप में तीन स्पैनों के स्थान पर नये स्टील गर्डर बिछाने और 12 स्पैनों की हालत सुधारने का प्रस्ताव किया गया है। इस काम की अनुमानित लागत 124.25 लाख रुपये हे और 1990-91 के दौरान 10 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

Furkating MG section was opened in the year 1901. Its abutment at Tinsukia end has sunk by about 200 mm, cracks have developed in the masonry of the other piers and abutment and lime mortar is leaching out. The bridge also figures in the list of distressed bridges and its rebuilding is considered necessary in the interest of safety. It is, therefore, proposed to build a new bridge, in replacement of the existing one, on a permanent diversion with well foundation and substructure suitable for MBG loading standards an 3x12.2 m span girdrer suitable for MMG loading standards. The proposed work is estimated to cost Rs. 58 lakhs and an outlay of Rs. 3 lakhs has been proposed during 1990-91.

13. *Rebuilding of bridge No. 105 between New Mal Junction and Damdim stations—Northeast Frontier Railway*—Bridge No. 105 at Km. 375/12-13 between New Mal—Damdim stations on Alipurduar Junction—Siliguri Junction (MG) section was originally constructed in 1893. The substructure of this bridge is of brick masonry in lime mortar. During floods of 1984, one pier of this bridge was washed away and a BG service girder of 24.4 m span was provided. Due to this 24.4m non-standard girder, a speed restriction of 40 KMPH is imposed on this bridge. Foundation, being shallow, is exposed every year due to scour during floods. It is, therefore, necessary to rebuild the bridge in the interest of safety. Accordingly, it is proposed to undertake re-building of the existing bridge with 5×12 m span girders on well foundations, by laying temporary diversion. The proposed work is estimated to cost Rs. 61.71 lakhs and an outlay of Rs. 2 lakhs has been proposed during 1990-91.

14. *Villupuram-Tiruchchirapalli—Bridge No. 383—Regirdering of 3 spans with new girders and renewal of corroded top flange plate and lateral bracings in 12 spans (Phase I)—Southern Railway*—This bridge was constructed in 1927. Corrosion has occurred in the top flanges and lateral bracings of the steel girders of the bridge. It has become essential to strengthen the bridge, which serves an important trunk route, on safety consideration. As part of Phase I of the work, it is proposed to replace three spans with new steel girders and recondition 12 spans only. The estimated cost of the work is Rs. 124.25 lakhs and an outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs has been proposed during 1990-91.

15. **कोलनूर और बिसुगिरशरीफ के बीच पुल सं० 67 और 68 का पुर्नानर्माण--दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे**--मनैर नदी पर मौजूदा पुल 1924 में बनाया गया था। पुल की उपसंरचना संशोधित बड़ी लाइन लदान स्तर-1987 के लिए सुरक्षित नहीं है। पुल में पानी बहने का मार्ग और ऊर्ध्वाकार निकासी भी अपर्याप्त है और विगत में कई बार इसके पहुंच मार्ग में बाढ़ में काफी क्षतिग्रस्त हो गए थे। अत: इस पुल की "भेद्य पुल" के रूप में शिनाख्त की गई है। इस पुल को एम०बी०जी०-87 लदान स्तर का बनाना और इसमें पानी बहाव तथा ऊर्ध्वाकार निकासी की पर्याप्त व्यवस्था करना आवश्यक समझा जाता है। अत: मौजूदा पुल के बदले किसी अन्य स्थान पर एक स्थाई पुल का निर्माण करने का प्रस्ताव है। नये पुल की चट्टान पर खुली नींव होगी और इसमें 27×18.30 मी० पी०एस०सी० गर्डर होंगे। कार्य की अनुमानित लागत 599.30 लाख रुपये है और 1990-91 के दौरान 7 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

16. **गुणदाला और मुस्ताबादा के बीच नं० 8 डाउनपुल का पुर्नानर्माण-दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे**-1892 में निर्मित यह पुल मेहराबों, खम्भों और पीलपायों में तथा उलटे मेहराब फर्श में दरारों के कारण विपदग्रस्त माना गया है। पुल की विद्यमान हालत को देखते हुए तथा आशोधित बड़ी लाइन भार मानक-1987 को भी ध्यान में रखते हुए वर्तमान पुल के बदले स्थायी डायवर्सन पर 9×12.20 मी० स्पैन पी०एस०सी० गर्डर लगाकर एक नया पुल बनाने का प्रस्ताव है। इस काम पर 102.30 लाख रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए वर्ष 1990-91 में 3.00 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

17. **हस्तवरामू--नन्दालूर के बीच पुल नं० 393 का पुर्नानर्माण--दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे**--रेणिगुन्टा-गुन्ताकल खण्ड पर चैयर नदी पर यह पुल 1865 में बनाया गया था। गर्डर पुराने इस्पात के हैं जो अचानक भुरभुरा जाते हैं। पुल की निचली संरचना, जो चिनाई पीलपायों तथा गढ़े लोहे के द्वि-बेलनीय खम्भों की बनी है, विपदग्रस्त हो रही है। उपर्युक्त को ध्यान में रखते हुए तथा यह पुल 4500 टन मालगाड़ियों के चालन के लिए नामित हाजपेट-गुन्ताकल-रेणिगुन्टा मार्ग पर अवस्थित होने के कारण, एम० बी०जी०-87 भार मानकों के अनुरूप इस पुल का पुर्नानर्माण करना आवश्यक समझा जाता है। अत: विद्यमान पुल के बदले एक स्थायी डायवर्शन पर नया पुल बनाने का प्रस्ताव है। निचली संरचना में भविष्य में दोहरी लाइन की व्यवस्था होगी। यह नया पुल 40×25 मी० पी०एस०सी० गर्डर स्पैन से बनाया जायेगा जिसकी अनुमानित लागत 26.10 करोड़ रुपये है जिसके लिए वर्ष 1990-91 के दौरान 35 [ला]ख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

15. *Re-building of bridge Nos. 67 and 68 between Kolanur and Bisugirshariff—South Central Railway.*—The existing bridge across river Manair was constructed in 1924. The substructure of the bridge is not safe for Modified BG Loading Standard-1987. The water-way and vertical clearance at the bridge is also inadequate and the bridge and its approaches were seriously affected by floods several times in the past. The bridge as such, has been identified as "vulnerable Bridge'. It is considered essential to rebuild the bridge to MBG-87 Loading Standards and provide adequate water-way and vertical clearance. It is proposed to construct a new bridge, in replacement of the existing one, on a permanent diversion. The new bridge will have open foundations, founded on rock, and 27×18.30 m PSC girders. The estimated cost of the work is Rs. 599.30 lakhs and an outlay of Rs. 7 lakhs has been proposed during 1990-91.

16. *Rebuilding of bridge No. 8 Dn. between Gunadala and Mustabada—South Central Railway.*—This bridge constructed in 1892, has been identified as a distressed one due to cracks in arches, piers and abutments, as well as inverted arch flooring. Considering the existing condition of the bridge and also in view of the modified BG Loading Standards-1987, it is proposed to construct a new bridge on permanent diversion, in replacement of the existing one with 9 × 12.20 m span PSC girders. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 102.30 lakhs and an outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been proposed during 1990-91.

17. *Rebuilding of bridge No. 393 between Hastavaramu—Nandalur—South Central Railway.*—This bridge across river Cheyyar on Renigunta-Guntakal section, was constructed in 1865. The girders are of early steel which are prone to sudden brittle fracture. The sub-structure of the bridge comprising masonry piers as well as wrought iron twin cylindrical piers are also showing signs of distress. In view of the above, and also due to this bridge being located on Hospet-Guntakal-Renigunta route, nominated for running 4500 ton freight train, it is considered necessary to re-build the bridge, conforming to MBG-87 Loading Standards. It is, therefore, proposed to construct a new bridge, in replacement of the existing one, on a permanent diversion. The new bridge will have 40×25 m PSC girder spans, with provision for the future double line in the sub-structure. The estimated cost of the work is Rs. 26.10 crores and an outlay of Rs. 35 lakhs has been proposed during 1990-91.

18. **गंगायपल्ली और कमला-पुरम के बीच पुल सं० 579 का पुर्ननिर्माण— दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे—** पापघनी नदी पर बने इस पुल का निर्माण वर्ष 1866 में किया गया था। यह पुल 4500 टन भार वाली माल गाड़ियों के नामित मार्ग पर पड़ता है। इस पुल का गर्डर प्रारंभिक इस्पात का है जो अचानक भुरभुराकर गिर गया है। उपसंरचना में लगाये गये लोहे के गढ़े हुए जुड़वां बेलनीय पाये भी क्षतिग्रस्त हो चुके हैं। अतः आयु एवं हालात के आधार पर इस पुल का पुर्ननिर्माण करना आवश्यक समझा गया है। मौजूदा पुल के बदले स्थायी डायवर्शन पर एम बी जी-87 लदान मानकों के अनुरूप नये पुल के पुर्ननिर्माण करने का प्रस्ताव है। भविष्य में उपसंरचना में दोहरी लाइन की व्यवस्था और ऊर्ध्व उत्सर्जन के मानक के अनुसार इस नये पुल में 25×25 मी० के स्पैन के पी एस सी गर्डर लगाये जायेंगे। इस कार्य पर 16,86 लाख रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए वर्ष 1990-91 के दौरान 20.00 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

19. **उधना—जलगांव गिरना पुल सं० 374—नया पुल इकहरी लाइन—पश्चिम रेलवे—**उधना-जलगांव खंड पर मौजूद गिरना पुल सं० 374, जो 9×51.8 मी० गर्डर का बना हुआ है, 1899 में बनाया गया था। इस पुल के गर्डरों पर भारी दबाव पड़ रहा है तथा पुल पर लगाये गये रफ्तार प्रतिबन्ध के कारण खंड की लाइन क्षमता गम्भीर रूप से प्रभावित हो रही है। इस पुल के गर्डरों का अनुप्रस्थ उत्सर्जन भी अपर्याप्त है। गर्डरों पर अनुलम्बीय उत्सर्जन प्रस्तावित उधना-जलगांव खंड के विद्युतीकरण के लिए बहुत ही अपर्याप्त है। मौजूदा पुल के बदले परिवर्तित आरेखण पर एक नये पुल का निर्माण करने का प्रस्ताव है जिस पर भविष्य में दोहरी लाइन बिछाने के लिए नींव तथा उपसंरचना की व्यवस्था होगी। नये पुल में बोर की गयी आर०सी०सी० पीलपाया नींव पर 9×51.38 मीटर स्पैन पी०एस०सी० गर्डर होंगे इस कार्य पर 843.91 लाख रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है। जिसके लिए 1990-91 में 5 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

20. **वलसाड सूरत पुल सं. 358 के अप और डाउन दोनों लाइनों पर गर्डरों को सुधारना—पश्चिम रेलवे—** यह पुल राजधानी एक्सप्रेस के व्यस्त मार्ग पर पड़ता है तथा इसका निर्माण 1902 में किया गया था। इस्पात गर्डरों की हालत अप तथा डाउन दोनों ही लाइनों पर अधिक जंग लग जाने के कारण संतोषजनक नहीं है। इस्पात की हालत तेजी से बिगड़ती जा रही है। इस्पात में भारी जंग और फिटिंग्स की घटना गर्डरों की मजबूती को प्रभावित करती है जिससे चालू यातायात की संरक्षा को खतरा पैदा होता है। उपर्युक्त को ध्यान में रखते हुये यह आवश्यक

18. *Rebuilding of bridge No. 579 between Gangayapalle and Kamalapuram—South Central Railway.*—This bridge, across the river Papaghni, was constructed in the year 1866 and falls on the nominated route of 4500 tons freight trains. The girders of this bridge are of early steel, which are prone to sudden brittle failure. The twin wrought iron cylindrical piers of the substructure are also showing signs of distress. It is considered essential to rebuild the bridge on age-cum-condition basis. It is proposed to construct a new bridge conforming to MBG-87 loading standards, in replacement of the existing bridge on a permanent diversion. The new bridge will have 25×25 m span PSC girders with provision for the future double line in the substructure, and standard vertical clearance. Estimated cost of the work is Rs. 16,86 lakhs and an outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs has been proposed during 1990-91.

19. *Udhna-Jalgaon Girna Bridge No. 374 New bridge single line—Western Railway.*—The existing Girna Bridge No. 374 on Udhana-Jalgaon section consisting of 9X51.8 m girders, was constructed in the year 1899. The girders of this bridge are understrength and speed restrictions imposed on the bridge seriously affect the line capacity of the section. The horizontal clearance obtaining on the girders on this bridge is also inadequate. The vertical clearance available at the girders is grossly inadequate for the proposed electrification of Udhna-Jalgaon section. It is proposed to construct a new bridge on a diverted alignment in replacement of the existing one, with provision for the foundation and substructure for the future double line. The new bridge will have 9×51.38 m span PSC girders on RCC bored pile foundations. The estimated cost of the work is Rs. 843.91 lakhs and an outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs has been proposed during 1990-91.

20. *Valsad-Surat—Bridge No. 358—Reconditioning of girders on both Up and Down lines.—Western Railway.*—This bridge falls on the busy Rajdhani route and was constructed in the year 1902. The condition of the steel work of the girders on both Up and Down line is not satisfactory due to heavy corrosion. The condition of the steel work is fast deteriorating. The incidence of heavy corrosion and pittings of steel work affects the strength of girders which endangers the safety of running traffic. In view of the above, it is considered essential to

समझा गया है कि वर्तमान गर्डरों के जंग लगे हुए हिस्सों का सुधार किया जाये। समुद्र तट से पुल की दूरी को देखते हुए यह भी प्रस्ताव है कि सुधारने के बाद संपूर्ण गर्डरों को धात्विक बनाया जाए। इस काम की अनुमानित लागत 60.42 लाख रुपये है और 1990-91 में 20 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

undertake reconditioning of the corroded structural members of the existing girders. Considering the proximity of the bridge to sea coast, it is also proposed to metallise complete girders after reconditioning. The estimated cost of the proposed work is Rs. 60.42 lakhs and an outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs has been proposed during 1990-91.

21. **वलसाड-सूरत—पुल सं० 359 के अप और डाउन दोनों लाइनों पर गर्डरों को सुधारना—पश्चिम रेलवे—** यह पुल राजधानी एक्सप्रेस के व्यस्त मार्ग पर पड़ता है तथा इसका निर्माण 1902 में किया गया था। इस्पात गर्डरों की हालत अप तथा डाउन दोनों ही लाइनों पर अधिक जंग लग जाने के कारण संतोषजनक नहीं है। इस्पात की हालत तेजी से बिगड़ती जा रही है। इस्पात में भारी जंग और फिटिंग्स की घटना गर्डरों की मजबूती को प्रभावित करती है जिससे चालू यातायात की संरक्षा को खतरा पैदा होता है। उपर्युक्त को ध्यान में रखते हुये यह आवश्यक समझा गया है कि वर्तमान गर्डरों के जंग लगे हुए हिस्सों का सुधार किया जाये। समुद्र तट से पुल की दूरी को देखते हुए यह भी प्रस्ताव है कि सुधारने के बाद संपूर्ण गर्डरों को धात्विक बनाया जाए। इस काम की अनुमानित लागत 65.96 लाख रुपये है और 1990-91 में 25 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

21. *Valsad-Surat—Bridge No. 359 Reconditioning of girders on both Up and Down lines—Western Railway.*—This bridge falls on the busy Rajdhani route and was constructed in the year 1902. The condition of the steel work of the girders on both Up and Down line is not satisfactory due to heavy corrosion. The condition of the steel work is fast deteriorating. The incidence of heavy corrosion and pittings of steel work affects the strength of girders which endangers the safety of running traffic. In view of the above, it is considered essential to undertake reconditioning of the corroded structural members of the existing girders. Considering the proximity of the bridge to sea coast, it is also proposed to metallise complete girders after reconditioning. The estimated cost of the work is Rs. 65.96 lakhs and an outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakhs has been proposed during 1990-91.

22. **कोटा-सवाई माधोपुर पुल सं० 250—अप लाइन के 5 स्पैनों के गर्डरों को पुनः लगाना—पश्चिम रेलवे—**कोटा-सवाई माधोपुर खंड पर लाबान एवं लाखेरी स्टेशनों के बीच कि०मी० 979/6-9 पर स्थित पुल सं० 250 अप (मेज पुल) 1906 में बनाया गया था। वह पुल 3×30.5 मी० स्पैन सेमी थ्रू टाइप ओपन वेब तथा 2×24.8 मी० स्पैन प्लेट गर्डरों का बना हुआ है। वर्तमान गर्डर 80 वर्ष से भी अधिक के हो गये हैं तथा इस पुल पर राजधानी एक्सप्रेस के लिए 100 कि०मी० प्रति घंटा की रफ्तार का प्रतिबन्ध लगाया गया है। थ्रू डेकिंग में भी कई जगह पर जंग लग गयी/दरार पड़ गई हैं और इन्हें बदला जाना आवश्यक है। आगे वर्तमान पुल की उपसंरचना भी एम०बी०जी०-87 लदान मानक के लिए उपयुक्त नहीं है तथा इसे व्यस्त घनत्व वाले राजधानी मार्ग पर होने के कारण, मजबूत किया जाना आवश्यक है। उपर्युक्त को ध्यान में रखते हुए वर्तमान गर्डरों के बदलाव तथा उपसंरचना को जैकेटिंग द्वारा सुदृढ़ किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है जिससे इस पुल को एम०बी०जी०-87 लदान मानक के लिए उपयुक्त बनाया जा सके। प्रस्तावित कार्य की अनुमानित लागत 93.90 लाख रुपये है और 1990-91 में 20 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

22. *Kota-Sawai Madhopur bridge No. 250—Regirdering of 5 spans of Up line—Western Railway.*—Bridge No. 250 Up (Mez bridge) situated at Km. 979/6-9 between Laban and Lakheri stations on Kota-Sawai Madhopur section was built in the year 1906. The bridge consists of 3×30.5 m span semi through type open web girders and 2×24.8 m span plate girders. The existing girders have already served for more than 80 years and a speed restriction of 100 Kmph has been imposed on this bridge for Rajdhani Express. The trough decking has also corroded/cracked at a number of places and needs to be replaced. Further the substructure of the existing bridge is also not suitable for the MBG-87 loading standards and needs to be strengthened being on heavy density Rajdhani route. In view of the above, it is proposed to replace the existing girders and strengthen the substructure, by Jacketting, to make the bridge suitable for MBG-87 loading standards. The estimated cost of the proposed work is Rs. 93.90 lakhs and an outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs has been proposed during 1990-91.

दुर्घटनाओं की रोकथाम करने तथा यातायात की रुकावटें न होने देने के उद्देश्य से व्यस्त समपारों के बदले ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुलों की व्यवस्था करने की नीति के अनुसरण में 1990-91 के दौरान निम्नलिखित ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुलों का निर्माण शुरू करने का प्रस्ताव है :--

In accordance with the policy of replacing busy level crossings with road over/under-bridges to avoid accidents and detention to traffic, it is proposed to take up construction of road over/under-bridges during 1990-91 as below :

(लाख रुपयों में)
(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

काम का विवरण Particulars of works		अनुमानित लागत Estimated cost	1990-91 के लिए परिव्यय Outlay for 1990-91
1		2	3
मुलुण्ड में समपार सं० 20 के बदले ऊपरी सड़क पुल (मध्य रेलवे) Road over bridge in lieu of level crossing No. 20 at Mulund. (Central Railway)		157.13	5.00
	निक्षेप Deposit	277.62	
बल्लभगढ़ में समपार सं० 575 के बदले ऊपरी सड़क पुल (मध्य रेलवे) Road over bridge in lieu of level crossing No. 575 at Ballabgarh (Central Railway)		103.66	5.00
	निक्षेप Deposit	174.45	
फरीदाबाद (बड़खल) में समपार सं० 578-ए के बदले ऊपरी सड़क पुल (मध्य रेलवे) Road over bridge in lieu of level crossing No. 578-A (Badkhal) at Faridabad (Central Railway)		154.70	5.00
	निक्षेप Deposit	162.10	
दमोह में समपार सं० 59 ए के बदले ऊपरी सड़क पुल (मध्य रेलवे) Road over bridge in lieu of level crossing No. 59A at Damoh (Central Railway)		127.92	5.00
	निक्षेप Deposit	127.93	
होशंगाबाद में समपार सं० 232 ए के बदले ऊपरी सड़क पुल (मध्य रेलवे) Road over bridge in lieu of level crossing No. 232A at Hoshangabad. (Central Railway)		104.32	5.00
	निक्षेप Deposit	104.33	
मुरादाबाद--समपार सं० 339-ए के बदले ऊपरी सड़क पुल (उत्तर रेलवे) Moradabad-Road over bridge in replacement of level crossing No. 369-A (Northern Railway)		227.74	15.00
	निक्षेप Deposit	255.33	
कानपुर के निकट समपार सं० 79-डी के बदले ऊपरी सड़क पुल (उत्तर रेलवे) Road over bridge in replacement of level crossing No. 79-D near Kanpur (Northern Railway).		135.76	15.00
	निक्षेप Deposit	408.57	
बाड़ीब्राहमना के निकट समपार सं० 60-सी के बदले ऊपरी सड़क पुल (उत्तर रेलवे) Road over bridge in replacement of level crossing No. 60-C near Bari Brahmana (Northern Railway)		60.15	5.00
	निक्षेप Deposit	75.08	

(लाख रुपयों में)
(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

काम का विवरण Particulars of works		अनुमानित लागत Estimated cost	1990-91 के लिए परिव्यय Outlay for 1990-91
1		2	3
बाराबंकी के निकट समपार सं० 180-ए के बदले ऊपरी सड़क पुल का निर्माण (उत्तर रेलवे) Construction of Road over bridge in replacement of level crossing No. 180-A near Barabanki (Northern Railway)		352.76	5.00
	निक्षेप Deposit	938.18	
दीमापुर में समपार सं० 57/एसटी के बदले ऊपरी सड़क पुल (पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे) Road over bridge at Dimapur in replacement of level crossing No. 57/ST (Northeast Frontier Railway)		140.83	0.01
	निक्षेप Deposit	222.31	
पच्चकुप्पम के निकट समपार के बदले ऊपरी सड़क पुल (दक्षिण रेलवे) Road over bridge in lieu of level crossing near Pachchakuppam (Southern Railway)		206.00	1.00
	निक्षेप Deposit	241.00	
कालीकट—कण्णनोर खंड—बडगरा के निकट ऊपरी सड़क पुल (दक्षिण रेलवे) Calicut-Cannanore—Road over bridge near Badagara (Southern Railway)		66.45	1.00
	निक्षेप Deposit	116.45	
वडक्कांचेरी के निकट समपार सं० 11 के बदले ऊपरी सड़क पुल (दक्षिण रेलवे) Road over bridge in lieu of level crossing No. 11 near Wada-kancheri (Southern Railway)		65.00	1.00
	निक्षेप Deposit	65.00	
त्रिचूर के निकट पुंकन्नम यार्ड पर समपार के बदले ऊपरी सड़क पुल (दक्षिण रेलवे) Road over bridge in lieu of level crossing at Punkunnam yard near Trichur (Southern Railway)		94.00	1.00
	निक्षेप Deposit	94.00	
हैब्बल स्टेशन के निकट समपार के बदले ऊपरी सड़क पुल (दक्षिण रेलवे) Road over bridge in lieu of level crossing near Hebbal station (Southern Railway.)		60.24	1.00
	निक्षेप Deposit	162.40	
कंडमबक्कम के निकट समपार के बदले ऊपरी सड़क पुल (दक्षिण रलवे) Road over bridge in lieu of level crossing near Kandambakkam (Southern Railway)		152.00	1.00
	निक्षेप Deposit	152.31	
दिण्डीगुल में समपार सं० 310 के बदले ऊपरी सड़क पुल (दक्षिण रेलवे) Road over bridge in lieu of level crossing No. 310 at Dindigul (Southern Railway)		145.00	1.00
	निक्षेप Deposit	150.00	

(लाख रुपयों में)
(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

काम का विवरण Particulars of works		अनुमानित लागत Estimated cost	1990-91 के लिए परिव्यय Outlay for 1990-91
1		2	3
फतेहनगर में समपार सं० 28-ई के बदले ऊपरी सड़क पुल (दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे) . . . . Road over bridge in lieu of level crossing No. 28-E at Fatehnagar (South Central Railway)		110.10	9.00
	निक्षेप Deposit	521.77	
मंचिरियाल एवं पद्मपेट के बीच समपार सं० 55 के बदले ऊपरी सड़क पुल (दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे) Road over bridge in lieu of level crossing No. 55 between Manchiryal and Paddampet (South Central Railway)		170.21	9.00
	निक्षेप Deposit	170.83	
जामै उस्मानिया स्टेशन के निकट समपार सं० 2-ई के बदले ऊपरी सड़क पुल (दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे) Road over bridge in lieu of level crossing No. 2-E near Jamia Osmania station (South Central Railway)		115.32	9.00
	निक्षेप Deposit	207.68	
पालकोला और गोरिण्ताडा के बीच कि.मी. 21/2 पर समपार के बदले ऊपरी सड़क पुल (दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे) Road over bridge in lieu of level crossing at km. 21/2 between Palakole and Gorintada (South Central Railway)		68.42	3.00
	निक्षेप Deposit	84.80	
भिलाई पावर हाउस के कि०मी० 856/23-25 पर 'ए' श्रेणी के समपार के बदले ऊपरी सड़क पुल (दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे) . . . . Road over bridge at Km. 856/23-25 in lieu of 'A' class level crossing at Bhilai Power House (South Eastern Railway) . .		195.55	43.00
	निक्षेप Deposit	395.08	
टिटिलागढ़ में कि०मी० 201/14 पर समपार के बदले ऊपरी सड़क पुल (दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे) Road over bridge in lieu of level crossing at kms. 201/14 at Titilagarh (South Eastern Railway)		165.76	45.00
	निक्षेप Deposit	187.38	
बिलासपुर (चुचियापाड़ा) पर समपार के बदले ऊपरी सड़क पुल (दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे) . Road over bridge in lieu of level crossing (Chuchiapara) at Bilaspur (South Eastern Railway)		195.84	5.00
	निक्षेप Deposit	303.66	
पालेज में समपार सं० 198 के बदले ऊपरी सड़क पुल (पश्चिम रेलवे) . . . . . Road over bridge in lieu of level crossing No. 198 at Palej (Western Railway)		100.60	1.00
	निक्षेप Deposit	107.60	

ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुलों की प्रगति

1989-90 के बजट में वर्तमान व्यस्त समपारों के बदले ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुलों के 142 निर्माण कार्यों के लिए चालू काम और नये काम के रूप में कार्यक्रम बनाया गया था। 105 निर्माण कार्यों के सम्बन्ध में अनुमान स्वीकृत किये गये थे। वर्ष के दौरान 6 पुलों का निर्माण पूरा किया गया था और 79 पुलों का कार्य चल रहा था। शेष प्रस्ताव योजना तैयार करने, नक्शे तैयार करने, अभिकल्प तैयार करने और अनुमानों की स्वीकृति के विभिन्न चरणों में थे। (रेलवे-वार और राज्यवार ब्यौरे पृष्ठ 52 से 55 पर दिये गये हैं।)

1. इटारसी-जबलपुर खंड--उल्लंघन चिन्ह से उल्लंघन चिन्ह तक रेलपथ को निर्बाध करने की व्यवस्था के लिए 7 स्टेशनों पर धुरा काउंटर--मध्य रेलवे--चलती गाड़ियों की संरक्षा में सुधार लाने की दृष्टि से, लाइनों की व्यस्तता सिद्ध करने के लिए रेलपथ परिपथन की व्यवस्था करना आवश्यक हो गया है। इटारसी-जबलपुर खंड पर, पृथक्कारी स्लीपरों का प्रयोग न करते हुए, परम्परागत रेलपथ परिपथन के बदले धुरा काउंटरों के प्रयोग द्वारा 7 स्टेशनों पर इस सुविधा की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है। इस काम पर 1.28 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए वर्ष 1990-91 में 30 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

2. बंबई मंडल--7 स्टेशनों पर बुलावा सिगनलों के पीछे लघु रेलपथ परिपथों के साथ प्रथम सम्मुख कांटों और होम सिगनल के बीच रेलपथ परिपथन--मध्य रेलवे--पैनल अन्तर्पाशन के माध्यम से बिजली परिचालित सिगनलों और कांटों की व्यवस्था वाले स्टेशनों पर सम्पूर्ण स्टेशन क्षेत्र में पूर्ण रेलपथ परिपथन को संरक्षा विशेषताओं की व्यवस्था करना अपेक्षित है। बम्बई मंडल के 7 स्टेशनों पर 66.46 लाख रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से इन संरक्षा विशेषताओं को शुरू करने का प्रस्ताव है जिसके लिए वर्ष 1990-91 में 10 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

3. कटनी जंक्शन, न्यू कटनी जंक्शन और कटनी-मुरवारा--सिगनल गियरों का पैनल अन्तर्पाशन द्वारा बदलाव--मध्य रेलवे--बिजली कर्षण शुरू किए जाने से, उपर्युक्त स्टेशनों पर विश्वसनीय बिजली सप्लाई उपलब्ध रहेगी। उपर्युक्त तीन स्टेशनों पर सिगनल गियरों का बदलाव अपेक्षित है। इन स्टेशनों पर 1.15 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से पैनल अन्तर्पाशन द्वारा घिसे-पिटे गियरों को बदलने का प्रस्ताव है जिसके लिए वर्ष 1990-91 में 5 लाख रुपये का परिव्यय रखा गया है।

PROGRESS OF ROAD OVER/UNDER BRIDGES

142 Works of construction of road over/under bridges in replacement of existing busy level crossings were programmed as Works in Progress and New Works in the Budget for 1989-90. Estimates in respect of 105 works were sanctioned. During the year work on 6 bridges was completed and work on 79 bridges was in progress. Remaining proposals were in various stages of planning, preparation of drawings, designs and sanction to the estimates.

(The details, Railway-wise and State-wise are given at pages 52 — 55).

SIGNALLING AND TELECOMMUNICATION

1. *Itarsi-Jabalpur section—Axle counters for proving of clearance of track from fouling mark to fouling mark at 7 stations*—Central Railway.—In order to improve the safety of running trains, it has become necessary to provide track circuiting to prove the occupation of lines. On the Itarsi-Jabalpur section, this facility is proposed to be provided at 7 stations by the use of axle counters in lieu of conventional track-circuiting, avoiding the use of insulator sleepers. The work is estimated at a cost of Rs. 1.28 crores, with an outlay of Rs. 30 lakhs during 1990-91.

2. *Bombay Division—Track circuiting between Home Signal and first facing points alongwith short track circuits in rear of calling-on signals at 7 stations—Central Railway.*—Stations provided with electrically operated signals and points through panel interlocking are required to be provided with safety feature of full track-circuiting over the entire station area. It is proposed to introduce these safety features at 7 stations of Bombay Division at an estimated cost of Rs. 66.46 lakhs and an outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs during 1990-91 has been proposed.

3. *Replacement of signalling gears with panel interlocking at Katni Junction; New Katni Junction and Katni—Murwara—Central Railway.*—With the introduction of electric traction, reliable power supply will be available at the above stations. The signalling gears at the above three stations have become due for replacement. It is proposed to replace the worn out gears by panel interlocking at these stations at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.15 crores with an outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs during 1990-91.

4. बीना यार्ड और कटनी—मुरवारा को छोड़कर, बीना-कटनी खंड के 25 स्टेशनों पर पुराने लीवर फ्रेमों ग्राउन्ड गियरों का बदलाव—मध्य रेलवे—मध्य रेलवे के बीना-कटनी खंड का विद्युतीकरण एक स्वीकृत कार्य है जिसके एक भाग के रूप में रेल विद्युतीकरण के लिए निर्धारित किये गये मानकों के अनुरूप मौजूदा विद्युत-यांत्रिक सिगनल में आशोधन करने का प्रस्ताव किया गया था। तथापि, यह महसूस किया गया है कि मौजूदा विद्युत-यांत्रिक सिगनल में आशोधन केवल बोझिल और अधिक समय लेने वाला ही नहीं होगा जिसके लिए स्टेशनों के गैर-अन्तर्पाशित संचालन के लिए लम्बे समय की आवश्यकता होगी, अपितु इस पर फिजूल खर्च भी होगा क्योंकि इन गियरों का आयु-एवं-हालत के आधार पर शीघ्र ही बदलाव किया जाना अपेक्षित हो जायेगा। अतः घिसे-पिटे यांत्रिक सिगनल गियरों, जिन्होंने अपना निर्धारित जीवन पहले ही पूरा कर लिया है, का पूर्णतः विद्युत रिले अन्तर्पाशन से बदलाव करना आवश्यक समझा गया है। घिसे-पिटे यांत्रिक सिगनल गियरों के बदलाव की बढ़ी हुई लागत 20.52 करोड़ रुपये होगी और 1990-91 के लिए परिव्यय 15 लाख रुपये है।

5. सियालदाह-रूट रिले अंतर्पाशन (मैन)—आन्तरिक उपस्करों का बदलाव—पूर्व रेलवे—सियालदाह में रूट रिले अंतर्पाशन प्रणाली 1965 में शुरू की गई थी। अत्यधिक प्रयोग के कारण, गियर घिस गये हैं और उनका बदलाव अपेक्षित है। इन उपस्करों के लिए फालतू पुर्जे उनके पुराने अभिकल्प के कारण उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। अतः रिले रूम में अवस्थित उपस्कर को रिले अंतर्पाशन उपस्कर के प्रचलित रूप के साथ बदलने और अतिरिक्त संरक्षा विशेषताओं की व्यवस्था करके परिपथ को आधुनिक बनाने का प्रस्ताव है। इस काम पर 2.01 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए वर्ष 1990-91 के दौरान 32 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

6. दिल्ली—रूट रिले अंतर्पाशन—उत्तर रेलवे—दिल्ली मेन के लिए रूट रिले अंतर्पाशन प्रणाली फ्रेंच अभिकल्प को अपनाते हुए 25 वर्ष से अधिक समय पहले शुरू की गयी थी। दिल्ली का स्टेशन यार्ड बहुत भारी संचालन वाला है और सतत परिचालन के कारण, गियर बहुत घिस गये हैं। इस यार्ड के लिए अपनाये गये उपस्कर का अभिकल्प भी पुराना है और प्रणाली को चालू रखने के लिए फालतू पुर्जे और रिले उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। यह आवश्यक हो गया है कि ये उपस्कर अब स्वदेश में उपलब्ध वर्तमान पीढ़ी के उपस्करों से बदल दिए जाएं। 14.67 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत पर घिसी-पिटी रूट रिले अंतर्पाशन प्रणाली को बदलने का प्रस्ताव है जिसके लिए वर्ष 1990-91 में 39 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

4. *Replacement of aged lever frames and ground gears on Bina-Katni Section excluding Bina Yard and Katni—Murwara at 25 stations—Central Railway.*—The electrification of Bina—Katni section of Central Railway is a sanctioned work as a part of which the existing electro-mechanical signalling was proposed to be modified to suit the standards laid down for Railway Electrification It is, however, felt that modification to the existing electro-mechanical signalling will not only be cumbersome and time consuming requiring long periods of non-interlocked working of stations but would also lead to infructuous expenditure as the gears would very soon become due replacement on age-cum-condition basis. It is, therefore, felt necessary to replace the worn-out mechanical signalling gears, which have already completed their codal life, by all electrical relay interlocking. The incremental cost of replacement of wornout mechanical signalling gears will be Rs. 20.52 crores and the outlay for 1990-91 is Rs. 15 lakhs.

5. *Sealdah—Route Relay Interlocking (Main) Replacement of indoor equipment—Eastern Railway.*—The Route Relay Interlocking system at Sealdah was commissioned in 1965. Due to extensive usage, the gears have become worn out and are due replacement. The spares for the equipment are no more available due to their obsolete design. It is, therefore, proposed to replace the equipment located in the relay room with the current version of relay, interlocking equipment and updating the circuitory providing additional safety features. This work is estimated to cost Rs. 2.01 crores and an outlay of Rs. 32 lakhs during 1990-91 has been proposed.

6. *Delhi.—Route Relay Interlocking—Northern way.*—The Route Relay Interlocking system for Delhi Main was commissioned more than 25 years ago adopting the French design. Delhi is one of the most heavily worked station yards and due to continuous operation, the gears are heavily worn out. The design of equipment adopted in this yard is also obsolete and spare parts and relays are not available to keep the system going. It has become imperative that the equipment are replaced with the present generation of equipment now available indigenously. It is proposed to replace the worn out Route Relay Interlocking system at an estimated cost of Rs. 14.67 crores and an outlay of Rs. 39 lakhs during 1990-91 has been proposed.

7. 4 स्टेशनों पर ए बी एस तथा सिगनल उपस्करों का बहु दिशीय रंगीन रोशनीवाले सिगनलों सहित परम्पतागत पैनल अर्न्तपाशन से बदलाव तथा गोरखपुर छावनी—छपरा (बड़ी लाइन) के ब्लाक खंड में स्वचल सिगनल प्रणाली (एस एल)—पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे—इस खंड पर जुलाई, 1966 में केन्द्रीकृत यातायात नियंत्रण प्रणाली शुरू की गयी थी। यार्ड के विन्यास में बारम्बार परिवर्तनों और गोरखपुर-भटनी मीटर लाइन खंड का बड़ी लाइन में आमान परिवर्तन होने के कारण, बहुत बड़ी संख्या में परिवर्तन हो गए हैं। इस खंड पर अधिकांश गियर पहले ही घिस चुके हैं और उनका बदलाव अपेक्षित है। यार्ड के ढाँचे में परिवर्तन आदि के सबंध में किए गये अन्य परिवर्तनों के कारण, कुशल संचलन के लिए सिगनल और अंतर्पाशन उपस्करों का बदलाव आवश्यक हो गया है। प्रथम चरण के रूप में, 4 स्टेशनों और पार्श्वस्थ ब्लाक खंडों पर उपस्कर को बदलने का प्रस्ताव है। मूल उपस्कर आयातित थे और इन उपस्करों के लिए फालतू पुर्जे प्राप्त करना उत्तरोत्तर कठिन हो रहा है। बदलाव स्वदेशी उपस्कर और प्रौद्योगिकी से किया जायेगा। इस काम पर 3.24 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए वर्ष 1990-91 में 4 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

8. गोरखपुर में 1500 लाइन वाले टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज का 2000 लाइन वाले इलेक्ट्रानिक एक्सचेंज से बदलाव—पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे—मैसर्स इंडियन टेलीफोन इंडस्ट्रीज जो कि स्ट्रावजर टाइप के एक्सचेंजों का एकमात्र सप्लायर है, ने सूचित किया है कि वे मार्च, 1990 से इस प्रकार के एक्सचेंज का निर्माण करना बंद कर देंगे। गोरखपुर में स्थित क्षेत्रीय मुख्यालय का एक्सचेंज 1500 लाइन वाला विद्युत-यांत्रिक टाइप का एक्सचेंज है। इस एक्सचेंज का 2000 लाइन वाला अंकीय इलेक्ट्रानिक एक्सचेंज से बदलाव करने का प्रस्ताव है। विनियुक्त एक्सचेंज के सेवा योग्य भाग का समस्तीपुर और इज्जतनगर में उपयोग करने का प्रस्ताव है। इस कार्य पर 3.44 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है और इसके लिए 1990-91 के दौरान 44 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

9. मानीराम, पीपीगंज और केम्पियरगंज सिगनल उपस्करों की मरम्मत/चुनिंदा आधार पर बदलाव—पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे—पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के गोरखपुर-आनंदनगर मीटर लाइन खंड पर स्थित तीन स्टेशनों पर 1961-62 में दोहरे तार से परिचालित यांत्रिक सिगनल गियर लगाए गए थे। इन गियरों की उपयोगिता समाप्त हो गई है और इनका आयु एवं हालत के आधार पर बदलाव अपेक्षित है। गोरखपुर-गोंडा मीटर लाइन मार्ग का बड़ी लाइन में बदलाव कर दिए जाने के कारण अब मीटर लाइन के यातायात का उपर्युक्त खंड के रास्ते मार्ग परिवर्तन कर दिया गया है। इसके परिणामस्वरूप यह खंड संतृप्त बिन्दु पर पहुंच गया है और इस पर तत्काल ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। अतः

7. *Replacement of ABS and Signalling equipment by conventional panel interlocking with MACL Signalling at 4 stations and automatic signalling (SL) in block section in Gorakhpur Cantt.—Chhapra (BG) North Eastern Railway.*—The Centralised traffic control system was commissioned on this section in July 1966. Due to frequent changes in yard layouts and conversion of Gorakhpur-Bhatni M.G. section into B.G., a very large number of changes have taken place. Most of the gears on this section have already become worn-out and have become due for replacement. With further changes made in connection with yard remodellings etc. it has become necessary to replace the signalling and interlocking equipment for efficient working. As a first phase, it is proposed to replace the equipment at 4 stations and adjacent block sections. The original equipment were imported and it is becoming progressively difficult to obtain spares for these equipment. The replacement will be done with indigenous equipment and technology. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 3.24 crores and an outlay of Rs. 4 lakhs during 1990-91 has been proposed.

8. *Replacement of* 1500 *lines Telphone Exchange by* 2000 *lines Electronic Exchange at Gorakhpur—North Eastern Railway.*—M/s. Indian Telephone Industries, the sole supplier of strowger type of exchange has indicated that they would discontinue manufacture of this type of exchange from March 1990. The exchange at the zonal headquarters at Gorakhpur is a 1500 line electro-mechanical type exchange. It is proposed to replace this exchange by a 2000 line digital electronic exchange. The serviceable part of the released exchange is proposed to be utilised at Samastipur and Izatnagar. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 3.44 crores with an outlay of Rs. 44 lakhs during 1990-91.

9. *Reconditioning/selective replacement of signalling equipment at Maniram, Peppeganj and Compierganj.—North Eastern Railway.*—These 3 stations situated on Gorakhpur-Anandanagar M.G. sections of North Eastern Railway were equipped with double wire operated mechanical signalling gears in 1961-62. The gears have outlived their useful life and are due replacement on age-cum-condition basis. Due to conversion of Gorakhpur-Gonda M.G. route into B.G., the M.G. traffic now gets diverted through the above section. As a result the section has become saturated and requires immediate attention. It is,

1.50 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत पर इसके घिसे-पिटे सिगनल गियरों का यांत्रिक अंतर्पाशित प्रणाली से बदलाव करने का प्रस्ताव है और इसके लिए 1990-91 के दौरान 0.70 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

10. **सामुकतला रोड, कामाख्यागुड़ी, श्रीरामपुर (असम) और कोकराझाड़ पर मीटर लाइन और बड़ी लाइन के सिगनल गियरों का बदलाव—पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे**—उपर्युक्त खंड के मीटर लाइन मार्ग पर सिगनल गियर 1962-63 में लगाए गए थे। इसी प्रकार खंड के बड़ी लाइन मार्ग के सिगनल गियर जो 1965-66 में लगाए गए थे, 1990 में 25 वर्ष पूरे कर लेंगे। इस प्रकार से मीटर लाइन और बड़ी लाइन दोनों मार्गों पर आयु एवं हालत के आधार पर गियरों का बदलाव अपेक्षित है। इन स्टेशनों पर गियरों का बदलाव करने और केबिनों तक नियंत्रण का विस्तार करने का प्रस्ताव है, जो बड़ी लाइन और मीटर लाइन दोनों के लिए समान होंगे। इससे इन स्टेशनों पर कारगर ढंग से परिचालन संभव होगा। 2.62 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से सिगनल परिसंपत्तियों का बदलाव करने का प्रस्ताव है। इसके लिए 1990-91 के दौरान 5 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

11. **अलिपुरद्वार—न्यू बोंगाइगांव और अलिपुरद्वार जंक्शन—पश्वाश्रय खंड के 25 स्टेशनों पर अंतःकेबिन स्लोटिंग और रेलपथ परिपथन के लिए सिगनल केबुलों का बदलाव—पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे**—उपर्युक्त खंडों पर 25 वर्ष से अधिक पहले सिगनलिंग केबुल लगाए गए थे और जलवायु की विकट स्थिति के कारण ये वर्षानुवर्ष घिस रहे हैं। हालत के आधार पर उनका तत्काल बदलाव करना आवश्यक हो गया है। अतः 25 स्टेशनों के केबुलों में जहां उष्मारोधन उपयोगिता में भारी गिरावट आयी है वहां 79.87 लाख रुपये की लागत पर केबुलों को बदलने का प्रस्ताव है। इसके लिए 1990-91 के दौरान 5 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

12. **बदरपुर के सिगनल केबुलों का बदलाव—पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे**—1936-37 में बदरपुर स्टेशन को मोटर से चालित प्वाइंट और रंगीन रोशनी सिगनलों से सज्जित किया गया था जिसका संचालन केन्द्रीयकृत पावर अन्तर्पाशन फ्रेम द्वारा किया जाता था। 1974-75 में पावर अन्तर्पाशन फ्रेम का रूट रिले अन्तर्पाशन से बदलाव किया गया था परन्तु सिगनल केबुलों, रंगीन रोशनी वाले सिगनलों और बिजली प्वाइंट मशीनों जैसे बाहरी उपस्करों की छोटी-मोटी मरम्मत और सुधार करके बरकरार रखा गया था। ये उपस्कर अब पूरी तरह से बेकार हो गये हैं। अतः इन उपस्करों को 60.58 लाख रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से बदलने का प्रस्ताव है और 1990-91 में 10 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

therefore, proposed to replace the worn-out signalling gears with mechanical interlocking system at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.50 crores with an outlay of Rs. 0.70 lakhs during 1990-91.

10. *Replacement of M.G. & B.G. signalling gears at Samuktola Road, Kamakhyaguri, Srirampur (Assam) and Kokrajhar—Northeast Frontier Railway.*—The signalling gears on M.G. route of the above section were installed in 1962-63. Similarly, signalling gears on B.G. route of the section which were installed in 1965-66 would be completing 25 years by 1990. The gears on both M.G. and B.G. routes are due replacement on age-cum-condition basis. It is proposed to take the replacement of the gears on these stations and extend the control to cabins which will be common for both B.G. and M.G. It will make operation at these stations more efficient. It is proposed to take up replacement of signalling assets at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.62 crores and an outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs during 1990-91 has been proposed.

11. *Replacement of signalling cables for inter cabin slotting and track circuits at 25 stations on Alipurduar—New Bongaigaon and Alipurduar—Pashwash raya section—Northeast Frontier Railway.*—Signalling cables on the above sections were laid more than 25 years ago and have been worn out over the years due to extreme climatic conditions. It has become necessary to take up their replacement immediately on condition basis. It is, therefore, proposed to replace cables at 25 stations where there is heavy deterioration of insulation value at an estimated cost of Rs. 79.87 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs during 1990-91 has been proposed.

12. *Replacement of signalling cables etc. at Badarpur—Northeast Frontier Railway.*—Badarpur station was equipped in 1936-37 with motor operation of points and Colour Light Signals operated centrally from a power interlocked frame. The power interlocked frame was replaced by Route Relay Interlocking in 1974-75 but the outdoor equipment such as Signalling Cables, Colour Light Signals and electric point machines were allowed to remain with minor repairs and reconditioning. These equipment have now totally out-lived their life. It is, therefore, proposed to replace these equipment at an estimated cost of Rs 60.58 lakhs and outlay proposed during 1990-91 is Rs. 10 lakhs.

13. **अरकोणम-रेणिगुंटा मशीन द्वारा परिचालित प्वाइंटों को थिक वेब स्विचों से चलाना--दक्षिण रेलवे--** भारी यातायात को संभालने के लिए रेलपथ की हालत में सुधार करने के लिए आरकोणम-रेणिगुंटा खंड पर 80 टर्न आउट को मोटे वेब स्विचों से नवीकरण की योजना बनाई गई है। इन विशेष स्विचों के संचालन के लिए यांत्रिक चालित प्रक्रिया को बिजली प्वाइंट मशीन का इस्तेमाल करते हुए पावर आपरेशन से बदलना होगा। 80 टर्न आउट के लिए चालित प्रक्रिया को संयुक्त परिपथन से 222.55 लाख रुपये की लागत से बदलाव का प्रस्ताव है। 1990-91 में 80 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

14. **सिकन्दराबाद--'ए' और 'बी' केबिनों के घिसे-पिटे सिगनल गियरों और लीवर फ्रेमों का रूट रिले अन्तर्पाशन से बदलाव--दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे--** सिकन्दराबाद स्टेशन में लीवर फ्रेमों द्वारा परिचालित यांत्रिक सिगनल उपस्कर लगाए गए हैं। यातायात के भारी घनत्व और यार्ड में बार-बार शंटिंग किए जाने के कारण यांत्रिक सिगनल गियर काफी घिस-पिट गए हैं और आयु तथा हालत के आधार पर सिगनल उपस्करों को बदलना आवश्यक हो गया है। इस उपस्कर के स्थान पर 5 करोड़ रुपए की अनुमानित लागत पर अद्यतन सिगनल प्रणाली की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है। 1990-91 के दौरान 33 लाख रु० के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

15. **मलकाजगिरि में 'क' केबिन पर छड़ द्वारा परिचालित प्वाइंट्स और 'ख' केबिन पर डी० डब्ल्यू द्वारा परिचालित प्वाइंट्स का बदलाव--दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे--** मलकाजगिरि स्टेशन सिकन्दराबाद-बोलारम मीटर लाइन खंड के उपनगरीय खंड पर स्थित है। इस स्टेशन के गियरों को लगभग 25 वर्ष पूर्व संस्थापित किया गया था और भारी उपयोग के कारण ये काफी घिस-पिट गए है। भूतल सम्पर्क भी काफी घिस-पिट गए है जिन्हें बदलना अपेक्षित है। मौला अली स्थानान्तरण यार्ड बन जाने के कारण कई गाड़ियों का मार्ग बदल कर इस स्टेशन से होकर चलाया जाएगा। इसे देखते हुए, इस स्टेशन में घिसे-पिटे गियरों के स्थान पर प्वाइंट्स तथा सिगनलों के केन्द्रीकृत विद्युत परिचालन की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है। जिसके परिचालन में कम समय लगता है और इससे निर्बाध एवं त्वरित परिचालन भी सुनिश्चित होती है यह बदलाव 1.02 करोड़ रु० के अनुमानित लागत पर शुरू करने का प्रस्ताव हैं जिसके लिए 1990-91 के दौरान 10 लाख रु० के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

16. **विजयवाड़ा--गुडूर खंड पर आधुनिक थिक वेब स्विच सहित प्वाइंटों का आधुनिक परिचालन--दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे--** रेलपथ संरचना में सुधार के भाग के रूप में रेलों द्वारा रेलपथ नवीकरण कार्यक्रम के भाग के रूप में 'थिक वेब स्विच" लगाये जा रहे हैं। "थिक वेब स्विचों" के परिचालन के लिए बिजली की

13. *Arakkonam-Renigunta—Motor Operation of points with thick web switches—Southern Railway.*—To improve the condition of track for handling heavier traffic, it has been planned to renew 80 turn-outs on the Arakkonam-Renigunta section with thick web switches. For operation of these special switches, the mechanical operating mechanism will have to be replaced by power operation using electric point machines. It is proposed to replace the operating mechanism for 80 turn-outs with associated circuitory at a cost of Rs. 222.55 lakhs, with Rs. 80 lakhs as outlay during 1990-91.

14. *Secunderabad—Replacement of worn-out signalling gears and lever frames of 'A' and 'B' cabins by Route Relay Interlocking—South Central Railway.*—Secunderabad station is provided with mechanical signalling equipment operated by lever frames. Due to heavy density of traffic and frequent shunting movement in the yard, the machanical signalling gears are heavily worn-out and it has become necessary to replace the signalling equipment on age-cum-condition basis. Replacement of the equipment is proposed to be undertaken by an updated signalling system at an estimated cost of Rs. 5 crores. An outlay of Rs. 33 lakhs during 1990-91 has been proposed.

15. *Replacement of rod operated points at 'A' cabin and DW operated points at 'B' cabins at Malkajgiri—South Central Railway.*—Malkajgiri is situated on the suburban section of Secunderabad—Bolarum M.G. section. The gears of this station were installed almost 25 years ago and due to extensive use are heavily worn-out. The ground connections are also badly worn out requiring replacement. With the coming up of Moula Ali Transhipment yard, a number of trains will have to be diverted through this station. In view of this, it is proposed to undertake replacement of worn-out gears at this station by a centralised, electrical operation of points and signals which is less time consuming and also ensures smooth and rapid operation. It is proposed to undertake this replacement at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.02 crores with an outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs during 1990-91.

16. *Motor operation of points with thick web switches on Vijayawada-Gudur section—South Central Railway.*—As a part of improvement of track structure, thick web switches are being introduced by the Railways, as a part of the track renewal programme. The operation of

प्वाइंट मशीनों का उपयोग अपेक्षित है। अतः विजयवाड़ा—गुडूर खंड की अप लाइन पर मशीनों द्वारा परिचालित प्वाइंटों का बिजली से चालित प्वाइंट मशीनों से बदलाव करने का प्रस्ताव है। इस कार्य पर 1.83 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है और इसके लिए 1990-91 में 17 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

17. **सिकन्दराबाद, विजयवाड़ा, काजीपेट, डोरनाकल, बेलमपल्ली, रेणिगुंटा, गुन्तकलु तथा हुबली में घिसे-पिटे वी एफ टी तथा बहु प्रयोजनीय उपस्करों का बदलाव—दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे**—उपर्युक्त स्टेशनों के बहुप्रयोजनीय उपस्कर पहली पीढ़ी के उपस्कर हैं जिनका निर्माण मैसर्स इंडियन टेलीफोन इंडस्ट्रीज द्वारा किया गया था तथा जिन्हें वर्ष 1970 में स्थापित किया गया था। वाहकों के बेमेल/अस्थिर होने के कारण यह उपस्कर भारी समस्या पैदा कर रहा है तथा बार-बार समायोजन करने पड़ते हैं जिसकी वजह से टेलीप्रिंटर सम्पर्क बुरी तरह प्रभावित हो रहे हैं। उपस्करों ने अपनी सामान्य आयु पूरी कर ली है तथा इनका आयु-एवं-हालत के आधार पर बदलाव करना अपेक्षित हो गया है। उपर्युक्त स्थलों पर पुराने वी०एफ०टी० तथा बहुप्रयोजनीय उपस्करों का अति आधुनिक बहुप्रयोजनीय उपस्करों से बदलाव करने का प्रस्ताव है जो देश में ही उपलब्ध है तथा जिनके मौजूदा उपस्करों की तुलना में कई तकनीकी लाभ है। इस कार्य पर 1 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है और इसके लिए 1990-91 में 10 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

18. **हॉसपेट-वाडराहल्ली, रेणिगुंटा-तिरुपति, कावली-बिट्रागुंटा खंडों पर पुराने यू०एच०एफ० स्पर लिंकों तथा रामगुण्डम-बेलमपल्ली के वी०एच०एफ० सम्पर्क का बदलाव—दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे**—उपर्युक्त खंडों पर सूक्ष्मतरंग उपस्करों, जिनकी आयातित उपस्करों से 1970 में स्थापना की गयी थी, ने अपनी सामान्य आयु पूरी कर ली है। आवृत्ति संवहन के कारण कई समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ रहा है तथा इन उपस्करों को उपर्युक्त चालू हालत में बनाये रखने के लिए समायोजन करने कठिन हो रहे हैं। अतः निर्बाध संचार व्यवस्था सुनिश्चित करने के लिए इस उपस्कर को अत्याधुनिक देशी उपस्करों से बदलना आवश्यक है। इस कार्य को 84 लाख रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से शुरू करने का प्रस्ताव है जिसके लिए 1990-91 में 5 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

19. **टाटा-झारसुगुडा खंड के 18 स्टेशनों पर आर०आई०एल०सी०/पी०आई०एल०सी० सिगनल केबलों का भूमिगत पी०वी०सी० सिगनल केबलों द्वारा बदलाव—दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे**—वर्ष 1956-61 में रेल विद्युतीकरण करते समय इस खंड पर आर०आई०एल०सी०/पी०आई०एल०सी० सिगनल केबल बिछाये गये थे और अब इन्हें आयु-एवं-हालत के आधार

thick web switches requires the use of electrical point machines. It is, therefore, proposed to replace the mechanically operated points by electrical point machines on the Up line of Vijayawada—Gudur section. The estimated cost of the work is Rs. 1.83 crores and an outlay of Rs. 17 lakhs during 1990-91 has been proposed.

17. *Replacement of worn-out VFT and Multiplex equipment at Secunderabad, Vijayawada, Kazipet, Dornakal, Bellampalli, Renigunta, Guntakal and Hubli—South Central Railway.*—The Multiplex equipment at the above stations are of the first generation types manufactured by M/s. Indian Telephone Industries and installed in the year 1970. This equipment is giving a lot of trouble due to mis-matching/unstability of the carriers and frequent adjustments are required due to which teleprinter links are seriously affected. The equipment have lived their normal life and are due replacement on age-cum-condition basis. It is proposed to replace the old VFT and multiplexing equipment at the above locations with most modern multiplexing equipment, available indigenously and which has a number of technical advantages over the existing equipment. The estimated cost of the work is Rs. 1 crore with an outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs during 1990-91.

18. *Replacement of outdated UHF spur links over sections — Hospet-Vadrahalli, Renigunta-Tirupati, Kavali-Bitragunta and VHF link of Ramagundam-Bellampalli—South Central Railway.*—Microwave equipment on the above sections which were installed in 1970 with imported equipment, have served their normal life. A lot of problems are being encountered due to frequency drift, and adjustments are becoming difficult to keep these equipment in a proper working condition. It is, therefore, necessary to replace this equipment with present state of the art indigenous equipment, to ensure un-interrupted communication. It is proposed to undertake the work at an estimated cost of Rs. 84 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs during 1990-91.

19. *Replacement of RILC/PILC signalling cables by underground PVC signalling cables at 18 stations in Tata-Jharsuguda section-South Eastern Railway.*—RILC/PILC signalling cables on this section were laid at the time of introduction of Railway Electrification in the years 1956—61 and are now due for replacement on age-cum-condition basis. The insula-

पर बदलना अपेक्षित है। इन केबलों का विद्युतरोधन खराब हो गया है और इन केबलों की खराबी से संरक्षा को खतरा पहुंच सकता है। अत: 132.36 लाख रुपये की अनुमानित लागत पर इन जीर्ण-शीर्ण सिगनल केबलों को विद्युतरोधी पी०वी०सी० सिगनल केबलों द्वारा बदलने का प्रस्ताव है। वर्ष 1990-91 के लिए 14 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

20. **टाटानगर-राउरकेला खंड पर थिक वेब स्विचों सहित मोटर परिचालित प्वाइंट--दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे**--कार्यक्रमवद्ध आधार पर रेलपथ नवीकरण संरचना के उन्नयन के एक भाग के रूप में इस खंड पर थिक वेब स्विचों का उपयोग करके उच्च गति के टर्न आउट बिछाने का विनिश्चय किया गया है। इन विशेष स्विचों के परिचालन के लिए इस यांत्रिक परिचालन प्रणाली को विद्युत पाइंट मशीनों से बदलना होगा। 1989-90 के दौरान खड़गपुर--टाटानगर खंड पर थिक वेब स्विचों की व्यवस्था करने से संबंधित कार्य को पहले ही मंजूरी दी जा चुकी है और अब इस कार्य को उत्तरोत्तर दुर्ग तक बढ़ाने का प्रस्ताव है। टाटानगर--राउरकेला खंड के उपर्युक्त कार्य को 117.35 लाख रुपये की अनुमानित लागत पर शुरु करने का प्रस्ताव है जिसके लिए 1990-91 के दौरान 10 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

21. **संतरागाछी--200 लाइनों वाले एम०ए० एक्स-11 टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज का 288/512 लाइनों वाले इलेक्ट्रानिक एक्सचेंज द्वारा बदलाव--दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे**--मार्च, 1972 में संतरागाछी में स्थापित किये गये 200 लाइनों वाले स्ट्रौगर टाइप विद्युत-यांत्रिक एक्सचेंज ने अपने 15 वर्षों का उपयोगी जीवन पहले ही पूरा कर लिया है। यह पूर्णत: जीर्ण-शीर्ण हालत में है और इसे आयु-एवं-हालत के आधार पर बदलना जरूरी है। वर्तमान नीति के अनुसार विद्युत-यांत्रिक एक्सचेंजों को स्वदेशी अंकीय इलेक्ट्रानिक एक्सचेंजों से बदला जाना है क्योंकि स्ट्रौगर एक्सचेंजों का निर्माण बंद कर दिया गया है। अत: लम्बित मांगों और अतिरिक्त क्षमता को ध्यान में रखते हुए मौजूदा 200 लाइनों वाले एक्सचेंज का प्रारम्भ 288 लाइनों सहित 512 लाइनों वाले इलेक्ट्रानिक एक्सचेंज से बदलाव करने का प्रस्ताव है। इस कार्य पर 77.94 लाख रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 1990-91 के दौरान 7 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

22. **खुर्दा रोड--पुरी खंड--घिसे-पिटे सेन्ट्रल डबल वायर लीवर फ्रेमों और ग्राउण्ड गियरों के बदले आई०आर० एस० कैच हैंडल सीधे प्रकार के लीवर फ्रेमों को एण्ड केबिनों के साथ लगाना (3 स्टेशन)**--1961-62 में खुर्दा रोड पुरी खंड के तीन स्टेशनों दालंग, मालतीपाटपुर और साक्षी-गोपाल में डबल वायर ग्राउण्ड के साथ परंपरागत सिगनल तथा सेन्ट्रल केबिन डी०डब्ल्यू० लीवर फ्रेम लगाये गये थे। लीवर फ्रेम तथा ग्राउंण्ड गियर की उपयोग किये जा सकने की निर्धारित सीमा समाप्त हो गयी है, तथा तटीय क्षेत्र होने के कारण वातावरण में लवणता की अधिकता होने से

tion of these cables have deteriorated and failures of these cables are becoming potential hazards to safety. It is, therefore, proposed to replace these worn-out signalling cables by PVC insulated signalling cables at an estimated cost of Rs. 132.36 lakhs. The proposed outlay for the year 1990-91 is Rs. 14 lakhs.

20. *Tatanagar-Rourkela section—Motor operation of points with thick web switches—South Eastern Railway.*—It has been decided to lay high speed turn-outs using thick web switches on this section as a part of the upgradation of track renewal structure on a programmed basis. For the operation of these special switches the mechanical operating mechanism will have to be replaced by electric point machines. Provision of thick web switches on Kharagpur—Tatanagar section has already been sanctioned during 1989-90 and it is now proposed to extend this work progressively upto Durg. The above work which is for Tatanagar—Rourkela section is proposed to be undertaken at an estimated cost of Rs. 117.35 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs during 1990-91.

21. *Santragachi—Replacement of 200 lines MAX-II Telephone Exchange by 288|512 lines Electronic Exchange—South Eastern Railway.—The* 200 lines electro-mechanical strowger type exchange at Santragachi which was installed in March 1972, has already served its useful life of 15 years. It is in a completely worn out condition and needs to be replaced on age-cum-condition basis. The present policy is to replace electro-mechanical exchanges with indigenous digital electronic exchanges as the manufacture of strowger exchanges has been discontinued. It is, therefore, proposed to replace the existing 200 lines exchange with a 512 lines electronic exchange equipped initially for 288 lines taking into account pending demands and spare capacity. The estimated cost of the work is Rs. 77.94 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 7 lakhs during 1990-91.

22. *Khurda Road-Puri section—Replacement of worn-out Central Double line lever frames and ground gears by IRS catch handle type lever frames with end cabins (3 stations)—South Eastern Railway.*—The 3 stations on Khurda Road-Puri section, namely, Delang, Malatipathpur and Sakhigopal were provided with orthodox signalling with double line ground gears and Central Cabin D.W. lever frame in the year 1961-62. The lever frames and ground gears have already served their useful life and are extremely corroded due to the salinity in the

वे पूर्ण रूप से नष्ट हो गयी हैं तथा आयु एवं दशा के आधार पर उनका बदलाव अपेक्षित है। यह प्रस्ताव रखा गया है कि कांटों तथा सिगनलों का परिचालन एण्ड केबिन में स्थित लीवर फ्रेमों से किया जाये। इस कार्य की अनुमानित लागत एक करोड़ रुपये तथा वर्ष 1990-91 के लिए 10 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

23. **कटक—पारादीप खंड के तीन स्टेशनों को पूर्ण रूप से कवर करने के लिए ट्रैक सर्किट का विस्तार—दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे**—इस खंड के तीन स्टेशनों बदाखंदिता, रहामा और गोरखनाथ स्टेशनों पर सिगनलों तथा कांटों पर केन्द्रीयकृत परिचालन लगाए गये हैं, रेलगाड़ियों के सुरक्षित रूप से चलने के लिए पूरे स्टेशन खंड में ट्रैक सर्किट लगाने का प्रस्ताव है। स्टेशन के कुछ भाग में ट्रैक सर्किट पहले ही लगाए जा चुके हैं तथा अब बचे हुए भाग को पूरा करने का प्रस्ताव है। इस कार्य की अनुमानित लागत 99.26 लाख रुपये है और वर्ष 1990-91 के दौरान इस पर 10 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

24. **कटक—192/512 इलेक्ट्रानिक एक्सचेंज द्वारा (50+50) टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज लाइनों का बदलाव—दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे**—कटक पर 1975 में स्थापित किये गये 100 लाइनों वाले विद्युत यांत्रिक एक्सचेंज के उपयोग की 15 वर्ष की अवधि समाप्त हो चुकी है। इस एक्सचेंज की हालत काफी खराब हो चुकी है और इसे आयु एवं दशा के आधार पर बदला जाना अपेक्षित है। मौजूदा घिसे पिटे एक्सचेंज का स्वदेशी अंकीय इलेक्ट्रानिक एक्सचेंज जिसकी क्षमता लंबित मांगों और भावी कनैक्शनों के लिए अतिरिक्त क्षमता को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रारम्भ में 192 लाइनों सहित 512 लाइनों की होगी। इस कार्य की अनुमानित लागत 69.98 लाख रुपये है तथा वर्ष 1990-91 के दौरान इस पर 7 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

25. **मंचेश्वर-सूक्ष्म तरंग रिपीटर स्टेशन—दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे**—1984 में खड़गपुर–खुर्दा रोड के बीच पूर्व तट पर एक विस्तृत हाल सूक्ष्म तरंग रेडियो संपर्क की व्यवस्था की गई थी। इस संपर्क में दक्षिण मध्य और दक्षिण रेलवे के लिए अन्तर-मंडलों के साथ-साथ थ्रू चैनलों के संपर्क की भी व्यवस्था है। सूक्ष्म तरंग संपर्क के कार्य निष्पादन पर कड़ी नजर रखी गयी थी और यह देखा गया कि आउटेज का मुख्य स्रोत कपिलास रोड—खुर्दा रोड होप में था। इस होप पर सूक्ष्म तरंग पथ खुर्दा रोड के निकट एक पहाड़ी पर स्थित निष्क्रिय रिफ्लेक्टर से होकर जाता है, परिणामस्वरूप इस होप की कुल लंबाई 61 कि०मी० है। इसके अलावा, सूक्ष्मतरंग पथ महानदी नदी से होकर जाता है। होप पानी की सतह पर होने के कारण परावर्तित मार्ग है जिसके कारण मुख्य होप अति क्षीण हो जाता है। इस समस्या पर काबू पाने के लिए, प्रस्ताव किया गया कि

atmosphere, being a coastal area and require immediate replacement on age-cum-condition basis. The old system of double wire signalling is also being phased out. It is proposed to operate the points and signals from the lever frames located at end cabins. The estimated cost of work is Rs. one crore and the proposed outlay during 1990-91 is Rs. 10 lakhs.

23. *Extension of track circuit to cover entire station section at 3 stations in Cuttack-Paradeep section—South Eastern Railway.*—The three stations on this section, namely, Badakhandita, Rahma and Gorakhnath have been provided with centralised operation of points and signals. In order to ensure safe running of trains, it is proposed to track circuit the entire station section. Part of the station area has already been covered with track circuits and now it is proposed to complete the work at the remaining portion. The estimated cost of the work is Rs. 99.26 lakhs and the proposed outlay for 1990-91 is Rs. 10 lakhs.

24. *Cuttack—Replacement of (50+50) lines Telephone exchange by 192/512 lines electronic exchange—South Eastern Railway.*—The 100 lines electro-mechanical exchange at Cuttack which was installed in the year 1975, has served its useful life of almost 15 years. The condition of the exchange is completely worn out and there is need for its urgent replacement on age-cum-condition basis. It is proposed to replace the existing worn out exchange with indigenous digital electronic exchange with a capacity of 512 lines, initially equipped for 192 lines to take care of pending demands and spare capacity for future connections. The estimated cost of the work is Rs. 69.98 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 7 lakhs during 1990-91.

25. *Mancheswar—Microwave repeater station—South Eastern Railway.*—A long haul micro-wave radio link was provided on the east-coast between Kharagpur—Khurda Road in 1984. The link provides inter-Divisional as well as through channels for South Central and Southern Railways. The performance of the microwave link was kept under close observation and it was observed that the main source of outage was in the Kapilas Road-Khurda Road hop. The microwave path on this hop is routed via a passive reflector located on a hill close to Khurda Road, resulting in a total hop length of 61 Kms. Moreover, the microwave path is crossing the river Mahanadi. The over-water hop provides a reflective path resulting in severe fading. To overcome this problem, it is proposed to provide a micro-

कपिलास रोड–खुर्दा रोड पर स्थित होप को दो होप में विभाजित करने के लिए मंचेश्वर पर सूक्ष्म तरंग रिपीटर स्थापित किया जाये। इस काम के लिए अनुमानित लागत 1.12 करोड़ रुपये है और इसके लिए 1990-91 के दौरान 11 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

26. **झारसुगुडा-बिलासपुर खंड में थिक वेब स्विचों सहित मोटर परिचालित प्वाइंट–दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे**––यह विनिश्चय किया गया है कि इस खंड पर रेलपथ नवीकरण कार्यक्रम भाग में तीव्र गति के वेब स्विचों वाले टर्न-आउट्स उपस्करों को बिछाया जाये। खड़गपुर-टाटानगर खंड पर वर्ष 1989–90 के दौरान पहले से ही तीव्र गति वाले टर्न आउट्स की व्यवस्था की मंजूरी की जा चुकी है और अब इसे दुर्ग तक बढ़ाने का प्रस्ताव है। उपर्युक्त काम झारसुगुडा–बिलासपुर खंड से संबंधित है। इस काम की अनुमानित लागत 122.28 लाख रुपये है और वर्ष 1990-91 के दौरान इसके लिए 10 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

27. **भूगत गाड़ी रेडियो संचार प्रणाली सहित राजखरसावां-गुम्रा, सिनी-चांडिल और राउरकेला-वीर मित्रपुर खंडों की शाखा लाइनों सहित हवड़ा-खड़गपुर-टाटा-चक्रधरपुर राऊरकेला खंड में दूर संचार विभाग के केबल के बदले रेलवे के अपने दूर संचार केबल (चरण-2) दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे**––इस समय हवड़ा-खड़गपुर-टाटा-चक्रधरपुर-राउरकेला खंड में भूमिगत दूर संचार के माध्यम से नियंत्रण संचार की व्यवस्था है जो दूर संचार विभाग द्वारा बिछाया गया था तथा इसके ही द्वारा इसका अनुरक्षण किया जाता है। ये केबल लगभग 30 वर्ष पुराने हैं और बहुत से जोड़ों, अल्यूमिनियम के आवरण में जंग लगने तथा केबल की चोरी के कारण केबलों की हालत खराब हो गयी है। दूर संचार विभाग द्वारा तत्काल केबल की खराबियां दूर करने में असमर्थता के कारण समस्याएं उत्पन्न हुई हैं। दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे के इस महत्वपूर्ण खंड पर गाड़ी परिचालन के लिए बहुत ही कुशल और विश्वसनीय संचार प्रणाली की आवश्यकता है। हवड़ा-राउरकेला खंड पर विभिन्न चरणों में इस कार्य को करने का प्रस्ताव है। राजखरसावां-गुआ और सिनी-चांडिल खंडों की शाखा लाइनों सहित टाटानगर-चक्रधरपुर के बीच इस कार्य का प्रथम चरण 1987-88 के दौरान स्वीकृत किया गया था। इस कार्य के चरण-II के रूप में चक्रधरपुर-राउरकेला खंड की मुख्य लाइन और राउरकेला-बीरमित्रपुर की शाखा लाइन पर घिसे-पिटे केबल को बदलने का प्रस्ताव है। इस कार्य पर 14.27 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 1990-91 के दौरान 35 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

28. **वडोदरा-रतलाम खंड घिसे-पिटे सूक्ष्म तरंग गियर का बदलाव (चरण-1)––पश्चिम रेलवे**––रतलाम–वडोदरा खंड पर वर्तमान सूक्ष्म तरंग संपर्क को वर्ष 1972 में चालू किया गया था। यह रेडियो उपस्कर प्रथम उत्पादन के रूप

wave repeater station at Mancheswar splitting the existing hop Kapilas Road—Khurda Road into two hops. The estimated cost of the work is Rs. 1.12 crores and an outlay of Rs. 11 lakhs during 1990-91 has been proposed.

26. *Jharsuguda-Bilaspur section—Motor operation of points with Thick Web Switches.—South Eastern Railway.*—It has been decided to lay high speed turn-outs equipped with thick web switches on this section as a part of the track renewal programme. Provision of high speed turn outs on Kharagpur-Tatanagar section has already been sanctioned during 1989-90 and it is now proposed to extend this work progressively upto Durg. The above work pertains to Jharsuguda-Bilaspur section. The work is proposed to be taken up at an estimated cost of Rs 122.28 lakhs and the proposed outlay for the work during 1990-91 is Rs. 10 lakhs.

27. *Railway's own telecom. cable in replacement of DOT's cable in Howrah-Kharagpur-Tata-Chakradhar pur-Rourkela section including branch lines Rajkharswan-Gua, Sini-Chandil and Rourkela-Birmitrapur sections including Ground Train Radio Communication System (Phase II)—South Eastern Railway.*— In Howrah-Kharagpur-Tata-Chakradharpur-Rourkela section, Control Communication is at present provided through underground Telecom cable laid and maintained by DOT. These cables are about 30 years old and the condition of the cables has deteriorated due to a number of joints, corrosion of Aluminium Sheath and theft of cable. The inability of the DOT to attend the cable failures promptly has aggravated the problem. The efficient and very reliable communication system is essential for train operation on this vital section on SE Railway. It is proposed to execute the work on the Howrah-Rourkela section in various phases. The first phase of the work between Tatanagar-Chakradharpur including the branch lines Rajkharswan-Gua and Sini-Chandil sections was sanctioned during 1987-88. It is proposed to replace the worn out cable on section Chakradharpur-Rourkela on the main line and Rourkela-Birmitrapur on branch line as Phase II of the work.

The cost of the work is Rs. 14.27 crores with an outlay of Rs. 35 lakhs for 1990-91.

28. *Vododara-Ratlam—Replacement of worn out microwave gear (Phase-I)— Western Railway.*—The existing microwave link on the Ratlam-Vadodara section was commissioned in 1972. The radio equip-

में है। इसके बहुत से कलपुर्जे पुराने हो गये हैं और यह उपस्कर बारंबार परेशानी देता है। इसके अलावा, मौजूदा उपस्कर बिना किसी सहायक सुविधा के है। रतलाम और मथुरा के बीच पश्चिम रेलवे के ट्रंक मार्ग पर नयी विस्तृत बैंड सूक्ष्म तरंग प्रणालियां हाल ही में अधिष्ठापित की गई हैं। रतलाम-वडोदरा खंड में कोई भी गड़बड़ी, क्षेत्रीय मुख्यालय बम्बई और मंडलीय मुख्यालय रतलाम, कोटा, जयपुर की संचार व्यवस्था के साथ-साथ पश्चिम रेलवे से होकर बम्बई और नयी दिल्ली संचार व्यवस्था को अव्यवस्थित करती है। उपरोक्त अव्यवस्था को ध्यान में रखते हुए, अन्य अवसंरचना जैसे इमारतें, टावर्स आदि को छोड़कर मौजूदा रेडियो उपस्कर के बदलाव का प्रस्ताव है। इस काम के लिए अनुमानित लागत 2.45 करोड़ रुपये है जिसके लिए वर्ष 1990-91 के दौरान 10 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

विद्युतीकरण परियोजनाएं

पतरातू—सोननगर खंड का विद्युतीकरण—रेल विद्युतीकरण—पूर्व रेलवे का गुमिया—बरकाकाना—सोननगर खंड गोमो और सोननगर खंड पर विद्युतीकृत हवड़ा—मुगलसराय ग्रांड ट्रंक मार्ग से सम्बद्ध एक लूप है। यह खंड कोयला, बाक्साइट और चूनापत्थर आदि के परिवहन के लिए सेंट्रल इंडिया कोलफील्डस् की परिवहन आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करता है तथा इस्पात और एल्युमीनियम संयंत्रों में तैयार उत्पादों के परिवहन को सम्हालता है। 1994-95 तक इस खंड का यातायात घनत्व प्रति वर्ष 48 मिलियन सकल टन मार्ग किलोमीटर हो जाने की आशा है। इस भारी यातायात वाले घनत्व को सम्हालने के लिए पतरातू—सोननगर खंड का 110.24 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत पर विद्युतीकरण करने का प्रस्ताव है जिसके लिए 1990-91 में 50 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

बिजली संबंधी अन्य काम

1. **बम्बई मण्डल -कर्षण इस्पात संरचनाओं का बदलाव—मध्य रेल**—उपर्युक्त खण्डों का विद्युतीकरण 60 वर्ष से अधिक पहले किया गया था। इस्पात संरचनाओं का बुरी तरह संक्षरण हो गया है और निर्बाध सेवा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए उनके शीघ्र बदलाव की आवश्यकता है। इस काम की प्रत्याशित लागत 95.20 लाख रुपये है। वर्ष 1990-91 में 10 लाख रु० के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

2. **बम्बई मण्डल-उपनगरीय जिला- 193 वर्ग सें०मी० के 24 कि०मी० लम्बे तांबे के घिसे संपर्क तार का बदलाव—मध्य रेल**— उपनगरीय जिले में परिचालन की विश्वसनीयता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए आयु एवं हालात के आधार पर यह निर्माण कार्य आवश्यक है। इस काम की प्रत्याशित लागत 1.34 करोड़ रुपये है और इसके लिए वर्ष 1990-91 में 20 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

ment is of the first generation type. Many of the components have become obsolete and the equipment gives frequent trouble. Further, the existing equipment is without any standby facility. New broad band microwave system have been recently installed between Ratlam and Mathura on the Western Railway trunk route. Any dislocation on the Ratlam—Vadodara section will result in dislocation of communication between the Zonal Headquarters at Bombay and Divisional Headquarters at Ratlam, Kota Jaipur and also communication between Bombay and New Delhi via Western Railway route. In view of the above, the existing radio equipment is proposed to be replaced, retaining other infrastructure like buildings, towers etc. The total estimated cost of the work is Rs. 2.45 crores with an outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs during 1990-91.

ELECTRIFICATION PROJECTS

Electrification of Patratu—Sonenagar section—Railway Electrification.—Gumia-Barkakana—Sonenagar section of Eastern Railway is a loop connected to the electrified Howrah-Mughalsarai Grand Trunk Route at Gomoh and Sonenagar. This section serves the transportation needs of Central India Coalfields for transportation of coal, bauxite and limestone etc. and also finished products from steel and aluminium plants. The traffic density of the section is expected to be 48 million GTKMs per route kilometres per annum by 1994-95. To cope with this heavy traffic density, it is proposed to electrify Patratu-Sonenagar section at an estimated cost of Rs. 110.24 crores with an outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs in 1990-91.

OTHER ELECTRICAL WORKS

1. *Bombay Division—Replacement of Traction Steel structures—Central Railway.*—The above sections were electrified more than 60 years ago. The steel structures have badly corroded and are required to be replaced urgently to ensure trouble free service. The anticipated cost of the work is Rs. 95.20 lakhs. An outlay for Rs. 10 lakhs is proposed during 1990-91.

2. *Bombay Division—(Suburban District)—Replacement of 24 Kms. of 193 sq. cm. worn out copper contact wire—Central Railway.*—This work is necessary on age-cum-condition basis to ensure reliability of operation in suburban district. The anticipated cost of the work is Rs. 1.34 crores with an outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs during 1990-91.

3. बम्बई मण्डल--पूर्वोत्तर एवं दक्षिण पूर्व जिला-193 वर्ग से०मी० के 24 कि०मी० लम्बे घिसे तांबे के तार का बदलाव-- मध्य रेलवे पूर्वोत्तर और दक्षिण-पूर्व जिले में परिचालन की विश्वसनीयता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए आयु एवं हालात के आधार पर यह निर्माण कार्य आवश्यक है । इस काम की प्रत्याशित लागत 1.34 करोड़ रुपये है और इसके लिये वर्ष 1990-91 में 20 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

4. करी रोड और वाडी बन्दर कर्षण सबस्टेशन के बीच 22 कि०वो० के भूमिगत केबुल आई०एफ०-24 का बदलाव--मध्य रेलवे--कर्षण सब-स्टेशनों की बिजली की आवश्यकता पूरा करने और परिचालन की विश्वसनीयता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए आयु-एवं-हालात के आधार पर यह कार्य जरूरी है । इस काम की प्रत्याशित लागत 1.09 करोड़ रुपये है और इसके लिए वर्ष 1990-91 में 20 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

5. दानापुर--बिजली आपूर्ति में वृद्धि करना--पूर्व रेलवे--बिजली भार में शनैःशनैः वृद्धि के कारण, विद्यमान प्राप्तकर्ता सब-स्टेशन की क्षमता 4500 के० वी० ए० तक बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है । अधिकतम मांग के संबंध में दंड प्रभारों और ऊर्जा खपत से बचने के लिए आगत सप्लाई वोल्टेज में भी विद्यमान 6.6 के०वी० प्रणाली से 11 के० वी० तक वृद्धि करने की आवश्यकता है। इस कार्य की प्रत्याशित लागत 65.22 लाख रुपये है और इसके लिए वर्ष 1990-91 में एक लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

6. आसनसोल मण्डल--शिरोपरि उपस्कर की अविश्वसनीय मदों का बदलाव--पूर्व रेलवे--यातायात सेवाओं में गंभीर रुकावट से बचने के लिए आयु-एवं-हालत के आधार पर इन उपस्करों के बदलाव का काम जरूरी है । इस काम की प्रत्याशित लागत 67.45 लाख रुपये है और इनके लिए वर्ष 1990-91 में 14 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

7. सियालदह मंडल-सियालदाह संपर्क तारों का बदलाव--पूर्व रेलवे--आयु-एवं-हालत के आधार पर घिसे-पिटे संपर्क तार का बदलाव जरूरी है ताकि बिलगन के कारण उनकी खराबियों को कम किया जा सके और इसके परिणामस्वरूप संवेदन-शील उपनगरीय खण्ड में यातायात में बाधा न पड़े । इस कार्य की लागत 67.35 लाख रुपय है और इसके लिए वर्ष 1990-91 में 7 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

8. हावड़ा मंडल--शिरोपरि लाइन के स्थान पर लिलुआ बिजली घर से हावड़ा तक 11 कि०वा० की भूमिगत केबुल बिछाना--पूर्व रेलवे--टिकियापाड़ा कार शैड और बावनगाछी में सवारी डिब्बा, बिजली गाड़ी रेल इंजन और लोको अनुरक्षण डिपो

3. *Bombay Division—(NE & SE District)—Replacement of 24 Kms. of 193. sq. cm. worn out copper contact wire—Central Railway.*—This work is necessary on age-cum-condition basis to ensure reliability of operation in NE & SE district. The anticipated cost of this work is Rs. 1.34 crores with an outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs during 1990-91.

4. *Replacement of 22 KV underground cable IF-24 between Curry Road and Wadi Bunder traction sub-station—Central Railway.*—This work is necessary on age-cum-condition basis to ensure reliability of operation and to feed the power requirement for traction sub-stations. The anticipated cost of this work is Rs. 1.09 crores with an outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs during 1990-91.

5. *Danapur—Augmentation of power supply—Eastern Railway.*—Due to gradual increase in electrical load, the capacity of the existing receiving sub-station is required to be increased to 4500 KVA. To avoid penal charges on maximum demand and energy consumption, the in-coming supply voltage is also required to be increased to 11 KV from existing 6.6 KV system. The anticipated cost of this work is Rs. 65.22 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. one lakh during 1990-91.

6. *Asansol Division—Replacement of unreliable OHE items—Eastern Railway.*—This work is necessary to replace these equipment on age-cum-condition basis to avoid serious disruption to traffic services. The anticipated cost of this work is Rs. 67.45 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 14 lakhs during 1990-91.

7. *Sealdah Division—Replacement of contact wire—Eastern Railway.*—This work is necessary to replace worn out contact wire on age-cum-condition basis, to reduce their failure due to parting and consequent disruption to traffic in the sensitive suburban section. The cost of this work is Rs. 67.35 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 7 lakhs during 1990-91.

8. *Howrah Division—Drawing of 11 KV underground cable from Liluah Power House to NTH/Howrah—Eastern Railway.*—This work is necessary on age-cum-condition basis to avoid interruption to power supply to carriage, EMU, and loco main-

को बिजली आपूर्ति में व्यवधान को रोकने के लिए आयु-एवं हालात के आधार पर यह निर्णय कार्य आवश्यक है। इस काम की लागत 64.51 लाख रुपये है और इसके लिए वर्ष 1990-91 में 13 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

9. आसनसोल मण्डल--रासायनिक रूप से दूषित क्षेत्र में 25 कि०मी० में शिरोपरि उपस्कर का पुनः स्थापन --पूर्व रेलवे-- यातायात में गंभीर व्यवधान से बचने के लिए आयु-एवं-हालत के आधार पर कर्षण शिरोपरि उपस्कर को बदलने के लिए यह कार्य आवश्यक है। दुर्गापुर इस्पात कारखाना, सीमेंट फैक्टरी और कोयला भट्टी-संयंत्र से रासायनिक प्रदूषण के कारण समस्या बदतर हो गई है। इस काम की अनुमानित लागत 1.66 करोड़ रुपये है और इसके लिए वर्ष 1990-91 में 25 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

10. धनबाद मण्डल--रेलवे के अपने कोडरमा और नीमिया घाट फीडिंग पोस्ट में सर्किट ब्रेकर्स की व्यवस्था--पूर्व रेलवे--बिजली आपूर्ति की शीघ्र बहाली के लिए कर्षण बिजली नियंत्रक के नियंत्रण के अन्तर्गत कोडरमा और नीमियाघाट फीडिंग पोस्ट में अपने फीडर सर्किट ब्रेकर्स होना आवश्यक है। इस काम की अनुमानित लागत 54.26 लाख रुपये है और इसके लिए वर्ष 1990-91 में 10 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

11. लखनऊ--बिजली आपूर्ति और वितरण व्यवस्था --उत्तर रेलवे--बिजली आपूर्ति की वोल्टेज में सुधार करने और खराबियों में कमी लाने के लिए आयु-एवं-हालत के आधार पर मालगोदाम की पुरानी केबिलों और एच० टी०/एल० टी० पैनलों को बदलना आवश्यक है। इस काम की अनुमानित लागत 1 करोड़ रुपये है और इसके लिए वर्ष 1990-91 में 20 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

12. कानपुर--बिजली आपूर्ति और वितरण प्रबंध (चरण-II)--उत्तर रेलवे-- कानपुर में समुचित बिजली की आपूर्ति सुनिश्चित करने के लिए आयु-एवं-हालत के आधार पर बिजली वितरण उपस्करों को बदलना आवश्यक है। इस काम की अनुमानित लागत 83.95 लाख रुपये है और इसके लिए वर्ष 1990-91 में 15 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

13. बड़ौदा हाऊस में "ट्रेन" 310 टन क्षमता के केन्द्रीय वातानुकूल संयंत्र उत्तर रेलवे--बड़ौदा हाऊस में विद्यमान वातानुकूल संयंत्र 32 वर्ष से अधिक पहले प्रतिष्ठापित किया गया था। आयु-एवं-हालत के आधार पर इसका बदलाव आवश्यक है। इस काम की अनुमानित लागत 74.90 लाख रुपये है और इसके लिए वर्ष 1990-91 में 10 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

tenance depots at Tikiapara Car Shed and Bamanagachi. The cost of this work is Rs. 64.51 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 13 lakhs during 1990-91.

9. *Asansol Division—Rehabilitation of 25 KM OHE in the chemically polluted area—Eastern Railway.*—It is necessary to replace the Traction Overhead Equipment on age-cum-condition basis to avoid serious repercussion to traffic. The problem has been aggravated due to chemical pollution from Durgapur Steel Plant, Cement Factory and coke oven plant. The estimated cost of the work is Rs. 1.66 crores with an outlay of Rs. 25 lakhs during 1990-91.

10. *Dhanbad Division—Railway's own circuit breakers at Koderma and Nimiaghat feeding post—Eastern Railway.*—For quick restoration of power supply, it is essential to have Railway's own Feeder Circuit Breakers under the control of Traction Power Controller at Koderma and Nimiaghat feeding posts. The estimated cost of this work is Rs. 54.26 lakhs with an outlay Rs. 10 lakhs during 1990-91.

11. *Lucknow—Power supply and distribution arrangements—Northern Railway.*—It is necessary to replace the old cables and HT/LT panels of goods shed on age-cum-condition basis to reduce failures and improve the voltage of power supply. The estimated cost of this work is Rs. 1 crore with an outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs during 1990-91.

12. *Kanpur—Power supply and distribution arrangements (Phase II)—Northern Railway.*—It is necessary to replace Electrical distribution equipment on age-cum-condition basis to ensure proper electric supply at Kanpur. The estimated cost of this work is Rs. 83.95 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 15 lakhs during 1990-91.

13. *Baroda House—Central air-conditioning plant 310 ton capacity "Trane"—Northern Railway.*—The existing A.C. plant at Baroda House was installed more than 32 years ago. It is necessary to replace the plant on age-cum-condition basis. The estimated cost of this work is Rs. 74.90 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs during 1990-91.

14. **टाटानगर--एच०टी० और एल०टी० केबिलों को बदलना (चरण I)--दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे**--यह कार्य आयु एवं दशा के आधार पर आवश्यक है। इस कार्य की अनुमानित लागत 69.71 लाख रु० है जिसमें से वर्ष 1990-91 के दौरान 6 लाख रुपए के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गई।

15. **खड़गपुर मण्डल--शिरोपरि उपस्करों को बदलना--दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे**--खड़गपुर मण्डल में आयु एवं दशा के आधार पर शिरोपरि उपस्करों को चरणों में बदलना आवश्यक है। इस कार्य की अनुमानित लागत 66.30 लाख रुपये है जिसमें से 1990-91 के दौरान 6 लाख रुपए के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था का प्रस्ताव है।

16. **वाल्तेरु--किरन्दुल खंड में 9 उप-स्टेशनों पर स्विचड कैपेसिटर बैंक की व्यवस्था करना--दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे**--कम बिजली प्राप्त होने के कारण होने वाली हानि से बचने के लिए उपर्युक्त कर्षण सब-स्टेशनों पर कैपेसिटर बैंक की व्यवस्था करना आवश्यक है। इस कार्य की अनुमानित लागत 2.70 करोड़ रुपये है जिसमें से 1990-91 के दौरान 24 लाख रुपए के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गई।

17. **राज्य विद्युत बोर्ड के स्वामित्व वाले 7 कर्षण सब-स्टेशनों के लिए रेलवे के स्वामित्व वाले 25 के०वी० फीडर सर्किट ब्रेकरों की व्यवस्था करना--दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे**--खराब ब्रेकरों को पृथक करने में लगने वाले समय को कम करने और कर्षण पावर सप्लाई जल्दी से बहाल करने के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि रेलों के पास कर्षण पावर कंट्रोलर के नियंत्रण में अपने 25 के०वी० फीडर सर्किट ब्रेकर हों। इस कार्य की अनुमानित लागत 2.31 करोड़ रुपये है। जिसमें से 1990-91 के दौरान 24 लाख रु० के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

18. **बिलासपुर मण्डल--दूरस्थ नियंत्रण उपस्कर के स्थान पर माइक्रो प्रोसेसर पर आधारित उपस्करों को लगाना--दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे**--बिलासपुर में मौजूदा दूरस्थ नियंत्रण उपस्कर लगभग 20 वर्ष पहले संस्थापित किया गया था जबकि इस उपस्कर का जीवन काल 15 वर्ष है। इस प्रकार आयु एवं दशा के आधार पर दूरस्थ नियंत्रण उपस्करों को बदलना आवश्यक है। इस कार्य की अनुमानित लागत 1.65 करोड़ रुपए है जबकि 1990-91 के दौरान 12 लाख रु० के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

19. **चर्चगेट--विरार खंड--विभिन्न स्थानों पर 20 कि०मो० लम्बे घिसेपिटे सम्पर्क तारों को बदलना--पश्चिम रेलवे**--पुराने तथा खराब तार को आयु एवं दशा के आधार पर बदलना आवश्यक है। इस कार्य की अनुमानित लागत 57.58 लाख रुपए है जिसमें से 1990-91 के दौरान 2 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

14. *Tatanagar—Replacement of H.T. and L.T. cables (Phase-I)—South Eastern Railway.*—This work is necessary on age-cum-condition basis. The estimated cost of the work is Rs. 69.71 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 6 lakhs during 1990-91.

15. *Kharagpur Division—Replacement of OHE—South Eastern Railway.*—It is necessary to replace the OHE on Kharagpur Division in phases on age-cum-condition basis. The estimated cost of this work is Rs. 66.30 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 6 lakhs during 1990-91.

16. *Switched Capacitor bank at 9 sub-stations in Waltair—Kirandul section—South Eastern Railway.*—It is necessary to provide Capacitor banks at the above traction sub-stations to avoid low power factor penalty. The estimated cost of the work is Rs. 2.70 crores with an outlay of Rs. 24 lakhs during 1990-91.

17. *Railway owned 25 KV feeder circuit breakers for 7 Nos. of SEB owned Traction sub-station—South Eastern Railway.*—To reduce fault seggregation time and restore traction power supply quickly, it is essential to have Railway's own 25 KV feeder circuit breakers under the control of Traction Power Controller. The estimated cost of this work is Rs. 2.31 crores with an outlay of Rs. 24 lakhs during 1990-91.

18. *Bilaspur Division—Replacement of Remote Control equipment by Micro Processor based equipment—South Eastern Railway.*—The existing remote control equipment at Bilaspur was installed about 20 years ago, whereas the codal life of this equipment is 15 years. It is, therefore, necessary to replace the Remote control equipments on age-cum-condition basis. The estimated cost of the work is Rs. 1.65 crores with an outlay of Rs. 12 lakhs during 1990-91.

19. *Churchgate—Virar—Replacement of 20 Kms. worn out contact wire at various locations—Western Railway*—It is necessary to replace old and worn out contact wire on age-cum-condition basis. The estimated cost of this work is Rs. 57.58 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 2 lakhs during 1990-91.

20. रतलाम, नागदा और सेविराय कर्षण सब-स्टेशनों में कैपेसिटर बैंक की व्यवस्था करना—पश्चिम रेलवे—कम बिजली प्राप्त होने के कारण होने वाली हानि से बचने के लिए उपर्युक्त स्थानों पर कैपेसिटर बैंकों की व्यवस्था करना आवश्यक है। इस कार्य की अनुमानित लागत 70.10 लाख रुपए है जिसमें से 1990-91 के दौरान 5 लाख रुपए के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

21. नाईगांव कर्षण उप-स्टेशन की व्यवस्था करना—पश्चिम रेलवे—बम्बई उपनगरीय खण्ड में बिजली आपूर्ति में सुधार लाने के लिए यह काम आवश्यक है। इस काम की प्रत्याशित लागत 6.47 करोड़ रुपये है जिसके लिए वर्ष 1990-91 में 6 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

कारखाने-उत्पादन यूनिटों सहित

1. न्यू कटनी जंक्शन 146 बी.ओ.एक्स.एन. रेक सम्हालने के लिए सुविधाएं बढ़ाना-मध्य रेलवे:—मौजूदा बी.ओ.एक्स० एन. डिपो 50 बी.ओ.एक्स.एन. माल डिब्बों के रेक सम्हाल सकता है। 146 बी.ओ०एक्स.एन. माल डिब्बों के रेक सम्हालने के लिए क्षमता में वृद्धि करना आवश्यक है। इस कार्य पर 7.25 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 1990-91 में 53 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

2. झांसी—कारखाने का आधुनिकीकरण-मध्य रेलवे:—यह कारखाना भारतीय रेलों पर सबसे पुराने कारखानों में से एक है। माल डिब्बों की अनुरक्षण संबंधी अपेक्षाएं पूरी करने के लिए इस कारखाने का आधुनिकीकरण करना जरूरी समझा जाता है। इस कार्य की कुल लागत 29.91 करोड़ रुपये है जिसके लिए 1990-91 में 90 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

3. अंडाल—मुख्य बड़ी लाइन के 100 रेल इंजन खड़े करने के लिए डीजल शेड का विस्तार—पूर्व रेलवे :—अंडाल डीजल शेड की वर्तमान क्षमता बड़ी लाइन के 50 रेल इंजन खड़े करने की है। यहां बड़ी लाइन के 100 रेल इंजन खड़े करने के लिए क्षमता बढ़ाना अनिवार्य है। इस कार्य पर 7.51 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 1990-91 में 10 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

4. कांचरापाड़ा कारखाने का आधुनिकीकरण—चरण-3—पूर्व रेलवे—यह निर्माण-कार्य बिजली गाड़ी के मोटर कोचों और ट्रेलर कोचों दोनों की आवधिक ओवर हालिंग को संघटित करने के लिए आवश्यक है। इस कार्य की प्रत्याशित लागत 15 करोड़ रुपये है जिस के लिए 1990-91 में 40 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

20. *Capacitor banks at Ratlam—Nagda and Sewirai traction sub-stations—Western Railway.*—It is necessary to provide capacitor banks at the above locations to avoid penalty charges on account of low power factor. The estimated cost of this work is Rs. 70.10 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs during 1990-91.

21. *Bombay Suburban section—Traction sub-station at Naigaon—Western Railway.*—This work is necessary to improve the power supply in Bombay suburban section. The anticipated cost of this work is Rs. 6.47 crores with an outlay of Rs. 6 lakhs during 1990-91.

WORKSHOPS INCLUDING PRODUCTION UNITS

1. *New Katni Jn.—Facilities to handle* 146 *BOXN rakes—Central Railway.*—The existing BOXN Depot is capable of handling 50 BOXN rakes. It is necessary to augment the capacity to 146 BOXN rakes. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 7.25 crores and an outlay of Rs. 53 lakhs has been proposed during 1990-91.

2. *Jhansi—Modernisation of workshop—Central Railway.*—This workshop is one of the oldest workshops on the Indian Railways. To meet the maintenance requirements of wagons, it is considered necessary to modernise this workshop. The total cost for this work is Rs. 29.91 crores and the outlay proposed for 1990-91 is Rs. 90 lakhs.

3. *Andal—Extension of diesel shed to hold* 100 *main line BG locos—Eastern Railway.*—The present capacity of Andal Diesel Shed is 50 BG locos. It is essential to increase the holding capacity to 100 BG locos. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 7.51 crores. An outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs has been proposed during 1990-91.

4. *Modernisation of Kanchrapara Workshop Phase-III—Eastern Railway.*—This work is necessary to integrate the POH of both EMU motor coaches and trailer coaches. The anticipated cost of this work is Rs. 15 crores with an outlay of Rs. 40 lakhs during 1990-91.

5. **हवड़ा—झील कोचिंग डिपो में कोचिंग सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था—पूर्व रेलवे** :—कोचिंग स्टाक के लिए टर्मिनल सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने हेतु झील कोचिंग अनुरक्षण डिपो में गहरे गर्तों आदि जैसी कारगर अनुरक्षण सुविधाएं उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। इस कार्य पर 1.82 करोड़ रुपये की लागत का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 1990-91 में 8 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

6. **कांचरापाड़ा—लोको कर्मशाला काम्प्लैक्स में ट्रांसफार्मर पुनर्वेष्ठन क्षमता में वृद्धि तथा ट्रांसफार्मर परीक्षण सुविधाएं बढ़ाना-पूर्व रेलवे** :—कांचरापाड़ा कारखाने में क्षमता कम होने के कारण भारी संख्या में खराब ट्राँसफार्मर जमा हो गये हैं जिनकी संख्या दिन-प्रति-दिन बढ़ती जा रही है। अतः ट्राँसफार्मरों की पुनर्वेष्ठन क्षमता तथा परीक्षण सुविधाएं बढ़ाना आवश्यक है। इस कार्य पर 61.7 लाख रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 1990-91 में 2 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

7. **गोमो बिजली रेल इंजन शैड में इंजन खड़े करने की क्षमता बढ़ाना — 100 रेल इंजन—पूर्व रेलवे**— गोमो में बिजली रेल इंजन की क्षमता बढ़ाकर 50 से 100 रेल इंजन करना आवश्यक है। इस काम की प्रत्याशित लागत 6.76 करोड़ रुपये है जिसके लिए वर्ष 1990-91 में 10 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव किया गया है।

8. **सोनारपुर कार शैड-9 सवारी डिब्बा संरचना के अनुरक्षण के लिए गर्त का विस्तार—पूर्व रेलवे**— सोनारपुर में बिजली गाड़ी कार शैड 8 सवारी डिब्बा संरचना अनुरक्षित करने के लिए अभिकल्पित किया गया है। एक मोटर सवारी डिब्बा जोड़कर बिजली गाड़ी संरचना को बढ़ाकर 9 सवारी डिब्बा करने का विनिश्चय किया गया है। अतः 9 सवारी डिब्बों वाली बिजली गाड़ी के अनुरक्षण के लिए यह निर्माण कार्य आवश्यक है। इस काम की अनुमानित लागत 1.01 करोड़ रुपये है और इसके लिए वर्ष 1990-91 में 5 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

9. **लखनऊ — चारबाग-मरम्मत लाइन सुविधाओं का आधुनिकीकरण—उत्तर रेलवे** :—लखनऊ का सवारी एवं माल डिब्बा डिपो सवारी और माल डिब्बों के लिए उपयोग में लाया जाता है। इसे बी.ओ.एक्स./बी.ओ.एक्स. "एन" माल डिब्बे का रख-रखाव करने के लिए बड़े यार्ड के रूप में नामित किया गया है। प्रस्तावित कार्य पर 1.69 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसमें 1990-91 के दौरान 75 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

5. *Howrah—Coaching facilities in Jheel coaching depot—Eastern Railway.*—Facilities for effective maintenance like deep pits etc. are not available at the Jheel coaching maintenance depot for providing terminal facilities to coaching stock. The proposed work is estimated to cost Rs. 1.82 crores with an outlay of Rs. 8 lakhs in 1990-91.

6. *Kanchrapara—Augmentation of transformer rewinding capacity and uprating of transformer testing facilities at Loco Shop complex—Eastern Railway.*—In view of shortage of capacity at Kanchrapara workshop, huge number of defective transformers accumulate, this is increasing day by day. Augmentation of transformer rewinding capacity and uprating of testing facilities is, therefore, necessary. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 61.7 lakhs and an outlay of Rs. 2 lakhs has been proposed in 1990-91.

7. *Gomoh—Extension of homing capacity of Electric Loco Shed for* 100 *locomotives—Eastern Railway*—It is necessary to expand the homing capacity of Electric Loco Shed at Gomoh from 50 to 100 locos. The anticipated cost of this work is Rs. 6.76 crores with an outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs during 1990-91.

8. *Sonarpur Car shed—Extension of pits for the maintenance of 9 coach formation—Eastern Railway.*—EMU car shed at Sonarpur is designed to maintain 8 coach EMU formation. It has been decided to augment the EMU formation to 9 coach by adding one motor coach. This work is, therefore, necessary to maintain 9 coach EMUs. The estimated cost of this work is Rs. 1.01 crores with an outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs during 1990-91.

9. *Lucknow—Charbagh—Modernisation of sick line facilities—Northern Railway.*—Lucknow C&W Depot is used for coaching and goods wagons. This has been nominated as a major yard to attend to maintenance of BOX/BOXN wagons. The proposed work is estimated to cost Rs. 1.69 crores with an outlay of Rs. 75 lakhs during 1990-91.

10. **जगाधरी कारखाना-शताब्दी एक्सप्रेस के वातानुकूल सवारी डिब्बों और पावर कारों की आवधिक ओवर हालिंग के लिए सुविधाएं** :—आलमबाग कारखाना इस समय बिना एयर ब्रेक वाले वातानुकूल सवारी डिब्बों की आवधिक ओवर हालिंग की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा कर रहा है। जगाधारी कारखाने को शताब्दी एक्सप्रैस के एयर ब्रेक वाले वातानुकूल सवारी डिब्बे और पावर कारों की आवधिक ओवरहालिंग आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए नामित किया गया है। इस कार्य पर 1.58 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसमें से 1990-91 में 75 लाख रुपए के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

11. **लखनऊ-चारबाग—सिस्टम तकनीकी स्कूल के यांत्रिक विभाग में प्रशिक्षण सुविधाओं का विस्तार करना—उत्तर रेलवे:**—रेल सुधार समिति की सिफारिशों के अनुसार लखनऊ-चारबाग में एक समय पर 112 पर्यवेक्षकों को प्रशिक्षण सुविधाएं प्रदान करने पर विचार किया गया है। मौजूदा सुविधाएं अपर्याप्त हैं। इन्हें बढ़ाने में 68.99 लाख रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है। 1990-91 के दौरान 50 लाख के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

12. **गोरखपुर सवारी एवं डिब्बा डिपो—बड़ी लाइन कोचिंग डिपो का आधुनिकीकरण:—पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे** :—प्राथमिक और गौण अनुरक्षण किये जाने वाले सवारी डिब्बों की संख्या में वृद्धि होने के कारण गोरखपुर के सवारी एव माल डिब्बा डिपो में मौजूदा सुविधाओं का आधुनिकीकरण आवश्यक है। इस कार्य पर 1.82 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसमें से 1990-91 में 30 लाख रु० के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

13. **समस्तीपुर—मीटर लाइन के 50 डीजल रेल इंजनों के लिए शेड—पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे**—इस रेलवे को सौंपे गये रेल इंजनों की अनुरक्षण संबंधी मांग को पूरा करने के लिए भविष्य में 100 रेल इंजन खड़े करने के विस्तार सहित मीटर लाइन के 50 रेल इंजनों के लिए डीजल शेड का निर्माण करना अनिवार्य है। इस कार्य पर 9.48 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है। इस कार्य के लिए 1990-91 में 2 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

14. **डिब्रूगढ़ टाउन—कोचिंग डिपो का आधुनिकीकरण पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे:**—डिब्रूगढ़ टाउन में सवारी डिब्बों के प्राथमिक अनुरक्षण के लिए मौजूदा सुविधाएं अपर्याप्त हैं। कोचिंग डिपो का आधुनिकीकरण आवश्यक है। इस कार्य पर 1.68 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 1990-91 में 20 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

10. *Jagadhri workshop—Facilities for POH of AC coaches and power cars of Shatabdi Express—Northern Railway.*—Alambagh workshop is presently catering to the POH needs of AC coaches without air brakes. Jagadhri workshop has been nominated to attend to the POH needs of AC coaches and power cars with air brakes of Shatabdi Express. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 1.58 crores with an outlay of Rs. 75 lakhs in 1990-91.

11. *Lucknow—Charbagh—Augmentation of Training facilities in System Technical School in Mechanical Department—Northern Railway.*—In terms of the recommendation of RRC, training facilities for 112 supervisors at a time have been envisaged at Lucknow—Charbagh. The existing facilities are inadequate. Augmentation of the same is estimated to cost Rs. 68.99 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs has been proposed during 1990-91.

12. *Gorakhpur C&W Depot—Modernisation of BG coaching Depot—North Eastern Railway.*—With the increase in number of coaches to be given primary and secondary maintenance, it is essential to modernise the existing facilities at Gorakhpur C&W Depot. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 1.82 crores with an outlay of Rs. 30 lakhs in 1990-91.

13. *Samastipur—50 locos MG Diesel shed—North Eastern Railway*—Construction of 50 locos MG Diesel shed with future expansion to 100 locos is essential to meet the demand of maintenance of locos being assigned to this Railway. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 9.48 crores. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 crores has been proposed during 1990-91.

14. *Dibrugarh Town—Modernisation of coaching Depot—Northeast Frontier Railway.*—The facilities existing for primary maintenance of coaches at Dibrugarh Town are inadequate. Modernisation of the coaching depot is essential. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 1.68 crores with an outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs in 1990-91.

15. **मद्रास-एग्मूर-गोपालस्वामी नगर-अतिरिक्त गर्त लाइन और अनुरक्षण सुविधाएं—दक्षिण रेलवे :**—गोपालस्वामी नगर में उपलब्ध मौजूदा सवारी डिब्बा अनुरक्षण सुविधाएं अपर्याप्त हैं, अतः, अतिरिक्त सुविधाओं का विकास करना अत्यन्त आवश्यक है। इस कार्य पर 84.67 लाख रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 1990-91 के दौरान 20 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

16. **पोनमलाई कारखाना—फ्लोरिंग सहित "ए" ट्रैवर्सर ट्रैक का बदलाव-दक्षिण रेलवे :**—मौजूदा ट्रैवर्सर अर्ध गर्त किस्म का है जो 60 वर्ष से अधिक पुराना है। गतायु होने तथा गहन उपयोग के कारण फ्लोरिंग क्षतिग्रस्त हो गयी है। अतः 70 लाख रुपये की प्रत्याशित लागत पर इस प्रस्तावित कार्य को शुरू करना आवश्यक है जिसके लिए 1990-91 के दौरान 20 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

17. **पेरम्बूर लोको कारखाना—कर्षण मोटरों के स्टेटर्स के पुनर्स्थापना के लिए सुविधाएं टी ए ओ-659—दक्षिण रेलवे**—दक्षिण रेलवे के पास इस समय 73 बिजली रेल इंजन हैं जिनकी संख्या आगामी 2 वर्षों में जोल्लारपेट्टै-इरोड तथा जोलारपेट्टै-बेंगलूरू खंडों के विद्युतीकरण के बाद बढ़कर 143 हो जाने की संभावना है। कर्षण मोटरों के स्टैटर्स की पुनर्स्थापना के लिए सुविधाएं विकसित करने का प्रस्ताव है। कार्य की अनुमानित लागत 2.49 करोड़ रुपये है और वर्ष 1990-91 के दौरान 40 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

18. **मौला अली—रेलपथ मशीनों के लिए केन्द्रीय आवधिक ओवरहालिंग कारखाना—दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे**—मौला अली में रेलपथ मशीनों की अनुरक्षण संबंधी जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए प्रति वर्ष 12 मशीनों की आवधिक ओवरहालिंग करने की क्षमता वाले कारखाने की स्थापना करने का प्रस्ताव है जिस पर 1.33 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है। इस कार्य के लिए 1990-91 में 30 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

18. **बिलासपुर — नयी कोचिंग मरम्मत लाइन का विकास और आधुनिकीकरण-दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे :**— बिलासपुर में 6 कोचिंग रेकों का प्राथमिक अनुरक्षण और एक कोचिंग रेक का गौण अनुरक्षण किया जाता है। प्रतिदिन 15 सवारी डिब्बों का अनुरक्षण करने के लिये मरम्मत लाइन का निर्माण करना बहुत जरूरी है। इस कार्य पर 2.66 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 1990-91 के दौरान 25 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

20. **पारादीप-बी.ओ.एक्स. एन./बी. सी. एन. अनुरक्षण डिपो के लिए सुविधाओं का सृजन—दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे :**— पारादीप पोर्ट को सेवित करने वाले बड़ी संख्या में बी. ओ. एक्स०

15. *Madras Egmore—Gopalaswami Nagar—Additional pit line and maintenance facilities—Southern Railway.*—The existing coach maintenance facilities at Gopalaswami Nagar are inadequate. Additional facilities are, therefore, required to be developed urgently. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 84.67 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs in 1990-91.

16. *Ponmalai Workshop—Replacement of 'A' Traverser track along with flooring—Southern Railway.*—The existing traverser is a semi pit type more than 60 years old. Due to ageing and intensive use, the flooring is damaged. It is, therefore, essential to undertake the proposed work at an anticipated cost of Rs. 70 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs during 1990-91.

17. *Perambur Loco Works—Facilities for Rehabilitation of Stators of Traction Motors TAO-659—Southern Railway*—The present holding of electric locomotives of Southern Railway is 73, which is likely to go up to 143 in the next 2 years after electrification of Jolarpettai-Erode and Jolarpettai-Bangalore sections. It is proposed to develop facilities for rehabilitation of stators of traction motors. The estimated cost of the work is Rs. 2.49 crores with an outlay of Rs. 40 lakhs during the year 1990-91.

18. *Maula Ali—Central periodical overhauling workshops for Track Machines—South Central Railway*—Setting up of a workshop at Maula Ali with a POH capacity of 12 machines per annum is proposed to meet the maintenance requirements of Track Machines at an anticipated cost of Rs. 1.33 crores. An outlay of Rs. 30 lakhs has been proposed during 1990-91.

19. *Bilaspur—Development and modernisation of new coaching sick line—South Eastern Railway.*—Bilaspur is having a load of 6 coaching rakes for primary maintenance and 1 coaching rake for secondary maintenance. To ensure an output of 15 coaches per day, this sick line is essentially required. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 2.66 crores. An outlay of Rs. 25 lakhs is proposed during 1990-91.

20. *Paradeep—Creation of facilities for maintenance of BOXN/BCN Depot—South Eastern Railway.*—To attend to the maintenance needs of a large number of BOXN/BCN wagons serving Paradeep Port, it is

एन./बी. सी. एन. माल डिब्बों के अनुरक्षण की आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिए नेमी ओवर हाल सुविधाओं का विकास करना आवश्यक है। इस प्रस्तावित कार्य पर 7 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 1990-91 के दौरान 80 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

21. सन्तरागाछी—विद्युत लोको शेड का विस्तार और हैवी लिफ्टिंग सुविधा की व्यवस्था करना (चरण II)—दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे—50 बिजली रेल इंजनों के अनुरक्षण के लिए दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे के पास सन्तरागाछी में एक सहायक शेड है। इस शेड में लिफ्टिंग सुविधा उपलब्ध नहीं है। चूंकि रेलवे के पास उपलब्ध रेल इंजनों की संख्या बढ़ रही है अतः "हैवी लिफ्टिंग बे" की व्यवस्था करके अनुरक्षण सुविधा बढ़ाना आवश्यक है। इस कार्य की अनुमानित लागत 1.61 करोड़ रुपए है जिसमें से 1990-91 के दौरान 15 लाख रुपए के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है।

22. टाटा, भिलाई, बोंडामुंडा, वाल्टेयर विद्युत लोको शेड पर रिले और उपकरण जांच सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था—दक्षिण-पूर्व-रेलवे :—इस समय दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे पर 360 रेल इंजन कार्यरत हैं। रिले और मीटर संबंधी उपकरणों की देखरेख के लिए धूल रहित वातावरण का होना आवश्यक है। शेड में इस प्रकार की कोई सुविधा उपलब्ध नहीं है। इस कार्य पर 55.83 लाख रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है। 1990-91 के दौरान इसके लिए 8 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

23. उज्जैन—मरम्मत लाइनों के लिए सुविधाएं—पश्चिम रेलवे :—बम्बई/पोरबन्दर/ओखा क्षेत्र में कार्यरत बी. ओ. एक्स. रेकों के अनुरक्षण के लिए उज्जैन में मौजूदा मरम्मत लाइन सुविधाएं अपर्याप्त हैं। इसलिए "बी. ओ. एक्स. एन." मालडिब्बों की निष्क्रिय प्रतिशतता को कम करने की दृष्टि से अतिरिक्त सुविधाओं का सृजन करना आवश्यक है। इस कार्य पर 94.95 लाख रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है। 1990-91 के दौरान इसके लिए 10 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

24. इंदौर—वातानुकूल सवारी डिब्बों का गौण अनुरक्षण और गाड़ी में प्रकाश की सुविधाएं—पश्चिम रेलवे :—इंदौर में, जहां से दिल्ली, बम्बई, हावड़ा और कोचिन के लिए सुपर फास्ट गाड़ियां शुरू होती हैं और जिन्हें अनुरक्षण की आवश्यकता होती है, के वास्ते अपेक्षित गाड़ी में रोशनी/वातानुकूल सवारी-डिब्बों के अनुरक्षण की सुविधाएं नहीं हैं। इंदौर में वातानुकूल सवारी-डिब्बों के अनुरक्षण की सुविधायें उपलब्ध कराना आवश्यक है। इस कार्य पर 58.19 लाख रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है। 1990-91 के दौरान इसके लिए 15 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

necessary to create ROH facilities urgently. The proposed work is estimated to cost Rs. 7 crores with an outlay of Rs. 80 lakhs during 1990-91.

21. *Santragachi—Augmentation of Electric loco shed and provision of Heavy lifting facility (Phase II)—South Eastern Railway.*—The S.E. Railway has a satellite shed at Santragachi for the maintenance of 50 electric locos. This shed has no lifting facilities. As the holding of the Railway is increasing, it is necessary to augment the maintenance facility by provision of heavy lifting bay. The estimated cost of this work is Rs. 1.61 crores with an outlay of Rs. 15 lakhs during 1990-91.

22. *Relay and instrument testing facilities at Tata, Bhilai, Bondamunda, Waltair Electric Loco Sheds—South Eastern-Railway*—Presently around 360 locomotives are plying on South Eastern Railway. To attend to the relays and metering instruments, dust free atmosphere is required to attend to these instruments. No such facilities are existing in the shed. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 55.83 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 8 lakhs is proposed during 1990-91.

23. *Ujjain—Facilities for sick lines—Western Railway.*—The existing sick line facilities at Ujjain for maintenance of BOX rakes working on Bombay/Porbander/Okha area are inadequate. Hence additional facilities are required to be created with a view to reducing ineffective percentage of BOXN wagons. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 94.95 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs is proposed during 1990-91.

24. *Indore—Secondary and train lighting maintenance facilities for AC coaches—Western Railway.*—There is no facility for train lighting/maintenance of AC coaches at Indore where from super fast trains for Delhi, Bombay, Howrah and Cochin originate and are required to be given maintenance. It is essential to provide AC coach maintenance facility at Indore. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 58.19 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 15 lakhs is proposed during 1990-91.

25. **लोअर परेल—वातानुकूल सवारी-डिब्बों की आवधिक ओवर हालिंग की सुविधाएं—पश्चिम रेलवे :**—लोअर परेल कारखाने में वातानुकूल सवारी डिब्बों की आवधिक ओवर-हालिंग की मौजूदा क्षमता आवश्यकता से कम है। अतः लोअर परेल कारखाने में 1.79 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत पर अतिरिक्त सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराना आवश्यक है। 1990-91 के दौरान 30 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

26. **अजमेर लोको—जनरल मोटर रेल इंजनों के लिए डीजल आवधिक ओवर हालिंग सुविधाओं को बढ़ाना—पश्चिम रेलवे :**—मौजूदा डीजल शॉप अजमेर में मीटर लाइन जी. एम. रेल इंजनों की आवधिक ओवर हालिंग करने की कोई सुविधा नहीं है। अजमेर में आवधिक ओवर हालिंग के कार्य को केन्द्रीकृत करने के लिए, अतिरिक्त सुविधाओं का सृजन करना आवश्यक है। इस कार्य पर 1 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है। 1990-91 के दौरान 20 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

27. **प्रतापनगर—एल०पी०जी०टंकी माल डिब्बा सहित टंकी माल डिब्बा की आवधिक ओवर हालिंग सुविधाओं का विकेन्द्रीकरण—पश्चिम रेलवे :**—प्रतापनगर की उस स्थान के लिए पहचान की गयी है जहां पश्चिमी सर्किट में संचालित टंकी माल डिब्बों की नेमी ओवरहालिंग की जाएगी। अतः 8 करोड़ की कुल लागत से प्रतापनगर में टंकी माल डिब्बों की नेमी ओवरहालिंग के लिए सुविधाओं का विकास करना आवश्यक है। इसके लिए 1990-91 में 20 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

28. **कोटा—माल डिब्बा कारखाने का आधुनिकीकरण—पश्चिम रेलवे :**—कोटा कारखाना, माल डिब्बों की विशेषकर माल डिब्बों के वात ब्रेक स्टाक की मरम्मत करने के लिए, पहचान की गई है। 27.44 करोड़ रुपये की कुल लागत पर पुराने कारखानें के आधुनिकीकरण का प्रस्ताव है। 1990-91 में 50 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था है।

29. **दाहोद में विद्युत लोकोमोटिव पुर्ननिर्माण कारखाने की स्थापना करना—पश्चिम रेलवे**—यह कार्य पुराने बिजली इंजनों के पुर्ननिर्माण के लिए ा यक है। इस कार्य की अनुमानित लागत 20 करोड़ रुपए है जिसमें से 1990-91 में 1.80 करोड़ रुपए के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है।

30. **एल.टी. स्विच गियर को चार्ज करने सहित कारखाना के भीतर पुनः एल.टी. केबुल लगाना चरण-II डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना :**—डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना-एल. टी. स्विच गियर सहित डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना के भीतर एल. टी. केबल का बदलाव अपेक्षित है। इस कार्य को चरणों में पूरा किया जा रहा है। कार्य का दूसरा चरण प्रगति पर है। दूसरे चरण में इस कार्य पर

25. *Lower Parel—Facilities for POH of AC coaches—Western Railway.*—The existing capacity for POH of AC coaches at Lower Parel workshop falls short of the requirement. Hence, it is essential to provide additional facility at Lower Parel workshop at an anticipated cost of Rs. 1.79 crores. An outlay of Rs. 30 lakhs is proposed during 1990-91.

26. *Ajmer Loco—Augmentation of Diesel POH facilities for General Motor locos—Western Railway.*—The existing Diesel Shop, Ajmer has no facilities for undertaking POH of MG, GM Locos. To centralise this POH work at Ajmer, it is necessary to create additional facilities. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 1 crore. An outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs has been proposed during 1990-91.

27. *Pratapnagar—Centralising Tank Wagon POH facilities including LPG Tank Wagon—Western Railway.*—Pratapnagar has been identified as a location where ROH will be given to the Tank Wagons working in the Western circuit. Hence, it is necessary to develop the facilities for Tank Wagons ROH at Pratapnagar at a total cost of Rs. 8 crores. The outlay for 1990-91 is Rs. 20 lakhs.

28. *Kota—Modernisation of wagon workshop—Western Railway.*—Kota has been identified as a workshop for repairs to wagons specifically the air-brake stock. It is proposed to modernise this old workshop at a total cost of Rs. 27.44 crores. The outlay for 1990-91 is Rs. 50 lakhs.

29. *Setting up Electric Locomotive Rehabilitation (ERW) at Dahod—Western Railway.*—This work is necessary to rehabilitate the old Electric Locomotives. The estimated cost of the work is Rs. 20 crores with an outlay of Rs. 1.80 crores during 1990-91.

30. *Recabling of LT cables inside the workshop including changing of LT switch gear—Phase-II—Diesel Locomotive Works.*—LT cabling inside the DLW workshop including LT switch gear are required to be changed. The work is being carried out in phases. The second phase of the work is proposed

60 लाख रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 1990-91 में 20 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

at an anticipated cost of Rs. 60 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs in 1990-91.

31. डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना में वर्तमान इंजन परीक्षा सुविधाओं का बदलाव :—यह बदलाव आवश्यक है क्योंकि मौजूदा उपस्कर पुराना है, ध्वनि रोधी क्षमता अपर्याप्त है जिसके कारण बार-बार खराबियां उत्पन्न हो रही हैं और इसकी क्षमता भी कम है। इस कार्य पर 3.69 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 1990-91 में 1.60 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

31. *Replacement of present engine testing faciliies at Diesel Locomotive Works.*—This replacement is necessary, as the existing equipment is outdated, has inadequate sound proofing, frequent break down are occurring and the capacity is short. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 3.69 crores with an outlay of Rs. 1.60 crores during 1990-91.

"कर्मचारी क्वार्टर"

रेलों की यह नीति है कि एक निश्चित कार्यक्रम के आधार पर कर्मचारियों के लिए अधिकाधिक क्वार्टरों की व्यवस्था की जाए। इस प्रयोजन के लिए 1990-91 के दौरान 40 करोड़ रु० का आबंटन किया गया है।

"STAFF QUARTERS"

It is the policy of the railways to provide more and more quarters to staff on a programmed basis. The allocation of funds for this purpose is to the tune of Rs. 40 crores during 1990-91.

"कर्मचारियों के लिए सुविधाएं"

1. वाराणसी—इंडियन रेलवे कैन्सर इंस्टीट्यूट की स्थापना (चरण-III)—पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे—यह अच्छी शल्य सुविधाएं, गहन जांच यूनिट, सेन्ट्रल स्टेरिल सप्लाई डिपो, रसोई तथा लान्ड्री सुविधाएं, दवाइयों तथा अन्य भंडार, दिन के समय देखभाल करने के लिए सुविधाएं, निदान संबंधी सेवाओं को और कारगर बनाने और रोगियों के संबंधियों के लिए डारमेट्री प्रदान करेगी। यह कैन्सर से पीड़ित रेल कर्मचारियों के इलाज के लिए बहुत सहायक सिद्ध होगी। उक्त कार्य पर वर्तमान चरण में 1 करोड़ रु० की लागत का अनुमान है। 1990-91 के लिए 10 लाख रु० के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

"AMENITIES FOR STAFF"

1. *Varanasi—Establishment of Indian Railway Cancer Institute (Phase-III) North Eastern Railway.*—It will provide good surgical facilities, Intensive Care Unit, Central Sterils supply depot, Kitchen and laundary services, drugs and other stores, day-care facilities, strengthening of diagnostic services and dormitory for patients' relatives. It will go a long way in treating the Railway patients suffering from cancer. The work is estimated to cost Rs. one crore in the present phase. Outlay proposed for 1990-91 is Rs. 10 lakhs.

2. पेरम्बूर—रेलवे मिक्सड हायर सैकेन्डरी स्कूल के लिए अतिरिक्त सुविधाएं प्रदान करना—दक्षिण रेलवे—50 वर्ष पुराने जीर्ण शीर्ण भवन के स्थान पर एक नए भवन के निर्माण का प्रस्ताव है। इसमें भौतिक शास्त्र, रसायन शास्त्र और जीव विज्ञान के लिए प्रयोगशाला संबंधी सुविधाएं प्रदान की जाएंगी। इस कार्य पर 60 लाख रु० की लागत आने का अनुमान है। 1990-91 के लिए 6 लाख रु० के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

2. *Perambur—Additional accommodation for Railway Mixed Higher Secondary School—Southern Railway.*—This work envisages a new building in place of the 50 years old dilapidated building. It will provide laboratory facilities for physics, chemistry and biology. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 60 lakhs. Proposed outlay for 1990-91 is Rs. 6 lakhs.

3. बम्बई सेन्ट्रल—पेट की बीमारियों के इलाज की व्यवस्था करने के लिए जगजीवन राम अस्पताल का विस्तार करना चरण-II—पश्चिम रेलवे—यह उत्कृष्ट विशेषज्ञता पाचन संबंधी बीमारियों को दूर करने के लिए भारतीय रेलों पर कार्यरत कर्मचारियों को नवीनतम सुविधाएं प्रदान करेगी। यहां पर नियमित रूप से एडवान्सड थेरेप्युटिक इंडोस्कोपी की जायेगी

3. *Bombay Central—Expansion of Jagjivan Ram Hospital for provision of Gastroenterology (Phase-II)—Western Railway.*—This super speciality will provide advanced services to the entire Indian Railway population in the field of digestive disorders. Advanced therapeutic endoscopy which

जिससे पेट की शल्य क्रिया किए बिना पाचन नलिका से पौलिप्स और छोटे मोटे उभारों को कामन पित्त नलिका से पथरी को निकाला जा सकेगा। यह कार्य 3.92 करोड़ रु० के अनुमानित लागत पर शुरू करने का प्रस्ताव है। 1990-91 के लिए एक लाख रु० के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

will promote removal of polyps and small growths from the digestive track as also of stones from the common bile duct without cutting open the abdomen, will be regularly undertaken. The work is proposed at an estimated cost of Rs. 3.92 crores. Proposed outlay for 1990-91 is Rs. one lakh.

यात्री तथा अन्य रेल उपयोगकर्ताओं के लिए सुविधाएं

1990-91 के दौरान, यात्री और अन्य रेल उपयोगकर्ताओं की सुविधाओं के लिए कुल 28.02 करोड़ रु० की व्यवस्था की गई है। इसमें से यात्री सुविधाओं के लिए 27.53 करोड़ रु० की राशि तथा "अन्य रेल उपयोगकर्ताओं के लिए सुविधाएं" कार्य के लिए 0.49 करोड़ रु० की राशि होगी।

PASSENGER AND OTHER RAILWAY USERS' AMENITIES

During 1990-91 a total sum of Rs. 28.02 crores has been made for 'Passenger and Other Railway Users' Amenities'. Out of this, an amount of Rs. 27.53 crores will be for 'Passenger Amenities' and Rs. 0.49 crore for 'Other Railway Users' Amenity Works.

1. एर्णाकुलम जं०—स्टेशन भवन में सुधार कार्य-चरण I—दक्षिण रेलवे—एर्णाकुलम जंकशन जिला मुख्यालय टाउन में स्थित दक्षिण रेलवे का एक महत्वपूर्ण स्टेशन है। इस स्टेशन पर मौजूद सुविधाएं, सम्हाले जाने वाले यातायात के लिए अपर्याप्त हैं। स्टेशन पर एक बड़े मिलन स्थल और एक दूसरे दर्जे के सशुल्क प्रतीक्षालय तथा आरक्षण सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के लिए अतिरिक्त सुविधाएं प्रदान करने का प्रस्ताव है। इस कार्य पर 50 लाख रु० की लागत आने का अनुमान है और 1990-91 के दौरान 3 लाख रु० के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

1. *Ernakulam Junction.—Improvement to station building Phase-I—Southern Railway.*—Ernakulam Junction is a major station on Southern Railway located at a District Headquarters town. The existing passenger amenities at the station are inadequate to deal with the volume of traffic handled. It is proposed to provide additional amenities at the station with a large Concourse and a Second Class paid Waiting Hall and reservation facilities. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 50 lakhs and an outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs during the year 1990-91 has been proposed.

2. मैसूर जंकशन—एक नया स्टेशन भवन—दक्षिण रेलवे—मैसूर, दक्षिण रेलवे पर एक महत्वपूर्ण जं० स्टेशन है। यह जिला मुख्यालय टाउन होने के अलावा एक महत्वपूर्ण पर्यटक केन्द्र भी है। इसे आदर्श स्टेशन के रूप में विकसित करने के लिए चुना गया है। उक्त कार्य पर 50 लाख रु० की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसमें से 1990-91 के दौरान 1 लाख रु० के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

2. *Mysore Junction—New station building—Southern Railway.*—Mysore is an important junction station on Southern Railway. It is an important tourist Centre besides being a district headquarters town. It has been selected to be developed as a Model Station. The above work is estimated to cost Rs. 50 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 1 lakh during 1990-91.

अन्य विनिर्दिष्ट कार्य

1. बारमल-बोलनगीर में आयुध कारखाने के लिए साइडिंग-(चरण-II)-दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे:—यह साइडिंग आवक यातायात को सम्हालने के लिए और देश के विभिन्न मार्गों को तैयार उत्पादन को भेजने के लिए सीकिर के समीप आयुध कारखाने को सेवित करने के लिए है। यह देखते हुए कि रक्षा विभाग ने इसकी तात्कालिकता पर जोर दिया है इसलिए 1987-88 के दौरान 1.98 करोड़ रुपये की लागत पर परियोजना के चरण-I को स्वीकृत किया गया था। परियोजना के चरण-II

OTHER SPECIFIED WORKS

1. *Siding for Ordnance Factory at Barmal Bolangir—(Phase-II)—South Eastern Railway.*—The siding is intended to serve the Ordnance Factory near Sikir to receive Inward Traffic from and despatch finished products to different parts of the country. Keeping in view the urgency stressed by the Defence Department, Phase I of the project was sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 1.98 crores during 1987-88. Phase II of the

में कारखाने के आन्तरिक यार्ड और साइडिंग की व्यवस्था करना शामिल है। इस कार्य की समग्र लागत 9.71 करोड़ रुपये है इसमें से रेलवे की लागत 3.66 करोड़ रुपये है। 1990-91 के दौरान 60 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

2. **उज्जैन--सिंहस्थ मेला, 1992 के संबंध में सुविधाएं प्रदान करना तीर्थयात्री प्लेटफार्म, अतिरिक्त ऊपरी पैदल पुल, छत वाले प्लेटफार्मों के विस्तार एवं विस्तार क्षेत्र की व्यवस्था करना--पश्चिम रेलवे**--आगामी सिंहस्थ मेला 1992 में उज्जैन में आयोजित किया जाने वाला है। पिछला मेला 1980 में हुआ था। पिछले मेले के दौरान लगभग 20 लाख यात्री आए। आशा है कि आगामी मेले में रेलों को 30 लाख लोग सम्हालने होंगे। आगामी मेले के दौरान यातायात की भारी भीड़भाड़ को सम्हालने के लिए पर्याप्त सुविधायें प्रदान करने के लिए तीर्थयात्री प्लेटफार्म, अतिरिक्त ऊपरी सड़क पुल, प्लेटफार्मों तथा उसके आस-पास के क्षेत्र में सायबान का विस्तार करने जैसी अतिरिक्त सुविधाएं प्रदान करना आवश्यक है। इस कार्य पर 81.97 लाख रु० की लागत आने का अनुमान है। जिसमें से 1990-91 के दौरान 0.40 लाख रु० के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

3. **सियालदह की बजाय मेट्रो रेलवे, कलकत्ता के भवन के ऊपर दो मंजिलों का निर्माण--चित्तरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना**--इस समय सी०एम०एम०/कलकत्ता का कार्यालय दो अलग-अलग भवनों में किराये पर हैं। कार्यालय को दो अलग-अलग भवनों में होने के कारण, कार्यालयों के बीच संचार में विलंब होता है। स्थान की कमी के कारण मीटिंग रूम, निविदाएं खोलने और अभिलेख कक्ष, कर्मचारी कैंटीन, हिन्दी पुस्तकालय, क्लास रूम, गोपनीय कक्ष, टेलीफोन एवं टेलेक्स के साथ-साथ इंटर काम एक्सचेंज आदि नहीं हैं। "इकाई खरीद सेल प्रणाली" स्थान की कमी के कारण कार्यान्वित नहीं की जा सकती है। मेट्रो रेलवे के ऊपर प्रस्तावित कार्यालय के निर्माण के परिणामस्वरूप कार्यालय के लिए बेहतर एवं अधिक मात्रा में स्थान हो जायेगा और कलकत्ता क्षेत्र के सभी किराये के स्थानों को खाली कर दिया जायेगा। इस कार्य की अनुमानित लागत 1.35 करोड़ रुपये है और वर्ष 1990-91 में 60 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

project consists of provision of internal yard and Sidings at the factory. The overall cost of the work is Rs. 9.71 crores of which Railway's share is Rs. 3.66 crores. An outlay of Rs. 60 lakhs has been proposed during 1990-91.

2. *Ujjain—facilities in connection with Sinhastha Fair, 1992—Providing Pilgrim platform, additional foot over bridge, extension to covering over platforms and circulating areas.—Western Railway.*—The next Sinhastha Fair is scheduled to be held at Ujjain in 1992. The last Fair was held in 1980. About 20 lakh passengers were dealt with during the last Fair. In the next Fair, Railway is expected to deal with 30 lakh passengers. In order to provide adequate amenities to deal with the heavy rush of traffic during the next Fair, it is necessary to provide additional amenities like pilgrim platform, additional foot over bridge, extension to covering over platforms and circulating area. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 81.97 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 0.40 lakh during 1990-91.

3. *Two floors over the Building of Metro Railway, Calcutta in lieu of Sealdah—Chittaranjan Locomotive Works*—At present the office of CMM/Calcutta is housed in rented accommodation in two separate buildings. The office being in two different buildings, communication between the offices gets delayed. Due to lack of space, there is no Meeting Room, Tender Opening and Record Room, Staff Canteen, Hindi Library, Class Rooms, Confidential Cell, Telephone and Telex as well as inter-com exchange etc. The "Unit Purchase Cell System" cannot be implemented for want of space. The construction of the proposed office over Metro Railway will result in providing better and spacious office accommodation and also in the surrender of all rented office accommodations in Calcutta area. The estimated cost of the work is Rs. 1.35 crores with an outlay of Rs. 60 lakhs in 1990-91.

ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुलों के निर्माण की प्रगति
Progress of Road Over/Under Bridges

राज्य/रेलवे State/Railway	1989-90 के बजट कार्य क्रम में शामिल क्रम में शामिल किये गये ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुलों की कुल संख्या Total No. of Road over/under bridges prog-rammed in the Budget for 1989-90	31-12-1989 को इन निर्माण-कार्यों की स्थिति Position of these works as on 31-12.89 स्वीकृत पुलों की कुल संख्या Total No. sanc-tioned	वर्ष के दौरान वास्तव में शुरू किये गये निर्माण-कार्यों की संख्या No. of works actually commen-ced during the year	निर्माणाधीन कार्यों की संख्या No. of works in progress	पूरे किये गये निर्माण कार्यों की संख्या No. of works completed	1990-91 के बजट कार्यक्रम में शामिल किये गये नये निर्माण-कार्यों की संख्या No. of new works prog-rammed in the Budget for 1990-91	टिप्पणी Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
असम ASSAM :							
पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे Northeast Frontier Railway .	2	2	..	1	..	..	
आंध्र प्रदेश ANDHRA PRADESH :							
दक्षिण रेलवे Southern Railway . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	
दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे South Central Railway .	17	10	2	10	..	4	
दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे South Eastern Railway .	2	1	1	1	..	..	
बिहार BIHAR :							
पूर्व रेलवे Eastern Railway . . .	4	3	1	1	..	..	
पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे Northeastern Railway . .	1	1	..	1	..	..	
पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे Northeast Frontier Railway .	..	..	..	..	..	..	
दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे South Eastern Railway .	1	1	1	1	..	..	
दिल्ली DELHI :							
उत्तर रेलवे Northern Railway	4	4	..	4	..	1	

ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुलों के निर्माण की प्रगति—जारी
Progress of Road Over/Under Bridges—*Contd.*

राज्य/रेलवे State/Railway	1989-90 के बजट कार्य-क्रम में शामिल किये गये ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुलों की कुल संख्या Total No. of Road over/under bridges programmed in the Budget for 1989-90	31-12-1989 को इन निर्माण-कार्यों की स्थिति Position of these works as on 31-12-1989 स्वीकृत पुलों की कुल संख्या Total No. sanctioned	वर्ष के दौरान वास्तव में शुरू किये गये निर्माण कार्यों की संख्या No. of works actually commenced during the year	निर्माणाधीन कार्यों की संख्या No. of works in progress	पूरे किये गये निर्माण कार्यों की संख्या No. of works completed	1990-91 के बजट कार्यक्रम में शामिल किये गये नये निर्माण-कार्यों की संख्या No. of new works programmed in the Budget for 1990-91	टिप्पणी Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
गुजरात GUJARAT							
पश्चिम रेलवे Western Railway	6	4	..	3	..	1	
हरियाणा HARYANA							
मध्य रेलवे Central Railway	..	..	..	..	..	2	
उत्तर। रेलवे Northern Railway	5	5	..	1	..	..	
जम्मू व कश्मीर JAMMU & KASHMIR							
उत्तर रलवे Northern Railway	..	..	..	..	..	1	
केरल KERALA							
दक्षिण रेलवे Southern Railway	4	3	..	3	..	4	
कर्नाटक KARNATAKA							
मध्य रेलवे Central Railway	1	1	..	1	..	..	
दक्षिण रेलवे Southern Railway	2	2	..	1	1	1	
दक्षिण-मध्य रेलवे South Central Railway	..	..	..	..	..	..	
महाराष्ट्र MAHARASHTRA							
मध्य रेलवे Central Railway	4	4	1	4	..	1	
दक्षिण-मध्य रेलवे South Central Railway	2	1	1	1	..	..	
दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे South Eastern Railway	2	2	..	2	..	..	
पश्चिम रेलवे Western Railway	6	3	..	2	..	..	

ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुलों के निर्माण की प्रगति—जारी
Progress of Road Over/Under Bridges—*Contd.*

राज्य/रेलवे State/Railway	1989-90 के बजट कार्यक्रम में शामिल किये गये ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुलों की कुल संख्या। Total No. of Road over/under bridges programmed in the Budget for 1989-90	31-12-1989 को इन निर्माण-कार्यों की स्थिति Position of these works as on 31-12-1989 स्वीकृत पुलों की कुल संख्या Total No. sanctioned	वर्ष के दौरान वास्तव में शुरू किये गये निर्माण-कार्यों की संख्या No. of works actually commenced during the year	निर्माणाधीन कार्यों की संख्या No. of works in progress	पूरे किये गये निर्माण-कार्यों की संख्या No. of works completed	1990-91 के बजट कार्यक्रम में शामिल किये गये नये निर्माण कार्यों की संख्या No. of new works programmed in the Budget for 1990-91	टिप्पणी Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
मध्य प्रदेश MADHYA PRADESH :							
मध्य रेलवे Central Railway	12	11	4	9	2	2	
दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे South Eastern Railway	5	4	..	3	1	2	
पश्चिम रेलवे Western Railway	7	1	..	1	..	..	
नागालैण्ड NAGALAND							
पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे Northeast Frontier Railway	..	..	..	..	..	1	
उड़ीसा ORISSA :							
दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे South Eastern Railway	6	3	..	2	..	1	
पंजाब PUNJAB							
उत्तर रेलवे Northern Railway	3	3	..	2	..	..	
राजस्थान RAJASTHAN :							
उत्तर रेलवे Northern Railway	1	1	..	1	..	..	
पश्चिम रेलवे Western Railway	4	1	..	..	..	..	

ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुलों के निर्माण की प्रगति—समाप्त
Progress of Road Over/Under Bridges—*Concld.*

राज्य/रेलवे State/Railway	1989-90 के बजट कार्यक्रम में शामिल किये गये ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुलों की कुल संख्या Total No. of Road over/under bridges programmed in the Budget for 1989-90	31-12-1989 को इन निर्माण कार्यों की स्थिति Position of these works as on 31-12-1989				1990-91 के बजट कार्यक्रम में शामिल किये गये नये निर्माण कार्यों की संख्या No. of new works programmed in the Budget for 1990-91	टिप्पणी Remarks
		स्वीकृत पुलों की कुल संख्या Total No. sanctioned	वर्ष के दौरान वास्तव में शुरू किये गये निर्माण कार्यों की संख्या No. of works actually commenced during the year	निर्माणाधीन कार्यों की संख्या No. of works in progress	पूरे किये गये निर्माण कार्यों की संख्या No. of works completed		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
तमिलनाडु TAMIL NADU :							
दक्षिण रेलवे Southern Railway . .	11	7	1	7	1	3	
उत्तर प्रदेश UTTAR PRADESH :							
मध्य रेलवे Central Railway . . .	1	1	..	1	..		
पूर्व रेलवे Eastern Railway . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	
उत्तर रेलवे Northern Railway . .	12	12	2	3	1	3	
पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे Northeastern Railway . .	6	5	1	5	..	..	
पश्चिम बंगाल WEST BENGAL :							
पूर्व रेलवे Eastern Railway . . .	9	8	2	7	..	..	
पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे Northeast Frontier Railway .	..	..	..	..	..	.	
दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे South Eastern Railway .	2	1	..	1	..	.	
जोड़ TOTAL	142	105	17	79	6	27	

1990-91 के बजट में नये चल-स्टाक की व्यवस्था का ब्यौरा

Details of the New Units of Rolling Stock provided in the Budget for 1990-91

(यूनिट में) (In units)

	बड़ी लाइन Broad Gauge			मीटर लाइन Metre Gauge			छोटी लाइन Narrow Gauge		
	परि-वर्धन Addi-tions	नवी-करण Rene-wals	जोड़ Total	परि-वर्धन Addi-tions	नवी-करण Rene-wals	जोड़ Total	परि-वर्धन Addi-tions	नवी-करण Rene-wals	जोड़ Total
I. रेल इंजन Locomotives :									
(क) उच्च अश्व शक्ति बिजली (*a*) Electric High Horse Power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ख) डीजल बिजली (*b*) Diesel Electric	..	93	93	..	63	63	..	..	..
(ग) डीजल शंटर (*c*) Diesel Shunters	..	38	38	..	..	..	..	..	..
(घ) डीजल हाइड्रालिक (*d*) Diesel Hydraulic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ङ) बिजली (*e*) Electric	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
(च) पुन: पावर पैकिंग (*f*) Re-Power Packing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(छ) पावर पैक (*g*) Power Pack	2	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..
II. बायलर Boilers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III. कोचिंग वाहन (यूनिटों में) Coaching vehicles (in units) :									
(i) वातानुकूल (*i*) Air-conditioned	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..
(क) पहला दर्जा वातानुकूल (ए बी) (*a*) 1st AC (AB)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ख) दूसरा दर्जा वातानुकूल कुर्सी यान (*b*) Second AC Chair Car	46	10	56	..	40	40	..	..	..
(ग) वातानुकूल दूसरा दर्जा 2 टियर शयन यान (*c*) AC 2-Tier II Class Sleeper	..	..	..	..	20	20	..	..	..
(घ) पहला दर्जा (ए बी) पूर्णत: वातानुकूल (*d*) 1st AC (AB) Full	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ङ) मिश्रित वातानुकूल (*e*) AC Composite	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(च) पहला दर्जा वातानुकूल एवं वातानुकूल 2-टियर (*f*) 1st AC-cum-AC 2 Tier	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(छ) वातानुकूल रसोईयान (एबी) (*g*) AC Pantry Cars (AB)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) पहला दर्जा (*ii*) 1st Class	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(क) साधारण (*a*) Ordinary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ख) एबी सहित साधारण (*b*) Ordinary with AB	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ग) पर्यटक (*c*) Tourist	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(घ) मिश्रित (*d*) Composite	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(यूनिट में)
(In units)

	बड़ी लाइन Broad Gauge			मीटर लाइन Metre Gauge			छोटी लाइन Narrow Gauge		
	परि-वर्धन Additions	नवी-करण Renewals	जोड़ Total	परि-वर्धन Additions	नवी-करण Renewals	जोड़ Total	परि-वर्धन Additions	नवी-करण Renewals	जोड़ Total
(iii) दूसरा दर्जा (*iii*) 2nd Class									
(क) महिला कम्पार्टमेंट सहित सामान्य/3 टियर शयनयान (*a*) General/3 Tier sleeper coaches with ladies compartment	..	..	..	..	260	260	..	..	..
(ख) दूसरे दर्जे का कुर्सीयान एवं गैर वातानुकूल दिवसीय सवारी डिब्बे का जुड़वा सेट (*b*) Twin set of IInd class chair-car-cum-non AC Day Coach	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ग) पेंट्रीकार (*c*) Pantrycar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(घ) दिवसीय सवारी डिब्बा (*d*) Day Coaches	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ङ) 3-टियर शयनयान (*e*) 3-Tier Sleeper	440	..	440	..	300	300	..	..	..
(च) ब०ला० साधारण/3-टियर शयनयान (*f*) BG Ordinary / 3-tier Sleeper coaches	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iv) मिश्रित (*iv*) Composites	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(v) बिजली गाड़ी स्टाक (*v*) EMU Stock	12	..	12	10	..	10	..	..	..
(vi) डीजल रेल कार (*vi*) Diesel Rail Cars	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(vii) अन्य स्टाक (*vii*) Other Stock									
(क) दूसरे दर्जे के सामान/ब्रेक यान (*a*) IInd Class luggage/Bk Van	..	175	175	..	50	50	..	..	..
(ख) निरीक्षण डिब्बा (b) Inspection Coaches	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ग) विशिष्ट स्टाक के लिए शेल (*c*) Shell for special stock	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(viii) अन्य सवारी डिब्बे (*viii*) Other Coaches	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV. माल डिब्बे (चोपहियों के हिसाब से)— Goods Wagons (in terms of 4-wheelers) —									
(1) सामान्य सेवाओं वाले General Services	26500	..	26500	..	..	..	..	..	..
(2) दूसरे किस्म के Other types	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(3) कंटेनर/फ्लैट्स Containers/Flats	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(4) ट्रैक्टर और ट्रेलर Tractors and Trailors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
V. लाइट आन ट्रैक टेम्पर Light on Track Temper	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VI. रेलपथ टाई टैम्पर Track Tie Tampers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VII. क्रेन Crane	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

सभी रेलें

ALL RAILWAYS

1990-91 के लिए चल-स्टाक कार्यक्रम का संक्षिप्त विवरण

Summary of Rolling Stock Programme for 1990-91

(हज़ार रुपयों में)

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

उप-शीर्ष Sub-heads	निर्धारित समय पर मिलने वाले सामान Programmed Deliveries			नयी खरीद New Acquisitions			जोड़ Total			कुल जोड़ Grand Total
	पूंजी Cap.	मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि D.R.F.	विकास निधि D.F.	पूंजी Cap.	मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि D.R.F.	विकास निधि D.F.	पूंजी Cap.	मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि D.R.F.	विकास निधि D.F.	
रेल इंजन Locomotives .	11,19,66	278,94,59	..	99	1,10	..	11,20,65	278,95,69	..	290,16,34
बायलर Boilers . .	..	80	..	..	..	..	..	80	..	80
सवारी-डिब्बे Carriages . .	2,34,46	361,31,94	34,99	15	33	95,01	2,34,61	361,32,27	1,30,00	364,96,88
माल-डिब्बे Wagons . .	7,32	12,86,13	..	40,56	5,77,00	..	47,88	18,63,13	..	19,11,01
क्रेन Cranes . .	3,07,86	2,69,04	..	..	..	..	3,07,86	2,69,04	..	5,76,90
घाट उतराई के साधन Ferries . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
जोड़ TOTAL .	16,69,30	655,82,50	34,99	41,70	5,78,43	95,01	17,11,00	661,60,93	1,30,00	680,01,93

सभी रेलें
ALL RAILWAYS
1990-91 के लिए मशीन और संयंत्र कार्यक्रम का संक्षिप्त विवरण
Summary of Machinery and Plant Programme for 1990-91

(हजार रुपयों में)
(Figures in thousands of rupees)

रेलवें Railways	निर्धारित समय पर मिलने वाले सामान Programmed Deliveries						नयी खरीद New Acquisitions					
	पूंजी Cap.	मूल्यह्रास ग्रारक्षित निधि D.R.F.	विकास निधि D.F.	चालू लाइन निर्माण राजस्व Revenue (OLWR)	जोड़ Total	का०नि०उ० W.M.S.	पूंजी Cap.	मूल्यह्रास ग्रारक्षित निधि D.R.F.	विकास निधि D.F.	चालू लाइन निर्माण राजस्व Revenue (OLWR)	जोड़ Total	का०नि०उ० W.M.S.
मध्य Central . .	1,32,69	8,81,66	1,20,01	68,47	12,02,83	..	70,00	30,00	5,10	15,00	1,20,10	..
पूर्व Eastern . .	2,60,36	5,99,41	18,35	83,61	9,61,73	..	45,00	40,00	1,60	19,00	1,05,60	..
उत्तर Northern . .	5,21,21	3,39,25	1,50,75	1,06,05	11,17,26	..	20,00	42,00	5,09	15,00	82,09	..
पूर्वोत्तर Northeastern .	1,55,24	1,44,64	77,65	48,41	4,25,94	..	20,00	40,00	12,99	15,00	87,99	..
पूर्वोत्तर-सीमा Northeast Frontier	82,50	2,55,14	56,30	30,07	4,24,01	..	30,00	10,00	..	13,50	53,50	..
दक्षिण Southern . .	52,11	2,10,45	61,45	41,54	3,65,55	..	60,00	47,50	42,35	11,20	1,61,05	..
दक्षिण-मध्य South Central .	2,42,88	1,59,13	1,78,60	54,58	6,35,19	..	40,00	10,00	25,50	5,00	80,50	..
दक्षिण-पूर्व South Eastern .	1,06,80	1,82,37	1,17,10	78,82	4,85,09	..	10,00	20,00	3,00	10,00	43,00	..
पश्चिम Western . .	2,46,56	6,13,04	89,79	71,25	10,20,64	..	50,00	30,00	34,37	13,50	1,27,87	..
चित्तरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना Chittaranjan Locomotive Works .	1,49,42	3,39,27	..	..	4,88,69	10,61	..	10,00	..	..	10,00	1,00
डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना Diesel Locomotive Works . .	79	6,12,18	..	..	6,12,97	1,57	10,00	29,50	..	..	39,50	1,00
सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना Integral Coach Factory . .	44,84	6,53,46	..	..	6,98,30	46,64	20,00	20,00	..	..	40,00	1,00
पहिया ग्रौर धुरा संयंत्र Wheel & Axle Plant . .	54,60	..	..	..	54,60	..	75,00	1,00	..	..	76,00	..
जोड़ TOTAL .	20,50,00	49,90,00	8,70,00	5,82,80	84,92,80	58,82	4,50,00	3,30,00	1,30,00	1,17,20	10,27,20	3,00

सभी रेलें
ALL RAILWAYS

1990-91 में रेलों पर मशीन और संयंत्र के लिए अनुमानित रकम के आबंटन का संक्षिप्त विवरण (केवल नयी खरीद)

Summary of allocation of funds estimated for Machinery and Plant on Railways during 1990-91 (*New Acquisitions only*)

(हजार रुपयों में)
(Figures in thousands of rupees)

रेलवे Railways	प्रत्याशित लागत Anticipated cost — परिवर्धन और बदलाव Additions and Replacement						1990-91 में प्रस्तावित परिव्यय Outlay proposed during 1990-91 — परिवर्धन और बदलाव Additions and Replacements					
	पूंजी Cap.	मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि D.R.F.	विकास निधि D.F.	राजस्व चा०ला०रा० Revenue (OLWR)	जोड़ Total	का०नि०उ० W.M.S.	पूंजी Cap.	मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित D.R.F.	विकास निधि D.F.	राजस्व चा०ला०रा० Revenue (OLWR)	जोड़ Total	का०नि०उ० W.M.S.
मध्य Central . .	78,18	9,79,17	5,10,	20,80	10,83,25	..	70,00	30,00	5,10	15,00	1,20,10	..
पूर्व Eastern . .	56,50	2,81,80	1,60	25,87	3,65,77	..	45,00	40,00	1,60	19,00	1,05,60	..
उत्तर Northern . .	27,00	2,59,04	5,09	20,05	3,11,18	..	20,00	42,00	5,09	15,00	82,09	..
पूर्वोत्तर Northeastern .	29,50	1,73,90	12,99	30,39	2,46,78	..	20,00	40,00	12,99	15,00	87,99	..
पूर्वोत्तर-सीमा Northeast Frontier	33,50	1,14,65	..	26,50	1,74,65	..	30,00	10,00	..	13,50	53,50	..
दक्षिण Southern . .	67,35	2,01,60	42,35	21,60	3,32,90	..	60,00	47,50	42,35	11,20	1,61,05	..
दक्षिण-मध्य Sourth Central .	86,00	52,38	25,50	14,00	1,77,88	..	40,00	10,00	25,50	5,00	80,50	..
दक्षिण-पूर्व South Eastern .	20,00	4,68,00	3,00	17,50	5,08,50	..	10,00	20,00	3,00	10,00	43,00	..
पश्चिम Western . .	59,60	2,72,15	34,37	43,23	4,09,35	..	50,00	30,00	34,37	13,50	1,27,87	..
चित्तरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना Chittaranjan Locomotive Works	..	5,33,20	..	..	5,33,20	3,55	..	10,00	..	..	10,00	1,00
डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना Diesel Locomotive Works . .	10,50	6,57,86	..	..	6,68,36	1,59	10,00	29,50	..	..	39,50	1,00
सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना Integral Coach Factory . .	27,00	4,64,05	..	..	4,91,05	3,30	20,00	20,00	..	..	40,00	1,00
पहिया और धुरा संयंत्र Wheel & Axle Plant . .	1,00,44	1,34	..	..	1,01,78	..	75,00	1,00	..	..	76,00	..
जोड़ TOTAL .	5,95,57	44,59,14	1,30,00	2,19,94	54,04,65	8,44	4,50,00	3,30,00	1,30,00	1,17,20	10,27,20	3,00

सभी रेलें

ALL RAILWAYS

1990-91 में सामान का लेन-देन

Stores Transactions for 1990-91

(हजार रुपयों में)
(Figures in thousands of rupees)

नाम खाता DEBITS	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1990-91
वर्ष के शुरू में शेष : *Balance at commencement of the year :*	
क. भण्डार—ईंधन को छोड़कर A. Stores—other than fuel :	
(1) स्टाक में सामान Stores in stock	552,76,74
(2) पारवहन में सामान Stores in transit	31,06,35
(3) स्टाक समायोजन लेखे में बकाया Outstanding in Stock Adjustment Account	−11,05,58
(4) पिछला खरीद उचंत शेष Outstanding Purchase Suspense Balance	110,97,40
(5) पिछला बिक्री उचंत शेष Outstanding Sales Suspense Balance	−37,67,94
जोड़—क TOTAL—A	646,06,97
ख. भण्डार—ईंधन B. Stores—Fuel	
(1) स्टाक में सामान Stores in stock	32,17,55
(2) पारवहन में सामान Stores in transit . . .	−97,13
(3) स्टाक समायोजन लेखे में बकाया Outstanding in Stock Adjustment Account . . .	81,25
(4) पिछला खरीद उचंत शेष Outstanding Purchase Suspense Balance	−10,83,31
(5) पिछला बिक्री उचंत शेष Outstanding Sales Suspense Balance	8,10,18
जोड़—ख TOTAL—B	29,28,54
वर्ष के शुरू में शेष (क+ख) Balance at commencement of the year (A+B)	675,35,51

जमा खाता CREDITS	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1990-91
वर्ष में निकासी Issues during the year—	
I. विनिर्माण उचंत से पूंजी को To Capital—Manufacture Suspense—	
(1) रेल इंजन कारखाने Locomotive Workshops	636,42,49
(2) सवारी और माल डिब्बा कारखाने Carriage & Wagon Workshops	529,95,02
(3) बिजली कारखाने Electrical Workshops . .	37,23,14
(4) इंजीनियरी कारखाने Engineering Workshops .	18,87,59
(4) सिगनल और दूर संचार कारखाने Signal & Telecom. Workshops	8,30,52
(6) छापाखाना Printing Press . .	12,19,65
(7) कपड़ा काटने का कारखाना Cloth Cutting Factory . .	14,23,80
(8) पहिया और धुरा संयंत्र Wheel & Axle Plants . .	90,09,05
(9) डीजल कल पुर्जा कारखाना Diesel Component Works .	35,90,10
जोड़ (1) से (9): TOTAL (1) to (9) . . .	1383,21,36
II. निर्माण-कार्यों को To Works	67,86,30
III. विविध अग्रिम—पूंजी को To Miscellaneous Advances—Capital	33,34,62
IV. सवारी तथा माल डिब्बा निर्माताओं को जारी करने हेतु भण्डार को To Stores for issue to coach and wagon builders	50,00
V. राजस्व को—ईंधन को छोड़कर भण्डार To Revenue—Stores other than fuel	604,58,17
VI. बिक्री और अन्तरण को—ईंधन को छोड़कर भण्डार To Sales and Transfers—Stores other than fuel	278,76,90

सभी रेलें

ALL RAILWAYS

1990-91 में सामान का लेन-देन

Stores Transactions for 1990-91

(हजार रुपयों में)
(Figures in thousands of rupees)

नाम खाता DEBITS	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1990-91
वर्ष में प्राप्तियां : *Receipts during the year :*	
1. खरीद Purchases	
क. भण्डार—ईंधन को छोड़कर: A. Stores—other than fuel :	
(1) सामान्य प्रयोजनों के लिए सामान Stores for general purposes .	1023,87,16
(2) निर्माण डिपुओं के लिए सामान Stores for construction depots	51,01,00
(3) सवारी डिब्बा और माल डिब्बा निर्माताओं के लिए निकासी हेतु सामान Stores for issue to coach and wagon builders . . .	90,70,84
(4) चल-स्टाक के उत्पादन के लिए भण्डार Stores for production of rolling stock	629,58,00
जोड़—क TOTAL—A	1795,17,00
ख. भण्डार—ईंधन B. Stores—Fuel	
(1) कोयला Coal	220,10,69
(2) कोक Coke	10,78,91
(3) ईंधन तेल Fuel oil	535,52,22
जोड़—ख TOTAL—B	766,41,82
कुल—खरीद (क+ख) TOTAL—Purchases (A+B) .	2561,58,82

जमा खाता CREDITS	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1990-91
VII. राजस्व को—भण्डार ईंधन To Revenue—Stores Fuel	
(1) रेल इंजनों के लिए कोयले की निकासी को To issue of coal for locomotives	215,05,15
(2) रेल इंजनों के लिए ईंधन तेल की निकासी को To issue of fuel oil for locomotives	458,00,85
(3) अन्य कार्यों के लिए कोयला, कोक और ईंधन तेल की निकासी को To issue of coal, coke and fuel oil for other purposes . .	39,26,18
जोड़ (1)+(2)+(3) TOTAL (1)+(2)+(3) . .	712,32,18
VIII. बिक्री और अन्तरण को—ईंधन To Sales and Transfers—Fuel .	49,64,80
जोड़: I से VIII TOTAL—I to VIII . . .	3130,24,33
घटाइए—मांग के अन्तर्गत निकासी के लिए (दूसरी ओर की मद V के अनुसार) Deduct—for issues within the Demand vide item V per contra . .	1484,42,28
जोड़—वर्ष के दौरान जमाखाते TOTAL—Credits during the year .	1645,82,05
वर्ष के अन्त में प्रत्याशित शेष— Anticipated Balance at close of the year—	
क. भण्डार—ईंधन को छोड़कर : A. Stores—other than fuel :	
(1) स्टाक में सामान Stores in stock . . .	568,51,06
(2) पारवहन में सामान Stores in transit . . .	34,34,70
(3) स्टाक समायोजन लेखे में बकाया Outstanding in Stock Adjustment Account	−8,96,16

सभी रेलें

ALL RAILWAYS

1990-91 में सामान का लेन-देन

Stores Transactions for 1990-91

(हजार रुपयों में)
(Figures in thousands of rupees)

नाम खाता DEBITS	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1990-91
II. विनिर्माण से भण्डार में प्राप्ति Receipt from manufacture into Stores	321,60,75
III. निर्माण-कार्यों से वापिस की गयी सामग्री Materials returned from Works—	
(1) कारखाना सामग्री Workshop material	82,65,13
(2) अन्य सामग्री Other material	149,18,53
जोड़—(1)+(2) TOTAL—(1)+(2)	231,83,66
IV. अन्य नामखाते Other Debits	
(1) भण्डार में विनिर्माण के बाद प्राप्तियां Receipt after fabrication into Stores	35,00,43
(2) स्टाक समायोजन लेखे से संबंधित समायोजन आदि Adjustments relating to Stock Adjustment Account, etc.	55,79,20
(3) अन्य रेलों को सामान का अन्तरण Transfer of stores to other Railways	−49,41,00
जोड़—(1)+(2)+(3) TOTAL—(1)+(2)+(3)	41,38,63
जोड़—खरीद और प्राप्तियों के लिए नामखाते TOTAL—Debits for purchases and receipts	3156,41,86
V. घटाइए— Deduct— मांग के अन्तर्गत मद I, II और III दूसरी ओर इंदराज के अनुसार भंडार उचंत सेवा/निर्माण कार्यों के लिए निकासी For Issues from Stores Suspense to services/works within the Demand vide items I, II and III per contra :	
(1) विनिर्माण कार्य Manufacture operations	13,83,21,36
(2) निर्माण-कार्य Works	67,86,30
(3) विविध अग्रिम—पूंजी Miscellaneous Advances—Capital	33,34,62
जोड़(1)+(2)+(3) TOTAL (1)+(2)+(3)	1484,42,28
जोड़—वर्ष में नाम खाते TOTAL—Debits during the year	1671,99,58
कुल जोड़ GRAND TOTAL	2347,35,09

जमा खाता CREDITS	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1990-91
(4) बकाया खरीद का उचंत शेष Outstanding Purchase Suspense Balance	114,64,72
(5) बकाया बिक्री का उचंत शेष Outstanding Sales Suspense Balance	−39,18,97
जोड़—क TOTAL—A	669,35,35
ख. भण्डार—ईंधन B. Stores—Fuel	
(1) स्टाक में सामान Stores in stock	32,49,93
(2) पारवहन में सामान Stores in transit	−85,55
(3) स्टाक समायोजन लेखे में बकाया Outstanding in Stock Adjustment Account	1,47,00
(4) बकाया खरीद का उचंत शेष Outstanding Purchase Suspense Balance	−9,69,29
(5) बकाया बिक्री का उचंत शेष Outstanding Sales Suspense Balance	8,75,60
जोड़—ख TOTAL—B	32,17,69
वर्ष के अन्त में शेष (क+ख) Balance at close of the year (A+B)	701,53,04
कुल जोड़ : GRAND TOTAL	2347,35,09
वर्ष में नाम खाते या जमा खाते की शुद्ध रकम : Net Debit or Credit during the year :	26,17,53
बजत के लिए अपेक्षित रकम : Budget allotment required :	1671,99,58
टर्न ओवर अनुपात (ईंधन को छोड़कर) Turnover ratio other than fuel	28.26%
टर्न ओवर अनुपात (ईंधत सहित) Turnover ratio (including fuel)	22.41%

सभी रेलें
ALL RAILWAYS

1990-91 में विनिर्माण-कार्य
Manufacture Operations for 1990-91

(हजार रुपयों में)
(Figures in thousands of rupees)

नाम खाता DEBITS	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1990-91
वर्ष के शुरू में शेष *Balance at commencement of the year :*	
क. निर्माण उचंत A. Manufacture Suspense	
(1) चालू निर्माण-कार्य Works-in-progress . .	2,13,67,89
(2) वसूल की जाने वाली बकाया राशि Amounts outstanding for realisation	85,80
(3) पूरे किये गये निर्माण-कार्यों के लिए प्रोद्भूत होने वाले बिल/नाम खाते Bills/debits to be raised for works completed . . .	1,53,58
जोड़—क TOTAL—A	216,07,27
ख. विकास उचंत B. Development Suspense . . .	−38,86,95
जोड़ (क+ख) TOTAL (A+B) . . .	177,20,32
वर्ष में नाम खाते Debits during the year . . .	
1. रेल इंजन कारखाने 1. Locomotive Workshops	
(1) कारखाने के मजदूरों आदि को भुगतान Payment of shop labour etc. .	234,24,74
(2) सामान और भण्डार (भण्डार उचंत से) Material and Stores (from Stores Suspense) . . .	636,42,49
(3) सीधे खरीदे गये सामान और समायोजन Materials by direct purchase and adjustment . . .	37,49,11
(4) का० नि० उ० को प्रभारित निर्माण-कार्यों के लिए परिव्यय Outlay for works charged to WMS	7,07,51
(5) विविध प्रभार Miscellaneous Charges . .	61,92,39
जोड़ TOTAL	977,16,24

जमा खाता CREDITS	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1990-91
वर्ष में जमा खाते Credits during the year—	
I. निर्माण-कार्यों को— To Works—	
(1) रेल इंजन चल-स्टाक Locomotive Rolling Stock .	22,36,79
(2) सवारी और माल डिब्बा चल स्टाक Carriage and Wagon Rolling Stock	41,61,17
(3) इंजीनियरी और संरचना संबंधी निर्माण-कार्य Engineering and Structural Works	175,55,52
(4) संयंत्र और उपस्कर Plant and Equipment . .	33,39
(5) अन्य निर्माण-कार्य Other Works . . .	9,54,58
जोड़—निर्माण-कार्य TOTAL—WORKS . . .	249,41,45
II. पूंजी—भंडार उचंत को—स्टाक के लिए विनिर्माण To Capital—Stores Suspense—Manufacture for Stock . .	
(1) रेल इंजन कारखाने Locomotive Shops . .	208,54,94
(2) सवारी और माल डिब्बा कारखाने Carriage and Wagon Shops .	85,61,75
(3) इंजीनियरी कारखाने Engineering Shops . .	3,31,02
(4) बिजली कारखाने Electrical Shops . . .	6,50
(5) सिगनल और दूर संचार कारखाने Signal and Telecommunication Shops	9,60,10
(6) अन्य विनिर्माण Other Manufacture . .	14,46,44
(7) स्टाक में वापस की गयी विनिर्मुक्त सामग्री Released material returned to stock	82,65,13
जोड़—भण्डार उचंत TOTAL	404,25,88

सभी रेलें

ALL RAILWAYS

1990-91 में विनिर्माण-कार्य

Manufacture Operations for 1990-91

(हजार रुपयों में)
(Figures in thousands of rupees)

नाम खाता DEBITS	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1909-91
II. सवारी और माल डिब्बा कारखाने Carriage and Wagon Workshops .	
(1) कारखाने के मजदूरों आदि को भुगतान Payment of shop labour etc. .	293,17,21
(2) सामान और भंडार (भण्डार उचंत सें) Material and Stores (from Stores Suspense)	529,95,02
(3) सीधे खरीदे गये सामान और समायोजन Materials by direct purchase and adjustment . . .	50,76,99
(4) का० नि० उ० को प्रभारित निर्माण-कार्यों के लिए परिव्यय Outlay for works charged to WMS	5,97,54
(5) विविध प्रभार Miscellaneous Charges . .	77,80,83
जोड़ TOTAL	957,67,59
III. इंजीनियरी कारखाने Engineering Workshops	
(1) कारखाने के मजदूरों आदि को भुगतान Payment of shop labour etc. .	27,47,92
(2) सामान और भण्डार (भण्डार उचंत से) Material and Stores (from Stores Suspense)	18,87,59
(3) सीधे खरीदे गये सामान और समायोजन Materials by direct purchase and adjustment . . .	151,36,12
(4) का०नि०उ० को प्रभारित निर्माण-कार्यों के लिए परिव्यय Outlay for works charged to . WMS	..
(5) विविध प्रभार Miscellaneous Charges . .	14,00,17
जोड़ TOTAL	211,71,80

जमा खाता CREDITS	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1990-91
III. राजस्व को— III. To Revenue—	
(1) रेल इंजन चल स्टाक की मरम्मत (भाप) Repairs of Locomotive Rolling Stock (Steam) . . .	54,92,58
(2) रेल इंजन चल स्टाक की मरम्मत (डीजल) Repairs of Locomotive Rolling Stock (Diesel) . . .	68,40,88
(3) रेल इंजन चल स्टाक की मरम्मत (बिजली) Repairs of Locomotive Rolling Stock (Electric) . . .	18,81,12
(4) सवारी डिब्बा चल स्टाक की मरम्मत Repairs to Carriage Rolling Stock	266,57,57
(5) बिजली गाड़ी चल स्टाक की मरम्मत Repairs to EMU Rolling Stock	30,65,24
(6) माल डिब्बा चल स्टाक की मरम्मत Repairs to Wagon Rolling Stock	76,00,31
(7) इंजीनियरी और संरचना संबंधी निर्माण कार्य Engineering and Structural Works	12,14,79
(8) संयंत्र और उपस्कर की मरम्मत Repairs of Plant and Equipment	45,06,21
(9) राजस्व के लिए विविध विनिर्माण-कार्य Miscellaneous Manufacture for Revenue	163,51,58
जोड़—राजस्व TOTAL—REVENUE . . .	736,10,28
IV. इतर रेलों, सरकारी विभागों और जनता के लिए किये गये काम IV. Work done for foreign Railways, Govt. Departments and the Public—	
(1) रेल इंजन कारखाने Locomotive Shops . .	514,91,35
(2) सवारी और माल डिब्बा कारखाने Carriage and Wagon Shops .	431,35,14

सभी रेलें

ALL RAILWAYS

1990-91 में विनिर्माण-कार्य

Manufacture Operations for 1990-91

(हज़ार रुपयों में)

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

नाम खाता DEBITS	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1990-91
IV. बिजली कारखाने Electrical Workshops . . .	
(1) कारखाने के मजदूरों आदि को भुगतान Payment of shop labour etc. .	24,89,80
(2) सामान और भण्डार (भण्डार उचंत से) Material and Stores (from Sotres Suspense)	37,23,14
(3) सीधे खरीदे गये सामान और समायोजन Materials by direct purchase and adjustment	23,01,92
(4) का०नि०उ० को प्रभारित निर्माण-कार्यों के लिए परिव्यय Outlay for works charged to WMS	..
(5) विविध प्रभार Miscellaneous Charges . .	8,16,87
जोड़ TOTAL	93,31,73
V. सिगनल और दूर-संचार कारखाने Signal and Telecom. Workshops.	
(1) कारखाने के मजदूरों आदि को भुगतान Payment of shop labour etc. .	16,73,60
(2) सामान और भण्डार (भण्डार उचंत से) Material and Stores (from Stores Suspense)	8,30,52
(3) सीधे खरीदे गये सामान और समायोजन Materials by direct purchase and adjustment	4,85,68
(4) का०नि०उ० की प्रभारित निर्माण-कार्यों के लिए परिव्यय Outlay for works charged to WMS	..
(5) विविध प्रभार Miscellaneous Charges . .	2,58,50
जोड़ TOTAL	32,48,30
VI. छापाखाना Printing Press	
(1) कारखाने के मजदूरों आदि को भुगतान Payment of shop labour etc. .	15,27,84
(2) सामान और भण्डार (भण्डार उचंत से) Material and Stores (from Stores Suspense)	12,19.65

जमा खाता CREDITS	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1990-91
(3) अन्य कारखाने Other Shops	143,74,56
जोड़--इतर रेलें आदि TOTAL—Foreign Railways etc.	1090,01,05
जोड़—I से IV Total—I to IV . . .	2479,78,66
V. घटाइए--मांग के अन्तर्गत निकासी के लिए (दूसरी ओर की मद VIII के अनुसार) Deduct for issues within the Demand vide item VIII per contra . .	653,67,33
जोड़—वर्ष में जमा खाते TOTAL—Credits during the year	1826,11,33

सभी रेलें

ALL RAILWAYS

1990-91 में विनिर्माण कार्य

Manufacture Operations for 1990-91

(हज़ार रुपयों में)

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

नाम खाता DEBITS	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1990-91	जमा खाता CREDITS	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1990-91
(3) सीधे खरीदे गये सामान और समायोजन Materials by direct purchase and adjustment	1,83,96		
(4) का०नि०उ० को प्रभारित निर्माण-कार्यों के लिए परिव्यय Outlay for works charged to WMS	..		
(5) विविध प्रभार Miscellaneous Charges . .	1,37,00		
जोड़ TOTAL	30,68,45		
VII. कपड़ा काटने का कारखाना Cloth Cutting Factory . .			
(1) कारखाने के मजदूरों आदि को भुगतान Payment of shop labour etc. .	84,50		
(2) सामान और भण्डार (भण्डार उचंत से) Material and Stores (from Stores Suspense)	14,23,80		
(3) सीधे खरीदे गये सामान और समायोजन Materials by direct purchase and adjustment	2,25		
(4) का०नि०उ० को प्रभारित निर्माण-कार्यों के लिए परिव्यय Outlay for works charged to WMS	..		
(ङ) विविध प्रभार Miscellaneous Charges . .	3,25		
जोड़— TOTAL	15,13,80		
VIII. पहिया और धुरा संयंत्र Wheel & Axle Plant			
(1) कारखाने के मजदूरों आदि को भुगतान Payment of Shop labour etc. .	2,25,00		
(2) सामान और भंडार (भंडार उचंत से) Material and stores (from stores suspense)	90,09,05		
(3) सीधे खरीदे गये सामान और समायोजन Materials by direct purchase and adjustment	3,50,00		
(4) का०नि०उ० को प्रभारित निर्माण-कार्यों के लिए परिव्यय Outlay for works charged to WMS	..		

सभी रलें
ALL RAILWAYS
1990-91 में विनिर्माण कार्य
Manufacture Operations for 1990-91

(हजार रुपयों में)
(Figures in thousands of rupees)

नाम खाता DEBITS	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1990-91
(5) विविध प्रकार Miscellaneous charges	25,48,81
जोड़—8 Total—VIII.	1,21,32,86
IX. डीजल कल पुर्जा कारखाना Diesel Components Works	
(1) कारखाने के मजदूरों आदि को भुगतान Payment of shop labour etc.	2,22,00
(2) सामान और भन्डार (भन्डार उचंत से) Material and stores (from Stores Suspense)	35,90,10
(3) सीधे खरीदे गये सामान और समायोजन Materials by direct purchase and adjustment	1,56,00
(4) का०नि०उ० को प्रभारित निर्माण-कार्यों के लिए परिव्यय Outlay for works charged to WMS	..
(5) विविध प्रभार Miscellaneous charges	14,45,20
जोड़—9 Total—IX	54,13,30
जोड़—I से IX Total—I to IX	2493,64,07
X. घटाइए—विनिर्माण उचंत से मांग के अंतर्गत सेवा/निर्माण-कार्यों के की निकासी के लिए Deduct—For issues from Manufacture Suspense to services/works within the Demand	
(1) निर्माण-कार्यों के लिए निकासी Issues to Works	249,41,45
(2) भण्डार उचंत के लिए निकासी Issues to Stores Suspense	4,04,25,88
जोड़—(1)+(2) TOTAL (1)+(2)	653,67,33
जोड़—वर्ष में नाम खाते TOTAL—Debits during the year	1839,96,74
कुल जोड़ GRAND TOTAL	2017,17,06

नाम खाता CREDITS	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1990-91
वर्ष के अन्त में प्रत्याशित शेष : Anticipated balance at close of the year :	
क. विनिर्माण उचंत A. Manufacture Suspense	
(1) चालू-निर्माण-कार्य Works-in-progress	216,12,57
(2) वसूल की जाने वाली बकाया राशि Amounts outstanding for realisation	1,14,18
(3) पूरे किये गये निर्माण-कार्यों के लिए प्रोद्भूत होने वाले बिल/नाम खाते Bills/debits to be raised for work completed	8,23,30
जोड़—क TOTAL—A	225,50,05
ख. विकास उचंत B. Development Suspense	—34,44,32
जोड़ (क+ख) TOTAL (A+B)	191,05,73
कुल जोड़ GRAND TOTAL	2017,17,06
शुद्ध—वर्ष के दौरान नामे या जमा Net—Debit or credit during the year	13,85,41
बजट के लिए अपेक्षित रकम Budget Allotment required	1839,96,74

सभी रेलें

ALL RAILWAYS

विविध अग्रिम—1990-91

Miscellaneous Advances—1990-91

(हजार रुपयों में)
(Figures in thousands of rupees)

नाम खाता DEBITS	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1990-91	जमा खाता CREDITS	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1990-91
वर्ष के शुरू में शेष Balance at commencement of the year .	65,63,65	वर्ष में जमा खाते Credits during the year . . .	274,67,96
		वर्ष के दौरान नाम खाते या जमा खाते की शुद्ध रकम Net Debit or Credit during the year	—2,94
वर्ष के दौरान नाम खाते Debits during the year . . .	274,65,02	वर्ष के अंत में प्रत्याशित शेष Anticipated Balance at close of the year	65,60,71
जोड़ Total	340,28,67	जोड़ Total	340,28,67
		बजट के लिए अपेक्षित रकम Budget allotment required . . .	274,65,02

MGIPRRND—S/7 RB/90—Sec. II—8-3-1990—4,500

Memorandum Explaining the Proposals for Adjustments in Goods Freight Rates and Parcels and Luggage Rates in the Railway Budget 1990-91

[illegible]

जैसा कि रेल मंत्री के बजट भाषण में उल्लेख किया गया है, अतिरिक्त संसाधन जुटाने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है। रेल मंत्री द्वारा बजट भाषण में यथाघोषित माल भाड़े की दरों, पार्सल दरों तथा यात्री किरायों में समायोजनों का ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है :—

1. माल भाड़ा दरें

1.1 खाद्यान्न दालों, खाने का नमक, खाद्य तेलों, फलों तथा सब्जियों, चीनी, गुड़ तथा जागरी को छोड़कर सभी वस्तुओं की भाड़ा दरों में 1-4-1990 से 30-9-1990 तक 7 प्रतिशत तथा 1-10-1990 से 10 प्रतिशत वृद्धि करने का प्रस्ताव है।

2. पार्सल तथा सामान की दरें

2.1 पार्सल तथा सामान (सभी वस्तुओं) की वर्तमान दरों में 1-4-1990 से 10 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि करने का प्रस्ताव है।

3. यात्री किराये

3.1 ऊंचे दर्जे

3.2 वातानुकूल पहले दर्जे, वातानुकूल शयनयान, पहला दर्जा तथा वातानुकूल कुर्सीयान के वर्तमान किरायों में 17% की वृद्धि करने का प्रस्ताव है। किरायों को रुपये के अगले गुणक में पूर्णांकित किया जायेगा।

3.3 दूसरा दर्जा साधारण तथा दूसरा दर्जा मेल/एक्सप्रेस

3.3.1 साधारण दूसरे दर्जे के किरायों में न्यूनतम स्लैब पर 50 पैसे की तथा 300 कि.मी. से अधिक दूरियों के लिए उत्तरोत्तर बढ़ाकर अधिकतम 4 रुपये तक वृद्धि करने का प्रस्ताव है। दूसरा दर्जा मेल/एक्सप्रेस के किरायों में न्यूनतम स्लैब पर एक रुपये की वृद्धि तथा 1400 कि.मी. से अधिक की दूरियों के लिए उत्तरोत्तर बढ़ाकर अधिकतम 20 रुपये की वृद्धि करने का प्रस्ताव है। इन प्रस्तावों का ब्यौरा अनुबन्ध-I में दिया गया है।

3.4 प्रतिनिधि दूरियों तथा स्टेशनों की कतिपय जोड़ियों के बीच अलग-अलग दर्जों में यात्रा के लिए प्रस्तावित किरायों तथा वर्तमान किरायों का तुलनात्मक ब्यौरा अनुबन्ध-II, III तथा IV में दिया गया है।

4. दूसरे दर्जे के लिए शयनयान अधिप्रभार

4.1 इस समय 500 कि.मी. तक की यात्रा के लिए शयनयान अधिप्रभार 10 रुपये और 500 कि.मी. से अधिक की दूरी के लिए 15 रुपये है। अब शयनयान अधिप्रभार को बढ़ाकर 500 कि.मी. तक की दूरी के लिए 10 रुपये

As explained in the Budget Speech of the Minister of Railways, there is an urgent need for mobilising additional resources. The details of adjustments in goods freight rates, parcel rates, and passenger fares as announced by the Minister of Railways in the Budget Speech are indicated below:—

1. *Freight Rates*

1.1 It is proposed to increase freight rates for all commodities except foodgrains, pulses, salt for human consumption, edible oils, fruits and vegetables, sugar, gur and jaggery by 7% from 1-4-1990 to 30-9-1990 and by 10% with effect from 1-10-1990.

2. *Parcels and Luggage Rates*

2.1 The existing rates for parcels and luggage (all commodities) are proposed to be increased by 10% with effect from 1-4-1990.

3. *Passenger Fares*

3.1 *Upper Classes*

3.2 The existing fares for Air-Conditioned First Class, Air-Conditioned Sleeper Class, First Class and Air-Conditioned Chair Car are proposed to be increased by 17%. The fares are to be rounded off to the next multiple of rupee.

3.3 *Second Class Ordinary and Second Class Mail/Express*

3.3.1 The fares of Second Class Ordinary are proposed to be increased by 50 paise at the lowest slab progressively rising to a maximum of Rs. 4 for distances beyond 300 km. The fares of Second Class Mail/Express are proposed to be increased by Re. 1 at the lowest slab, progressively rising to a maximum of Rs. 20 for distances beyond 1400 km. Details of these proposals are given in Annexure-I.

3.4 The proposed fares for representative distances and between certain pairs of stations for travel in different classes as compared to the existing fares are shown in Annexures-II, III and IV.

4. *Sleeper Surcharge for Second Class*

4.1 At present Sleeper Surcharge is Rs. 10 for travel upto 500 km and Rs. 15 for travel beyond 500 km. It is proposed to increase the Sleeper Surcharge from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 upto 500 km, from

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से 15 रुपये, 501 से 1000 कि.मी. तक की दूरी के लिए 15 रुपये से 20 रुपये और 1000 कि.मी. से अधिक दूरी के लिए 15 रुपये से 25 रुपये करने का प्रस्ताव है।

5. प्लेटफार्म टिकट

5.1 प्लेटफार्म टिकट के मूल्य को 1.50 रुपये से बढ़ाकर 2.00 रुपये करने का प्रस्ताव है ताकि इसे दूसरा दर्जा साधारण के न्यूनतम किराये के स्तर पर लाया जा सके।

6. राजधानी और शताब्दी एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों के किराये

6.1 राजधानी और शताब्दी एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों के किराये में भी वृद्धि करने का प्रस्ताव है। इन गाड़ियों के वर्तमान और प्रस्तावित किरायों का ब्यौरा अनुबन्ध--V और VI में दिया गया है।

7. मासिक सीजन टिकट

7.1 दूसरा दर्जा

7.1.1 दूसरे दर्जे के मासिक सीजन टिकटों के किरायों में वृद्धि करने का प्रस्ताव है जिसका ब्यौरा अनुबन्ध--VII में दिया गया है। यह वृद्धि 1 से 150 कि.मी. के विभिन्न दूरी-स्लैबों के लिए प्रति दूसरा दर्जा मासिक सीजन टिकट 4 रुपये से 12 रुपये के बीच होगी।

7.2 पहला दर्जा

7.2.1 पहले दर्जे के मासिक सीजन टिकटों के किरायों में भी वृद्धि करने का प्रस्ताव है जिसका ब्यौरा अनुबन्ध-VII में दिया गया है। यह वृद्धि 1 से 150 कि.मी. के विभिन्न दूरी स्लैबों के लिए प्रति पहला दर्जा मासिक सीजन टिकट 16 रुपये से 48 रुपये (अर्थात दूसरे दर्जे के मासिक सीजन टिकट से चार गुने) के बीच होगी।

7.3 विभिन्न दूरी स्लैबों के लिए दूसरे दर्जे और पहले दर्जे के वर्तमान और प्रस्तावित मासिक सीजन टिकटों के किरायों का ब्यौरा अनुबन्ध-VIII में दिया गया है।

8. आरक्षण प्रभार और सुपरफास्ट प्रभार में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं किया जाएगा।

9. माल भाड़े और पार्सल तथा सामान की दरों में परिवर्तन 1-4-1990 से और यात्री किरायों में परिवर्तन 1-5-1990 से लागू होंगे।

Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 for distances from 501 to 1000 km, and from Rs. 15 to Rs. 25 for distances beyond 1000 km.

5. Platform Ticket

5.1 The price of Platform Ticket is proposed to be increased from Rs. 1.50 to Rs. 2 to bring it to the level of minimum Second Class Ordinary Fare.

6. *Rajdhani Fares and Fares for Shatabdi Expresses*

6.1 Fares for Rajdhani Express and Shatabdi Express trains are also proposed to be increased. Details of the existing and proposed fares for these trains are given at Annexures-V and VI.

7. *Monthly Season Tickets*

7.1 *Second Class*

7.1.1 It is proposed to increase the fares for Second Class Monthly Season Tickets as indicated in Annexure-VII. The increase will range from Rs. 4 to Rs. 12 per Second Class Monthly Season Ticket for different distance slabs from 1 to 150 kms.

7.2 *First Class*

7.2.1 The First Class Monthly Season Ticket fares are also proposed to be increased as indicated in Annexure-VII. The increase will range from Rs. 16 to Rs. 48 (i.e. four times of Second Class Monthly Season Ticket) per First Class Monthly Season Ticket for different distance slabs from 1 to 150 kms.

7.3 The existing and proposed Monthly Season Ticket fares for Second Class and First Class for various distance slabs are shown in Annexure-VIII.

8. There will be no change in the Reservation Fee and Superfast Charge.

9. The changes in goods freight rates and parcels and luggage rates will take effect from 1-4-1990 and changes in passenger fares will take effect from 1-5-1990.

अनुबंध--I

ANNEXURE-I

दूसरा दर्जा साधारण और दूसरा दर्जा मेल/एक्सप्रेस के किरायों में निम्न प्रकार से वृद्धि करने का प्रस्ताव है :--

Increases in Second Class Ordinary and Second Class Mail/Express fares are proposed to be made as under:—

क्रम सं० Sl. No.	दर्जा Class	दूरी स्लैब Distance Slab (कि० मी०) (Kms.)	प्रति टिकट वृद्धि Increase per Ticket रु० पै० Rs. P.
1	2	3	4
1.	दूसरा दर्जा (साधारण) Second Class (Ordinary)	1—25	0.50
		26—100	1.00
		101—200	2.00
		201—300	3.00
		301 और उससे अधिक 301 and above	4.00
2.	दूसरा दर्जा मेल/एक्सप्रेस Second Class Mail/Express	1—50	1.00
		51—100	2.00
		101—150	3.00
		151—200	4.00
		201—250	5.00
		251—300	6.00
		301—350	7.00
		351—400	8.00
		401—450	9.00
		451—500	10.00
		501—600	11.00
		601—700	12.00
		701—800	13.00
		801—900	14.00
		901—1000	15.00
		1001—1100	16.00
		1101—1200	17.00
		1201—1300	18.00
		1301—1400	19.00
		1400 से अधिक Over 1400	20.00

अनुबन्ध—II
ANNEXURE-II

प्रतिनिधि दूरियों के लिए दूसरा दर्जा (साधारण) और दूसरा दर्जा मेल/एक्सप्रेस के संबंध में वर्तमान और प्रस्तावित यात्री किराये ।
Existing and Proposed Passenger Fares for Second Class (Ordinary) and Second Class Mail/Express for Representative Distances

दूरी Distance	दूसरा दर्जा (साधारण) Second Class (Ordinary)		दूसरा दर्जा मेल/एक्सप्रेस Second Class Mail/Express	
किमी० Kms.	वर्तमान किराया Existing Fare रु० पै० Rs. P.	प्रस्तावित किराया Proposed Fare रु० पै० Rs. P.	वर्तमान किराया Existing Fare रु० Rs.	प्रस्तावित किराया Proposed Fare रु० Rs.
1	2	3	4	5
10	1.50	2.00	5	6
15	2.00	2.50	5	6
25	3.00	3.50	6	7
50	4.00	5.00	8	9
100	9.00	10.00	14	16
150	12.00	14.00	22	25
200	16.00	18.00	28	32
250	20.00	23.00	32	37
300	22.00	25.00	37	43
350	25.00	29.00	43	50
400	27.00	31.00	47	55
450	29.00	33.00	52	61
500	32.00	36.00	55	65
600	36.00	40.00	61	72
700	40.00	44.00	70	82
800	45.00	49.00	80	93
900	49.00	53.00	85	99
1000	53.00	57.00	91	106
1100	57.00	61.00	96	112
1200	60.00	64.00	102	119
1300	64.00	68.00	106	124
1400	67.00	71.00	112	131
1600	73.00	77.00	121	141
1800	80.00	84.00	131	151
2000	87.00	91.00	141	161
2250	95.00	99.00	153	173
2500	103.00	107.00	165	185
3000	120.00	124.00	189	209
3500	136.00	140.00	213	233
4000	153.00	157.00	238	258

अनुबन्ध--III

ANNEXURE-III

प्रतिनिधि दूरियों के लिए वातानुकूल पहला दर्जा, वातानुकूल शयनयान, पहला दर्जा और वातानुकूल कुर्सीयान के संबंध में वर्तमान और प्रस्तावित यात्री किराये

Existing and Proposed Passenger Fares for Air-Conditioned First Class, Air-Conditioned Sleeper, First Class and Air-Conditioned Chair Car for Representative Distances

दूरी Distance	वातानुकूल पहला दर्जा Air-Conditioned First Class		वातानुकूल शयनयान Air-Conditioned Sleeper		पहला दर्जा First Class		वातानुकूल कुर्सीयान Air-Conditioned Chair Car	
	वर्तमान किराया Existing Fare	प्रस्तावित किराया Proposed Fare	वर्तमान किराया Existing Fare	प्रस्तावित किराया Proposed Fare	वर्तमान किराया Existing Fare	प्रस्तावित किराया Proposed Fare	वर्तमान किराया Existing Fare	प्रस्तावित किराया Proposed Fare
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
कि०मी० Kms.	रु० Rs.	रु० Rs.	रु० Rs.	रु० Rs.	रु० Rs.	रु० Rs.	रु० Rs.	रु० Rs.
50	85	100	69	81	38	45	26	31
100	136	160	93	109	59	70	36	43
200	206	242	136	160	95	112	58	68
300	290	340	181	212	134	157	82	96
400	371	435	225	264	171	201	100	117
500	439	514	257	301	201	236	119	140
600	504	590	304	356	230	270	135	158
800	636	745	374	438	291	341	164	192
1000	750	878	432	506	344	403	190	223
1200	866	1014	508	595	394	461	221	259
1400	965	1130	555	650	440	515	244	286
1600	1076	1259	610	714	484	567	266	312
2000	1262	1477	692	810	575	673	310	363
2250	1386	1622	744	871	632	740	339	397
2500	1509	1766	795	931	688	805	366	429
3000	1757	2056	896	1049	799	935	421	493
3500	2002	2343	998	1168	911	1066	478	560
4000	2250	2633	1101	1289	1025	1200	533	624

अनुबंध--IV

ANNEXURE-IV

विशिष्ट जोड़ी स्टेशनों के बीच वर्तमान और प्रस्तावित यात्री किराये

Existing and Proposed Passenger Fares between specific pairs of stations

क्रम सं० Sl. No.	जोड़ी स्टेशन Pairs of Stations	दूरी Distance	वातानुकूल पहला दर्जा Air-Conditioned First Class		वातानुकूल शयनयान Air conditioned Sleeper		पहला दर्जा First Class		वातानुकूल कुर्सीयान Air Conditioned Chair Car		दूसरा दर्जा (मेल/एक्सप्रेस) Second Class (Mail/Express)	
			वर्तमान Existing	प्रस्तावित Proposed	वर्तमान Existing	प्रस्तावित Proposed	वर्तमान Existing	प्रस्तावित Proposed	वर्तमान Existing	प्रस्तावित Proposed	वर्तमान Existing	प्रस्तावित Proposed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		कि०मी० Kms.	रु० Rs.	रु० Rs.	रु० Rs.	रु० Rs.	रु० Rs.	रु० Rs.	रु० Rs.	रु० Rs.	रु० Rs.	रु० Rs.
1.	बेंगलूरू--मैसूर Bangalore-Mysore	139	162	190	111	130	73	86	46	54	20	23
2.	नयी दिल्ली--आगरा कैंट New Delhi-Agra Cantt	196	206	242	136	160	95	112	58	68	28	32
3.	दिल्ली--चंडीगढ़ Delhi-Chandigarh .	266	266	312	171	201	123	144	76	89	34	40
4.	दिल्ली--जयपुर Delhi-Jaipur	308	299	350	189	222	137	161	84	99	40	47
5.	मद्रास--बेंगलूरू Madras-Bangalore	358	338	396	211	247	156	183	93	109	44	52
6.	दिल्ली--कानपुर Delhi-Kanpur	435	404	473	243	285	185	217	113	133	52	61
7.	हवड़ा--पटना Howrah-Patna	533	471	552	290	340	215	252	127	149	59	70
8.	नयी दिल्ली--इलाहाबाद New Delhi-Allahabad	636	537	629	322	377	245	287	142	167	67	79
9.	हवड़ा--वाराणसी Howrah-Varanasi.	678	563	659	333	390	257	301	149	175	69	81
10.	नयी दिल्ली--भोपाल New Delhi-Bhopal	705	578	677	350	410	264	309	152	178	73	86
11.	मद्रास--सिकन्दराबाद Madras-Secunderabad	790	627	734	370	433	286	335	163	191	79	92
12.	दिल्ली--अहमदाबाद Delhi-Ahmedabad	936	718	841	417	488	327	383	184	216	87	102
13.	दिल्ली--पटना Delhi-Patna	992	750	878	432	506	344	403	190	223	91	106
14.	नयी दिल्ली--नागपुर New Delhi-Nagpur	1094	809	947	480	562	369	432	209	245	96	112
15.	बम्बई--बेंगलूरू Bombay-Bangalore	1211	876	1025	513	601	400	468	223	261	103	121
16.	बम्बई--मद्रास Bombay-Madras	1279	915	1071	530	621	418	490	232	272	106	124

क्रम सं. Sl. No.	जोड़ी स्टेशन Pairs of Stations	दूरी Distance	वातानुकूल पहला दर्जा Air-Conditioned First Class		वातानुकूल शयनयान Air conditioned Sleeper		पहला दर्जा First Class		वातानकूल कुर्सीयान Air Conditioned Chair Car		दूसरा दर्जा (मेल/एक्सप्रेस) Second Class (Mail/Express)	
			वर्तमान Existing	प्रस्तावित Proposed	वर्तमान Existing	प्रस्तावित Proposed	वर्तमान Existing	प्रस्तावित Proposed	वर्तमान Existing	प्रस्तावित Proposed	वर्तमान Existing	प्रस्तावित Proposed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		कि.मी. Kms.	रु. Rs.	रु. Rs.	रु. Rs.	रु. Rs.	रु. Rs.	रु. Rs.	रु. Rs.	रु. Rs.	रु. Rs.	रु. Rs.
17.	नयी दिल्ली--बम्बई सेन्ट्रल New Delhi–Bombay Central	1388	965	1130	555	650	440	515	244	286	112	131
18.	दिल्ली--हवड़ा Delhi–Howrah	1441	989	1158	566	663	453	531	250	293	115	135
19.	हवड़ा--मद्रास Howrah—Madras	1660	1104	1292	624	731	500	585	273	320	125	145
20.	नयी दिल्ली--सिकन्दराबाद New Delhi–Secunderabad	1680	1114	1304	632	740	509	596	277	325	126	146
21.	नयी दिल्ली--भुवनेश्वर New Delhi–Bhubaneswar	1864	1195	1399	664	777	544	637	295	346	134	154
22.	बम्बई--हवड़ा Bombay–Howrah	1969	1245	1457	686	803	568	665	307	360	139	159
23.	नयी दिल्ली--गुवाहाटी New Delhi–Guwahati	1979	1262	1477	692	810	575	673	310	363	141	161
24.	नयी दिल्ली--मद्रास सेंट्रल New Delhi–Madras Central	2190	1360	1592	733	858	620	726	333	390	150	170
25.	नयी दिल्ली--बेंगलूरू New Delhi–Bangalore	2462	1492	1746	787	921	679	795	363	425	163	183
26.	नयी दिल्ली--तिरूवनन्तपुरम New Delhi–Trivandrum	3054	1806	2114	917	1073	822	962	433	507	195	215

अनुबंध--V

ANNEXURE–V

राजधानी एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों के वर्तमान और प्रस्तावित किराये

Existing and Proposed Fares for Rajdhani Expresses

क्रम सं० Sl. No.	जोड़ी स्टेशन Pairs of Stations	वातानुकूल पहला दर्जा Air-conditioned First Class		वातानुकूल शयनयान Air-Conditioned Sleeper		वातानुकूल कुर्सीयान Air-Conditioned Chair Car	
		वर्तमान Existing	प्रस्तावित Proposed	वर्तमान Existing	प्रस्तावित Proposed	वर्तमान Existing	प्रस्तावित Proposed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		रु० Rs.	रु० Rs.	रु० Rs.	रु० Rs.	रु० Rs	रु० Rs.
1.	नई दिल्ली--बम्बई सेंट्रल New Delhi–Bombay Central .	1295	1460	700	820	350	410
2.	नई दिल्ली--वडोदरा New Delhi–Vadodara . . .	1030	1160	555	650	285	335
3.	कोटा--बम्बई सेंट्रल Kota–Bombay Central . .	970	1090	535	630	275	325
4.	नई दिल्ली--रतलाम New Delhi–Ratlam . . .	860	965	470	550	245	290
5.	बम्बई सेंट्रल--रतलाम Bombay Central–Ratlam . .	790	885	435	510	230	270
6.	नई दिल्ली--कोटा New Delhi–Kota	605	680	335	395	185	220
7.	बम्बई सेंट्रल--वडोदरा Bombay Central–Vadodara . .	540	605	295	350	160	190
8.	नई दिल्ली--हवड़ा New Delhi–Howrah . .	1320	1490	710	835	355	420
9.	नई दिल्ली--धनबाद New Delhi–Dhanbad . .	1180	1330	645	755	320	375
10.	हवड़ा--कानपुर सेंट्रल Howrah–Kanpur Central . .	1060	1195	590	695	295	350
11.	नई दिल्ली--मुगलसराय New Delhi–Mughalsarai . .	890	1000	485	570	255	300
12.	हवड़ा--मुगलसराय Howrah–Mughalsarai . . .	800	895	435	510	230	270
13.	नई दिल्ली--कानपुर सेंट्रल New Delhi–Kanpur Central . .	585	655	315	370	175	205
14.	हवड़ा--धनबाद Howrah–Dhanbad . . .	405	450	230	270	125	150

अनुबंध--VI

ANNEXURE-VI

शताब्दी एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों के वातानुकूल कुर्सीयान और पहला दर्जा वातानुकूल कुर्सीयान (कार्यपालक दर्जा) के लिए वर्तमान और प्रस्तावित किराये

Existing and Proposed Fares for Shatabdi Expresses for A.C. Chair Car & First A.C. Chair Car (Executive Class)

क्रम सं० Sl. No.	स्टेशन Stations		वातानुकूल कुर्सीयान A.C. Chair Car		पहला दर्जा वातानुकूल कुर्सीयान कार्यपालक दर्जा First A.C. Chair Car (Executive Class)	
	से From	तक To	वर्तमान Existing	प्रस्तावित Proposed	वर्तमान Existing	प्रस्तावित Proposed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	लखनऊ शताब्दी एक्सप्रेस **Lucknow Shatabdi Express**		रु० Rs.	रु० Rs.	रु० Rs.	रु० Rs.
1.	कानपुर सेंट्रल Kanpur Central	लखनऊ Lucknow	60	70	120	140
2.	नई दिल्ली New Delhi	कानपुर सेंट्रल Kanpur Central	175	205	350	410
3.	नई दिल्ली New Delhi	लखनऊ Lucknow	185	215	370	430
	चंडीगढ़ शताब्दी एक्सप्रेस **Chandigarh Shatabdi Express**					
4.	नई दिल्ली New Delhi	चंडीगढ़ Chandigarh	120	140	240	280
	भोपाल शताब्दी एक्सप्रेस **Bhopal Shatabdi Express**					
5.	ग्वालियर Gwalior	झांसी Jhansi	65	75	130	150
6.	आगरा कैंट Agra Cantt	ग्वालियर Gwalior	70	80	140	160
7.	आगरा कैंट Agra Cantt	झांसी Jhansi	95	110	190	220
8.	नई दिल्ली New Delhi	आगरा कैंट Agra Cantt	110	130	220	260
9.	झांसी Jhansi	भोपाल Bhopal	135	160	270	320
10.	नई दिल्ली New Delhi	ग्वालियर Gwalior	140	165	280	330
11.	ग्वालियर Gwalior	भोपाल Bhopal	155	180	310	360
12.	नई दिल्ली New Delhi	झांसी Jhansi .	165	195	330	390
13.	आगरा कैंट Agra Cantt	भोपाल Bhopal	175	205	350	410
14.	नई दिल्ली New Delhi	भोपाल Bhopal	230	270	460	540

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अनुबंध--VII
ANNEXURE—VII

दूसरा दर्जा और पहला दर्जा के मासिक सीजन टिकट के किरायों में निम्न प्रकार से वृद्धि करने का प्रस्ताव हैं :--

Increases in Second Class and First Class Monthly Season Ticket fares are proposed to be made as under:—

दूरी स्लैब (कि० मी०) Distance Slab (In Kms)	दूसरा दर्जा Second Class रु० Rs.	पहला दर्जा First Class रु० Rs.
1	2	3
1—5	4	16
6—10	5	20
11—15	6	24
16—20	7	28
21—25	7	28
26—30	8	32
31—35	8	32
36—40	9	36
41—45	10	40
46—50	10	40
51—60	11	44
61—70	12	48
71—80	12	48
81—90	12	48
91—100	12	48
101—110	12	48
111—120	12	48
121—130	12	48
131—140	12	48
141 और उससे अधिक/and above	12	48

अनुबंध--VIII
ANNEXURE—VIII

वर्तमान और प्रस्तावित मासिक सीजन टिकट के किराये

Existing and Proposed Monthly Season Ticket Fares

दूरियां (कि० मी० में) Distance Legs (In Kms.)	दूसरा दर्जा Second Class		पहला दर्जा First Class	
	वर्तमान किराया Existing Fare रु० Rs.	प्रस्तावित किराया Proposed Fare रु० Rs.	वर्तमान किराया Existing Fare रु० Rs.	प्रस्तावित किराया Proposed Fare रु० Rs.
1	2	3	4	5
1—5	21	25	75	91
6—10	26	31	93	113
11—15	31	37	110	134
16—20	36	43	132	160
21—25	40	47	146	174
26—30	42	50	154	186
31—35	47	55	172	204
36—40	51	60	190	226
41—45	53	63	198	238
46—50	55	65	207	247
51—60	60	71	229	273
61—70	67	79	260	308
71—80	72	84	282	330
81—90	78	90	308	356
91—100	84	96	335	383
101—110	88	100	352	400
111—120	93	105	374	422
121—130	96	108	388	436
131—140	101	113	410	458
141—150	108	120	440	488

The Appropriation (Railways) Act, 1990-91

रजिस्ट्री सं० डी(डीएन)127/88 REGISTERED No. D(DN)127/88

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सं० 13] नई दिल्ली, बुधवार, मार्च 28, 1990/चैत्र 7, 1912
No. 13] NEW DELHI, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1990/CHAITRA 7, 1912

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके ।
Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE

(Legislative Department)

New Delhi, the 28th March, 1990/Chaitra 7, 1912 (Saka)

The following Act of Parliament received the assent of the President on the 28th March. 1990, and is hereby published for general information:—

THE APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS) ACT, 1990

No. 5 OF 1990

[*28th March*, 1990.]

An Act to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1990-91 for the purposes of Railways.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Forty-first Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Appropriation (Railways) Act, 1990. Short title.

2. From and out of the Consolidated Fund of India there may be paid and applied sums not exceeding those specified in column 3 of the Schedule amounting in the aggregate to the sum of twenty-one thousand, three hundred and fourteen crores, seventy-six lakhs and sixty-three thousand rupees towards defraying the several charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year 1990-91, in respect of the services relating to Railways specified in column 2 of the Schedule. Issue of Rs. 21314,76,63,000 out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the financial year 1990-91.

3. The sums authorised to be paid and applied from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India by this Act shall be appropriated for the services and purposes expressed in the Schedule in relation to the said year. Appropriation.

THE SCHEDULE
(*See* sections 2 and 3)

1	2	3		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes	Sums not exceeding		
		Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Railway Board . . .	10,11,16,000	..	10,11,16,000
2	Miscellaneous Expenditure (General)	67,17,00,000	..	67,17,00,000
3	General Superintendence and Services on Railways . . .	471,69,08,000	2,42,000	471,71,50,000
4	Repairs and Maintenance of Permanent Way and Works .	975,95,71,000	2,00,000	975,97,71,000
5	Repairs and Maintenance of Motive Power . . .	770,67,35,000	3,00,000	770,70,35,000
6	Repairs and Maintenance of Carriages and Wagons . . .	1042,31,92,000	2,55,000	1042,34,47,000
7	Repairs and Maintenance of Plant and Equipment	523,26,10,000	2,00,000	523,28,10,000
8	Operating Expenses—Rolling Stock and Equipment . .	810,68,02,000	12,00,000	810,80,02,000
9	Operating Expenses—Traffic . . .	1394,75,47,000	15,03,000	1394,90,50,000
10	Operating Expenses—Fuel . .	1601,28,85,000	2,00,000	1601,30,85,000
11	Staff Welfare and Amenities . .	348,69,48,000	67,000	348,70,15,000
12	Miscellaneous Working Expenses .	536,69,02,000	8,10,51,000	544,79,53,000
13	Provident Fund, Pension and other Retirement Benefits . . .	840,47,29,000	1,17,31,000	841,64,60,000
14	Appropriation to Funds . . .	3108,25,00,000	..	3108,25,00,000
15	Dividend to General Revenues, Repayment of loans taken from General Revenues and Amortization of Over-Capitalization .	989,14,79,000	..	989,14,79,000
16	Assets—Acquisition, Construction and Replacement—			
	Revenue	50,04,00,000	..	50,04,00,000
	Other Expenditure			
	Capital	5445,30,10,000	2,70,00,000	5448,00,10,000
	Railway Funds	2315,76,80,000	10,00,000	2315,86,80,000
	TOTAL	21302,27,14,000	12,49,49,000	21314,76,63,000

V. S. RAMA DEVI,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE

(Legislative Department)

New Delhi, the 28th March, 1990/*Chaitra* 7, 1912 (*Saka*)

The following Act of Parliament received the assent of the President on the 28th March, 1990, and is herebey published for general information:—

THE APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS) No. 2 ACT, 1990

No. 6 OF 1990

[28*th March,* 1990.]

An Act to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1989-90 for purposes of Railways.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Forty-first Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Act, 1990. Short title.

2. From and out of the Consolidated Fund of India there may be paid and applied sums not exceeding those specified in column 3 of the Schedule amounting in the aggregate to the sum of four hundred and twelve crores, forty-five lakhs and thirty-seven thousand rupees towards defraying the several charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year 1989-90, in respect of the services relating to Railways specified in column 2 of the Schedule. Issue of Rs. 412,45,37,000 out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the financial year 1989-90.

3. The sums authorised to be paid and applied from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India by this Act shall be appropriated for the services and purposes expressed in the Schedule in relation to the said year. Appropriation.

THE SCHEDULE

(See sections 2 and 3)

1	2	3		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes	Sums not exceeding		
		Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Railway Board	32,02,000	..	32,02,000
3	General Superintendence and Services on Railways	6,20,20,000	..	6,20,20,000
4	Repairs and Maintenance of Permanent Way and Works	2,64,67,000	7,46,000	2,72,13,000
6	Repairs and Maintenance of Carriages and Wagons	2,83,42,000	..	2,83,42,000
7	Repairs and Maintenance of Plant and Equipment	5,30,04,000	2,62,000	5,32,66,000
9	Operating Expenses—Traffic	15,31,77,000	7,49,000	15,39,26,000
10	Operating Expenses—Fuel	32,83,04,000	..	32,83,04,000
11	Staff Welfare and Amenities	5,84,56,000	5,49,000	5,90,05,000
12	Miscellaneous Working Expenses	13,19,09,000	..	13,19,09,000
13	Provident Fund, Pension and other Retirement Benefits	88,87,57,000	10,17,000	88,97,74,000
14	Appropriation to Funds	28,00,00,000	..	28,00,00,000
15	Dividend to General Revenues, Repayment of loans taken from General Revenues and Amortization of Over-Capitalization	10,45,29,000	..	10,45,29,000
16	Assets—Acquisition, Construction and Replacement—			
	Other Expenditure			
	Capital	168,58,77,000	..	168,58,77,000
	Railway Funds	31,71,70,000	..	31,71,70,000
	TOTAL	412,12,14,000	33,23,000	412,45,37,000

V. S. RAMA DEVI,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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सं० 41] नई दिल्ली, मंगलवार, सितम्बर 11, 1990/भाद्र 20, 1912
No. 41] NEW DELHI, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1990/BHADRA 20, 1912

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Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE

(Legislative Department)

New Delhi, the 11th September, 1990/Bhadra 20, 1912 (Saka)

The following Act of Parliament received the assent of the President on the 10th September, 1990, and is hereby published for general information:—

THE APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS) No. 3 ACT, 1990

No. 24 OF 1990

[10th *September*, 1990.]

An Act to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1990-91 for the purposes of Railways.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Forty-first Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Appropriation (Railways) No. 3 Act, 1990. Short title.

2. From and out of the Consolidated Fund of India there may be paid and applied sums not exceeding those specified in column 3 of the Schedule amounting in the aggregate to the sum of three lakh rupees towards defraying the several charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year 1990-91, in respect of the services relating to Railways specified in column 2 of the Schedule. Issue of Rs. 3,00,000 out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the financial year 1990-91.

Appropriation.

3. The sums authorised to be paid and applied from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India by this Act shall be appropriated for the services and purposes expressed in the Schedule in relation to the said year.

THE SCHEDULE

(*See* sections 2 and 3)

1	2	3		
		Sums not exceeding		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes	Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
16	Assets—Acquisition, Construction and Replacement—			
	Other Expenditure			
	Capital	3,00,000	..	3,00,000
	TOTAL . .	3,00,000	..	3,00,000

V. S. RAMA DEVI,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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Key to the Railway Budget Documents for 1990-91

रेलवे बजट प्रलेखों की निर्देशिका

बजट विवरण

संविधान की धारा 112 के अन्तर्गत, प्रत्येक वित्त वर्ष, जो पहली अप्रैल से 31 मार्च तक चलता है, के संबंध में भारत सरकार की अनुमानित आमदनी और खर्च का विवरण संसद के समक्ष प्रस्तुत करना होता है। इसे 'बजट विवरण' कहते हैं। चूंकि रेलवे वित्त केन्द्रीय सरकार के सामान्य वित्त से पृथक कर दिया गया है, इसलिए रेलवे का बजट अलग से पेश किया जाता है। केन्द्रीय सरकार और रेलों के बीच वित्तीय संबंध संसद की रेल अभिसमय समिति द्वारा समय-समय पर की गयी सिफारिशों द्वारा शासित होता है।

2. बजट विवरण में रेलवे की कुल राजस्व आमदनी, उनका राजस्व और निर्माण व्यय, रेलवे अधिशेष का वितरण और केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास रेलों की जो विभिन्न निधियां हैं, जैसे मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि, विकास निधि, राजस्व आरक्षित निधि, पेंशन निधि और दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा एवं यात्री सुविधा निधि, उनकी स्थिति दर्शायी जाती है।

3. रेलों की राजस्व प्राप्तियों में यात्री यातायात से आमदनी, अन्य कोचिंग यातायात से आमदनी (जिसमें पार्सल और सामान शामिल हैं), माल यातायात से आमदनी और अन्य फुटकर आमदनी, जैसे किराया, खानपान से आमदनी, ब्याज और बाहरी निकायों से अनुरक्षण प्रभार आदि शामिल हैं।

4. इनके अतिरिक्त अन्य विविध प्राप्तियां भी होती हैं जैसे निर्माण के दौरान निक्षेप कार्यों पर ब्याज और अधिशेष लाभों में सरकार का हिस्सा, जिसमें उन सहायता-प्राप्त रेलवे कम्पनियों से प्राप्तियां शामिल हैं, जिनमें सरकार की कोई पूंजी नहीं लगी है। लाभांश राहत के संबंध में सामान्य राजस्व से 'आर्थिक सहायता' विविध प्राप्तियों का एक अंग है। इन सभी मदों का जोड़ ही रेलवे की कुल प्राप्तियां होती है। आमदनी का वह भाग, जो वित्त वर्ष के दौरान रेलवे को देय होता है लेकिन वास्तव में रेलों को प्राप्त नहीं होता है, 'उचन्त' लेखे में रखा जाता है।

A KEY TO RAILWAY BUDGET DOCUMENTS

Budget Statement

Under Article 112 of the Constitution a statement of estimated receipts and expenditure of the Government of India has to be laid before Parliament in respect of every financial year which runs from 1st April to 31st March. This is the Budget statement. As Railway Finances have been separated from the General Finances of the Central Government, a separate Budget is presented for the Railways. The financial relationship between the Central Government and the Railways is governed by the recommendations made from time to time by the Railway Convention Committee of the Parliament.

2. The Budget statement shows the total revenue receipts of Railways, their Revenue and Works Expenditure, the distribution of the Railways' surplus and the position of the various Funds that the Railways are keeping with the Central Government, viz., Depreciation Reserve Fund, Development Fund, Revenue Reserve Fund, Pension Fund and Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund.

3. The Revenue receipts of the Railways consist of earnings from passenger traffic, other coaching earnings (which include parcels and luggage), earnings from goods traffic and sundry other earnings like rent, catering receipts, interest and maintenance charges from outside bodies etc.

4. There are also other miscellaneous receipts like interest during construction on Deposit works and Government's share of surplus profits which includes receipts from subsidised Railway companies in which the Government has no capital interest. The subsidy from General Revenues in respect of dividend reliefs forms part of miscellaneous receipts. The total of all these items makes up the total receipts of the Railways. The portion of the earnings which is due to the Railways during the financial year but has not actually been realised is held in a 'Suspense' account.

5. रेलों द्वारा किया गया खर्च राजस्व लेखे और निर्माण लेखे में होता है। राजस्व लेखे में रेलों के विभिन्न विभागों द्वारा अपने दिन प्रतिदिन के काम में किया गया साधारण संचालन व्यय, अन्य विविध व्यय जैसे रेलवे बोर्ड, लेखा-परीक्षा, सर्वेक्षण और अन्य विविध स्थापनाओं पर व्यय और चालित लाइनों को भुगतान शामिल किया जाता है। यह भुगतान संविदा द्वारा विनियमित होता है जो रेलों के स्वामित्व में नहीं होती तथा जो भारतीय रेलों द्वारा अथवा संबन्धित प्राइवेट कम्पनियों द्वारा चालित हैं। राजस्व लेखे में रेलों द्वारा सामान्य राजस्व को देय लाभांश और मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि और पेंशन निधि में विनियोग भी शामिल होता है। रेल अभिसमय समिति की सिफारिशों के अनुसार पांच वर्ष की अवधियों के अनुमानों के आधार पर हर वर्ष मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि में विनियोग किया जाता है और इसका उद्देश्य पुरानी परिसम्पत्तियों के स्थान पर नयी परिसम्पत्तियों की लागत और यदि उनके लिए किसी परिष्कृत विधि की आवश्यकता हो तो उनकी लागत के लिए भी इससे धन जुटाया जाता है। पेंशन निधि में विनियोग रेल कर्मचारियों को पेंशन तथा मृत्यु एवं सेवानिवृत्ति उपदान के खर्च को पूरा करने के लिए किया जाता है और राजस्व की स्थिति को भी ध्यान में रखते हुए बीमांकिक आधार पर ऐसा किया जाना है। 31 मार्च, 1980 को रेलों की लाभांश-दायी पूंजी पर 6 प्रतिशत की दर से और तत्पश्चात् निवेशित लाभांशदायी पूंजी पर 6.5 प्रतिशत की दर से लाभांश देय होता है। उपर्युक्त 6 प्रतिशत लाभांश में से, 31 मार्च, 1964 तक निवेशित पूंजी का 1.5 प्रतिशत ('आर्थिक सहायता' के लिए अधिकृत पूंजी को घटाकर) लाभांश यात्री किरायों पर कर के बदले राज्य सरकारों को अन्तरण के लिए और संरक्षा-कार्यों के लिए धन की व्यवस्था करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों की सहायतार्थ है। इन विनियोगों के बाद तथा लाभांश दायिता, यदि कोई हो, को पूरा करके अधिशेष का इस्तेमाल सर्वप्रथम रेलवे विकास निधि के अन्तर्गत दायिताओं की पूर्ति करने के लिए किया जाता है। इस निधि में अन्तरित करने के लिए यदि कोई अधिशेष न हो अथवा पर्याप्त अधिशेष न हो तो इस निधि से किए जाने वाले खर्च को पूरा करने के लिए सामान्य राजस्व से अस्थायी ऋण ले लिया जाता है। विकास निधि से रेल परिवहन के उपयोगकर्ताओं के लिए सुविधाओं, कर्मचारियों के लिए कल्याण-कार्यों और कुछ वित्तीय सीमाओं से अधिक अलाभप्रद परिचालनिक सुधारों पर खर्च किया जाता है। उपर्युक्त दायिताओं को पूरा करने के बाद बाकी अधिशेष, यदि कोई हो, को आस्थगित दायिता के रूप में माने जाने वाले बकाया लाभांश की अदायगी के लिए इस्तेमाल किया जाता है।

5. The expenditure incurred by the Railways is on Revenue account and on Works account. The Revenue account consists of Ordinary Working Expenses incurred by the various Departments on the Railways in their day to day working, other miscellaneous expenditure like the expenditure on Railway Board, Audit, Surveys and other miscellaneous establishments and payments, as regulated by contracts, to worked lines which are not owned by the Railways and which are either worked by the Indian Railways or by the private companies concerned. The Revenue account also includes appropriations to Depreciation Reserve Fund and Pension Fund and dividend paid by the Railways to the General Revenues. Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund is made annually on the basis of estimates for five-year periods based on the recommendations of the Railway Convention Committee and is intended to finance the cost of new assets replacing old assets, including the cost of any improved features that such new assets may have. Appropriation to Pension Fund is to finance the expenditure on Pension and Death-cum-retirement gratuity payments to the Railway staff and is to be made on an actuarial basis taking also the Revenue position into account. Dividend is payable at the rate of 6% on the dividend-paying Capital of the Railways as on 31st March, 1980 and 6.5% on the dividend-paying Capital invested thereafter. Out of the 6% dividend referred to above, 1.5% of the Capital invested upto 31st March, 1964 (less Capital entitled to 'Subsidy') is for transfer to the State Governments in lieu of passenger fare tax and to assist the State Governments to finance safety works. The surplus after these appropriations and meeting the dividend liability, if any, is utilised, firstly to meet the liabilities under Railway Development Fund. In case there is no surplus, or not enough surplus, to be transferred to this Fund, temporary loan is obtained from the General Revenues to finance the expenditure to be met out of this Fund. The Development Fund finances expenditure on amenities for users of Railway transport, staff welfare works and unremunerative operating improvements beyond certain financial limits. Balance of surplus, if any, left after meeting the above-mentioned liabilities is to be utilised for payment of arrear dividend treated as a deferred liability.

6. निर्माण-व्यय, सामान्य राजस्व से पूंजी उधार लेकर तथा मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि, विकास निधि, दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा एवं यात्री सुविधा निधि और राजस्व से आन्तरिक व्यवस्था करके पूरा किया जाता है (अलाभप्रद परिचालन कार्यों और कुछ वित्तीय सीमाओं से कम लागत वाली यात्री सुविधाओं से भिन्न कार्यों की लागत राजस्व में डाली जाती है)। भारत सरकार के सामान्य वित्त से रेलों को कुल मिलाकर जो बजट संबंधी वार्षिक सहायता दी जाती है, उसमें पूंजीगत ऋण एवं विकास निधियों में कमी को, यदि कोई हो, पूरा करने के लिए अस्थायी रूप से उधार ली गयी रकम शामिल है। रेल योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत आने वाली रेल परिसम्पत्तियों में भारतीय रेल वित्त निगम द्वारा निवेश का एक भाग लगाया जाता है, जो बाजार से ऋण के माध्यम से धन जुटाता है।

7. रेलों की सम्पूर्ण राजस्व आमदनी भारत की समेकित निधि में डाल दी जाती है और खर्च समेकित निधि से ही किया जाता है। संसद से प्राधिकार प्राप्त किये बिना इस निधि से कोई रकम नहीं निकाली जा सकती।

8. ऐसे अवसर भी आ सकते हैं जब सरकार को संसद से प्राधिकार प्राप्त किये बिना तात्कालिक तौर पर अप्रत्याशित खर्च करना पड़े। इस प्रकार के खर्च को वहन करने के लिए राष्ट्रपति के पास अग्रदाय के रूप में भारत की आकस्मिकता निधि रखी गयी है। ऐसे खर्च के लिए और समेकित निधि से उतनी ही धनराशि निकालने के लिए संसद का अनुमोदन बाद में प्राप्त कर लिया जाता है और आकस्मिकता निधि से खर्च की गयी रकम की प्रतिपूर्ति उस निधि को कर दी जाती है।

9. यद्यपि विनिर्दिष्ट प्रयोजनों पर खर्च के लिए मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि, विकास निधि, पेंशन निधि और दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा एवं यात्री सुविधा निधि में विनियोग संसद द्वारा स्वीकृत किया जाता है, तथापि विनिर्दिष्ट प्रयोजनों पर प्रस्तावित खर्च को भी संसद की स्वीकृति के लिए प्रस्तुत किया जाता है, हालांकि यह धनराशि इन निधियों को अन्तरण के लिए संसद द्वारा पहले ही निर्धारित कर दी जाती है।

अनुदान की मांगें

10. बजट विवरण में सम्मिलित समेकित निधि से खर्च, जिसके लिए लोक सभा की स्वीकृति अपेक्षित है, का अनुमान

6. Works expenditure is financed from Capital borrowed from the General Revenues and also by internal financing from Depreciation Reserve Fund, Development Fund, Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund and Revenue (The cost of unremunerative operating works and works other than passenger amenities costing below certain financial limits are charged to Revenue). The overall annual budgetary support of the General Finances of Government of India to the Railways consists of the Capital loans and the sums temporarily loaned to meet the deficiency, if any, in the Development Fund. A part of the investment in Railway assets, covered by the Railway Plans, is also made by the Indian Railway Finance Corporation which raises funds through market borrowings.

7. All the revenue earnings of the Railways are credited to the Consolidated Fund of India and expenditure is incurred from the Consolidated Fund. No amount can be withdrawn from the Fund without authorisation from Parliament.

8. Occasions may arise when Government may have to meet urgent unforseen expenditure pending authorisation from Parliament. The Contingency Fund of India is an imprest placed at the disposal of the President to incur such expenditure. Parliamentary approval for such expenditure and for the withdrawal of an equivalent amount from the Consolidated Fund are subsequently obtained and the amount spent from Contingency Fund is recouped to the Fund.

9. While the appropriations to Depreciation Reserve Fund, Development Fund, Pension Fund and Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund are voted by the Parliament for spending on specific objects, the proposed expenditure on the specific objects is also submitted for vote of Parliament, even though the moneys have already been earmarked by Parliament for transfer to these funds.

Demands for Grants

10. The estimates of expenditure from the Consolidated Fund included in the Budget Statement and

अनुदान की मांगों के रूप में पेश किया जाता है । प्रत्येक मांग रेलों की विशिष्ट कार्यात्मक गतिविधि की द्योतक होती है । निर्माण व्यय संबन्धी मांगों को राजस्व व्यय संबन्धी मांगों से पृथक रखा जाता है । जहां-कहीं किसी मांग में, खर्च की 'स्वीकृत' और 'प्रभृत' दोनों मदें शामिल होती हैं, वहां 'प्रभृत' मदों को भी मांग में शामिल कर लिया जाता है, लेकिन 'स्वीकृत' और 'प्रभृत' व्यवस्था को उस मांग में पृथक-पृथक दिखाया जाता है । 'स्वीकृत' व्यय में वे मदें शामिल होती हैं जिनके लिए धन की व्यवस्था संसद की स्वीकृति पर निर्भर करती है, जबकि 'प्रभृत' व्यय के लिए धन की स्वीकृति राष्ट्रपति द्वारा दी जाती है और उसे संसद की स्वीकृति के लिए प्रस्तुत नहीं किया जाता। रेलों के 'प्रभृत' खर्च में न्यायालय नियमों आदि के अन्तर्गत दिए गए फैसलों, डिगरी या न्यायालय के निर्णय अथवा पंचाट निर्णयों की संतुष्टि के लिए अपेक्षित रकमें शामिल हैं।

11. लेखा और बजट संबंधी मौजूदा कार्यविधियों के अन्तर्गत कतिपय श्रेणियों की प्राप्तियों, जैसे एक विभाग द्वारा दूसरे विभाग को किये गये भुगतान और महत्वपूर्ण परियोजनाओं अथवा योजनाओं की प्राप्तियों को प्राप्तकर्ता विभाग के खर्च में से निकाल कर परिकलित किया जाता है। बजट विवरण में सम्मिलित खर्च के अनुमान शुद्ध खर्च के लिए होते हैं, जैसा कि लेखों में प्रतिबिम्बित होंगे, अर्थात् ये अनुमान वसूलियों को हिसाब में लेने के बाद तैयार किये जाते हैं । लेकिन अनुदान की मांगों में खर्च के जो अनुमान शामिल किये जाते हैं, वे समग्र राशि के लिए होते हैं ।

12. अनुदान की मांगें, बजट विवरण के साथ ही लोक सभा को पेश की जाती हैं। प्रत्येक मांग में सबसे ऊपर उस मांग के अन्तर्गत कुल 'स्वीकृत' और 'प्रभृत' खर्च अलग-अलग दर्शाया जाता है । इसके बाद विभिन्न शीर्षों के अन्तर्गत खर्च के अनुमान दिखाये जाते हैं । वसूलियों की कुल राशियां, जो लेखों में खर्च में कमी के रूप में मानी जाती हैं, भी दिखायी जाती हैं । इसके अतिरिक्त, टिप्पणियों में विभिन्न मांगों में शामिल चालू वर्ष की आवश्यकताओं और अगले वर्ष की आवश्यकताओं के आंकड़ों के बीच कमी-बेशी के संक्षिप्त कारण स्पष्ट किये जाते हैं ।

13. अनुदान की 16 मांगें हैं। मांग 1 से 15 तक का संबंध राजस्व व्यय, निधियों और लाभांश भुगतानों में विनियोग से तथा मांग 16 का संबंध निर्माण व्यय से है। गतिविधि और व्यय की

required to be voted by Lok Sabha are submitted in the form of Demands for Grants. Each Demand presents a distinct functional activity on the Railways. Demand for Works Ependiture is kept distinct from Demands for Revenue Expenditure. Wherever expenditure in a Demand includes both 'Voted' and **'Charged'** items of expenditure the latter are also included in the Demand but the 'Voted' and **'Charged'** provisions are shown separately in that Demand. Voted expenditure includes those items for which the provision of funds is subject to the vote of Parliament, while funds for **'Charged'** expenditure are sanctioned by the President and not submitted to the vote of Parliament. **'Charged'** expenditure for Railways includes sums required to satisfy judgement, decree or award of court or awards by Arbitrators where made into rule of court, etc.

11. Under the present accounting and budgetary procedures, certain classes of receipts like payments made by one department to another and receipts of capital projects or schemes are taken in reduction of the expenditure of the receiving department. The estimates of expenditure included in the Budget statement are for the net expenditure as will be reflected in the accounts, that is, after taking into account the recoveries. The estimates of expenditure included in the demands for Grants are, however, for the gross amounts.

12. The Demands for Grants are presented to the Lok Sabha along with the Budget statement. On the top of each Demand, the total of 'Voted' and **'Charged'** expenditure in the Demand are indicated separately. This is followed by the estimates of expenditure under different heads. The aggregate amounts of recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the accounts are also shown. Besides, the notes briefly explain the reasons for the variations between the current year's requirements and the requirements for the next year included in the various Demands.

13. There are 16 Demands for Grants—Demands 1 to 15 dealing with Revenue Expenses, Appropriations to the Funds and Dividend payment and Demand 16

प्राथमिक यूनिटों से संचालन व्यय और विविध व्ययसे संबंधित प्रत्येक मांग का दोहरा वर्गीकरण किया जाता है। गतिविधि वर्गीकरण में यह बताया जाता है कि किन प्रयोजनों के लिए खर्च किया गया, जैसे रेलपथ का अनुरक्षण, पानी की सप्लाई, रेल इंजनों का आवधिक ओवरहाल आदि और खर्च की प्राथमिक यूनिटें यह बताती हैं कि खर्च कैसे किया गया जैसे वेतन, मजूरी, समयोपरि, सामग्री की लागत आदि। यह दोहरा वर्गीकरण कार्यपरक बजट, जो क्रियाशीलता पर आधारित है तथा प्रबंध नियंत्रण और खर्च के प्रयोजनों पर भी आधारित है, की आवश्यकताओं का पूर्ण योग सूचित करता है।

14. अनुदान की मांगों के भाग I में सम्पूर्ण रेल प्रणाली के संबंध में ब्यौरा दिया गया है, जबकि भाग II में इसी प्रकार का ब्यौरा रेलवे-वार दिया गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त, भाग II में राजस्व मांगों से संबंधित कर्मचारी और व्यय की निष्पादन यूनिटों के विवरण भी दिये गये हैं।

व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन

15. 'रेलवे बजट पर व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन' नामक प्रलेख में आमदनी एवं राजस्व और निर्माण व्यय की संभावनाओं का सार दिया जाता है। इस प्रलेख को दो भागों में बांटा जाता है। भाग I में गत वर्ष, चालू वर्ष और आगामी वर्ष के वित्तीय परिणामों का संक्षिप्त सारांश तथा आमदनी, संचालन व्यय और निधियों में लेन-देन की स्थिति का पृथक-पृथक विश्लेषण दिया जाता है। भाग II में इसी प्रकार निर्माण मांगों का समग्र सारांश दिया जाता है। व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन में अनेक अनुबन्ध भी रहते हैं जिनमें रेलों की ब्याजदेय पूंजी, पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में निधियों के साधन और उनका उपयोग, विभिन्न निधियों के अन्तर्गत बकाया राशियों आदि का ब्यौरा दिया जाता है।

16. रेलवे की भाड़ा दरों विषयक नये प्रस्तावों का विवरण, जानकारी के लिए, "रेलवे बजट में माल भाड़े की दरों और किरायों में समायोजन के प्रस्तावों का व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन" नामक प्रलेख में दिया जाता है।

निर्माण, मशीन और चल-स्टाक कार्यक्रम

17. रेलों का निर्माण, मशीन और चल-स्टाक कार्यक्रम दो भागों में तैयार किया जाता है। भाग I में सभी रेलों के खर्च का योजना शीर्ष-वार वितरण, बजट वर्ष के दौरान प्रस्तावित नये महत्वपूर्ण कार्यों और उनके औचित्य के संबंध

dealing with Works Expenditure. Each Demand pertaining to **Working Expenses** and Miscellaneous Expenditure has a two-way classification, by activity and by primary units of expenditure, the activity classification indicating for what purpose the expenditure was incurred, like track maintenance, water supply, periodical overhaul of locomotives etc. and the primary units of expenditure indicating how the expenditure was incurred, like salaries, wages, overtime, cost of materials, etc. This two-way classification integrates the requirements of performance budgetting which is based on activities, and management control which is based on objects of expenditure.

14. Part I of the Demands for Grants presents the details for the Railways as a whole. Part II gives a similar split-up Railwaywise. In addition, Part II also contains Staff Statements and Performance Units for Expenditure relating to Revenue Demands.

Explanatory Memorandum

15. A summing-up of the outlook for earnings, and revenue and works expenditure is given in the document Explanatory Memorandum on the Railway Budget. This document is divided into two Sections; Section I gives a brief *resume'* of the financial results of the previous year, current year and next year with an analysis of the position separately under Earnings, Working Expenses and the Fund transactions. Section II gives a similar *resume'* of the Works Demand as a whole. The Explanatory Memorandum also contains a number of Annexures detailing the Capital-at-Charge of the Railways, Sources and Application of Funds in the Five-Year Plans, balances under the various Funds, etc.

16. For facility of understanding, new proposals of Railway freight rates are explained in the document titled "Memorandum explaining the propsals for adjustments in freight rates and fares in the Railway Budget".

Works, Machinery and Rolling Stock Programme

17. Works, Machinery and Rolling Stock Programme of Railways is prepared in two Parts. Part I contains all Railways' Plan-headwise distribution of expenditure, important new works proposed in the

में संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी, नयी लाइनों के निर्माण, विद्युतीकरण आदि का कार्यक्रम, चल-स्टाक, मशीन व संयंत्र और भंडार, के अन्तर्गत वस्तु-सूची एवं निर्माण लेखों का सारांश दिया जाता है। भाग II में नये निर्माण-कार्यों, चालू निर्माण-कार्यों, रेलपथ के नवीकरण, निर्धारित समय पर मिलने वाले सामान और चल-स्टाक तथा मशीन एवं संयंत्रों की नयी खरीद पर रेलवे-वार खर्च के आंकड़े तथा प्रत्येक रेलवे के लिए भण्डार एवं निर्माण लेखों के अन्तर्गत वस्तु-सूची का विश्लेषण दिया जाता है।

'भारतीय रेल—वार्षिकी' और 'भारतीय रेल—वार्षिक रिपोर्ट और लेखा'

18. 'भारतीय रेल—वार्षिकी' नामक प्रलेख में पिछले वर्ष के दौरान रेल विभाग के कार्यकलापों का वर्णनात्मक लेखा-जोखा रहता है। यह प्रलेख अलग से प्रकाशित किया जाता है और इसे संसद सदस्यों में परिपत्रित किया गया है। 'भारतीय रेल–वार्षिक रिपोर्ट और लेखा' नामक एक अन्य प्रलेख भी परिपत्रित किया गया है जिसमें पिछले वर्ष के वित्तीय एव महत्वपूर्ण कार्य-निष्पादन के आंकड़ों की संक्षिप्त समीक्षा दी जाती है।

निष्पादन यूनिट

19. बजट को प्रबंध-व्यवस्था का उपयोगी साधन बनाने एवं रेलों के कार्य-निष्पादन का संसद में तथा अन्यत्र बेहतर मूल्यांकन सुनिश्चित करने के उद्देश्य से, प्रमुख गतिविधियों के अन्तर्गत वित्तीय निवेश और तदनुरूपी स्थूल प्रगति को सम्बन्धित मांग के अन्तर्गत दिया जाता है। उत्पादन/कार्य-निष्पादन और यूनिट लागत के मानदण्ड कई वर्ष का अनुभव प्राप्त कर लेने के बाद ही निर्धारित किये जा सकते हैं। जब तक इस प्रकार के मानदण्डों का निर्धारण नहीं हो जाता, तब तक प्रमुख कार्य-कलापों के अन्तर्गत मांगों के महत्वपूर्ण उप-शीर्षों के संदर्भ में उत्पादन की विनिर्दिष्ट मात्रा के बारे में संसद को अवगत कराने का प्रयास किया गया है।

नयी सेवा/सेवा के नये उपकरण

20. अनुदान की मांगों के साथ 'नयी सेवा' या 'सेवा के नये उपकरण' की उन मदों की एक सूची संलग्न की जाती है जिनके लिए बजट में व्यवस्था की जाती है। लोक लेखा समिति की सिफारिशों को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए यह पता लगाने के लिए कि कौन-सी मदें नयी सेवा अथवा सेवा के नये उपकरण के रूप में होंगी, समय-समय पर वित्तीय सीमाएं निर्धारित की जाती है।

Budget year with brief notes of justification, programme of construction of new lines, electrification etc., summary of Rolling Stock, Machinery and Plant and inventory under Stores and Manufacturing Accounts. Part II contains Railwaywise data of expenditure on new works, works which are in progress, Track Renewals, Programmed Deliveries and New Acquisitions of Rolling Stock and Machinery and Plant and an analysis of inventory for each Railway under Stores and Manufacturing Accounts.

'Indian Railways—Year Book' and 'Indian Railways—Annual Report and Accounts'

18. A descriptive account of the activities of the Department of Railways during the previous year is given in the document 'Indian Railways—Year Book' which is brought out separately and has been circulated to Members of Parliament. Another document, entitled, "Indian Railways—Annual Report & Accounts" which has also beeen circulated, gives a summarised review of the financial and important performance data of the previous year.

Performance Units

19. To make the Budget serve as a useful tool of management and also to enable better appreciation of the functioning of the Railways in Parliament and elsewhere, the financial inputs and the corresponding physical outputs under major activities is furnished under the respective Demands. Pending the evolution of norms of output/performance and unit costs which can be developed only after experience is gained over a period of years, it has been attempted to make available to Parliament the specific volume of output under major activities with reference to the important sub-heads of Demands.

New Service/New Instrument of Service

20. A list of items of 'New Service' or 'New Instrument of Service' for which provision is made in the Budget is appended to the Demands for Grants. Monetary limits to determine which items would be in the nature of New Service are laid down from time to time taking into account the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee.

विनियोग बिल

21. अनुदान की मांगों की लोक सभा मे स्वीकृति प्राप्त हो जाने के पश्चात् संसद द्वारा यथा-स्वीकृत राशि समेकित निधि से निकालने के लिए विनियोग बिल के माध्यम से संसद का अनुमोदन प्राप्त किया जाता है। संविधान के अनुच्छेद 114 (3) के अन्तर्गत जब तक संसद कोई ऐसा विनियोग अधिनियम पारित नहीं कर देती, तब तक समेकित निधि से कोई भी धन-राशि नहीं निकाली जा सकती है।

Appropriation Bill

21. After the Demands for Grants are voted by the Lok Sabha, Parliament's approval to the withdrawal of the amounts from the Consolidated Fund so voted and of the amount required to meet the expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund is sought through the Appropriation Bill. Under article 114(3) of the Constitution, no amount can be withdrawn from the Consolidated Fund without such an Appropriation Act passed by Parliament.

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